
Hoop and Roquet Decisions

Hoop and Roquet Strokes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CzPJfSQfQok>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kroniS-QGfg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gyoulOPO74o&spfreload=10>

The rules applying to hoop and roquet decisions is a frequent referee call. It is hence mandatory that a good referee knows the nuances of these sometimes complex calls.

There are a few simple rules. However a few ball positions where the ball(s) are actually IN the hoop require thoughtful analysis and decisions.



Law: 17 HOOP AND ROQUET SITUATIONS

(a) **HOOP AND ROQUET** If, during a stroke, the striker's ball both completes running a hoop in order (see Law 14(c)) and hits a ball that, at the start of the stroke, was **clear of the hoop on the non-playing side** (see Fig 3.1 (7) next page), the following applies:

(1) the hoop point is scored by the striker's ball and the other balls become live before the impact; and so

(2) a roquet is also made, subject to Laws 16(b)(1) to (3).

This applies no matter whether the ball was live before the stroke, and regardless of the actual order of events.

(b) **OTHER CASES** If, during a stroke and before or after completing the running of a hoop in order, the striker's ball hits a ball ("the relevant ball") that, at the start of the stroke, was:

(1) **live and not clear of the hoop** on the non-playing side (see Fig 3.1 (2-6) next page), a roquet is made on the relevant ball under Law 16(b) and the hoop point is deemed not to be scored for the striker's ball; or

(2) **dead and not clear of the hoop** on the non-playing side, the hoop point is scored but, subject to Law 17(c), a roquet is deemed not to be made on the relevant ball; or

(3) **in contact with the striker's ball**, the hoop point is scored but, subject to Law 17(c), a roquet is deemed not to be made on the relevant ball.

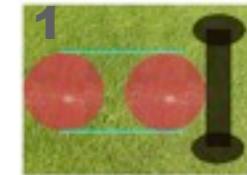
(c) **BALLS COMING TO REST IN CONTACT** In Laws 17(b)(2) and 17(b)(3), if the striker's ball comes to rest in contact with the relevant ball, a roquet is deemed to have been made on the relevant ball under Law 16(c)(2)(C).

We must know when a ball, or peeled ball has actually COMPLETELY RUN the hoop!

Fig 3.1:

Just as important is a knowledge of when a ball has actually begun, in the jaws or completed running a hoop. Fig's 1 and 7 the ball approaches and has completed running respectively, a hoop from left to right. The crucial point where the ball has entered (2) and run (6) the hoop are important as is (6) the immediate time the hoop has actually been fully run.

1 Ball is approaching the hoop, not yet in jaws



2 Ball has entered the jaws



3 Ball has not yet started to run the hoop



4 Ball has started to run the hoop



5 Hoop not yet run



6 Hoop has been run, R ball in jaws



7 Hoop has been completely run



Fig 3.2 SERIES (1 to 10 examples)
Hoop and Roquet Decisions

In the following examples, some of which are hoop and roquet, some hoop made alone.

- a) represents the starting position in each situation, the ball nearest the hoop is dead
- b) represents the completed position after the balls come to rest, some “shadow balls” representing the “in-transit ball” shift positions.
- c) an alternative end ball position

