

Class F3T – Pylon Racing with Controlled Technology

Addition of a possibility to run competitions with a different type of scoring.

Add an alternative race scoring system, based on order of finish in a heat:

5.X.18 Race from Start to Finish

See 5.2.17 except for the following variations:

b) Draw for Races and Heat Matrix

Note: The following instructions assume that three-plane heats will be flown. Two- or four-plane heats may be a better choice in some situations. In any case, the number of columns in each round of the matrix must always equal the number of aircraft per heat.

- i) For 3 plane heats divide the entries into 3 equal columns as shown in the sample matrix. For two-plane heats, divide into 2 columns and for four-plane heats, divide into four columns.**
If the entry numbers are not equally divisible then simply skip that number.
- ii) Pilot numbers should be assigned; an example is given in the sample matrix.**
- iii) Use the matrix schedule to set up the heats for each round. All pilots must be given an equal number of opportunities to race.**
- iv) It is highly recommended, if not essential, for a smooth running of the competition, that pilots who are callers for each other always appear in the same column. Groups of pilots/callers should be limited to three or fewer, in order to make an efficient draw possible.**
- v) In case not all competitors use 2.4 GHz radio systems: For FM/AM radio systems each transmitting frequency appears in only one column. When making the draw, there must be appropriate FM/AM radio frequency separation. (20 kHz, see A.5T.3)**
- vi) If re-matrixing has to be done, then it must only be done at the completion of a round. A pilots' meeting must be held first to obtain the pilots' informed consent to the decision. If consent is not given, then re-matrixing must not take place.**
Note: Sometimes, attrition or other factors may result in a number of "bye" or solo heats. In such a case the CD may be tempted to re-matrix the remaining entries. Remember that consistency is part of the task of racing, and depriving a contestant of an easy win when competitors are not prepared to come to the starting line alters the task.
- vii) Example of race matrix for 26 competitors:**
All pilots get a race number (1 - 26); 9 heats per round.
The second row shifts one position upwards for each subsequent round, the third row shifts two positions, the fourth row (if applicable) shifts 3 places.
The aim of the system is that no pilot meets any other pilot more than once.

Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8
<u>1, 10, 19</u>	<u>1, 11, 21</u>	<u>1, 12, 23</u>	<u>1, 13, 25</u>	<u>1, 14, -</u>	<u>1, 15, 20</u>	<u>1, 16, 22</u>	<u>1, 17, 24</u>
<u>2, 11, 20</u>	<u>2, 12, 22</u>	<u>2, 13, 24</u>	<u>2, 14, 26</u>	<u>2, 15, 19</u>	<u>2, 16, 21</u>	<u>2, 17, 23</u>	<u>2, 18, 25</u>
<u>3, 12, 21</u>	<u>3, 13, 23</u>	<u>3, 14, 25</u>	<u>3, 15, -</u>	<u>3, 16, 20</u>	<u>3, 17, 22</u>	<u>3, 18, 24</u>	<u>3, 10, 26</u>
<u>4, 13, 22</u>	<u>4, 14, 24</u>	<u>4, 15, 26</u>	<u>4, 16, 19</u>	<u>4, 17, 21</u>	<u>4, 18, 23</u>	<u>4, 10, 25</u>	<u>4, 11, -</u>
<u>5, 14, 23</u>	<u>5, 15, 25</u>	<u>5, 16, -</u>	<u>5, 17, 20</u>	<u>5, 18, 22</u>	<u>5, 10, 24</u>	<u>5, 11, 26</u>	<u>5, 12, 19</u>
<u>6, 15, 24</u>	<u>6, 16, 26</u>	<u>6, 17, 19</u>	<u>6, 18, 21</u>	<u>6, 10, 23</u>	<u>6, 11, 25</u>	<u>6, 12, -</u>	<u>6, 13, 20</u>
<u>7, 16, 25</u>	<u>7, 17, -</u>	<u>7, 18, 20</u>	<u>7, 10, 22</u>	<u>7, 11, 24</u>	<u>7, 12, 26</u>	<u>7, 13, 19</u>	<u>7, 14, 21</u>
<u>8, 17, 26</u>	<u>8, 18, 19</u>	<u>8, 10, 21</u>	<u>8, 11, 23</u>	<u>8, 12, 25</u>	<u>8, 13, -</u>	<u>8, 14, 20</u>	<u>8, 15, 22</u>
<u>9, 18, -</u>	<u>9, 10, 20</u>	<u>9, 11, 22</u>	<u>9, 12, 24</u>	<u>9, 13, 26</u>	<u>8, 14, 19</u>	<u>9, 15, 21</u>	<u>9, 16, 23</u>

- h) All take-offs will be “Rise Off Ground”. Model aircraft shall be released from the starting line on the starting signal (flag drop or light signal) at one-second intervals.

Lanes 1 and 3 start at the same time followed by lane 2.

In the case of 4-plane heats, lanes 1 and 3 start at the same time, followed by lanes 2 and 4 which also start at the same time.

In odd rounds, lanes 1 and 3 start first and in even rounds, lane(s) 2 (and 4) start first.

No mechanical device may be used to assist the aircraft to take-off, but hand pushing is permitted.

5.X.21 Scoring and Classification

See 5.2.20 **a), b) and c) only plus the following additions:**

- i) Points per heat. After each heat, points shall be awarded based on the order of finish. In the case where a pilot has one infringement (5.2.19) recorded, he will fly one lap extra (11 laps) to finish.**
- ii) If the matrix is set up for three-plane heats, the winner receives three (3) points, second place two (2) points, and last place one (1) point.**
- iii) If the matrix is set up for four-plane heats, the result is four (4) points for first place, three (3) points for second place, two (2) points for third place, and one (1) point for last place.**
- iv) If the matrix is set up for two-plane heats, the winner receives two (2) points and the loser receives one (1) point.**
- v) Zero points are awarded for a no-start (DNS), failure to complete the heat (DNF), two or more infringements (ref 5.2.19), or disqualification.**
- vi) The final classification is on number of points after the conclusion of all heats,**
- vii) Ties shall be broken by a fly-off race. If time or another reason does not permit fly-off races, the best single race time shall be considered in determining final placing.**

Note: 5.2.20.2 does not apply to F3T

Reason: This is a frequently used, exciting, easy-to-understand scoring system in pylon racing to be used as an alternative to the traditional time trial racing.