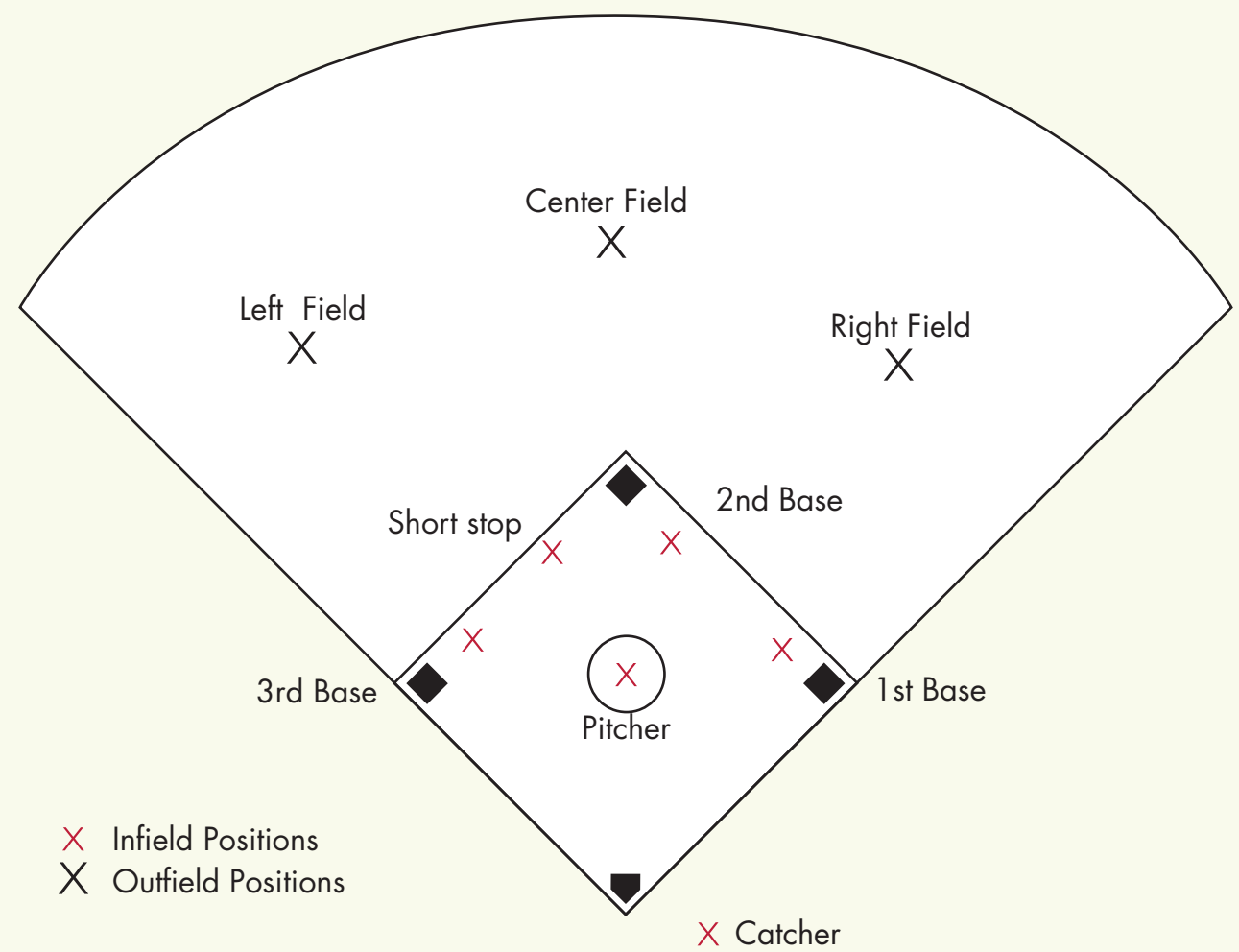


BASEBALL is a game between two teams of 9 players each, under direction of a manager, played on an enclosed field, under jurisdiction of one or more umpires.

The objective of each team is to win by scoring more runs than the opponent. The winner of the game shall be that team which shall have scored, in accordance with these rules, the greater number of runs at the conclusion of a regulation game.

