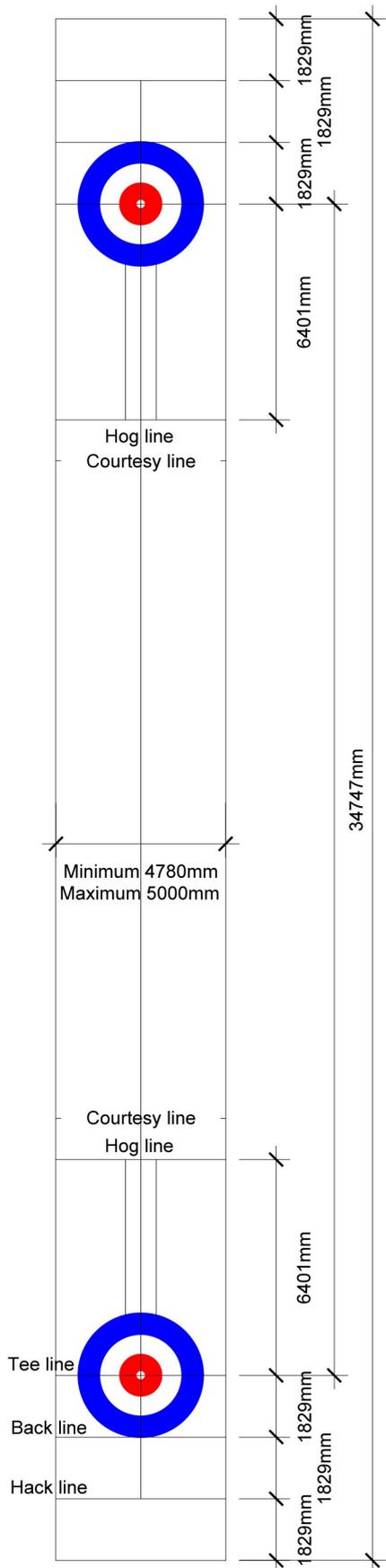


# Curling sheet layout



# Curling design data

## Sheet dimensions

Ideal: 45.72m x 5m  
 Minimum: 44.50m x 4.42m  
 The playing area is 42.07m with a further 1.83m behind each hack line.

If the local conditions of an existing facility do not permit those dimensions, then reasonable variation will be considered for competitions use by the Royal Caledonia Curling Club (RCCC) who are the Governing body for the sport in Scotland.

No safety margins required. No space is required between adjoining sheets for training or national competition venues. Some international competitions lay walkways between sheets.

## Colours

The colours are not set but a common combination is shown.  
 Hog line: Red  
 Other lines: black  
 House: Blue/ white/ red/ white

## Line markings

Dimensions are taken to the centre of the lines.  
 External dimensions **include** width of lines.  
 Width of lines:  
 Hog line: 102mm maximum width  
 Tee line: back line, centre line, hack line and courtesy line  
 13mm maximum width

Dividing lines must be drawn from back line to back line.

At each end of the sheet there are clearly visible parallel lines in the ice perpendicular to and running from side line to side line as follows:

- the tee line placed so that the centre of the line is 17.37m (57ft) from the middle of the sheet.
- the back line placed so that the outside edge is 1.829m (6ft) from the centre of the tee line.
- the hog line placed so that the inside edge is 6.40m (21ft) from the centre of the tee line.
- A centre line joins the midpoints of the tee lines and extends 3.66m (12ft) beyond the centre of each tee line.
- A hack line 457mm (18in) in length is placed parallel to the tee line, at each end of the centre line.
- A courtesy line, 152mm (6in) in length is placed 1.22m (4ft) outside and parallel to the hog lines, on each side of the sheet.

For wheelchair events, at each end of the sheet, two thin (e.g. wool) wheelchair lines are placed parallel to and on both sides of the centre line. These extend from the hog line to the outermost edge of the nearest circle, with the outside edge of each line being 457mm (18in) from the centre line.

A centre hole (tee) is placed at the intersection of each tee line and centre line. With the tee as centre, there are four concentric circles placed at each end of the sheet, with the outer edge of the outer circle having a radius of 1829mm (6ft), the next circle a radius of 1219mm (4ft), the next circle a radius of 610mm (2ft), and the innermost circle having a minimum radius of 152m (6in).

## Curling stones

Ice rinks provide the 16 stones required for each sheet. These stones should be stored refrigerated, ideally on ice when not in use.

## Hack

The hack is a rubber wedge fixed into the ice which is the point from which players begin delivery of their stones. Two hacks are placed on the hack line, on both sides of the centre line, with the inside edge of each hack 76mm (3in) from the midpoint of the centre line. The width of each hack shall not exceed 152mm (6in). The hack is attached to support material, and the inside edge of that material is placed on the inside edge of the hack line. This ensures that the hack does not extend more than 203mm (8in) in front of the hack line. If the hack is recessed into the ice, this should not be more than 38mm (1.5in) in depth.

## Playing surface

Ice within ice rinks is laid in very fine layers of water built up onto a chilled pad over several days. Once the initial base has been created, lines and circle markings and logos/artwork can be painted onto the ice. This is then followed by further fine layers and flooding to build up the final playing surface.

For curling the playing surface requires to be cut and pebbled which involves spraying droplets of water onto the ice to create a running surface that has reduced friction. Between each game the ice can be cut and pebbled as the stones and brush sweeping flatten the surface which reduces speed of the stones and the amount of curl.

Shared use facilities are common with public skating, hockey and figure skating taking place on ice that has been used for curling. The surface, however, will require some dedicated preparation time after any skating before it is again suitable for curling. This process will normally be done over night / early morning and will involve a dry cut with ice resurface (approx 20 minutes), flood with hose (60-80 minutes), overnight freeze, cut and pebble (2-3 hours).

Quality curling ice is normally a few degrees colder than quality skating ice, the plant can be adjusted to make this change but the efficiency of the equipment will dictate the time required.

## Scoreboards

The scoreboard is placed at one end of the rink, behind each sheet and accessible from the ice. They tend to be made of hardboard in the full width of the sheet, with hooks for the scorecards to attach to. Two options of layout shown below.

Team Name				1		4			6						
Points		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Team Name			2	3		5									

Ends		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E	E	E	Total
Team Name		3	0	0	2	0	3								8
Team Name		0	2	1	0	2	0								5

## Ramped access

Ice rinks will need to provide ramped or level access to the ice surface to accommodate wheelchair athletes.

## Source document

Royal Caledonia Curling Club Rule Book

## Endorsed by

Royal Caledonian Curling Club

