

Law 19 – Doubles and Redoubles

- A player may double only the last preceding bid by an opponent; calls other than pass must not have intervened.
- A player may redouble only the last preceding double (by an opponent); calls other than pass must not have intervened.
- Any double or redouble is superseded by a subsequent legal bid.
- When a bid is doubled or redoubled, the scoring values are increased as provided in Law 77.

Other clauses in Law 19 relate to spoken bidding.

1

As always the Laws start with a clear definition of what a double is, and what a redouble is.

The only meaning attached to these terms are the scoring increases mentioned in Law 77. There is no such thing as a takeout double, etc.

Law 29 – Procedure after a Call Out of Rotation

- Following a call out of rotation offender's LHO may elect to call thereby forfeiting the right to any rectification.
- Unless A applies, a call out of rotation is cancelled and the auction reverts to the player whose turn it was to call. [Then there are specific situations in Laws 30, 31 and 32].

Laws 28-32 cover calls out of rotation. Law 28 is the general law that defines a call being "in rotation".

Note L28.B. when a person whose turn it is to call, does so, and then we/they realise someone else had made a call out of rotation before them. If this happens, the correct persons call is considered to be in rotation, and the "offenders" call is cancelled and there is no rectification. We still must consider the unauthorized information consequences of L16.C.2.

Law 32 – Double or Redouble Out of Rotation

A double or redouble out of rotation may be accepted at the option of the opponent next in rotation, except that an inadmissible double or redouble may never be accepted. If the call out of rotation is not accepted it is cancelled and:

3

3

Double or Redouble out of rotation may be accepted.
Inadmissible double or redouble may never be accepted.

Dealer		RHO Turn to Call	
West	North	East	South
1D	1H	P	
X ?			

X is a double of opponents 1H but is out of rotation (having missed South).

North does not accept the X, so it is withdrawn, and the call reverts to RHO (South).

South

(32A1) If offenders RHO passes, offender (West) must repeat their X and there is no rectification (unless the X was inadmissible).

(32A2) If offenders RHO bids, doubles or redoubles, the offender may make any legal call:

(a) When the call is a comparable call there is no further rectification. (No lead restrictions but check 23C).

(b) When the call is not comparable, offender's partner must pass when next it is his turn to call.

(UI, lead restrictions, and 72C may apply).

4

4

Dealer		Partner's Turn to Call	
West	North	East	South
1D	1H	P	2C
		X ?	

South does not accept the X, so it is withdrawn, and the call reverts to partner (West),

(32) If a double or redouble out of rotation has been made when it was the **offender's partner's turn to call**, then:

- (32B1) Offender's (East's) partner may make any legal call but law 16C2 (unauthorized information) applies. ["information arising from its own withdrawn action and withdrawn action of non-offending side is unauthorized.].
- (32B2) Offender may make any legal call at his proper turn and the Director rules as per A2(a) and A2(b) above.

5

If this double is not accepted, auction continues as above, and when it is East's proper turn to call they may make any legal call
 If it is comparable to the X then no further rectification.
 If not comparable to the X then offenders partner must pass on their next turn then UI, lead restrictions and 72C may apply.

Dealer		Later Calls at LHO's Turn to Call	
West	North	East	South
1D	1H	P	2C
2S X?			

Later calls at LHO's turn to call are treated as changes of call and Law 25 applies.

West has obviously been very distracted - perhaps there was some long delay, maybe a question and answer, and they jump in and call again!
 Double can only be of an opponents preceding call, they can't double themselves. This is treated as an attempt at a change of call - Law 25B.

6

The first six slides pertain to calls out of rotation.
There is another class of calls (doubles and redoubles) that do not comply with Law 19.

Law 35 – Inadmissible Calls

The following calls are inadmissible:

- A. *A double or redouble not permitted by Law 19. Law 36 applies.*
- B. *A bid, double or redouble by a player required to pass. Law 37 applies.*
- C. *A bid of more than seven. Law 38 applies.*
- D. *A call after the final pass of the auction. Law 39 applies.*

Real oddities, but perhaps occur in beginner sessions, or in jest. Either way, the Laws make accommodation for them.

First is the general definition of calls that are inadmissible (dictionary says "cannot be legally accepted or considered in a court of law").

Then comes the specific law regarding Inadmissible **doubles** and **redoubles**.

