1.1 Contact Obstacle Specifications

Contact obstacles should always provide a non-slip surface that provides good traction for the dogs without being so rough as to damage the dog’s pads. Surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis so that dogs will not slip or injure themselves when performing these obstacles.

- Rubber matting or Rubber Granules are allowed.
- All contact zones must have a clear line of demarcation 42” from the bottom of the ramp to the top of the line. This may be done by painting the lower 42” with yellow paint or applying a minimum of a 1” wide white line at the 42” point on the contact ramp.
- NADAC is currently allowing clubs to use Slatted contacts with the following stipulations:
  1) The slats must be low profile, rounded and rubber coated
  2) The club must state the slatted contacts are being used in their premium
  3) The club will NOT be eligible to host a Regional with slatted contacts
  4) The club will post the following in their premium as an informational section:

  “The trial you are entering is using slatted contacts. For many years slats have NOT been used in NADAC trials. The reasons for this is that with the lowered height of the NADAC A-frame, and the advent of rubber coated equipment, NADAC found that slats became entirely useless in the sport. As the dogs had more than enough grip with the rubber coatings. NADAC was the first organization to use rubber contacts, and we feel that the removal of slats was the correct and logical next move. The reason we are allowing slats is to encourage new clubs to try NADAC, this way they do not have to purchase a specific set of equipment for NADAC. And to help struggling clubs who can’t afford the NADAC spec contacts. The new generation of slats are not a danger to dogs like the old generation was, so while they are not needed for dogs competing in NADAC, it won’t hurt to have them either. It should be noted that any Regional or Championship event that you attend with NADAC will be using non slatted contacts.”
The following table lists the heights of each of the contact obstacles, along with the widths and lengths of the ramps of each of those obstacles. Also listed is the length of the contact zone for each obstacle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obstacle</th>
<th>Ramp Length</th>
<th>Ramp Width</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Contact Zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-frame</td>
<td>8’ or 9’</td>
<td>3’ to 4’</td>
<td>4’8” for 8’ ramps</td>
<td>42 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5’ for 9’ ramps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog Walk</td>
<td>11’6” to 12’</td>
<td>11.25” to 12”</td>
<td>46” to 50”</td>
<td>42 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(12” recommended)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 **Weave Pole Specifications**

Weave poles shall be of rigid construction. The poles should be 24” from the center of one pole to the center of the next pole. The base of the weave poles shall be no more than 1/2” in height. A Non slip coating is recommended for the base.

If the width of the base is 2 inches or less a non-slip coating is recommended.

If the width of the base is wider than 2 inches wide a non-slip coating is required.

There shall be no rough or protruding edges along the base of the weave poles, nor any bolts or nuts in an area which a dog may step on while weaving. Consideration should be taken for the many sizes of dogs which will be using the weave poles.

The weave poles shall be 40”- 48” in height. The poles should be constructed from ¾” schedule 40 PVC.

The supports (feet) should be offset so that the dog’s path never crosses over a support leg and are to be of sufficient length (16-18”) to support the poles without staking. The sets of poles should be of sufficient weight as to not need staking to remain in place. Staking of weaves poles is not allowed.

1.3 **Open Tunnel Specifications**

The diameter (opening/exit) of the open tunnel shall be approximately 24”. The length shall be no less than 10’ and no more than 20’. Tunnels should be of a 4” pitch. Tunnels not in good repair, those with holes, loose threads, or do not stay open with tunnel holders (i.e., the openings collapse frequently and easily) should not be used because they pose a safety hazard to the dogs.
1.4 Tunnel Holder Specifications
NADAC recommends saddle bag type tunnel holders be used for all NADAC classes. Twenty pounds of sand or three gallons of water in each bag has proven to be sufficient to hold tunnels in place. If sand is used, it is recommended that it be disbursed into individual zip lock baggies and then inserted into the tunnel bag. Tunnel Snugglers, “Omega” holders, or holders with flat plates and straps are acceptable.

Bungee cords or chains are not allowed. Metal “cradle” type tunnel holders are not allowed.

Tunnel Spacing:

15’ Tunnels: 4 bags are required. They should be spaced evenly throughout the tunnel.

20’ Tunnels: 5 Bags are required. They should be spaced evenly throughout the tunnel.

If Clubs want to use more than the recommended number of bags, they are encouraged to do so.

1.5 Non-Winged Jump Specifications
All jumps are to be 4’ to 5’ wide with uprights a minimum of 32” high and adjustable for the jump heights: 4”, 8”, 12”, 16”, and 20”.

Bars must be easily displaceable, and may be made of wood, plastic, or PVC. There shall be a minimum diameter of ¾” for jump bars. Recommended jump bar diameter is 1” schedule 40 PVC. Jump supports may be constructed of any solid material.

It is recommended to use individual jump stanchions constructed out of plastic so that if a dog collides with the jump it falls easily without causing injury.

Plastic jumps will be required in all competitions on June 1st of 2023.

1.6 Winged Jump Specifications
The same specifications as above apply, with the addition of side wings or other support standards. Wings should be free of sharp or hazardous edges and shall be a minimum of 6” to 12” higher than the highest jump height to be used.

One bar per jump is required for all winged and non-winged jumps.

1.7 Barrel Specifications
Barrels used should be made of either a mesh material, cloth, or plastic material. Barrels should be 23”-27” in diameter and not less than 28” tall. One end of the barrel should be solid or of a type that a tunnel holder or some other weighted item could be placed inside to hold the barrel in place in case of windy situations.
Some of the common types of barrels used are Seventeen Flat barrels used for equine barrel racing practice, or Eco Bins used for composting, or pop-up mesh barrels that meet the height and width criteria.

1.8 Hoop Specifications

The height of the hoops should be 36” and the width is 34”-36”. The hoop is constructed of two pieces, the base and the hoop. The base of the hoop should be 34”-36”. There should be support feet extending 12” in each direction on one side and uprights that are 16” tall. The base is made from ¾” schedule 40 PVC. The “hoop” part is made from hula hoops or PEX pipe material that is 92” long and is inserted into the 16” base uprights. The PEX pipe is pushed in until it contacts the bottom of the hoop base. The top of the rounded hoop should be 36” tall. Below is a photo of a completed hoop.
1.9 Correct Tunnel Bagging

1.10 Incorrect Tunnel Bagging