

## **HOCKEY**

Wagering on hockey is based on a money line.

The minus (-) on the electronic wagering display and wagering sheets indicates the favorite. The plus (+) indicates the underdog.

#### **EXAMPLE:**

TIME	BET#	TEAMS	LINE	TOTAL	MONEY
7:00 PM	1011	Detroit	+1 ½ - 180	5 ½ +130	+ 130
1 1 1 1	1012	Pittsburgh	-1 ½ +160	5 ½ -150	- 150

In this example, Pittsburgh is the home team, which is always listed on the bottom, unless otherwise specified. Pittsburgh is a -150 favorite, which means the player would lay \$150 to win \$100 or \$15 to win \$10. A wager on Detroit would win \$130 for every \$100 wagered or \$13 for every \$10.

The next number (5 ½) is the total. This is the combined number of goals scored by both teams, including any overtime. With a wager on the "over," the player would lay \$100 to win \$130, or \$10 to win \$13. With a wager on the under, the player must lay \$150 to win \$100, or \$15 to win \$10. No ties will occur with a half-point line.

In the event of a shootout, for wagering purposes, the winner is awarded one goal, which is considered in the determination of the winner and loser and counts in the

### game total.

PUCK LINE WAGERING

Also available on all hockey games is puck line wagering, which allows players to either lay 1 ½ goals with a favorite at steeper odds, or lay lesser odds by taking 1 ½ goals with an underdog.









# **BASKETBALL**

Basketball betting is similar to football betting. Most bets are made against the point spread or the total. The odds are 11 to 10 on straight bets.

### **EXAMPLE:**

TIME	BET#	TEAM	LINE	TOTAL	MONEY		
7:00 PM	201	Washington		218	+ 130		
7 1 1	202	New York	- 4 1/2	1. 11. 11. 11	- 150		

In the example, New York is favored by  $4 \frac{1}{2}$  points. New York must win the game by 5 points or more for a player to win their bet. If the player bets Washington (+4  $\frac{1}{2}$ ), they must win the game outright or lose by four points or less for the player to win. There is no possibility of a tie in the example because a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -point line is used.

The number 218 in this example is the total (over/under). The player can wager that the final score will be more or less than this number. All points scored in overtime count in the final score. When wagering on totals, the odds are 11 to 10, unless stated otherwise. For example, the player would lay \$55 to win \$50 or \$110 to win \$100, etc.

**BASKETBALL PARLAYS** – Basketball parlay rules are the same as football. A player can combine up to ten teams into a single parlay wager. All teams must win, i.e. cover the point spread.

BASKETBALL TEASERS – In basketball, we offer 4-, 5-, and 6-point teasers. The player may "tease" the point spread up or down from that specified number of points. Like a parlay, a teaser is a loss if any selected side loses. Teasers also pay less than a parlay, since the spreads are adjusted to the player's advantage.