Law 36 – Inadmissible Doubles and Redoubles

- A. *If offender's LHO calls before rectification of an inadmissible double or redouble the inadmissible call and all subsequent calls are cancelled. The auction reverts to the player whose turn it was to call and proceeds as though there had been no irregularity. The lead restrictions in Law 26B do not apply.*

Dealer

West	North	East	South
1D	1H	P	X !
2D	2S ?		

South, West and North calls are cancelled.

8

8

At this stage, it is realised that South's X was inadmissible, so the X, the 2D and the 2S are cancelled. South's X is replaced with a legal call and the auction continues without further restriction.

B. When A does not apply (LHO has not called):

1. Any double or double not permitted by Law 19 in cancelled.
2. The offender must substitute a legal call, the auction continues, and the offender's partner must pass whenever it is his turn to call.
3. Law 72C "Awareness of potential damage" may apply. The lead restrictions in Law 26B may apply.
4. If the call is out of turn the auction reverts to the player whose turn it was to call, the offender may make any legal call at his turn, and his partner must pass whenever it is his turn to call. Law 72C and 26B may apply.

Dealer

West	North	East	South
1D	1H	P	X!

South's call is cancelled.

9

This time, the inadmissible X is recognised immediately - it must be cancelled and replaced with a legal call, and their partner (North) must pass whenever it is their turn to call.

C. When attention is drawn to an inadmissible double or redouble only after the opening lead has been faced, the final contract is scored as if the inadmissible call had not been made.

Dealer

West	North	East	South
1NT	P	2D ^A	P
2H	2S	P	X
P	P	P	

North declares in 2SX, the opening lead is made by East, and at some later stage they realise the X was inadmissible.
Contract is scored as 2SN.

10

10

Dealer			
West	North	East	South
1NT	P	2D ^A	P
2H	X	P	XX
P	2S	P	P
P			

North declares in 2S, the opening lead is made by East, and at some later stage they realise the XX was inadmissible.
Contract is scored as 2SN.

11

11

12

12

Judgement Decisions and Polls

- Some matters are resolved by direct application of the relevant laws (eg defenders lead out of turn – Law 55);
- Some matters require the Director to apply judgement in their decision (eg When a player takes action after a break in tempo by their partner; and that action may have been influenced by the UI of the break in tempo).
- Director has to decide what “would” have occurred without an infraction but we are not psychics.

13

13

Logical Alternative

- Law 16B1(a) and (b) talk of a “logical alternative” in matters where extraneous information from partner (remarks, questions, replies to questions, unexpected alerts or failures to alert, unmistakable hesitation, unwonted speed, special emphasis, tone, gesture, movement or mannerism).

14

14

Logical Alternative

- Law 16B1(a) A player may not choose a call or play that is demonstrably suggested over another by unauthorized information if the other call or play is a logical alternative.
- Law 16B1(b) A logical alternative is an action that a significant proportion of the class of players in question, using the methods of the partnership, would seriously consider, and some might select.

ABF Law Interpretation, Regulation and Guidance (2011).

For the purpose of this law, a significant proportion is defined as more than one in four players. This means that if fewer than 25% of a player's peers, using the same partnership methods, would seriously consider the action, then it is not alternative.

Logical Alternative

- Law 16B3 (part) The Director shall assign an adjusted score (see Law 12C1) if he considers that an infraction of law has resulted in an advantage for the offender.

Board 1

North Deals
None Vul

♠ A 9 4 2
♥ K 7 5 3
♦ 10 8
♣ J 7 3

♠ K J 6
♥ Q J 8
♦ K 9 7
♣ A K 9 6

N	E	S	W
P	1NT	P ^H	P
2C ^A	P	2S	AP

H = Hesitation
A = Both majors (4+/4+)

West leads, dummy is tabled, and East/West are concerned that Souths "long hesitation" suggested some values and without this information North would have passed.

Decide whether there was a break in tempo – ask the players in turn what happened. Collect the auction, systems, explanations. In a case like this it will be simple, the more complex the auction the more time is needed.

Let the table play the hand. You can't decide whether there was damage until you have a result to compare with. Ask EW to call you back if they feel their score was damaged by the infraction.

