



AUSTRALIAN PARACHUTE FEDERATION

National Records Manual



VERSION 10-2023
STATUS: MANDATORY

Warning***Parachuting and flying in parachuting aircraft can be dangerous.*****IMPORTANT: Version Control**

It is important that members refer to the current version of this National Records Manual. Current Version number is shown on the front cover and in the below table.

Current versions of the National Records Manual and any associated documents can be found on the APF website. Significant changes made from the previous version are shown in Amendments.

CURRENT VERSION	RELEASE DATE
11-2023	01 November 2023

PREVIOUS VERSIONS	REPLACED BY
10-2023	11-2023

AMENDMENTS

VERSION	AMENDMENT DETAILS
11-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor corrections and clarifications.
10-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replaces National Records section of previous APF Sporting Code.

©2023 Australian Parachute Federation Ltd

For further information visit www.apf.com.au

This work is copyright. You may download, display, print and reproduce this material in unaltered form only (retaining this notice) for your personal, non-commercial use or use within your organisation.

This document is offered as a free download to APF members.
Alternatively, contact the APF Office for a paper copy at a cost of \$5.00



Contents

PART 1 - GENERAL	4
1.1 Conditions	4
PART 2 - COMPETITION RECORDS	4
2.1 Competition Records.....	4
PART 3 - PERFORMANCE RECORDS	5
3.1 Accuracy Landing Records	5
3.2 Altitude Records	5
3.3 Largest Formation Records	5
PART 4 - AUSTRALIAN RECORD CLASSIFICATION	6
4.1 General Conditions	6
4.2 Application for Recognition	8

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 Conditions

- 1.1.1** This manual details the conditions under which National Parachuting Records may be attempted and claimed.
- 1.1.2** Details of national records will be maintained by APF.
- 1.1.3** The record must be verified by at least two APF Judges holding endorsements in the relevant discipline, for High Altitude records this may be verified by an APF Judge of any discipline.
- 1.1.4** The Judges may verify the record remotely however where there is no APF judge on site the integrity of the attempt and subsequent upload of footage must be verified by the DZSO (Must hold a valid DZSO endorsement).
- 1.1.5** Contravention of any APF regulations shall render the record attempt void.
- 1.1.6** A group of a larger number of parachutists achieving an equal or better record than a smaller group shall be recognised as the holder of the record previously held by a smaller group.
- 1.1.7** A significant change of the conditions in the Competition Rules, for example the working time or size of the Dead Centre Disc, creates a new set of competition records. The old records are retired.
- 1.1.8** An Australian Record may be set providing at least 75% of the participants are APF members who normally reside in Australia.
- 1.1.9** An Australian Record may be set at any location in the World.
- 1.1.10** APF recognises that members may set records at various levels beyond Australia, APF may recognise and publicise these records where appropriate however does not manage nor award these records. Participants of international record attempts must meet the requirements of the relevant governing bodies and pay any applicable fees for registration of the records.

PART 2 - COMPETITION RECORDS

2.1 Competition Records

- 2.1.1** All Competition Records must be established during the scheduled competition rounds at competitions run in accordance with the APF Sporting Code. Training jumps as defined in the APF Sporting Code are defined not to be scheduled competition jumps.
- 2.1.2** Except in Accuracy Landing, the record performance may only be established during a scheduled competition where the judging system used is as described in the APF Sporting Code.
- 2.1.3** Joint Record holders may be recorded in Accuracy Landing, Formation Skydiving, Canopy Formation, Artistic Events, Wingsuit, Speed and Canopy Piloting:
 - (a) if two or more competitors or teams achieve the same record performance during the same round and thereby break an existing record, the new record shall be registered in the names of all the competitors or teams involved.
 - (b) if a competitor or team achieves a performance during a later round in the same event, which is equal to a new record performance achieved during an earlier round in that event, no recognition will be given to the later performance as being a record performance.

PART 3 - PERFORMANCE RECORDS

3.1 Accuracy Landing Records

- 3.1.1** The record performance of accuracy jumps is the number of consecutive landings on the dead centre disc plus the next score made.
- 3.1.2** In a team jump, the performance is the number of consecutive landings on the disc of the whole team plus the next score made. The record must be made by a team of the same five individuals for the whole record.
- 3.1.3** The jumps must be made within a period of 14 consecutive days.
- 3.1.4** The record jump series may not be interrupted by other jumps.