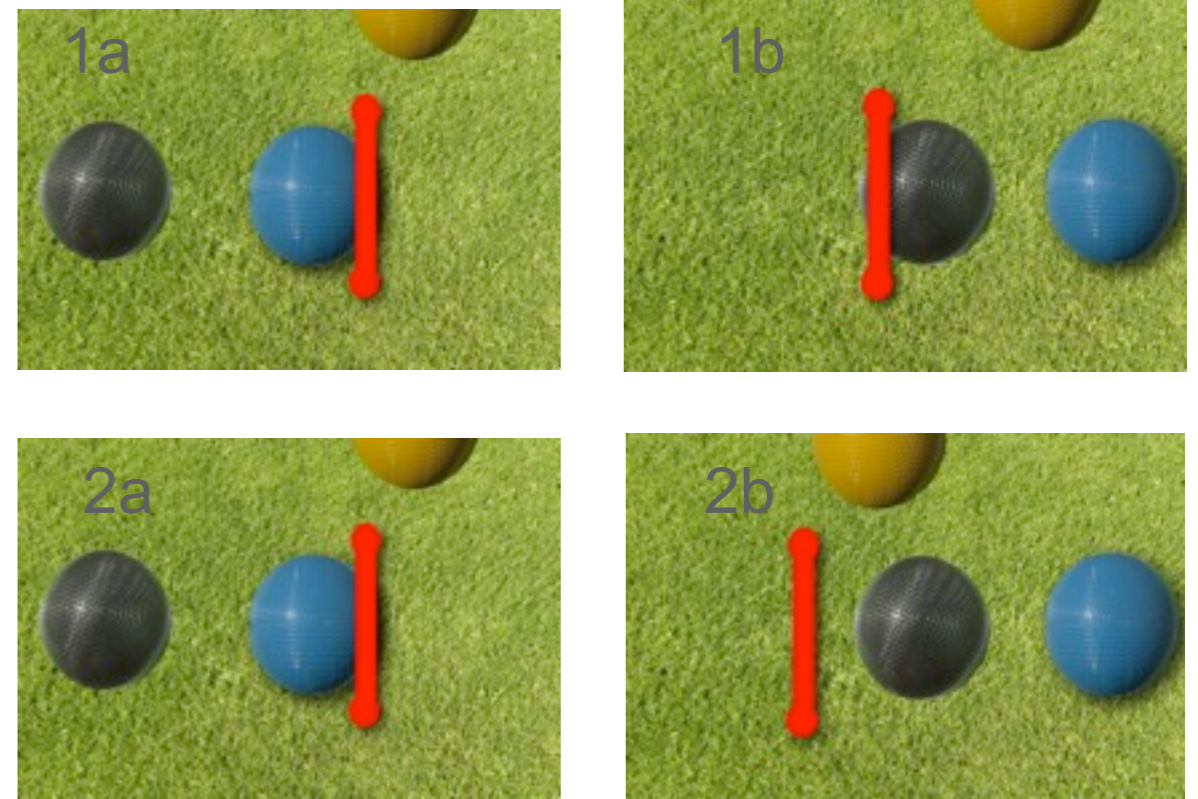


Fig 3.2.1

- 1a) to b) B ball was dead, and successfully peeled by K but K had not run the hoop. End of turn.
- 2a) to b) K has successfully peeled B and run the hoop, play on. Roquet may now be made on ANY ball.