Board 1

North Deals
None Vul

♠ A 9 4 2
♥ K 7 5 3
♦ 10 8
♣ J 7 3

♠ K J 6
♥ Q J 8
♦ K 9 7
♣ A K 9 6

N	E	S	W
P	1NT	P ^H	P
2C ^A	P	2S	AP

H = Hesitation
A = Both majors (4+/4+)

2S by South makes 7 tricks (EW score of +50)
It appears if the 2S call had not appeared, that 1NT might make 7 tricks. (EW score of +90)

18

18

Write notes on the bidding slip (or, if you don't want to taint the evidence, reproduce on your own bidding slip). I have seen some people take a photograph of the state of play at the point of the infraction if it is critical.

Bidding 2C to show both majors

- Was there an infraction?
Yes/Maybe. North was in receipt of unauthorized information and their action may have been influenced by it.
- Was there damage?
It appears so.
- Were there any logical alternatives for North?
Divine an answer or poll players of an appropriate standard. Five is recommended – not all Directors or regular partners. Preferably people who have not played the hand. Speak to each pollee separately. Best practice is for the question and explanations to be in writing. Explain the basic system, and work through the auction (seeing if they agree with the earlier actions In this case North's first pass). Do not tell them of the infraction and try not to allude to it. Get to the call in question and ask what they might consider and what action they might actually choose.

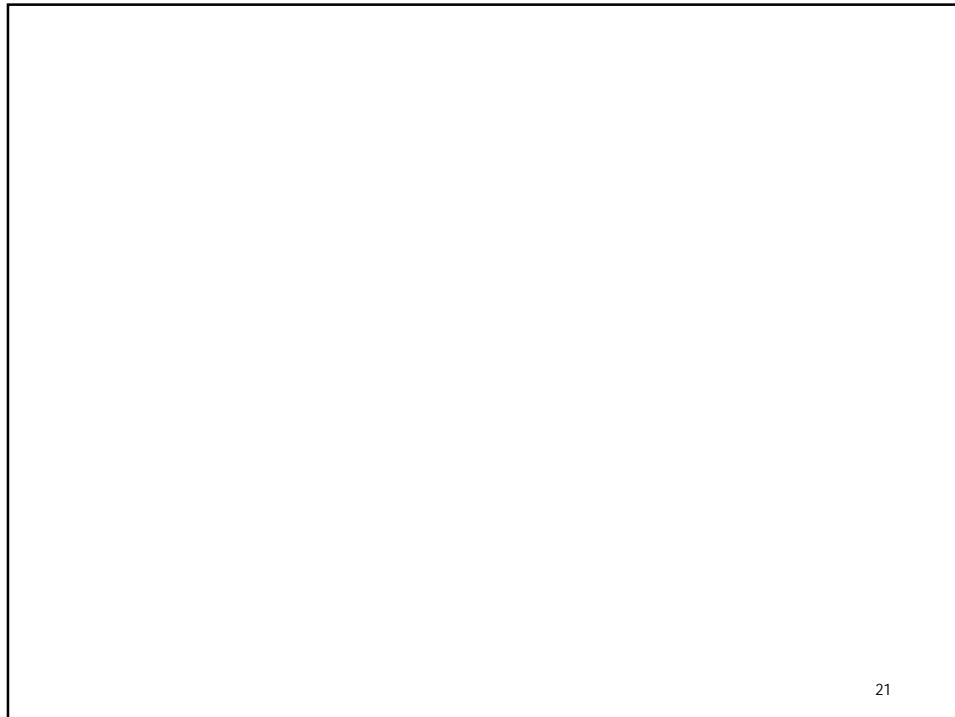
19

19

- Could the break in tempo have suggested the call?
Sometimes you can add this onto your poll after the earlier answer has been determined. Sometimes you need a separate poll. "If your partner thought for while before passing (here), what might that suggest?".
- Further poll matters
"A significant proportion is defined as more than one in four players" or "One player in five".
"Class of player" does not just mean masterpoints, it could be youth player, club player, regular congress player, conservative player, etc.
In doubtful situations you might extend the size of the poll.
- Then answer the question
Did the player choose from logical alternatives one suggested by the break in tempo? If so, determine what would have occurred without the infraction and if score damage had occurred via Law 12C1 award an adjusted score.

20

20



21

21

28A RHO Required to Pass

A call is considered to be in rotation when it is made by a player at his RHO's turn to call if that opponent is required by law to pass.

B Call by Correct Player Cancelling Call Out of Rotation

A call is considered to be in rotation when made by a player whose turn it was to call before rectification has been assessed for a call out of rotation by an opponent. Making such a call forfeits the right to rectification for the call out of rotation. The auction proceeds as though the opponent had not called at that turn. Law 26 does not apply, but see Law 16C2.

