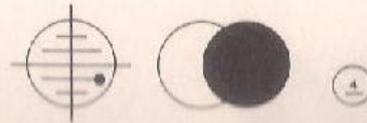
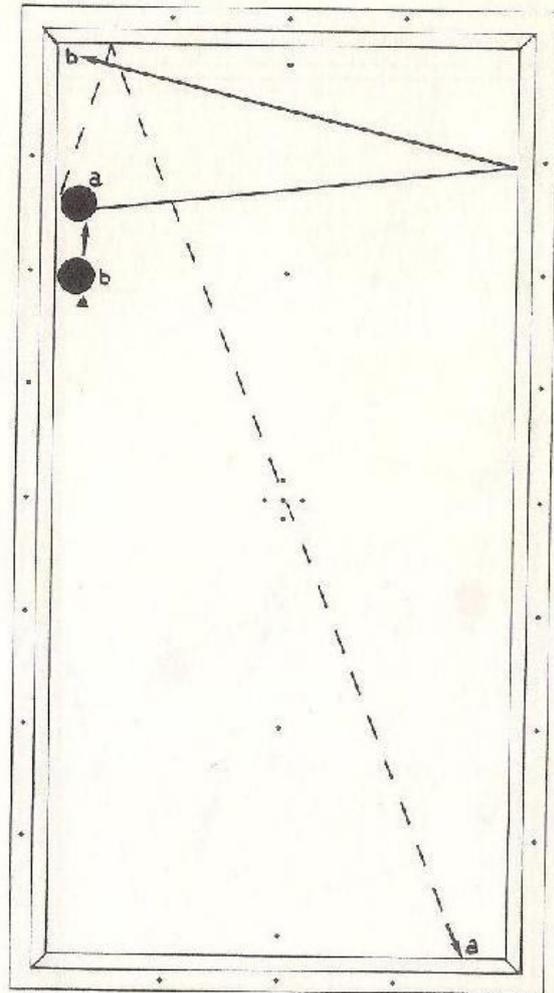


Roce

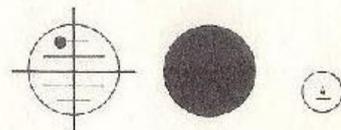
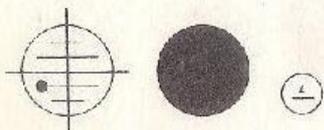
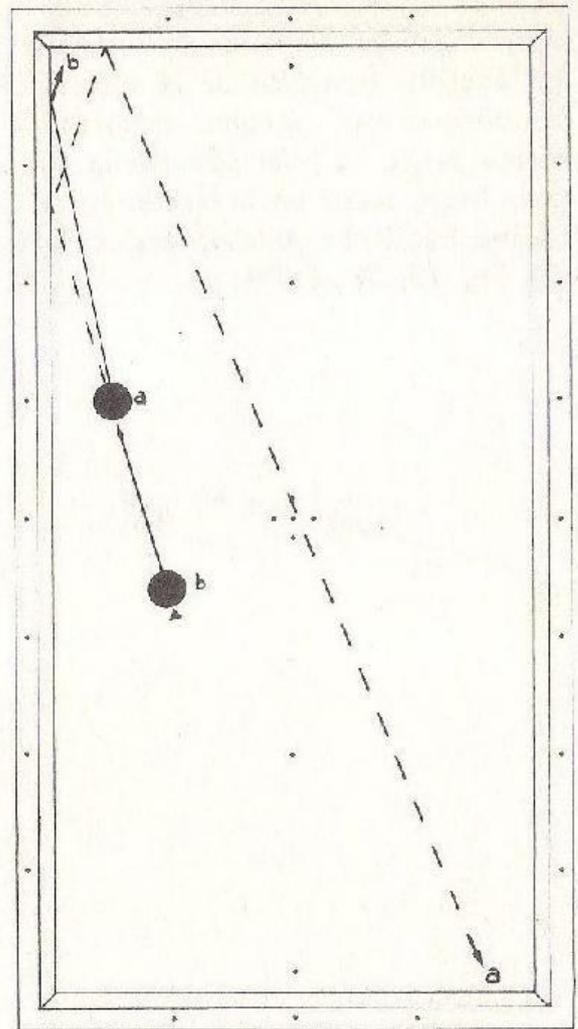
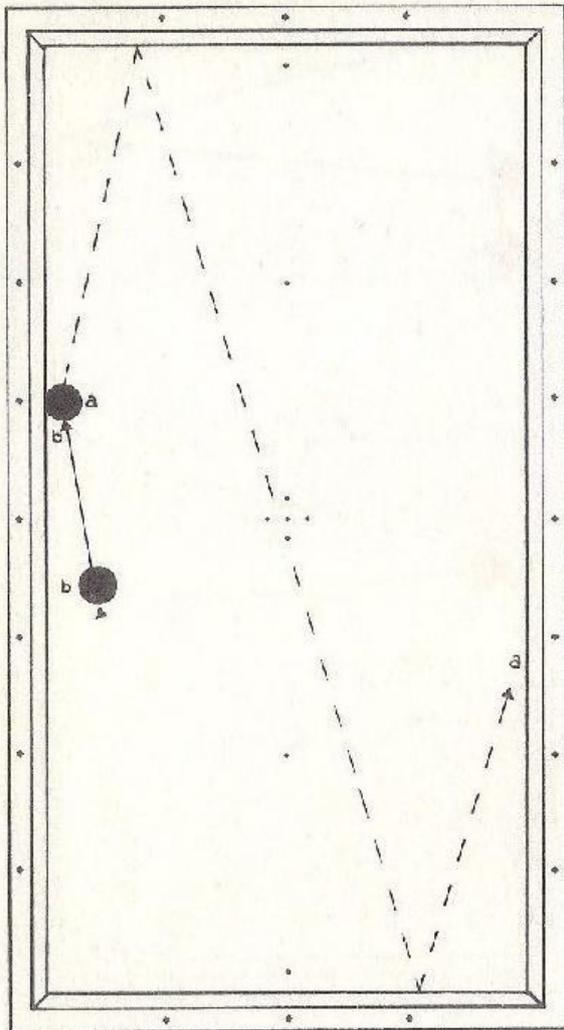
Este tiro no es muy frecuente y tal vez en parte por lo mismo es bastante difícil realizarlo correctamente. Se presenta como un tiro de vuelta, pero es más eficaz porque brinda la posibilidad de esconder las bolas en los ángulos opuestos de la mesa. Se denomina roce porque, tocando la banda larga, la bola adversaria roza para luego tocar en la banda corta y abrirse hacia el castillo de bolos (figs. 75, 76, 77, 78, y 79).

