

Chapter RL 114

CONDUCTING A BOUT

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RL 114.01 Inspection of gloves and bandages. The inspector or the inspector's designee shall inspect the bandages, gloves and dress before a boxer enters the ring.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 114.02 Referee's duties. In addition to the general responsibilities of s. RL 111.02, a referee shall:

(1) Indicate to a boxer by suitable explanatory signs or gestures any infringement of the rules.

(2) Caution, warn or disqualify a boxer for committing a foul. Before issuing a warning, the referee shall order the boxers to stop. The warning shall be clearly given and describe the reason and purpose for the warning. After giving the warning, the referee shall order the boxers to "Box". A boxer who is given 3 warnings in a bout shall be disqualified.

(3) Caution a boxer by advice or admonishment to check or prevent an undesirable practice or a less serious violation of the rules.

(4) Interrupt a bout and warn a boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interests of fair play, or to ensure compliance with the rules.

(5) Terminate a bout at any stage:

(a) To prevent a weakened, outclassed or injured boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

(b) If one of the boxers has received an injury which, in the opinion of the referee, would result in harm or an unreasonable risk of harm to a boxer if the bout were to continue.

(c) If the referee considers one or both of the contestants are not in earnest.

(6) Disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with the referee's orders or behaves toward the referee in an offensive or aggressive manner at any time.

(7) Disqualify a second or assistant who has violated the rules and disqualify the boxer if the second or assistant does not comply with the referee's orders.

(8) Stop a bout if a boxer is down 3 times in one round as a result of blows.

(9) Call the ringside physician into the ring to examine an injured boxer whenever the referee believes an examination is necessary.

(10) Use commands as necessary to control the bout, including:

(a) "Stop" when ordering the boxers to stop boxing.

(b) "Box" when ordering them to continue.

(c) "Break" when breaking a clinch, upon which command each boxer shall step back before continuing boxing.

(11) Interrupt or stop a bout at the order of the ringside physician who mounts the apron of the ring and signals to the referee that the bout shall be interrupted or stopped.

(12) Raise the hand of the winning boxer when the winner of a bout is announced.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (11), Register, July, 1988, No. 391, eff. 8-1-88.

RL 114.03 Low blows. (1) If a boxer receives a punch below the belt line the referee may, if the blow was of damaging effect, permit a rest period not to exceed 5 minutes. The referee shall give the command "Box" after the rest period. If the offended boxer refuses to box after a five minute rest period, the boxer's opponent shall be named the winner.

(2) A boxer may not be named the winner of a bout as a result of receiving a low blow unless, in the opinion of the referee, the blow was delivered deliberately and was of such force to seriously incapacitate the other boxer. Under the condition, the offender shall be disqualified immediately.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 114.04 Fouls. The following are fouls:

(1) Hitting below the belt; and holding, tripping or kicking.

(2) Hits or blows with the head, shoulder, forearm, elbow, knee, or foot; throttling of the opponent; pressing with arm or elbow in an opponent's face; or pressing the head of the opponent back over the ropes.

(3) Hitting with an open glove, the inside of the glove, or the wrist or side of the hand.

(4) Hits which land on the back of the opponent, and especially any blow on the back of the neck, or head or kidney caused by the boxer administering the punch.

(5) 360-degree pivot blows.

(6) Attacking while holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes.

(7) Wrestling, clinching or leaning on an opponent.

(8) Attacking an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising.

(9) Holding.

(10) Holding and hitting, or pulling and hitting.

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(11) Holding or locking of the opponent's arm or head, or pushing an arm underneath the arm of the opponent.

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