22

22

WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH (Dir)
1H			1D
WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH (Dir)
		1H	1S
WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH (Dir)
		1H	Pass

In this case, South may have been attempting to overcall the 1H; or may have been trying to open the auction (did not see the 1H).

Find out whether dealer was simply trying to open.

No lead restrictions, but must not use UI (Law 16C2).

23

Benefits of using "correct procedure"

Purpose of the Laws

From the Introduction to the 2017 Laws of Duplicate Bridge ...

"The purpose of the Laws remains unchanged. They are designed to define correct procedure and to provide an adequate remedy for when something goes wrong."

1

1

Correct Procedure

- Establishing the game
 - Regulating Authority, Tournament Organiser, Regulations, Cards, Boards, Scoring, ...
- Director
- Players
 - How to play the game
(But there is no instruction manual)
 - What to do when something goes wrong

When Something Goes Wrong

- Back to the Director

2

2

There is no players manual for bridge - they follow correct procedure (taught in lessons or via education from Directors).

The Laws

- Laws 1-8 are generally about how to play the game
- Laws 9-16 start telling “us” what to do if things go wrong (but we aren’t playing yet)
 - Procedure after an Irregularity
 - Assessment of Rectification
 - Forfeiture of the Right to Rectification
 - Directors Discretionary Powers (aka adjusted scores)
 - Laws 13-15 Incorrect, Missing Cards, Wrong Boards
 - Authorized and Unauthorised Information

3

3

The Laws

- Law 17 The Auction Period ...
- Law 41 Commencement of play ...
- Law 72 General principles ...

4

4

Examples good to "sell" to players

Law 7: When a board is to be played it is placed in the centre of the table where it shall remain, correctly oriented, until play is completed.

- Prevents players from returning cards to the wrong slots.
- No doubt of who is vulnerable, who is dealer.

Law 7B2: Each player counts his cards face down to be sure he has exactly thirteen, after that, and before making a call, he must inspect the faces of the cards.

5

5

Law 41A ... the defender on presumed declarer's left makes the opening lead face down.

- Allows time for leader's partner and the presumed declarer to seek a review of the auction or request explanation of an opponent's call ...
- Additional benefit is it reduces the likelihood of a faced opening lead out of turn.

6

6

About Dummy

From the Definitions

Dummy:

1. *Declarers partner. He becomes dummy when the opening lead is faced and ceases to be dummy when play ends.*
2. *Declarer's partner's cards, once they are spread on the table after the opening lead.*

There are strictly two dummies - the player and the player's cards. The Laws tend to use the terms interchangeably, but this does not pose a problem because dummy does not engage in play.

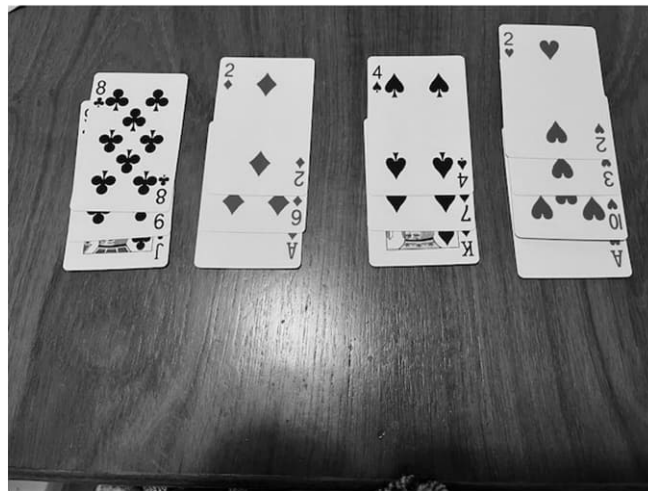
It begins ... (Law 41D) Dummy's Hand

After the opening lead is faced, dummy spreads his hand in front of him on the table, face up, sorted into suits, the cards in order of rank with lowest ranking cards towards declarer, and in separate columns pointing lengthwise towards declarer. Trumps are placed to dummy's right. Declarer plays both his hand and that of dummy.

9

9

Good Dummy



"trumps on the right" is all that it says. Some players have agreed that in NT they will always put the first lead suit on the right .. this is not allowed, and is a bad habit probably developed in or just after lessons.