3.2 Altitude Records

- 3.2.1** The height of a parachute jump made for an altitude record shall be measured from mean sea level to the height at which the first parachutist exits the aircraft.
- 3.2.2** Parachutists making an attempt on an altitude record shall have undergone aeromedical indoctrination and will show evidence of physical fitness for the attempt which is acceptable to the STM.
- 3.2.3** Proof of exit height acceptable to APF must be submitted with the application for recognition.
- 3.2.4** The aircraft used for an altitude record shall establish air-to-ground radio communication and the air crew shall indicate the time of exit to the Judges or DZSO by way of a count down.
- 3.2.5** Recognition of altitude records shall be subject to:
 - (a) Having gained an increase of at least 5% over an existing record for altitudes up to 25,000 feet.
 - (b) Having gained an increase of at least 3% over an existing record for altitudes from 25,000 feet to 35,000 feet.
 - (c) Having gained an increase of at least 2% over an existing record for altitudes above 35,000 feet.
- 3.2.6** If two or more individuals or teams achieve an identical record performance on the same calendar day and thereby break an existing record, the new record shall be registered in the name of all the individuals or teams involved.

3.3 Largest Formation Records

- 3.3.1** The record performance for the largest formation is the number of persons in one formation. A written plan describing the formation to be attempted and the personnel involved must be submitted in advance to the Judges. The formation must be completed as described with all named personnel in the formation.
- 3.3.2** If two or more teams achieve an identical record performance on the same calendar day and thereby break an existing record, the new record shall be registered in the name of all the individuals or teams involved.

PART 4 - AUSTRALIAN RECORD CLASSIFICATION

4.1 General Conditions

4.1.1 Australian competition and performance records shall have the following main classifications:

High Altitude with delayed opening	Class A
High Altitude with immediate opening	Class B
Accuracy Landing	Class C
Highest 4-Way Formation Skydiving Score	Class E
Highest 8-Way Formation Skydiving Score	Class F
Highest 16-Way Formation Skydiving Score	Class G
Fastest 10-Way Star Formation	Class H
Largest Freefall Formation	Class I
Largest "Star" Formation	Class J
Highest 4-Way Canopy Formation Score.	Class K
Fastest 8-Way Canopy Formation	Class L
Largest Canopy Formation	Class M
Highest Freely round score	Class N
Largest Freely (Head down orientation) Formation	Class O
Longest Canopy Piloting distance	Class P
Fastest Canopy Piloting speed	Class Q
Highest 2-Way Canopy Formation score	Class R
Largest Freely (Head Up orientation) Formation	Class S
Highest Acrobatic Wingsuit Skydiving Score	Class T
Large Formation Sequential Record	Class U
Vertical Speed Record – Individual	Class V
Largest Wingsuit Formation – No Grip	Class W
Highest 4-Way Vertical Formation Skydiving Score	Class X

4.1.2 APF may further classify records based on the demographic of the participants where:

- (a) The achievement is of significance; and
- (b) The demographic of participants is appreciably distinct from the membership as a whole (i.e. Female, Junior, etc); and
- (c) The further classification of the record would not devalue the achievement of the open record holders.

4.1.3 Classifications A, B and C shall be further classified as 'Individual' and 'Group' records. For group records, the number of parachutists shall not be less than three and all must jump from the same aircraft on the same jump run.

4.1.4 APF may further classify records based on the demographic of the participants if:

- (a) The achievement is of significance; and
- (b) The demographic of participants is appreciably distinct from the membership as a whole; and

- (c) The further classification of the record would not devalue the achievement of the open record holders.

