

## **USTA 12 Point Tie Breaker**

At a score of 6–6, a set is often determined by one more game called a USTA 12 Point Tie Breaker (more commonly referred to as a 7 Point Tie Breaker). The first team to win 7 points by a 2 point margin wins the set 7-6. The player whose turn it is to serve after 6–6 is the first one to serve in the tie break and they begin their service from the deuce court serving one point. After the first point (do not change court ends), the serve then changes to the first server's opponent who is next in line to serve and they serve one point from the “ad” side of the court and one point from the “deuce” side of the court. Each player then continues to serve in rotation two consecutive points for the remainder of the tie break with the first of each two point sequence starting from the “ad” side of the court and the second starting from the “deuce” side of the court. Thus, the sum of the scores is even when the server serves from the deuce court. After every 6 points, the players switch ends of the court (a noticeable fact is that the side changes during the tie break will occur in the middle of a server's two point sequence). At the end of the tie break the players switch ends of the court again since the set score is always odd (13 games). The team that served first in the set that ended in the tie breaker receives service in the following set.

## **Coman 12 Point Tie Breaker**

At a score of 6–6, a set is often determined by one more game called a Coman 12 Point Tie Breaker. The Coman 12 Point Tie Breaker is played exactly the same as a USTA 12 Point Tie Breaker (more commonly referred to as a 7 Point Tie Breaker), except that teams change court ends every 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, etc. (instead of every 6 points in a USTA 12 Point Tie Breaker) until a team wins 7 points by a 2 point margin and thus wins the set 7-6. Points are counted using ordinary numbering. The player whose turn it is to serve after 6–6 is the first one to serve in the tie break and they begin their service from the deuce court serving one point. After the 1<sup>st</sup> point, the teams change court ends and continue to change court ends on every 5<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, etc. point with each player serving in rotation for 2 points (serving one from the “ad” side of the court and the other from the “deuce” side of the court) until a team wins 7 points by a 2 point margin and thus wins the set 7-6. At the end of the tie break the players switch ends of the court again since the final set score is always odd (13 games). The team that served first in the set that ended in the tie breaker receives service in the following set.

## **Coman 10 Point Tie Breaker**

The Coman 10 Point Tie Breaker is played in lieu of a third set in the event that the teams are tied at one set apiece. Here is how it works: The Coman 10 Point Tie Breaker will replace the third set. The team who first wins 10 points by a 2 point margin shall win the match. The order of serving and receiving may be altered at the beginning of the tie breaker since the Coman 10 Point Tie Breaker is being played in lieu of a third set (as in the beginning of a regular set). The team whose turn it is to serve begins their service from the deuce court serving one point. After the 1<sup>st</sup> point, the teams change court ends and continue to change court ends on every 5<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, etc. point with each player serving in rotation for 2 points (serving one from the “ad” side of the court and the other from the “deuce” side of the court) until a team wins 10 points by a 2 point margin and thus wins the match.