10

Dummy – the player

- Law 42 details dummy's absolute rights (Give facts, count tricks, play the cards as declarer's agent) and qualified rights (Ask declarer if they have followed suit, Try to prevent an irregularity, At the end of the hand draw attention to an irregularity).
- Law 43 details dummy's limitations
 - *Dummy may not initiate a call for the Director during play unless another player has drawn attention to an irregularity.*
 - *Dummy may not call attention to an irregularity during play.*
 - *Dummy must not participate in the play ...*
 - ...

11

11

Law 45 Card Played

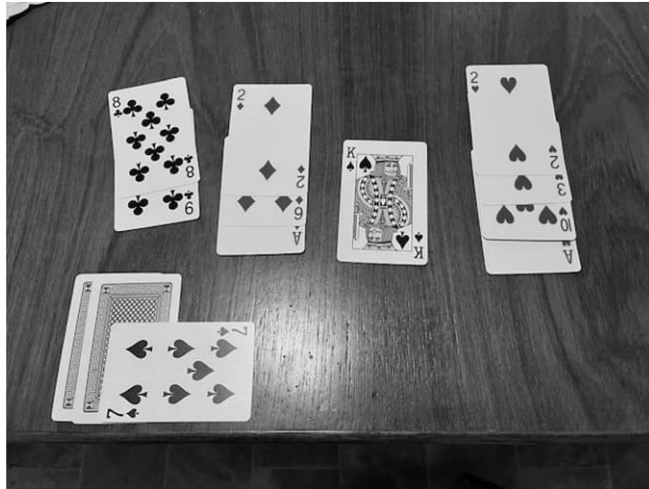
- A. *Each player except dummy plays a card by detaching it from his hand and facing it on the table immediately before him.*
- B. *Declarer plays a card from dummy by naming the card, after which dummy picks up a card and faces it on the table. In playing from dummy's hand declarer may, if necessary, pick up the desired card himself.*
- C3. *A card in the dummy is played if it has been deliberately touched by declarer except for the purpose either of arranging dummy's cards, or of reaching a card above or below the card or cards touched.*

The card is played when it is named, not when it is moved to the played position.

12

12

Good Dummy

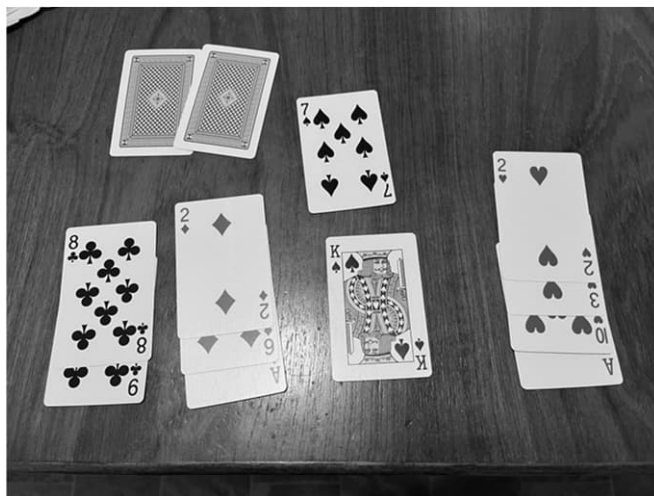


Law 65. When four cards have been played to a trick, each player turns his own card face down near him on the table.

13

13

Where does dummy live?



Law 65. When four cards have been played to a trick, each player turns his own card face down near him on the table.

14

There is no explicit law on this, but we should discourage dummy placing played cards near the middle of the table - there is too much risk of error (is the 7S played or just adrift from its peers?)

If:

1. *Dummy sees Declarer about to lead from the wrong hand (eg "I'll have the ..."), they can warn Declarer (eg "Your hand").*
2. *Declarer leads from the wrong hand; dummy must not now call attention to the irregularity. If they do - apply Law 55. May apply procedural penalty – for repeat offenders.*
3. *Defender leads out of turn; dummy must not call attention to it. If they do, consider whether dummy could have known that a lead from the wrong defender could have damaged their side – if so, consider an adjusted score.*

15

15

After violating Law 43.A.2

Law 43.B.2 states if dummy violated 43.A.2 then if dummy

- a) *Warns the declarer not to lead from the wrong hand, either defender may choose the hand from which declarer shall lead.*
- b) *Is the first to ask declarer if a play from declarer's hand constitutes a revoke, declarer must substitute a correct card if his play was illegal, and the provisions of Law 64 then apply as if the revoke had been established.*