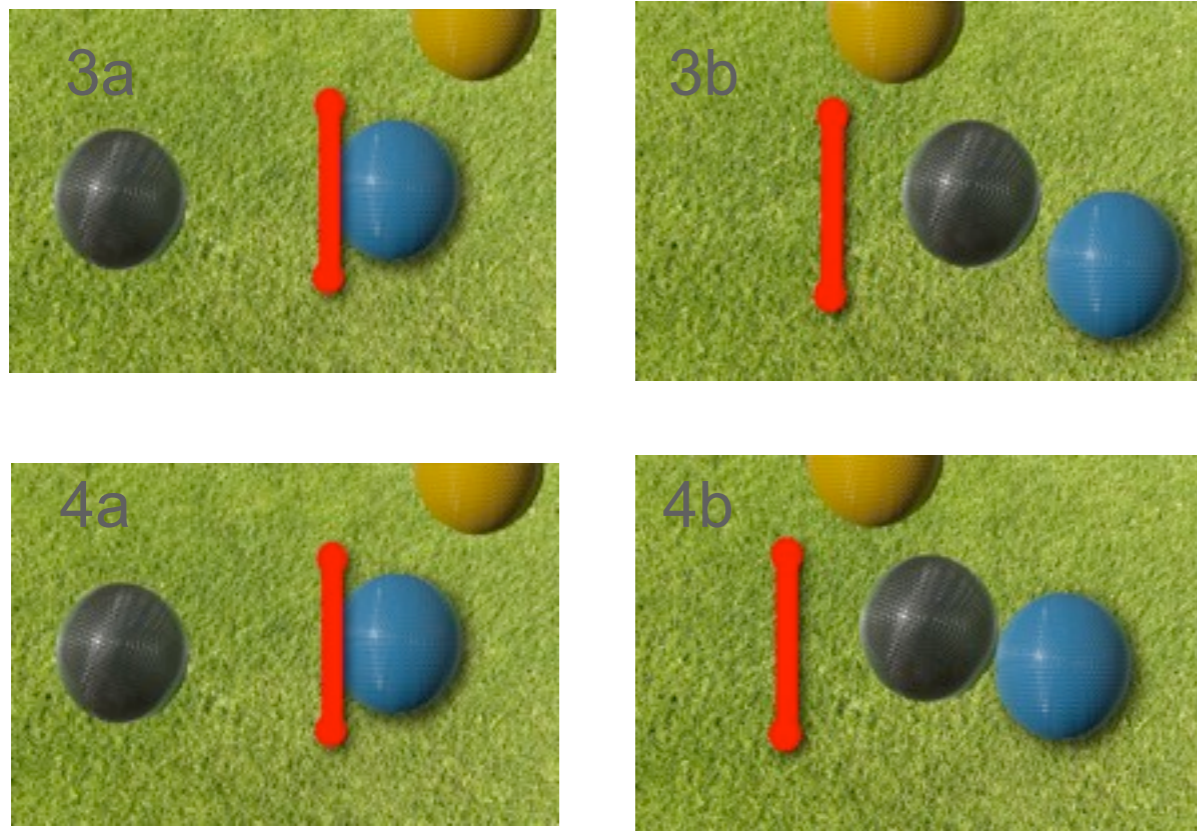


Fig 3.2.3-4

3 & 4 a) to b) In these diagrams, both hoops have B peeled, are dead balls, and K has yet to run the hoop.

If successfully run in both BUT

3b) Play on and any ball now to be roqueted.

(is NOT a H&R condition, since B was in the jaws at start of stroke).

4b) Balls K and B have come to rest together after K ran hoop, roquet is now deemed to have been made, so croquet MUST be taken from B by K, thereafter rendering B “dead” to K in this turn.

