

REVOKES

Laws 61-64

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- Failure to lead or play, when able, a card or suit required by law
- Failure to lead or play, when able, a card specified as rectification

Lead a diamond



No requirement or obligation to confirm established revokes while play is in progress

A player has no obligation to draw attention to a revoke, his own or anyone else's

A player has no obligation to correct his own non-established revoke, unless attention is drawn to it.

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Just because a player suggests there may be a revoke does
NOT

mean players may start turning over quitted tricks

Law 66 about inspecting tricks is an over-riding law

Rule: Specific Laws prevail over General Laws

So long as his side as not led or played to the next trick, declarer or either defender may, until he has turned his own card face down on the table, require that all cards just played to the trick be faced.

Until his side has led or played to the next trick, declarer or either defender may inspect, but not expose, his own last card played.

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66C Thereafter, until play ceases, the cards of quitted tricks may not be inspected (except at the Director's specific instruction; for example, if necessary to verify a claim of a revoke).

After play ceases, the played and unplayed cards may be inspected to settle a claim of a revoke, or of the number of tricks won or lost; but no player should handle cards other than his own.

If the Director can no longer ascertain the facts after such a claim has been made, and only one side has mixed its cards, the Director shall rule in favour of the other side.

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Attention drawn to a revoke before it is established	Revoke must be corrected with a legal card	Major Penalty Card - Defender
		Goes back into hand for declarer and back into dummy if from there
♠9 ♠10 ♠Q ♠K		
♥3 MPC		♠4 MPC
Lead Restrictions?		50D1(b)

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When is a revoke established?			
when the offender or his partner leads or plays to the following trick	any such play	legal	illegal
when the offender or his partner names or otherwise designates a card to be played to the following trick			East Revokes
when a member of the offending side makes a claim or concession of tricks orally or by facing his hand or in any other way			North Claims
when agreement is established to an opponent's claim or concession; the offending side having raised no objection to it before the end of the round, or before making a call on a subsequent board.			No Agreement
			Revoke Not Established

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Once a revoke is established it may not be corrected

.... BUT

TWO
EXCEPTIONS

Law 62D1 A revoke on Trick 12 is corrected

♣7 ♣10 ♣3

♦10 ♥J

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Law 62C3 Both sides have revoked on the same trick but only one is established. Both revokes are corrected. Every card withdrawn by the defending side becomes a penalty card.

♥J

♥Q

♥5

♥10

♦9

♣7

North could
end up with two
Major Penalty Cards

♥4 DUMMY

South will have a
Major Penalty Card

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Revoke Established Automatic Trick Adjustment When Play Ends**

Offender wins revoke trick	One trick transferred
Side wins a later trick	Another trick transferred
Offender does not win revoke trick	-----
Side wins that trick or later trick(s)	One trick transferred
Side wins no tricks after revoke	No tricks transferred

A trick won in dummy is NOT a trick won by Declarer for this Law

Automatic Trick Adjustment may not be reduced

Always consider Law 64C – Redress of Damage

64C is part of
your patter

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No Automatic Trick Adjustment 64C Redress of Damage

- *the offending side did not win the revoke trick or any later trick
- *it is a subsequent revoke in the same suit by the same player, the first revoke having been established
- *the revoke was made in failing to play a penalty card or any card belonging to dummy
- *attention was first drawn to the revoke after a member of the non-offending side has made a call on the subsequent deal or after the round has ended
- *it is a revoke on the twelfth trick
- *both sides have revoked on the same board and both revokes have become established
- *the revoke has been corrected as per Law 62C3

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64B2. it is a subsequent revoke in the same suit by the same player, the first revoke having been established

64C2(a). After repeated revokes by the *same player in the same suit* (see B2 above), the Director adjusts the score if the non-offending side would likely have made more tricks had one or more of the subsequent revokes not occurred.