16

16

After violating Law 43.A.2

Law 43.B.3 states if dummy violated 43.A.2 then

*"If dummy is the first to draw attention to a defender's irregularity, there is no immediate rectification. Play continues as though no irregularity had occurred. At the end of play if the defending side has gained through its irregularity the Director **adjusts only its score, taking away that advantage. The declaring side retains the score achieved at the table.**"*

Law 12: May be a split score

17

17

Board 1

North Deals
None Vul

♠ 6 2
♥ A Q 8 4 2
♦ 9 5 2
♣ 10 7 6

♠ A 9 4
♥ K J 10 9
♦ Q
♣ K 9 8 5 3

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ K Q 3
♥ 6 5 3
♦ K J 7 6 3
♣ A J

♠ J 10 8 7 5
♥ 7
♦ A 10 8 4
♣ Q 4 2

South plays in 2S.

North thinks East is a bit uncertain of the auction and leans over and shows East their hand and takes a peek at East's. West leads 9D, and now North (dummy) has forfeited their qualified rights. Play continues.

Later in the play East wins KS but West then leads TC. If South notices, they call the Director, who applies Law 56 Defenders Lead Out Of Turn.

If dummy brings this to the table's attention, Law 43B3 applies. Play continues.

Compare current score with score if West had not incorrectly led.

18

18

Incomplete Designation of a Card from Dummy

Law 46A tells declarer that

"When calling for a card to be played from dummy declarer should clearly state both the suit and the rank of the desired suit".

Law 46B tells us what to do if the designation of card is incomplete or invalid ...

"High" is deemed to be the highest card in the suit led

"Win" is lowest card that is known will win the trick

"Low" is the lowest card of the suit led

"Anything" either defender may designate the play from dummy.

Etc...

19

19

Dummy Plays Wrong Card



Eg Declarer calls for AH but dummy plays AD.

Law 45.D.1

"If dummy places in the played position a card that declarer did not name, the card must be withdrawn if attention is drawn to it before each side has played to the next trick, and a defender may withdraw and return to his hand a card played after the error but before attention is drawn to it; if declarer's RHO changes his play, declarer may withdraw a card he had subsequently played (see 16C)."

"Until both sides have played to the next trick" could mean 5 cards are withdrawn.

20

20

Dummy Plays Wrong Card

Law 45.D.2

"When it is too late to change dummy's wrongly placed card, the play continues without alteration of the cards played to this or any subsequent trick.

If the wrongly placed card was the first card to the trick, then the failure to follow suit to that card may now constitute a revoke.

If the wrongly placed card was contributed to a trick already in progress and dummy thereby has revoked, see Laws 64B3 and 64C."

21

21

Defender Mishears Card from Dummy

Eg Declarer calls for AD, defender hears 8D.

Law 45B tells us that *"Declarer plays a card from dummy by naming the card, after which dummy picks it up and faces it on the table".*

Establish the facts. Do others at the table agree that AD was called for - if so, play from this point.

If there is no clear agreement, often declarer/dummy will concede there has been misinformation (or a "pick it up" type comment).

Otherwise rule per Law 85 "Rulings on Disputed Facts").

22

Misinformation: Can I change my call?

Law 21B1(a)

Until the end of the auction period and provided that his partner has not subsequently called, a player may change a call without other rectification for his side when the Director judges that the decision to make a call could well have been influenced by misinformation given to the player by an opponent. Failure to alert promptly where an alert is required by the Regulating Authority is deemed misinformation.

1

1

Laurie spoke earlier on "which is to be believed"
... table explanation or the system card.
... but it does happen.

Can I change my call?

West	North	East	South
2NT	P		

North asks of the West 2NT call and is told it is strong. North then passes. East has a big think and then calls the Director and corrects their explanation to 6-9 and 5-5 in minors.

Via Law 21B.1(a) Director can allow the player (North) to withdraw their pass if they can show that their call could well have been influenced by the misinformation. [North might argue they have a clearcut call over the weaker West call that they could not do over 20-21-ish points].c

Director allows a change in this circumstance.

2

2

Can I change my call?

West	North	East	South
2NT	P	P	P

North asks of the West 2NT call and is told it is strong. North then passes, as do the next two players. Before the opening lead is made, East has a big think and then calls the Director and corrects their explanation to 6-9 and 5-5 in minors.

Via Law 21B.1(a) Director can allow the last non-offending player (South) to withdraw their pass if they can show that their call could well have been influenced by the misinformation. It is too late to allow North such a change at this time – so the hand is played.

