

### **The Revoke Law 61 – Failure to Follow Suit —**

Inquiries Concerning a Revoke Failure to follow suit in accordance with Law 44 or failure to lead or play, when able, a card or suit required by Law or specified by an opponent in accordance with a penalty constitutes a revoke. Any player may ask a player who has failed to follow suit whether he has a card of the suit led and may demand that an opponent correct his revoke, except that dummy<sup>24</sup> may ask of declarer, but not of a defender. (A claim of revoke does not warrant inspection of quitted tricks, except as permitted in Law 66.)

### **Law 62 – Correction of a Revoke**

A player must correct his revoke if he becomes aware of it before it becomes established (see Law 63). To correct a revoke, the offender withdraws the card he played in revoking and follows suit with any card. A card so withdrawn becomes a major penalty card (Law 50) if it was played from a defender's unfaced hand. The card may be replaced without penalty if it was played from declarer's or dummy's hand<sup>25</sup> or if it was a defender's faced card. Each member of the non-offending side may, without penalty, withdraw any card he may have played after the revoke but before attention

*24 Unless he has forfeited his rights, as specified by Law 43. 25 Subject to Law 43. A claim of revoke does not warrant inspection of quitted tricks, except as permitted in Law 67. was drawn to it (see footnote to Law 47). After a non-offender so withdraws a card, the hand of the offending side next in rotation may withdraw a played card, which becomes a major penalty card if played from a defender's hand. On the 12th trick, a revoke, even if established, must be corrected if discovered before the cards have been mixed together. If the revoke was committed by a defender before his partner has played to the 12th trick, and if offender's partner holds cards of more than one suit, (penalty) declarer may then require the offender's partner to play to that trick either of the two cards he could legally have played.*

### **Law 63 – Establishment of a Revoke**

A revoke becomes established when the offender or his partner leads or plays (whether legally or illegally) to the following trick, or names or otherwise designates a card to be so played or makes a claim or concession of tricks orally or by facing his hand. The revoke may then no longer be corrected (except for a revoke on the 12th trick — see Law 62), and the trick on which the revoke occurred stands as played.

### **Law 64 – Procedure After Establishment of a Revoke**

Club Law 64 on page 48 When a revoke has become established,

A. if the offending player<sup>26</sup> won the trick on which the revoke occurred, (penalty) that trick and one of any subsequent tricks won by the offending side are transferred<sup>27</sup> to the non-offending side (if no subsequent trick was won by the offending side, only the revoke trick is transferred).

B. if the offender's partner won the trick on which the revoke occurred, (penalty) that trick is transferred<sup>28</sup> to the non-offending side.

C. if the non-offending side won the trick on which the revoke occurred, and if the offending side won any trick after the revoke, (penalty) the first such trick is transferred<sup>27</sup> to the non-offending side. *If declarer revokes but wins the trick on which the revoke occurred in dummy, 64B applies. 27 For the scoring of transferred tricks see Law 77. 28 See Law 78 if calls have been made on a subsequent deal 30*

D. there is no trick penalty for the established revoke

1. if the offending side did not win either the trick on which the revoke occurred or any subsequent trick, or

2. if the revoke was a subsequent revoke in the same suit by the same player, or

3. if the revoke was made in failing to play any card faced on, or belonging to a hand faced on, the

table, including a card from dummy's hand, or

4. if attention was first drawn to the revoke after all players had abandoned their hands and permitted the cards to be mixed together, or

5. If the revoke was on the 12th trick (see Law 62).

When any established revoke, including one not subject to penalty, causes damage to the non-offending side insufficiently compensated by the Law, the offending side should transfer additional tricks so as to restore equity. Tricks Law 65 – Collection and A