

Bridge Laws

Bridge Laws

- Law 2: The Duplicate Boards

Dealer	BOARDS			
North	1	5	9	13
East	2	6	10	14
South	3	7	11	15
West	4	8	12	16

Vulnerability	BOARDS			
Neither side	1	8	11	14
North-South	2	5	12	15
East-West	3	6	9	16
Both Sides	4	7	10	13

Bridge Laws

For each deal, we have



Bridge Laws

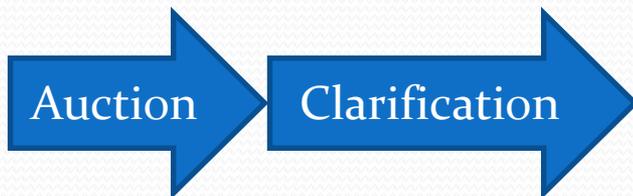
- Law 9: A.
 - 1. Unless prohibited by Law, **ANY PLAYER** may draw attention to an irregularity during the Auction period, whether or not it is his turn to call.
 - 2. Unless prohibited by Law, **DECLARER** or **EITHER DEFENDER** may draw attention to an irregularity that occurs during the play period.
- but Law 65: B 3
 - Dummy may draw attention to a card pointed incorrectly, but this right expires when a lead is made to the following trick

Bridge Laws

For each deal, we have



and the Auction Period splits into two parts



Bridge Laws

- Law 17: A
 - The Auction period on a deal begins for a side when either partner withdraws his cards from the board.
- Law 7: B
 - 2. Each player counts his cards face down to be sure he has exactly thirteen; ...
- Law 17: B
 - The player designated by the board as the dealer makes the first call

Bridge Laws

- Bid
 - An undertaking to win at least a specified number of tricks above 6, in a specified denomination
- Call
 - Any bid, double, redouble or pass

Bridge Laws

- Call out of Rotation
 - Law 28 B
 - If followed immediately by a call from the right player, the call out of rotation is cancelled without penalty
 - Law 29 A
 - LHO can elect to accept the call and bidding continues normally and there is no penalty
 - Law 29 B
 - Call is cancelled and auction reverts to the player whose turn it was

Bridge Laws

- Call out of Rotation
 - If it was the turn of the LHO and OFFENDER had previously called, then this is a Change of Call
 - Only allowed if slip of the tongue or wrong bidding card played
 - Otherwise, LHO can elect to accept the call and bidding continues normally and there is no penalty

Bridge Laws

- Law 30 Pass out of Rotation
 - Before any player has bid, the offender **MUST** pass for one round
 - If it was RHO's turn, the offender must pass for one round
 - If it was Partner's turn, the offender must pass all the time. His partner may make any bid or pass but must not double or redouble at that turn

Bridge Laws

- Law 31 Bid out of Rotation
 - If it was RHO's turn and he passes, the offender must repeat the call and bidding continues normally
 - If it was RHO's turn and he bids, doubles or redoubles, the offender may make any legal call
 - Repeat of denomination – partner passes one round
 - Any other bid – partner must pass for rest of auction
 - If it was Partner's or LHO's turn, the bid is cancelled and bidding continues with the correct player. The offender's partner must pass all the time.

Bridge Laws

- Law 32 Double/Redouble out of Rotation
 - If it was RHO's turn and he passes, the offender must repeat the call and bidding continues normally
 - If it was RHO's turn and he bids, doubles or redoubles, the offender may make any legal call but his partner must pass for the rest of the auction
 - If it was Partner's turn, the bid is cancelled and bidding continues with the correct player. The offender's partner must pass all the time.

Bridge Laws

- Law 36 Inadmissible Double or Redouble
 - If LHO calls, then the Double/Redouble and LHO call are cancelled and the auction reverts to the correct player without further penalties
 - Otherwise, the Double/Redouble is cancelled, the offender must make a legal call and his partner must pass throughout the rest of the auction

Bridge Laws

- Law 27 Insufficient Bid
 - LHO can accept the bid, bidding continues as normal with no penalties
 - Otherwise, the offender must correct his bid
 - Repeat denomination at lowest sufficient level without any further penalties
 - Make any legal call with same meaning as the insufficient bid without any further penalty but no double/redouble allowed
 - Any other bid, offender's partner must pass throughout the auction and lead penalties may apply

Bridge Laws

- Law 26 Lead Penalties
 - Withdrawn call for whatever reason and offender becomes a defender
 - If withdrawn call showed a suit and that suit was bid later by the same player, then there are no lead penalty
 - Otherwise, when Offender's partner is first on lead, Declarer may require or forbid the lead of the suit for as long as the partner retains the lead
 - If withdrawn call did not show a suit, eg 1NT declarer may forbid the lead of any one suit

Bridge Laws

- Law 22 End of Bidding
 - End of Auction
 - All players pass (hand is passed out)
 - Three consecutive passes
 - Clarification period
 - Starts immediately after auction ends
 - Declarer and either defender may ask for review of the bidding or for explanation of an opponent's call
 - Ends when either defender faces an opening lead
 - Play starts

Bridge Laws

- Law 54 Opening Lead out of turn
 - Accept, Dummy's hand goes down and Declarer plays next
 - Accept, Declarer's hand goes down and Dummy plays as if Declarer
 - Refuse – correct player to lead what he likes, faced card becomes major penalty card
 - Refuse – correct player to lead suit faced, lead out of turn returned to hand
 - Refuse – correct player not to lead suit faced, lead out of turn returned to hand

Bridge Laws

- Law 53 Wrong Defender Leads out of turn
 - Accept and play as normal
 - Refuse – correct player to lead what he likes, faced card becomes major penalty card
 - Refuse – correct player to lead suit faced, lead out of turn returned to hand
 - Refuse – correct player not to lead suit faced, lead out of turn returned to hand

Bridge Laws

- Law 55 Declarer Leads out of turn
 - Either defender can accept and play continues as normal
 - Either defender can refuse the lead out of turn – correct player leads and card led in error is returned to hand.

Bridge Laws

- Law 61 Failure to follow suit
 - Declarer may ask either defender
 - Dummy may ask Declarer
 - Defender may ask each other or Declarer

Bridge Laws

- Law 63 Revoke established
 - When offender or his partner plays to the following trick
 - Once established, a revoke may not be corrected

Bridge Laws

- Law 62 Correction of a Revoke
 - If a revoke is not established, it must be corrected
 - The played card is withdrawn
 - Any cards played after the withdrawn card, can also be withdrawn
 - A defender's withdrawn card becomes a major penalty card

Bridge Laws

- Law 64 Rectification after Establishment of a Revoke
 - Did the revoke card win the revoke trick ?
 - Yes, one trick transferred
 - Did the offending side win further tricks ?
 - Yes, another trick transferred
 - No penalty if
 - Dummy revoked
 - Attention to the revoke drawn after call to next hand or round ended
 - Revoke on 12th trick
 - Both sides revoked
 - Subsequent revoke in same suit by same player