If the Director judges that the offending side gained an advantage from the irregularity, he awards an adjusted score.

3

3

Can I change my call?

West	North	East	South
2S	P	4S	P
P	P		

Before their first pass, North asks of the West 2S call and is told it is strong. Before the opening lead is made (eg in the auction period) NS are now told that West's 2S is weak.

Director can allow the last player (North) to withdraw their pass if they can show that their call would have been different with the correct information. [North might now contemplate X].

4

Although North now knows the West hand is weak, they would still expect the partnership to have the same strength. They are allowed to know about the correct explanation (only). 21B1(a) is not an automatic free change - the Director has to judge the call based on the misinformation could well have been different.

Misinformation: Can I change my play?

Law 47E Change of play based on misinformation

2. (a) A player may retract the card he has played because of a mistaken explanation of an opponent's call or play and before a corrected explanation, without further rectification, but only if no card was subsequently played. An opening lead may not be retracted after dummy is faced.
(b) When it is too late to correct a play under (a) the Director may award an adjusted score.

5

5

Change of call / change of play?

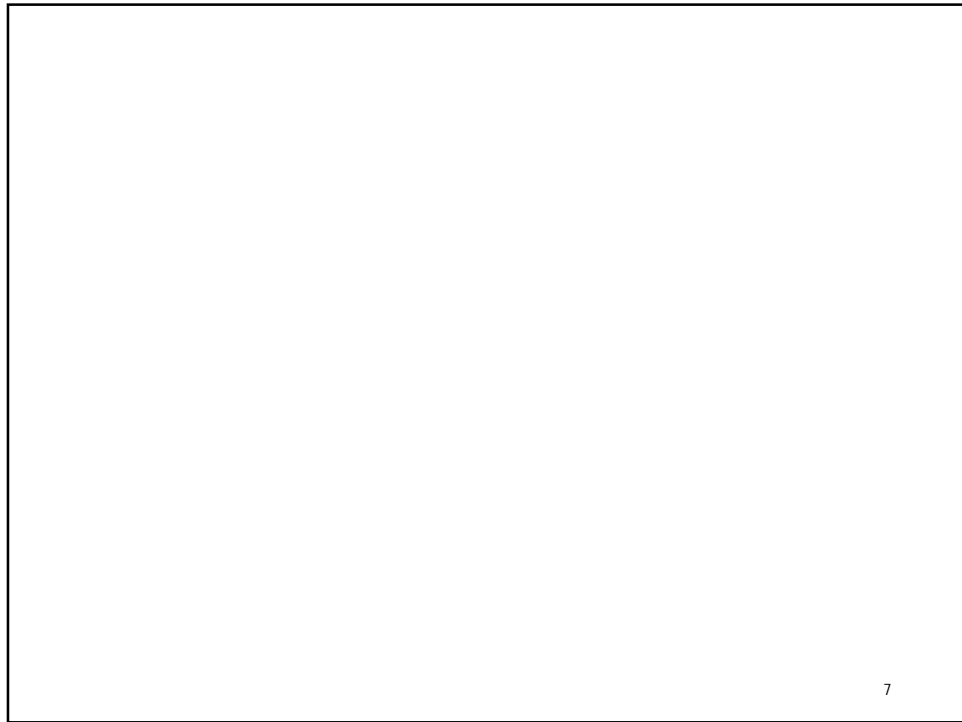
A change of call is allowed if Director judges the call could well have been influenced by the misinformation; whereas

A change of card played is allowed because of the misinformation (there is no could have been influenced criterion).