DEFENSIVE POSITIONS



SCORING RUNS

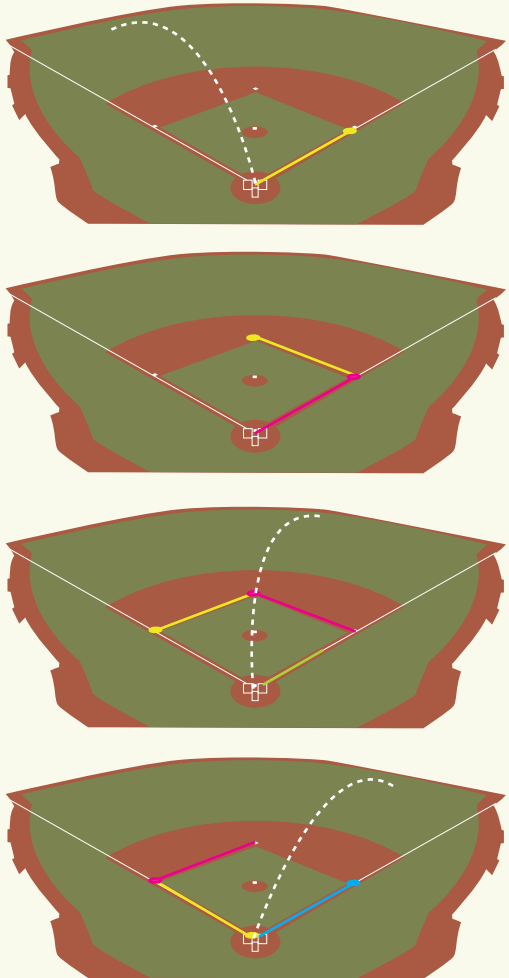
A RUN (or SCORE) is the point scored by an offensive player who advances from batter to runner and touches first, second, third base, and crosses home plate in that order.

Example: A batter hits a ball in play in the left field and makes it to 1st base safely. He now becomes a runner.

The next batter gets walked and moves the lead runner over to 2nd base.

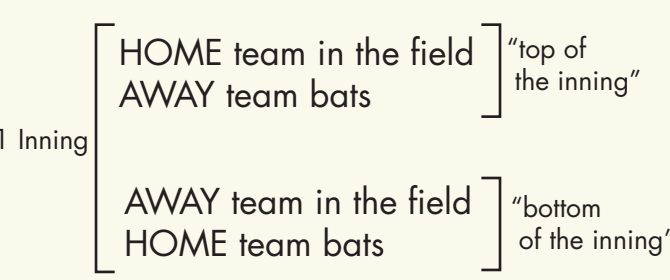
The next batter hits a fly ball into deep right center field that is caught. The lead runners both advance after the ball is caught safely.

The next batter hits a base hit into right field away from the lead runner allowing him to cross home plate and score easily.



AN INNING

An inning is portion of the game within which the teams alternate on offense and defense and there are three putouts or "outs" for each team. Each team's time at bat is a half-inning. There are 9 innings in a regulation baseball game. If the score is tied at the end of nine innings then "Extra Innings" are played until the final score is decided.



BATTING ORDER

The BATTING ORDER, or batting lineup, in baseball is the sequence in which the 9 members of the offense take their turns in batting against the pitcher. The batting order is set by the manager before the game begins (although substitutions may subsequently take place). If a team bats out of order, it is a violation of baseball's rules and subject to penalty. When the whole batting order makes plate appearances in a single inning, it is called "batting around."

#1 The first player in the batting order is the leadoff hitter. The leadoff batter is the fastest baserunner on the team and is most likely to reach base.

#2 The second batter, most often just referred to as in the two-hole, is usually a contact hitter with the ability to bunt or get a hit. His main goal is to move the leadoff man into scoring position.

#3 The third batter, in the three-hole, is generally the best all-around hitter on the team, often hitting for a high batting average.

#4 The fourth player in the batting order is known as the cleanup hitter, and is almost always one of the best hitters on the team, often the one with the most power.

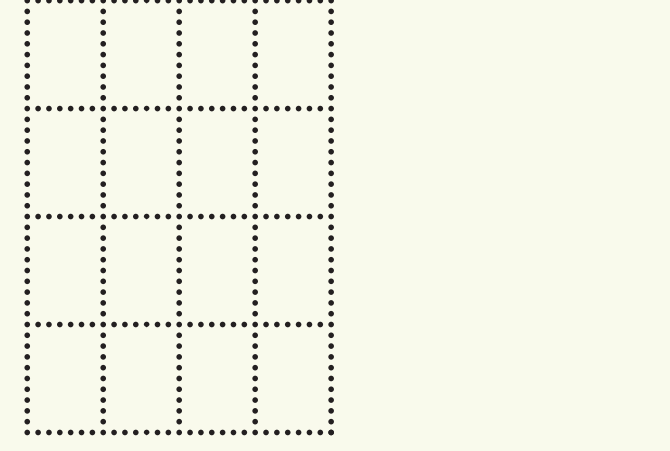
#5, #6 The fifth and sixth (and sometimes seventh) batters have traditionally been RBI men, with the main goal of driving runners home, especially with sacrifice flies.

#7, #8 The seventh and eighth batters are often not as powerful as the earlier batters, and do not have as high a batting average.

#9 The ninth batter is often like the second lead-off. Nine-hitters tend to be fast, and have a decent on base percentage like the leadoff hitter. v

DAI 523 Information Design Instructor: Fimo Trogi Design and Industry Department College of Creative Arts San Francisco State University California, USA - 2010 Case Study No. 07 Designed by Derek Fletcher

The 34x44 poster can be folded down to 8.5x11 as shown on the grid.



http://mfb.mh.com/mh/06mba001/0510/06ba_r06a_2010_CRA06ba001ba.pdf

PITCHING

A PITCHER is the fielder designated to deliver the pitch to the batter.