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Nil Vul	♠ 32			5♣ South ****
	♥ 6			♥K ♥A ♥7 ♥5
	♦ AKQ7			♥3 ♥8 ♣3 ♥10
	♣ 42			♣5 ♣Q ♣A ♣6
♠ K1098		♠ AQJ65		♥4 ♥9
♥ QJ		♥		
♦ J1098		♦ 5432		
♣		♣		Declarer plays out all his trump and West is squeezed in ♥ and ♦
	♠ 74			Result: 13 tricks
	♥ 2			
	♦ 6			
	♣ KJ10987			5♣ -3

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Nil Vul	♠ 10		4♠ South **			
	♥ QJ653		♣J	♣A	♣2	♣3
	♦ K652		♣K	♣4	♦J	♣10
	♣		♣Q	♣8		
♠ J76		♠ 542				
♥ 987		♥ AK102				
♦ A10987		♦ Q43				
♣		♣				
	♠ AKQ983					Declarer wins all remaining tricks
	♥ 4					Result: 12 tricks
	♦					
	♣ 9765					4♠ =

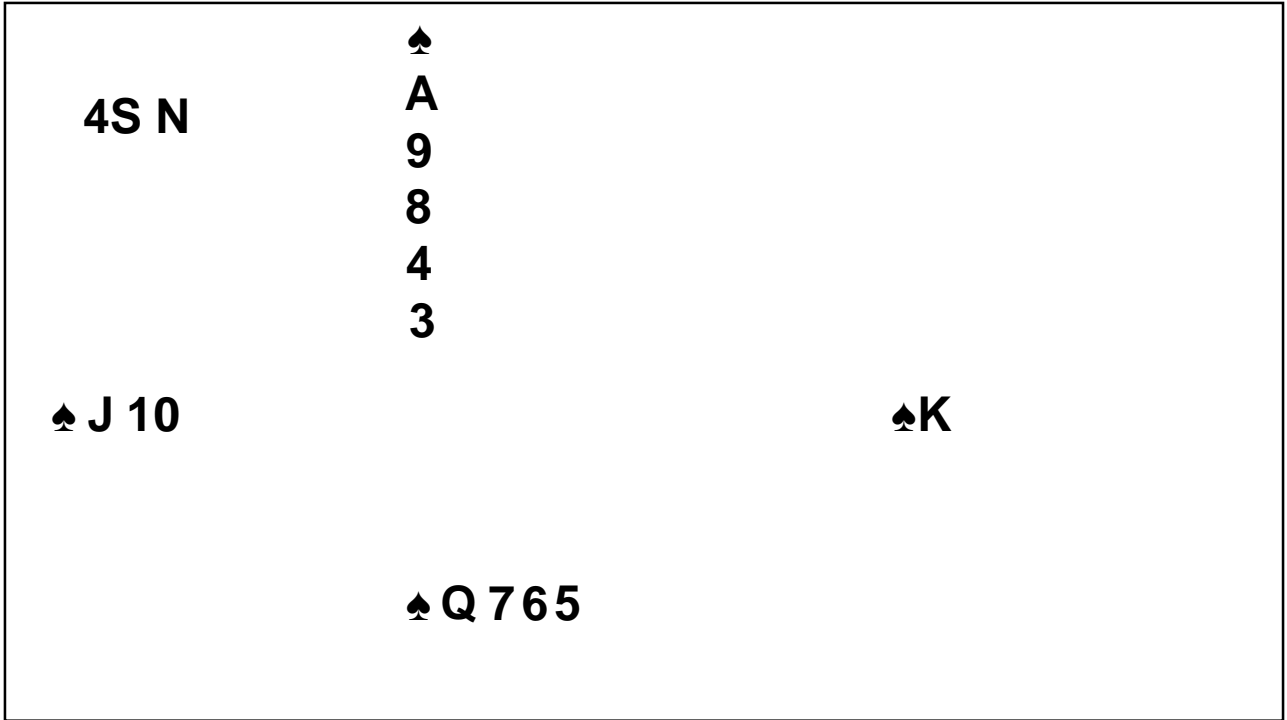
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64C Redress of Damage

When, after any established revoke, including those not subject to trick adjustment, the Director deems that the non-offending side is insufficiently compensated by this Law for the damage caused, he shall assign an adjusted score.

When both sides have revoked on the same board (see B7 above) and the Director deems that a contestant has been damaged, he shall award an adjusted score based on the likely result had no revokes occurred.

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