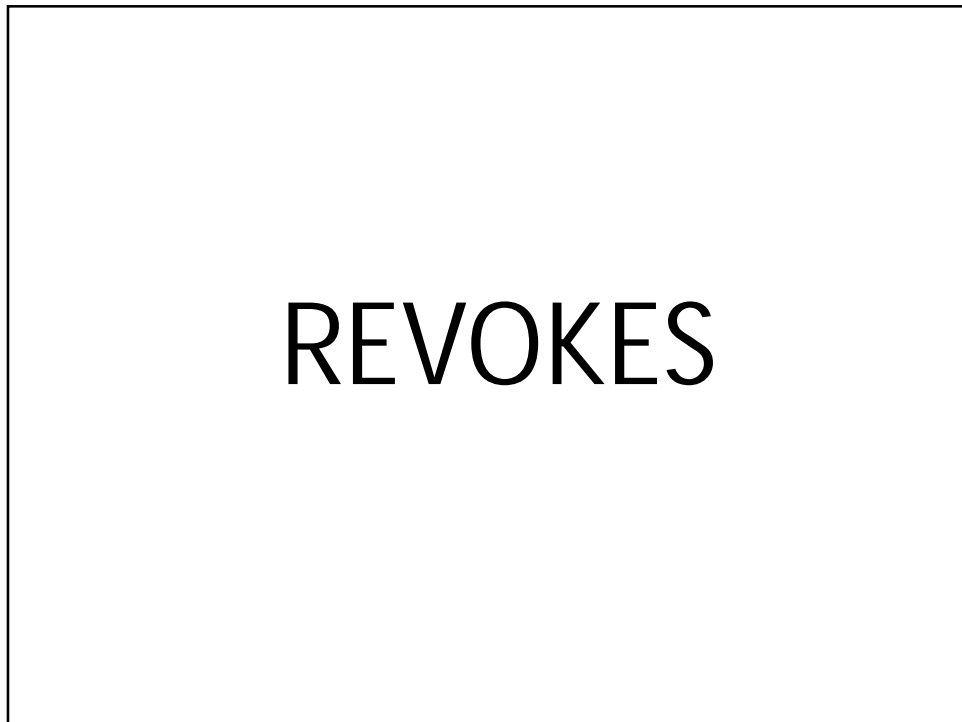
In both cases, if it is too late to change, the Director may award an adjusted score.

6

6



7



8

Best Practice in dealing with revokes?

- Encourage and facilitate players complying with ...

Law 44C.

In playing to a trick, each player must follow suit if possible. This obligation takes precedence over all other requirements of these Laws.

- As Director apply Laws 61-64 as required.

9

- There is 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.

10

Law 62 A & B : Correction of a revoke

IF Attention is drawn to a revoke before it is established

THEN Revoke must be corrected with a legal card

IF DEFENDER : Withdrawn card becomes Major Penalty Card

IF DECLARER or DUMMY : Card goes back into hand for declarer and back into dummy
(Also, a defenders faced card may be replaced without further rectification).

11

64A Revoke Established

Offender wins revoke trick

Side wins a later trick

Offender does not win revoke trick

Side wins that trick or later trick(s)

Side wins no tricks after revoke

Automatic Trick Adjustment

One trick transferred

Another trick transferred

One trick transferred

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

12

No Automatic Trick Adjustment (see 64C Redress of Damage)

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

13

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.

14

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.

15

Nil Vul		♠ 32				
		♥ A643				
		♦ AKQ7				
		♣ A42				
♠ K1098			♠ AQJ65			
♥ KQJ10			♥ 987			
♦ J1098			♦ 5432			
♣ Q			♣ 6			
	♠ 74					
	♥ 52					
	♦ 6					
	♣ KJ1098753					

5♣ South			
♥K	♥A	♥7	♥5
♥3	♥8	♣3	♥10
♣5	♣Q	♣A	♣6
♥4	♥9	♣7	♥J

Declarer plays out all his trumps and West is squeezed in ♥ and ♦
Result: 13 tricks

Declarer revoked on hearts on trick 2 and again on hearts in trick 4.

16

16

Declarer won the revoke (C3) and side won at least one (indeed many) subsequent tricks so automatic transfer of 2 tricks - so makes 11.

Nil Vul

♠ 32
♥ A643
♦ AKQ7
♣ A42

♠ K1098
♥ KQJ10
♦ J1098
♣ Q

♠ 74
♥ 52
♦ 6
♣ KJ1098753

♠ AQJ65
♥ 987
♦ 5432
♣ 6

5♣ South

♥K	♥A	♥7	♥5
♥3	♥8	♣3	♥10
♣5	♣Q	♣A	♣6
♥4	♥9		

Declarer plays out all his trumps and West is squeezed in ♥ and ♦

Result: 13 tricks

5♣ -3

17

Defenders don't lose the benefit of their first "revoke adjustment" so South transfers 2 tricks.
At the moment just before the second revoke - South was only making 11. They then have a losing heart (2H) plus two losing spades (AS and KS) so makes 11 tricks.

Time Limits?

- Law 64B says "no automatic trick adjustment" following an established revoke if: 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).

... But Law 64C1 still applies:

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.

18