The pitcher's PIVOT FOOT is that foot which is in contact with the pitcher's plate as he delivers the pitch. It can leave the plate after releasing the ball.

A QUICK RETURN pitch is one made with obvious intent to catch a batter off balance. It is an illegal pitch.

A WILD PITCH is one so high, so low, or so wide of the plate that it cannot be handled with ordinary effort by the catcher.

WIND-UP POSITION is where the pitcher prepares to throw with both feet facing home plate on the pitcher's plate (usually when runners are not on base).

THE STRETCH POSITION is where the pitcher prepares to throw with one foot on pitcher's plate and his stepping foot extended to home plate (usually when there are runners on base).

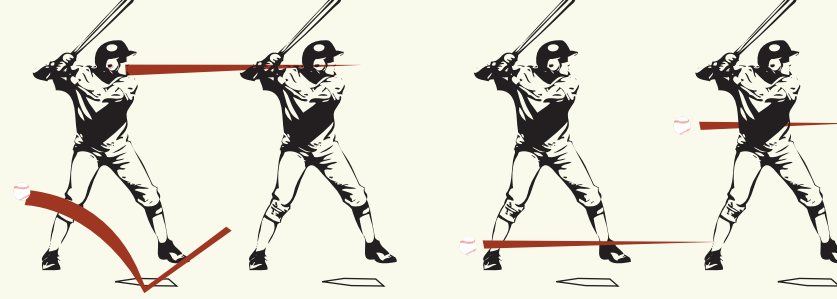
A BALK is an illegal act by the pitcher with a runner or runners on base, entitling all runners to advance one base.

Not leaving 1 foot on the pitcher's plate at the start of his motion.

Not pausing at the highest point in the motion (when the knee reaches the highest point.)



BASE ON BALLS



A BASE ON BALLS or "walk" is an award of first base granted to a batter who, during his time at bat, receives four pitches outside the strike zone.

HIT BY PITCH: a batter may also be awarded first base if he is hit by a pitch. The batter must attempt to get out of the way of the ball before being hit to be awarded the base. If he does not attempt to move out of the way of the path of the ball and is hit the pitch will be called a ball.

STRIKE OUT



When a batter receives 3 strikes before he: a) Sinks the ball into play b) Is pitched 4 balls by the pitcher He is marked as 1 out.

STEALING

A STOLEN BASE occurs when a baserunner successfully advances to the next base while the pitcher is delivering the ball to home plate.

A bases-stealing runner must begin running as soon as the pitcher has committed himself to throwing a pitch to home plate, neither sooner nor later. If he begins to run too soon, the pitcher may throw to a base rather than to home—in this case, the runner is "picked off", and will most likely be tagged out.

A LEAD OFF is when the runner takes steps away from the safety of the base to get a head start to steal the next base.

Second base is the base most often stolen. It is also technically the easiest to steal, as it is farthest from home plate and thus a longer throw from the catcher is required to prevent it.