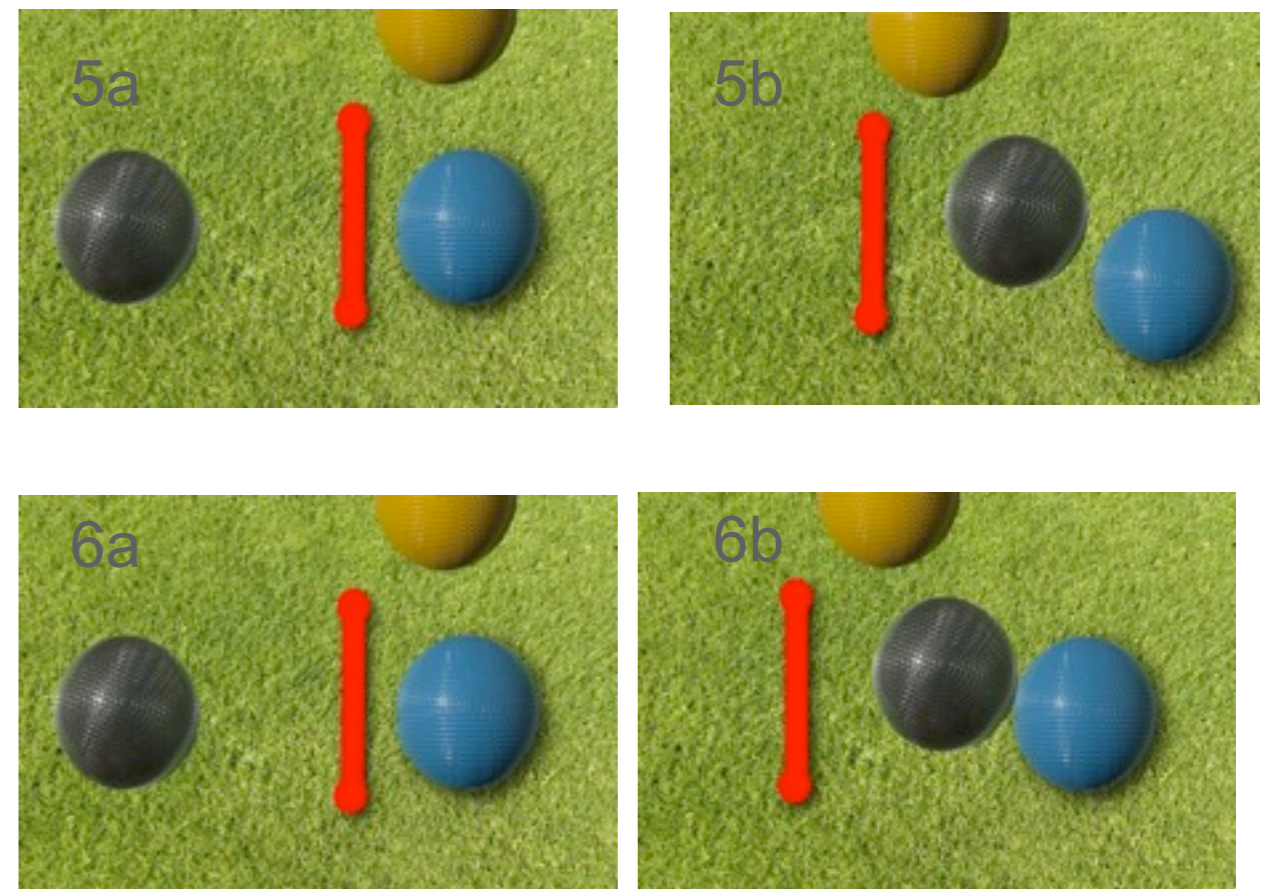


Fig 3.2.5-6

5 and 6 a) to b) Here B starts completely past the non-playing plane of rover hoop (a) and is dead to K. K now runs the hoop successfully, so the hoop is made for K and roquet deemed to have been made on B. (Note it is immaterial if B is *live or dead here to K*, H&R will always be made).

Note: However tempting at rover it may be to play AWAY from B, a roquet is deemed to have been made, so B dead to K after croquet ‘K-on-B’ in this turn, no matter which direction, the next stroke is played, even when the balls end up in contact as shown in 6b.

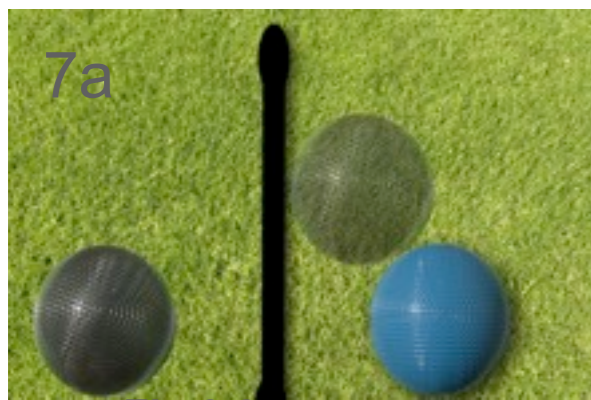


Fig 3.2.7

7 a) and b) In this interesting event B is already peeled through the hoop, K jumps it, and K falls BACK into the jaws. Firstly has the hoop been run? and secondly how does one proceed?

Referee should rule B already peeled and dead to K. K did NOT run the hoop as judged by its final resting position within the hoop. Decision: K's turn ends, B clip to peg, K clip on Rover. (Note: Had the K ball ended BEYOND the playing side of the hoop, a hoop and roquet has occurred, and would allow the strikers to continue his/ her turn)

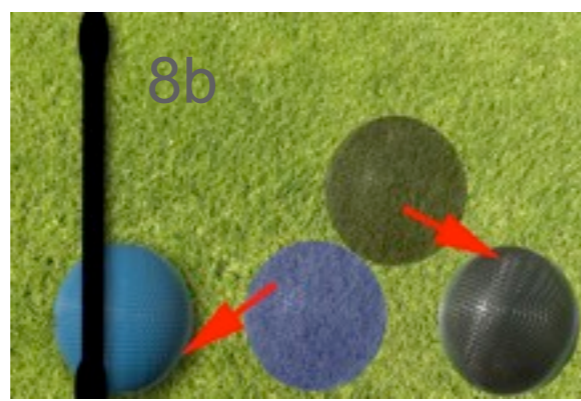
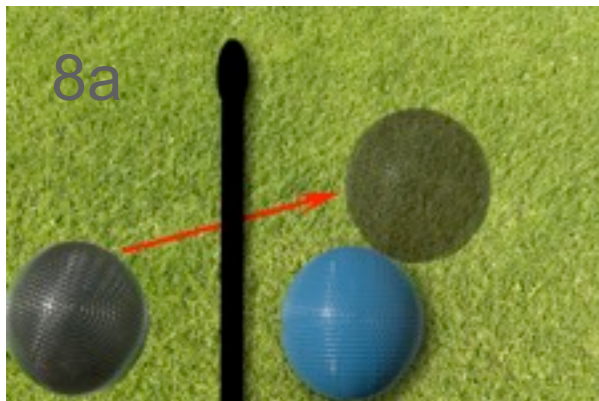


