

## **Revokes that cannot be corrected**

Probably easier to rule on than ones that can.

A revoke cannot be corrected if it has occurred on any of the first 11 tricks AND it has become ‘established’

A revoke becomes ‘established’ when a player from the offending side leads or plays to the next trick (or they make a claim/concession or agree to opponent’s).

### **PENALTIES**

- Tricks won by the offending side on or after the revoke trick only are liable to ‘automatic’ penalty
- There is no automatic penalty for failing to play a ‘faced’ card – eg a penalty card or a card from dummy
- If the revoke card won then the automatic penalty is two tricks
- Otherwise the automatic penalty is one trick
- If non-offenders feel that the penalties above are not enough compensation then you may ‘adjust the score’.

### **HOW TO RULE**

When you are called at the end of play:

- If there is doubt about when, or if, a revoke occurred, inspect cards trick by trick, keeping them in order.
- Apply the penalty

When you are called during play:

- Do not allow the inspection of tricks unless it is necessary to find out whether the last trick can be corrected
- Advise players of the penalties and tell them to play on – it is not necessary to find out whether a revoke has, in fact, occurred at this stage.
- When play of the board has been completed carry out the ‘end of play’ procedure

## 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.

Trying to find out where (or if) a revoke occurred can be very messy if players are randomly inspecting cards and getting them out of order. Rulings should always favour – if there is doubt – the players who have kept their cards in an orderly row.

Failure to play a penalty card or comply with a lead penalty is revoke.

A revoke on trick 12 must be corrected even if it has become established

Dummy is not penalised for revoking because somebody should notice it – however the Director can still adjust the score.

There is no further penalty for an accidental (see below) second revoke by a player IN THE SAME SUIT

If there are established revokes by both sides on the same hand then there are no penalties

There are a lot of things that an offender does not have to ‘own up to’. If you lead from the wrong hand and nobody notices then just carry on. If your revoke becomes established and nobody notices then it is perfectly acceptable not to draw attention to it –

BUT

- if somebody does notice then you must be truthful – you are definitely not allowed to revoke a second time to try and conceal your first revoke.
- If you notice you have revoked before it becomes established then you MUST correct it

Cards which are mis-sorted in a player’s hand can lead to revokes, as can a card that has fallen on the floor or is still in the board or even has been played as an extra card to a previous trick.

If the Director is asked to adjust the score he should ascertain the likely outcome had the revoke not occurred. (see separate documentation)

If the Director has used ‘judgement’ in his ruling eg in ascertain whether a revoke occurred; or what would have happened if there had been no revoke then he should tell the players that they have a right of appeal.