• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

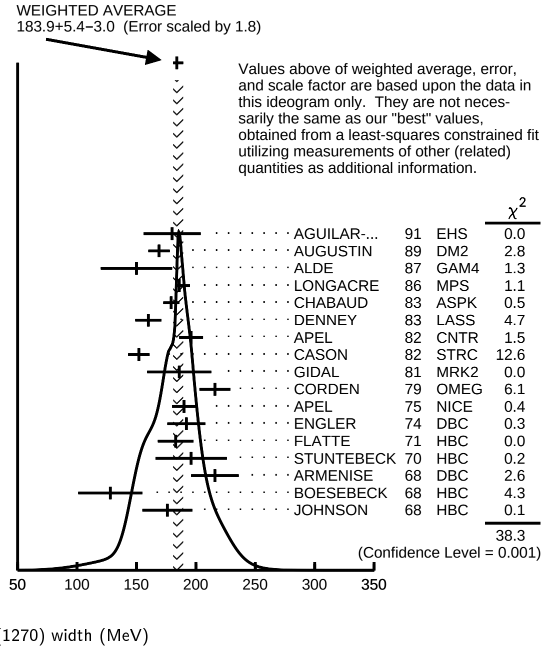
1281 ± 6		ADAMO	91 OBLX	$\overline{n}p \to \pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$
1262 ±11		AGUILAR-...	91 EHS	400 pp
1275 ±10		AKER	91 CBAR	0.0 $\overline{p}p \to 3\pi^0$
1220 ±10		BREAKSTONE	90 SFM	$pp \to pp\pi^+\pi^-$
1288 ±12		ABACHI	86B HRS	$e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^- X$
1284 ±30	3k	BINON	83 GAM2	38 $\pi^- p \to n 2\eta$
1280 ±20	3k	APEL	82 CNTR	25 $\pi^- p \to n 2\pi^0$
1284 ±10	16000	DEUTSCH...	76 HBC	16 $\pi^+ p$
1258 ±10	600	TAKAHASHI	72 HBC	8 $\pi^- p \to n 2\pi$
1275 ±13		ARMENISE	70 HBC	9 $\pi^+ n \to p\pi^+\pi^-$
1261 ± 5	1960	[1] ARMENISE	68 DBC	5.1 $\pi^+ n \to p\pi^+$ MM$^-$
1270 ±10	360	[1] ARMENISE	68 DBC	5.1 $\pi^+ n \to p\pi^0$ MM
1268 ± 6		[6] JOHNSON	68 HBC	3.7–4.2 $\pi^- p$
1276 ±11		RABIN	67 HBC	8.5 $\pi^+ p$

[1] Mass errors enlarged by us to $\Gamma/\sqrt{N}$; see the note with the $K^*(892)$ mass.
[2] From a partial-wave analysis of data using a K-matrix formalism with 5 poles.
[3] From an energy-independent partial-wave analysis.
[4] From an amplitude analysis of $\pi^+\pi^- \to \pi^0\pi^0$ scattering data.
[5] From an amplitude analysis of $\pi^+\pi^- \to \pi^+\pi^-$ scattering data.
[6] JOHNSON 68 includes BONDAR 63, LEE 64, DERADO 65, EISNER 67.