Fig 3.2.8

8 a) to b) Here the K ball jumped over the B ball, but the B ball was "pushed" back into the jaws. The B peel is already made, K is required to take croquet from B which is now *in the jaws*. If of course the K ball jumped clear of the B ball, not moving it, any ball could now be roqueted, after a successful hoop run.

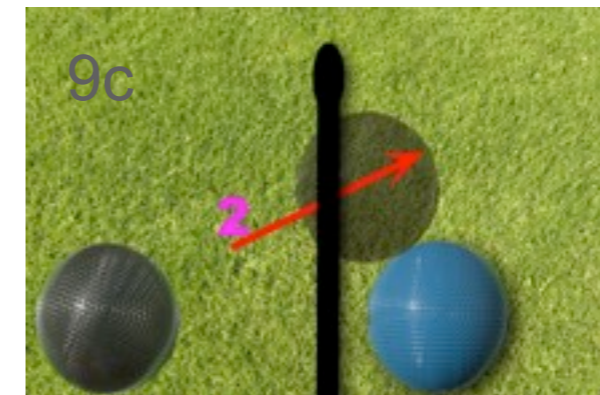
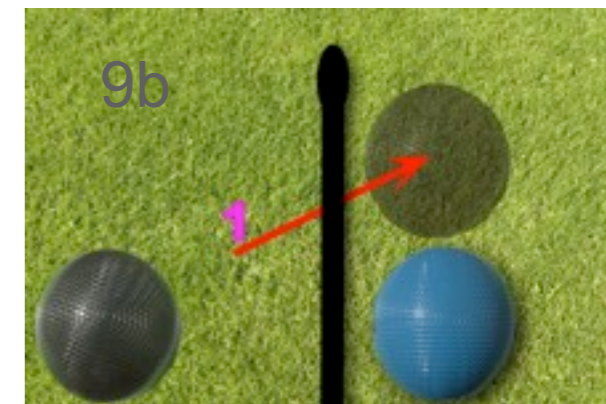


Fig 3.2.9

9 a) to b) B is peeled, and dead to K. Black attempts a jump over B, in b) successful, play on, roquet any ball.

in (a) to c), This is a hoop (K) and roquet (on B): K happens to strike B which starts clear of the jaws, B having run the hoop, roquet deemed to have been made. Striker must take croquet with K on B from wherever B's final resting position. Should B be dead no hoop has been made. If B is live in this stroke hoop and roquet is made K is ball in hand regardless where it finally lands.