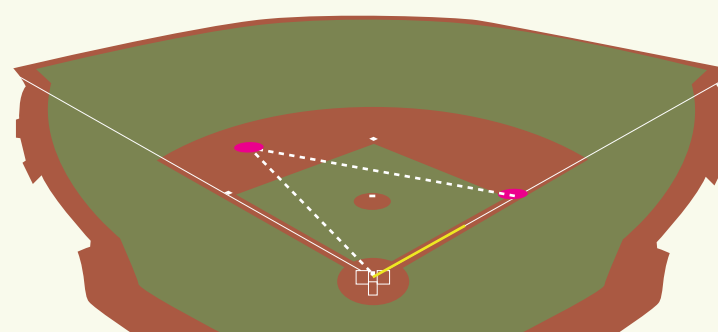


FORCE PLAY

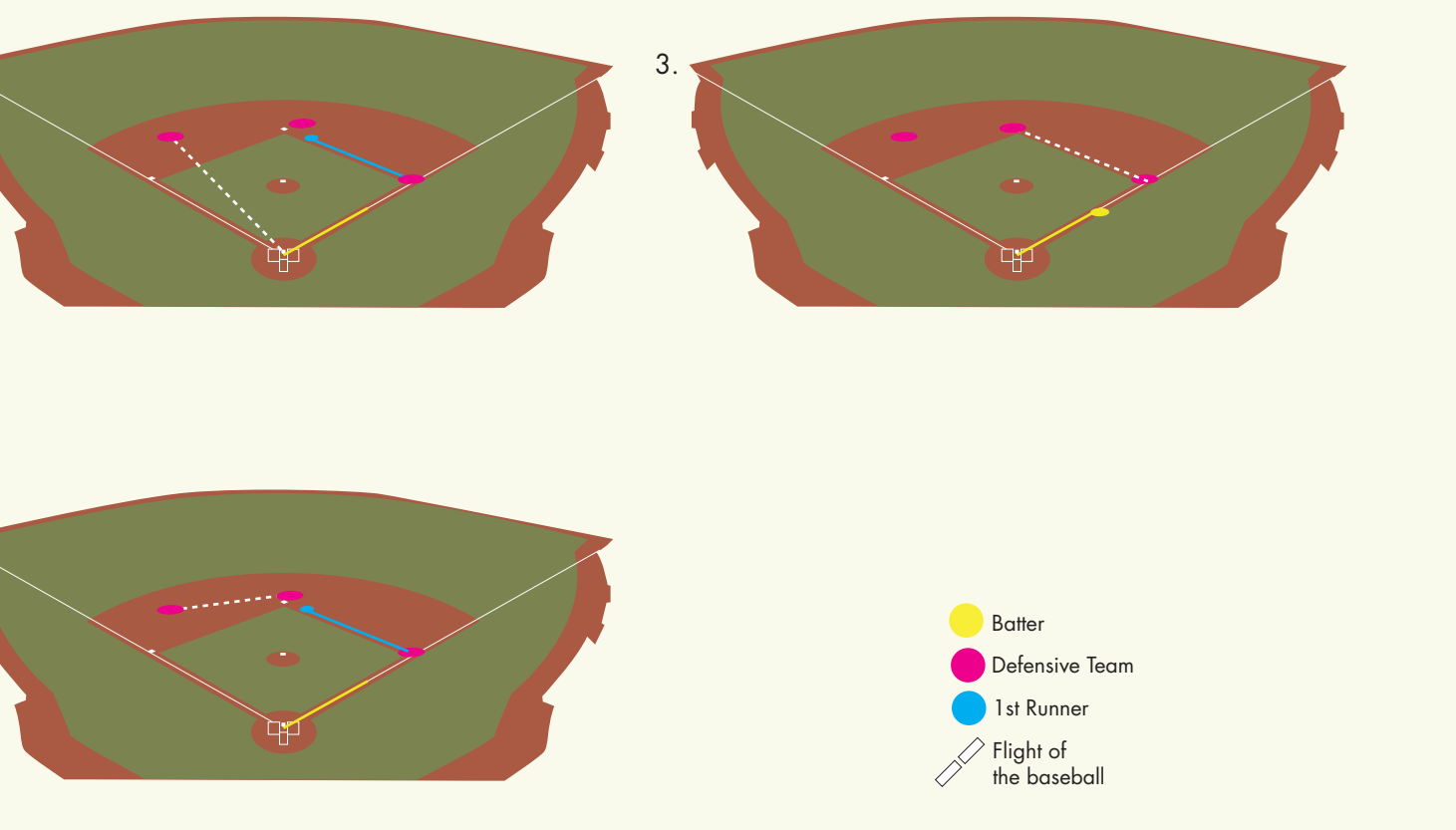
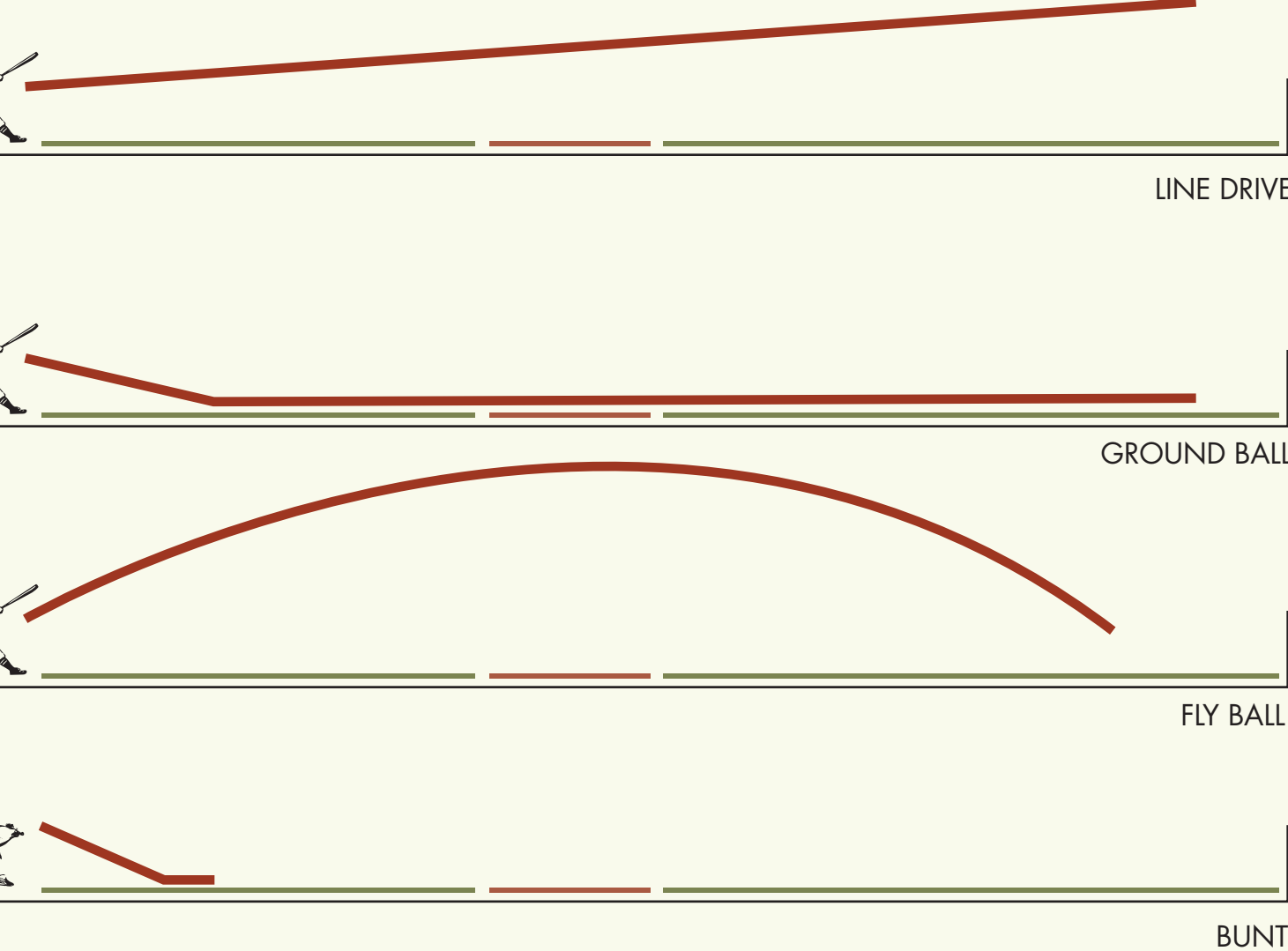
In baseball, a force is a situation when a baserunner is compelled (or forced) to vacate his time-of-pitch base—and thus try to advance to the next base—because the batter became a runner. A runner at first base is always forced to attempt to advance to second base when the batter becomes a runner. Runners at second or third base are forced only when all bases preceding their time-of-pitch base are occupied by other baserunners and the batter becomes a runner.