$f_2(1270)$ WIDTH

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
185 ±20 OUR ESTIMATE				
184.6± 2.8 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.6.				
$183.9^{+5.4}_{-3.0}$ OUR AVERAGE Error includes scale factor of 1.8. See the ideogram below.				
180 ±24		AGUILAR-...	91 EHS	400 pp
169 ± 9	5730	[7] AUGUSTIN	89 DM2	$e^+e^- \to 5\pi$
150 ±30	400±50	[7] ALDE	87 GAM4	100 $\pi^- p \to 4\pi^0 n$
186^{+9}_{-2}		[8] LONGACRE	86 MPS	22 $\pi^- p \to n 2K^0_S$
$179.2^{+6.9}_{-6.6}$		[9] CHABAUD	83 ASPK	17 $\pi^- p$ polarized
160 ±11		DENNEY	83 LASS	10 $\pi^+ N$
196 ±10	3k	APEL	82 CNTR	25 $\pi^- p \to n 2\pi^0$
152 ± 9		[10] CASON	82 STRC	8 $\pi^+ p \to p\pi^+ 2\pi^0$
186 ±27	11600±1000	GIDAL	81 MRK2	J/ψ decay
216 ±13		[11] CORDEN	79 OMEG	12–15 $\pi^- p \to n 2\pi$
190 ±10	10k	APEL	75 NICE	40 $\pi^- p \to n 2\pi^0$
192 ±16	4600	ENGLER	74 DBC	6 $\pi^+ n \to \pi^+\pi^- p$
183 ±15	5300	FLATTE	71 HBC	7 $\pi^+ p \to \Delta^{++} f_2$
196 ±30		[7] STUNTEBECK	70 HBC	8 $\pi^- p$, 5.4 $\pi^+ d$
216 ±20	1960	[7] ARMENISE	68 DBC	5.1 $\pi^+ n \to p\pi^+$ MM$^-$
128 ±27		[7] BOESEBECK	68 HBC	8 $\pi^+ p$
176 ±21		[7,12] JOHNSON	68 HBC	3.7–4.2 $\pi^- p$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
206 ±19		ADAMO	91 OBLX	$\overline{n}p \to \pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$
200 ±10		AKER	91 CBAR	0.0 $\overline{p}p \to 3\pi^0$
240 ±40	3k	BINON	83 GAM2	38 $\pi^- p \to n 2\eta$
187 ±30	650	[7] ANTIPOV	77 CIBS	25 $\pi^- p \to p 3\pi$
225 ±38	16000	DEUTSCH...	76 HBC	16 $\pi^+ p$
166 ±28	600	[7] TAKAHASHI	72 HBC	8 $\pi^- p \to n 2\pi$
173 ±53		[7] ARMENISE	70 HBC	9 $\pi^+ n \to p\pi^+\pi^-$
155 ±17		RABIN	67 HBC	8.5 $\pi^+ p$

[7] Width errors enlarged by us to $4\Gamma/\sqrt{N}$; see the note with the $K^*(892)$ mass.
[8] From a partial-wave analysis of data using a K-matrix formalism with 5 poles.
[9] From an energy-independent partial-wave analysis.
[10] From an amplitude analysis of $\pi^+\pi^- \to \pi^0\pi^0$ scattering data.
[11] From an amplitude analysis of $\pi^+\pi^- \to \pi^+\pi^-$ scattering data.
[12] JOHNSON 68 includes BONDAR 63, LEE 64, DERADO 65, EISNER 67.



$f_2(1270)$ DECAY MODES

	Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level
Γ_1	$\pi\pi$	$(84.9\ ^{+2.5}_{-1.3})$ %	S=1.3
Γ_2	$\pi^+\pi^- 2\pi^0$	$(6.9\ ^{+1.5}_{-2.7})$ %	S=1.4
Γ_3	$K\overline{K}$	(4.6 ±0.5) %	S=2.8
Γ_4	$2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$	(2.8 ±0.4) %	S=1.2
Γ_5	$\eta\eta$	(4.5 ±1.0) $\times 10^{-3}$	S=2.4
Γ_6	$4\pi^0$	(3.0 ±1.0) $\times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_7	$\gamma\gamma$	$(1.32^{+0.18}_{-0.16}) \times 10^{-5}$	S=1.1
Γ_8	$\eta\pi\pi$	$< 8 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=95%
Γ_9	$K^0 K^- \pi^+ +$ c.c.	$< 3.4 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=95%
Γ_{10}	e^+e^-	$< 9 \times 10^{-9}$	CL=90%