

Revokes that must be corrected

Probably harder to rule on than ones that can't.

A revoke must be corrected if it is discovered before it has become established or it happens on trick 12

A revoke becomes 'established' when a player from the offending side leads or plays to the next trick (or there is a claim/concession by the offending side).

HOW TO RULE (Tricks 1 to 11)

1. Check that the revoke has not become established.
2. Identify the revoke card and any cards that have been played afterwards.
3. Allow the revoke card to be withdrawn:
 - If it is a card from Declarer or Dummy it is returned to the hand
 - If it is a defender's card it is left on the table as a Major Penalty Card.
4. Ask offender to play a legal card.
5. If subsequent cards had been played then; in turn order:
 - Allow a member of the non-offending side, to withdraw the card they originally played and replace it without penalty
 - If the card is changed allow the next player to change their card; becoming a penalty card if they are a defender

HOW TO RULE (Trick 12)

In this rare situation rule as above but if the offence occurred before his partner's turn to play the following warning should be given to the offender's partner:

"If you have cards of two different suits you may not use the information gained from seeing both of offender's cards to your advantage"

Congleton Bridge Club – Directing notes

Notes

These more complicated situations, apart from the first do not often arise – please ask for help if you are unsure.

It is important to check that the revoke has not become established. An opponent may have led to the next trick (and may even have called for a card from dummy as well) without establishing the revoke.

Only a claim/concession by the offending side establishes the revoke. However if the non-offenders raise no objection within the specified time limits then the revoke is also established

There are no ‘trick penalties’ for a corrected revoke but the Director may adjust the score if opponents are damaged directly.

Cards played after attention is drawn to the revoke cannot be withdrawn and may be subject to further penalty.

A revoke cannot be condoned by the non-offenders and it is a serious breach of law for an offender not to draw attention to their own unestablished revoke, and particularly to try and hide it – eg by making a concession.

Although non-offenders are allowed to change cards the offenders partner can only change their card if the previous card is changed.

For a trick 12 revoke it will be up to the Director to decide, if asked, whether the offender’s partner has played a legal card.

Enquiring about revokes:

This law has oscillated over the years. At the moment;

- Declarer may ask anybody
- Defenders may ask anybody
- Dummy may only ask Declarer