A forced runner's force base is the next base beyond his time-of-pitch base. Any attempt by fielders to put a forced runner out is called a force play. A forced runner is out (called a force out) when a fielder with the ball touches the runner's force base before the runner reaches that base.

Example: A batter hits a ground ball to the short stop and the short stop throw the ball to the 1st baseman who is stepping on the base. The batter is out because the distance was able to touch the base he was "forced" to go to.



TYPES OF HITS



Examples of reverse force plays: runner on first, one out; batter grounds to first baseman, who steps on first base (one out) and throws to second baseman or shortstop for the second out (a tag play). Another example: bases loaded, none out; batter grounds to third baseman, who steps on third base (one out); then throws to catcher for the second out (tag play).

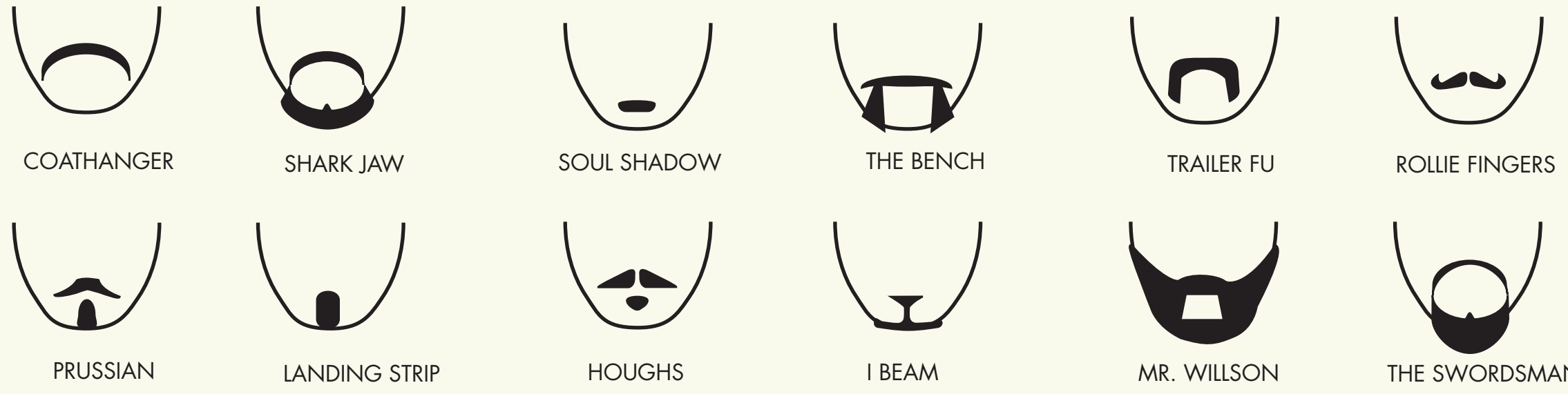
BASEBALL

basic rules & game play

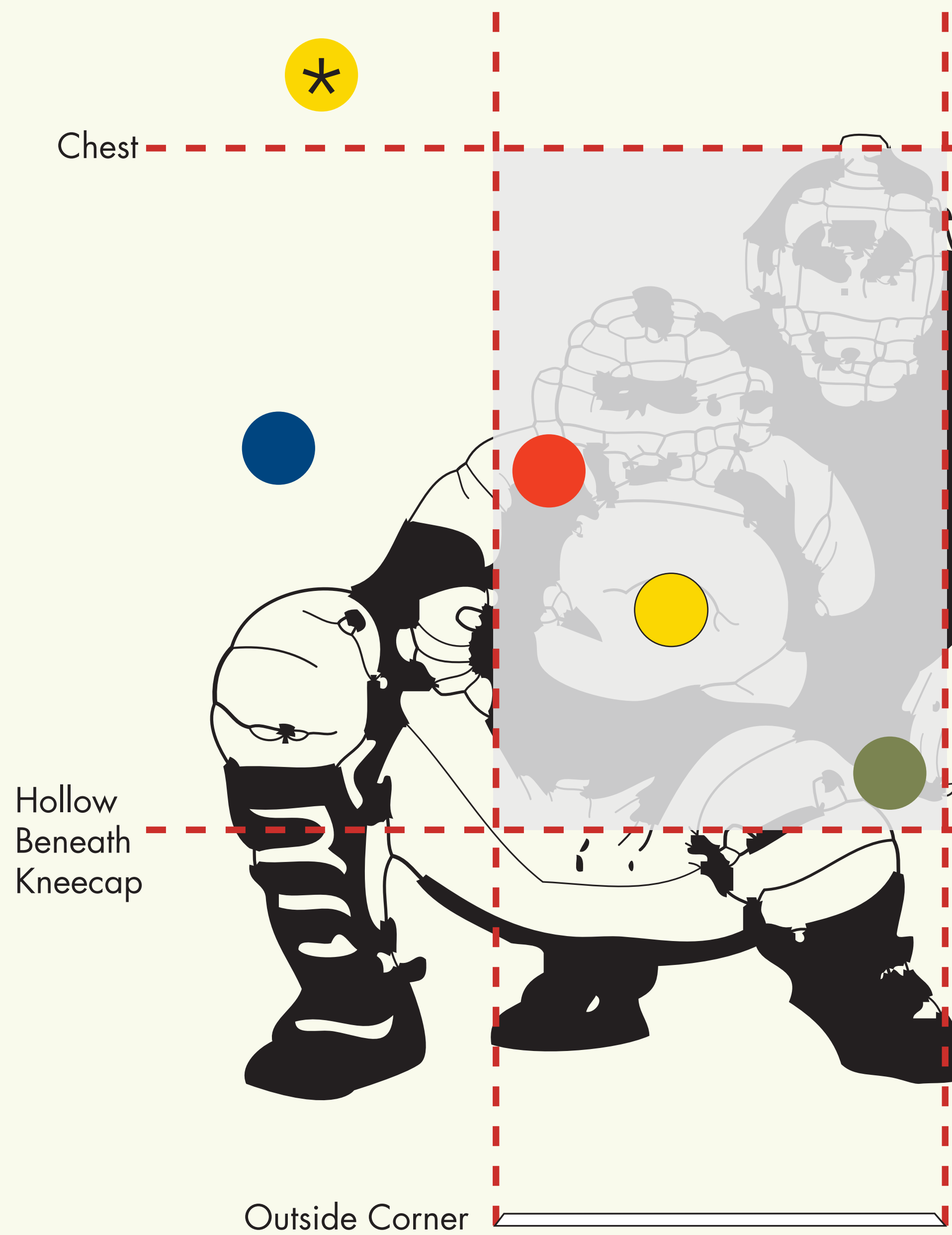