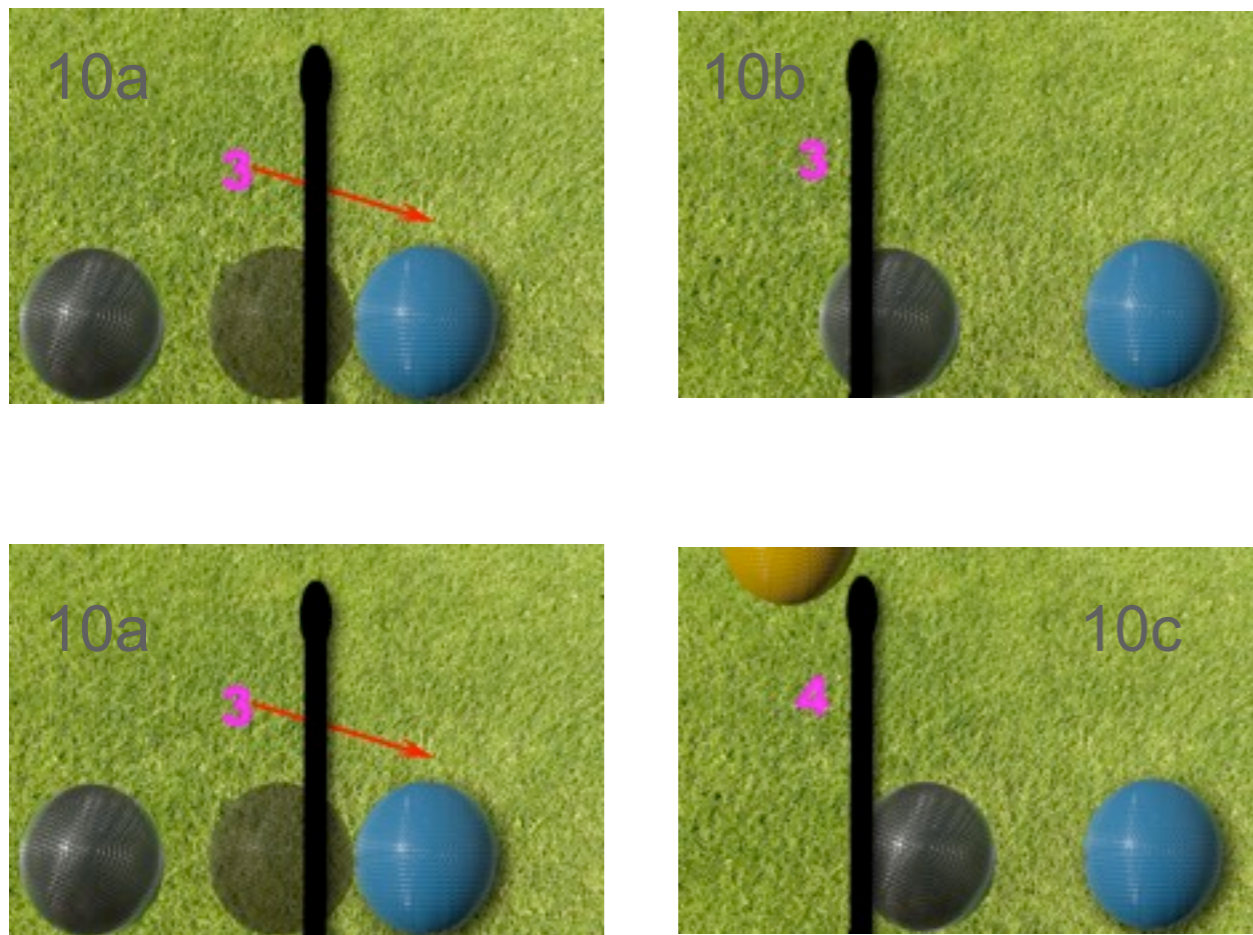


Fig 3.2.10

10 a) to b & c) Stroke to be played, B peeled and dead to K, near hoop exit path, (shadow ball shows the transit position and the red arrow the ball jumping over B), and the final outcome, where K lands in b) and c).

10b) End result, K in the jaws (not clear of the playing plane), thus has not run the hoop - end of turn.

10c) End result, now K has run the hoop, and made roquet on B. K must now take roquet from B.

(Note: The Y ball is near, but not accessible here, marked purple "4"., BUT even if near must take croquet on B, as required in ALL H&R conditions.