4.1.5 Classification K shall be further classified as:

- (a) Rotations
- (b) Sequential

4.1.6 Classification M shall be further classified as:

- (a) Largest Canopy Formation
- (b) Large Formation Sequential
 - (i) The record performance for the Large Formation Sequential record and Full Break Large Formation Sequential is the number of persons (not less than 25% (rounded up) of the size of the Largest Canopy Formation Record at the time the sequential record is performed) to complete a sequence of two or more formations, giving a separate record performance for each number of formations completed.
 - (ii) A written plan of the record performance(s) describing the formations and the transitions to be attempted and the persons involved must be submitted in advance to the Judges.
 - (iii) The formations and the transitions must be completed as described with all named personnel in the formations.
 - (iv) All persons in the completed formations must be connected by at least one grip either taken by the person or taken on the person. A grip is a hand hold or a foot hook on an "A" line or front riser (both as defined in the relevant Competition Rules).
 - (v) In the transition from one formation to the next, at least 35% of the persons in the first formation must either release all of their grips and all grips on them must also be released or be a member of a released sub-group, consisting of no more than four persons.
 - (vi) Each person or group must re-dock in a different position or on a different set of grips. Each subgroup must be clearly presented and remain intact as a subgroup from the grip release until the correct completion of the next formation.
 - (vii) Simultaneous separation during the transition is not required but total separation must be shown at some point in time during the transition as shown in the written plan.
- (c) Full Break Large Formation Sequential
 - (i) As in 4.1.6(b) except that in the transition from one formation to the next, all grips must be released. No new grip may be taken by any person until all grips held by or on that person have been released. Simultaneous separation between persons is not required.
 - (ii) None of the depicted grips from any previous formation may be retaken in the same position in any of the subsequent formations in the sequence for up to three formations.
 - (iii) Each person must redock in a different position or on a different set of grips.
 - (iv) After the group has completed three different formations, the group may elect to return to the first formation and repeat the sequence (allowing the first set of grips to be retaken) or continue the sequence of formations with a new, different formation.

4.1.7 Classification U shall be further classified as:

- (a) Large Formation Sequential
 - (i) The record performance for the large formation sequential record is the number of persons (not less than 25% (rounded up) of the size of the largest formation record at the time the sequential record is performed.
 - (ii) VFS is also subject to a minimum number of 24) to complete a sequence of two or more formations, giving a separate record performance for each number of formations completed.
 - (iii) One written plan describing the formations and the transitions to be attempted and the personnel involved must be submitted in advance to the judges. The formations and the transitions must be completed as described with all named personnel in the formations.
 - (iv) All persons in the completed formations must be connected by at least one grip either taken by the person or taken on the person. A grip is a handhold on an arm or leg (both as defined in the relevant Competition Rules) of another person.
 - (v) In the transition from one formation to the next, at least 35% of the persons in the first formation must either release all of their grips and all grips on them must also be released or be a member of a released sub-group, consisting of no more than four persons.
 - (vi) None of the released grips included in this 35% may be retaken in the next formation.
 - (vii) Each subgroup must be clearly presented and remain intact as a subgroup from the grip release until the correct completion of the next formation.
 - (viii) Simultaneous separation during the transition is not required but total separation must be shown at some point in time during the transition as shown in the written plan.
- (b) Full Break Large Formation Sequential
 - (i) As in 4.1.7(a) except that in the transition from one formation to the next, all grips must be released. No new grip may be taken by any person until all grips held by or on that person have been released. Simultaneous separation between persons is not required.
 - (ii) None of the grips may be retaken in any of the subsequent two formations in the sequence.
 - (iii) After the group has completed three different formations, the group may elect to return to the first formation (allowing the first set of grips to be retaken) and repeat the sequence or may elect to continue the sequence with three, new different formations.

4.2 Application for Recognition

4.2.1 Applications for recognition of national parachuting records shall be made to APF.

4.2.2 Applications for Competition records should be accompanied by the following information:

- (a) The name, residency, and sporting licence number / membership number of each parachutist;
- (b) Type of aircraft;

- (c) Where the competition record took place;
 - (d) Date of the competition record; and
 - (e) Certification by the judges (and DZSO where applicable) that the competition record was conducted and achieved in accordance with the APF Sporting Code and National Record Manual.
- 4.2.3** A competition record performance achieved at the Australian National Championships or at a WPC or WC, will be sufficient evidence for the certifications required above.
- 4.2.4** Applications for Performance records should be accompanied by the following information:
- (a) The name, residency and sporting licence number of each parachutist;
 - (b) The type of the ascent vehicle(s);
 - (c) Exit height used;
 - (d) Where the performance took place;
 - (e) Time and date of the performance record;
 - (f) Chief Judges' certification that the performance record was conducted and achieved in accordance with the APF Sporting Code; and
 - (g) Dropzone details including height above sea level.
- 4.2.5** For A and B class records, the above information must also be accompanied by the following:
- (a) Judges' certification of the landing point(s); and
 - (b) Judge's certification of the time delay