BASEBALL FACIAL HAIR

variations & styles



THE STRIKE ZONE



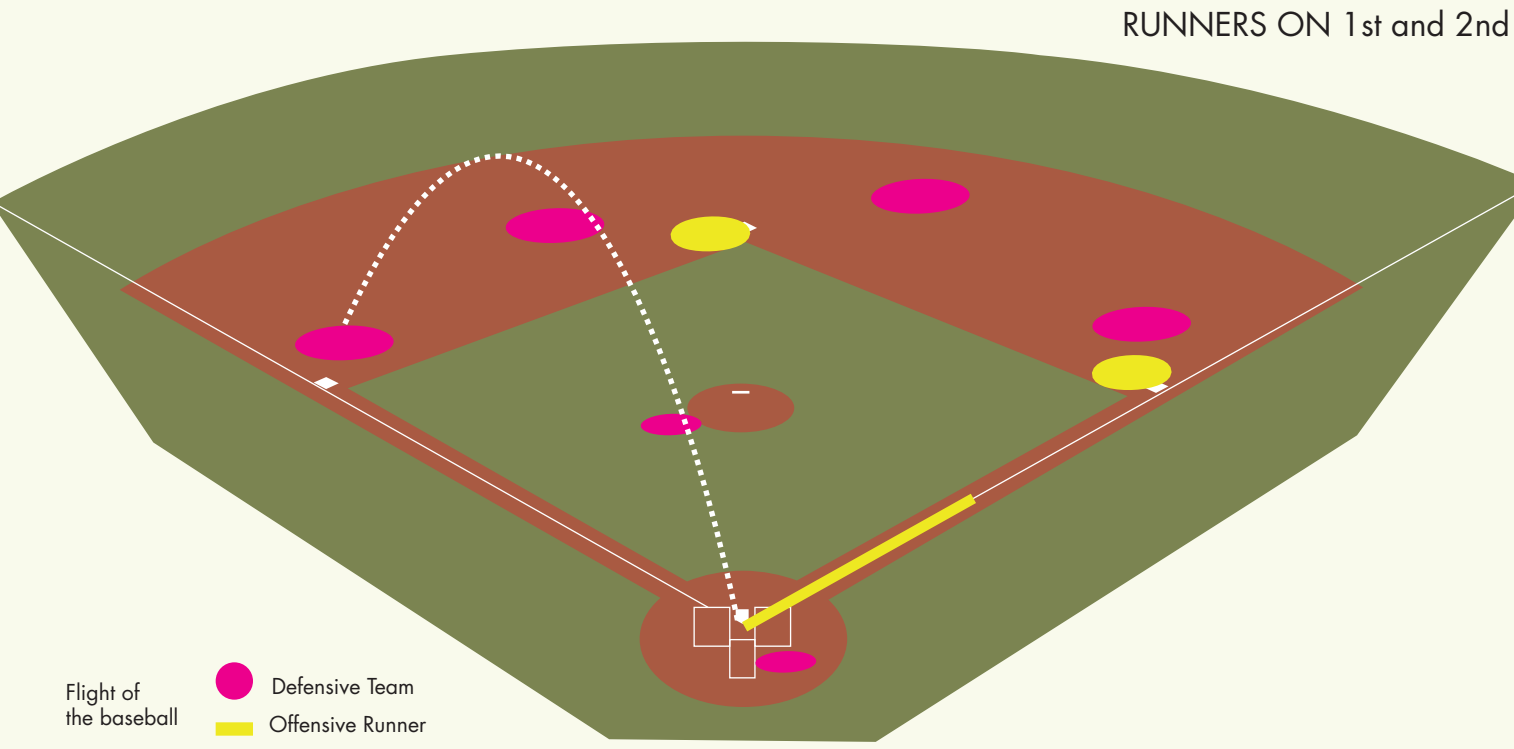
- CALLED STRIKE: Is not struck at, if any part of the ball passes through any part of the strike zone.
● FOUL BALL: Is counted as a strike if the batter when he has less than two strikes.
● FOUL TIP: A batted ball that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught. It is not a foul tip unless caught. It counts as a strike.
● BALL: When a pitch passes outside of the strike zone and the batter does not attempt to swing at the pitch.
● SWING AND MISSED STRIKE: When the batter swings at ball in or outside of the strike zone and misses.

THE COUNT

THE COUNT refers to the number of balls and strikes a batter has in his current plate appearance, with the first number being the number of balls and the second being the number of strikes.

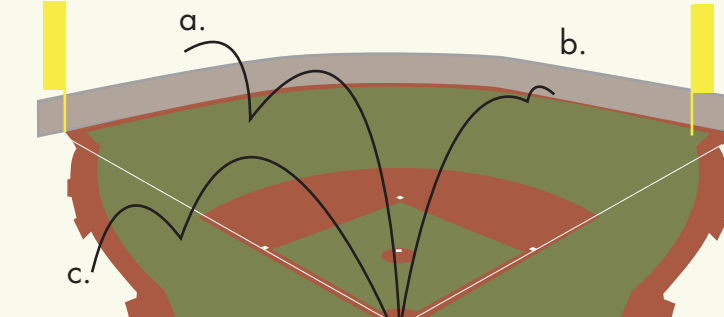
The 3 and 2 count is the maximum number of balls and strikes a hitter can have in a single at bat before a walk, strike, or hit is decided.