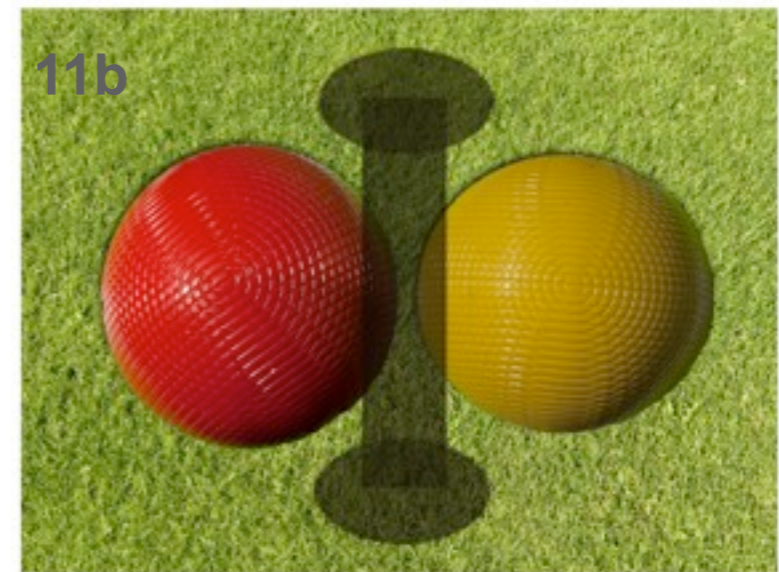


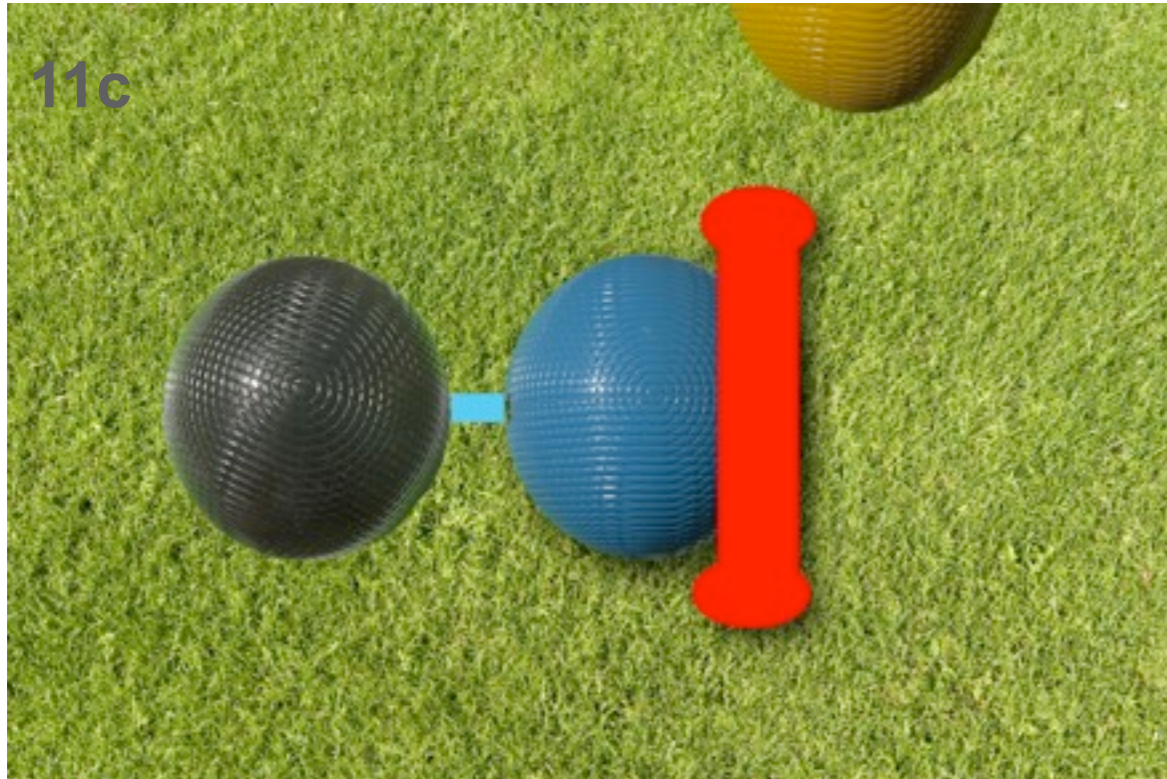
Fig 3.2.11 *Y has been rushed to the jaws, the final resting position is::*

Fig 11a) *If touching balls (11a), the hoop may be made in this stroke by R, even though Y has been successfully peeled.*

Special considerations: *If both balls are in the hoop, Y dead here to R, in a "failed" Irish Peel, if there is any space between balls(11b) this would constitute a DT fault, end of turn, because Y is not clear of the hoop.*

If Y was clear of the non playing side of the hoop no DT is judged to have occurred, roquet made.

In Fig 11 (a) note that relating to balls that *begin in contact* in the jaws and **end also in contact** finally meet Law 17 (c), hoop and roquet made, play to continue with a croquet stroke.



11c) Another special consideration is to balls VERY close to the SB, when dead (if live roquet allows DT)- if $< 20\text{mm}$ (see Fig 3.1.1 and its table) to show that a DT is likely and a fault committed ending the turn. The Blue ball here is 1 finger breadth (turquoise bar) between balls.