## TRUE DOUBLE ELIMINATION SYSTEM:

This system requires every contestant to have two (2) losses to be eliminated except for the $1^{\text {st }}$ place winner who may have one loss or even no losses. Thus the winner of the loser's pool, having only one loss, will compete against the winner of the winner's pool even if $s / h e$ has already competed against that person previously. If $\mathrm{s} / \mathrm{he}$ loses, then it is that person's second loss and $\mathrm{s} / \mathrm{he}$ is eliminated and places 2nd. However, if s/he wins, then both competitors now have 1 loss and they must compete again to determine 1 st and 2 nd place.

## DETAILS OF THE DOUBLE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

The double elimination system insures that every competitor competes at least twice, and that the winner of 1 st place has either no losses, or 1 loss. The winner of 2 nd place has two losses, and has lost to the $1^{\text {st }}$ place winner in the last match of the division. The 3rd place winner is the loser of the last match in the loser's pool. In double elimination, it possible that some players will meet each other twice, once in the winner's pool and again in the loser's pool. However, the pattern of placing the loser's in the pool is designed in such a way that in divisions having greater than 8 players, each player will have at least two matches before they meet again in the loser's pool. For divisions of 8 or less persons, they will have at leas one match before they meet again.

Position of byes in various size divisions: Examples of 8, 16, and 32 person brackets are shown on the following pages. Each of these brackets has the minimum number of contestants for which the bracket is used ( 5 for the 8 person bracket, 9 for the 16 person bracket, etc.). The reason for using these size divisions is so that the position of all possible byes can be demonstrated. If fewer byes are required, they should be distributed as evenly as possible between the "top" and "bottom" of the bracket. For the 8 person bracket, if there were 6,7 , or 8 persons in the division, additional players would be placed in matches 3,2 , and 4 , respectively.

How to complete the progression of matches: Every match in each bracket has a number assigned to it (even the byes). These numbers are unique to each division. In the examples below there are the numbers that ARE NOT CIRCLED. The circled numbers will be described later. The Women 78 kg division has numbers 1-15; the Men 90 kg division has number 1-31, and the Women 57 kg division has numbers 1-63. These numbers indicate to the bracket-keeper where each contestant is placed after winning or losing. For example, in the Women 78 kg division. the first match is between Regas and Nishijima. The winner of that match will progress to match $\# 5$ and compete against Mangino.

The winners of matches 5 and 6 will progess in the winner's pool to play each other in match 11 . The losers of matches 5 and 6 are placed in the loser's pool in positions L5 and L6, respectively. The players continue to compete until each has two losses and after each match, the bracket-keeper places the contestants in the appropriate positions by following the numbers. Because this is a "true" double elimination system, the winner of match 13 only has 1 loss, and is moved back "up" to the winner's pool in position W13 (winner of 13). Match 14 could be the last match, if the winner of match 11 also wins match 14 . In that case, the player who came back "up" has two losses and is $2^{\text {nd }}$ place. However, if that player wins, each player has 1 loss; the loser of match 14 is placed in position L14 and they compete again. The winner is 1st, the loser 2nd place. Third place is the loser of match 13. The larger divisions have a similar numbering system but naturally there are many more matches.

Match Scheduling: Usually there is more than one division competing on a particular mat. In order provide enough rest time for players who must play matches consecutively or very close together, there will be a number of divisions "active" on the same mat. In this example, all three of the divisions are active. The numbers with circles surrounding them on the bracket sheets shown below are the Match Scheduling numbers and are typically hand-written on the sheets in a bright color (usually red). As described above, the other numbers that are not circled, indicate the where to place the winners and losers within each division. The circled, Match Scheduling numbers tell the bracket keeper the order in which the matches are played.
Notice that the byes are not numbered, because there is no match to be played when there is a bye. In this example the first match in each division is played consecutively (circled numbers 1,2 , and 3 ). We then return to the first division and play matches 4 and 5 . Next we go on to the second division and play matches 6 through 9 ; then on to the third division for matches 10 through 17 . When we return to the first division, matches 18 and 19 will be played, but note that match 19 is in the loser's pool; similarly for matches 20, 21, and 22 (losers pool), and matches 23 (loser's pool) and 24 through 27.

For this example, the numbers stop at 50, but in an actual tournament, when the bracket sheets arrive at the scoring table at the beginning of each day, ALL of the matches will be numbered. Match 50 is the final match of the first division, but it can be seen that there might be too little rest time between consecutive matches in the next divisions, so at this point, a fourth and possibly even a fifth division would begin, starting with match number 51. The numbering would then continue, switching back and forth between all of the active divisions. Experienced "match schedulers" are required to make decisions as to when new divisions start, how many divisions should be active at the same time, etc.

Match Cards: The circled numbers are also the ones that are written on the contestants' match cards. The bracket-keeper and designated assistants will make sure that the proper competitors are on the mat and that the players for the next few matches are on deck and ready to go. Usually contestants are asked to report to their assigned mat 3 matches before their scheduled match and turn in their cards. For each mat, the contests start at match \#1 and progress in numerical order. When a match is complete, the bracket-keeper advances the winner's name to the next round, and the loser's name to the appropriate position, writes the new match number on the winner's and loser's match cards, and gives the cards back to the players. In the first division shown below, Regas and Nishijima will have Match 1 written on their cards, Mangino will have match \#4 and Mayer and Sedgwick will both have match $\# 5$ written on their cards. The winner between Regas and Nishijima will progress forward and have match \#4 written on her card. The loser will be dropped down to the position L1, move out one match (because that match is a bye), and have match 19 written on her card.

The match scheduling system allows the athletes know exactly what match number they will be playing and approximately how long they have to wait before their next match.

| DIV: Women 78 kg | $1 \cdot$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| \# of Contestants in div: 5 | $2 \cdot \square$ |
| CATEGORY: Athlete | $3 \cdot$ |
| $04-04-1999$ |  |




DIV: Women 57 kg
LOSER'S POOL:
L1____BYE_
L2___


L3___BYE_ $\quad 26$


L7___BYE__ 28
L8___BYE_ $\quad 28$


L13___BYE__
L14___BYE__
L15___BYE__ 32
L16___BYE___|