INFILDER FLY RULE



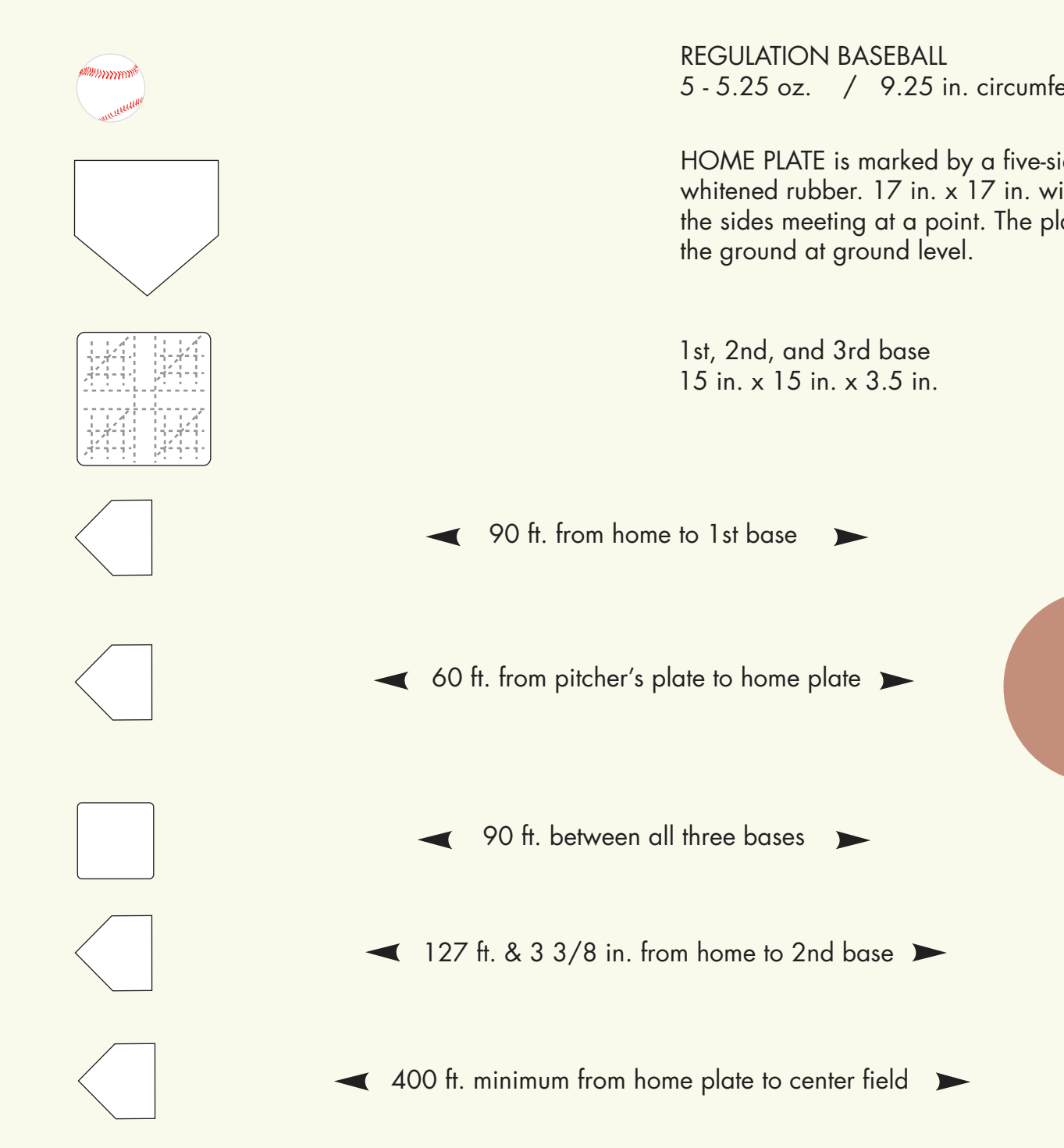
An INFILDER FLY is a fair fly ball (not including a line drive nor an attempted bunt) which can be caught by an infielder with ordinary effort, when first and second, or first, second and third bases are occupied, before two are out. The pitcher, catcher and any outfielder who stations himself in the infield on the play shall be considered infielders for the purpose of this rule.

GROUND RULE BUNTING DOUBLE



- a) A GROUND RULE DOUBLE is an automatic double results from a batted ball bouncing fair territory over a wall and landing out of play.
b) A GROUND RULE DOUBLE is also awarded when a batted ball goes through or under a fence or through or sticking in shrubbery or vines on the fence and cannot be found or retrieved.
c) A GROUND RULE DOUBLE is also awarded if a defensive player knocks a fly ball into the stands within 250 ft. of home plate.

DIMENSIONS



REGULATION BASEBALL: 5 - 5.25 oz. / 9.25 in. circumference

HOME PLATE is marked by a five-sided slab of whitened rubber, 17" in. x 17" in. with 12 in. of the sides meeting at a point. The plate is set in the ground at ground level.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd base: 15 in. x 15 in. x 3.5 in.