



BIG SIX PROCEDURES

TABLE GAMES
January 2002

BIG SIX

GENERAL PROCEDURES

1. Make eye contact with all guests and greet all players as they approach your game.
2. Practice proactive customer relations; advertise winners.
3. Bets may not be placed after the wheel has been spun.
4. Players can place new bets after all winning bets have been paid.
5. If a bet has a potential payoff of \$500 or more, notify a Floor Supervisor before spinning.
6. Try to make payoffs with at least 10 units of the player's usual bet.
7. The maximum payoff on the Big Six is \$2000 per person.

SPINNING THE WHEEL

1. Announce "NO MORE BETS" immediately before spinning the wheel.
2. Spin the wheel by grasping the outer edge of the wheel; do not use the pins. It is not necessary to move the wheel off the last number.
3. Spin the wheel in a clockwise motion alternated with a counter-clockwise motion so that the wheel spins in a different direction every spin.
4. Make sure the wheel completes at least three revolutions, however, avoid over-spinning. Keep the spins as random as possible.
5. If the indicator stops between two numbers, the winning number will be the previous number passed, not the oncoming number. Notify a Floor Supervisor to verify the call.

GAME PROTECTION

1. Advise players that hands and personal items must be kept off the layout at all times.
2. Always use the mirror to verify the winning number. Never turn your back on the bankroll.
3. Do not allow customers to stand near the back and sides of the wheel.

4. If any player or situation causes you to be suspicious or uncomfortable, notify your Floor Supervisor.

The material included in this PDF document constitutes a 'fair use' of any copyrighted material as provided for in Section 107 of the U.S. Copyright law which allows for education, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research and is not deemed an infringement of copyright in the eyes of the law.

§ 107 . Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair use⁴⁰

Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 106 and 106A, the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by that section, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright. In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall include—

- (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
- (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;
- (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
- (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

The fact that a work is unpublished shall not itself bar a finding of fair use if such finding is made upon consideration of all the above factors.