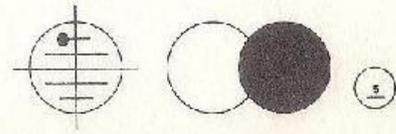
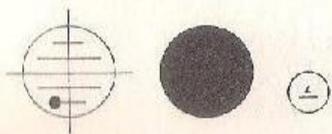
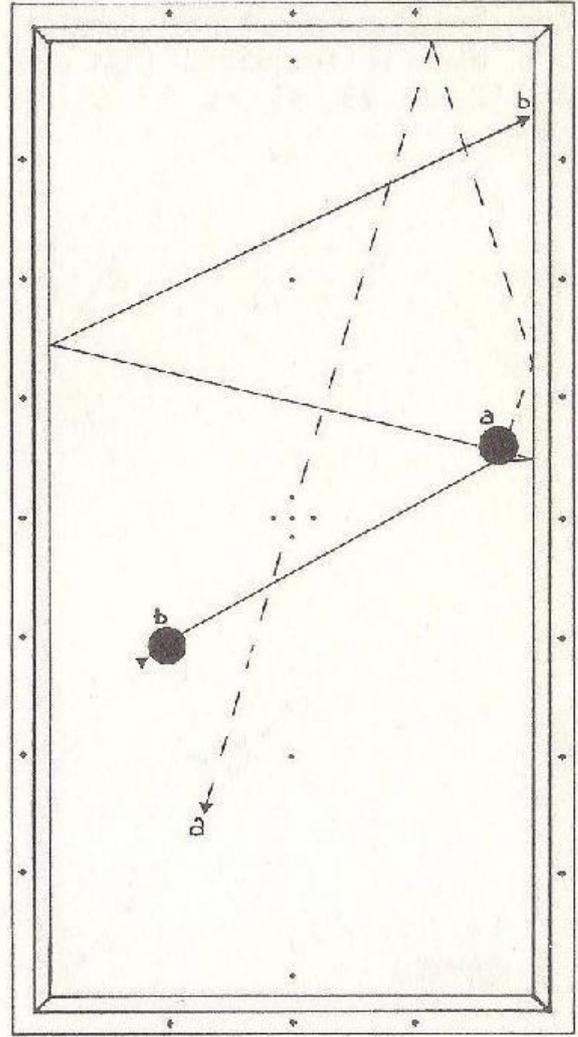
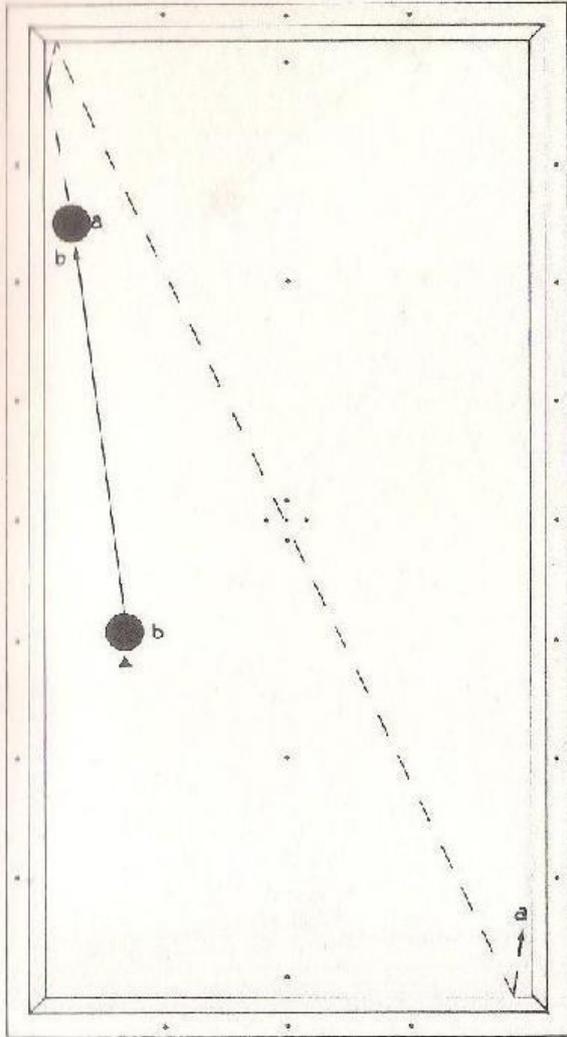
75. ROCE DEL REVÉS



76. ROCE DE MEDIO GOLPE DE DETENCIÓN

77. ROCE DE SEGUIMIENTO

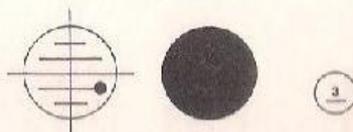
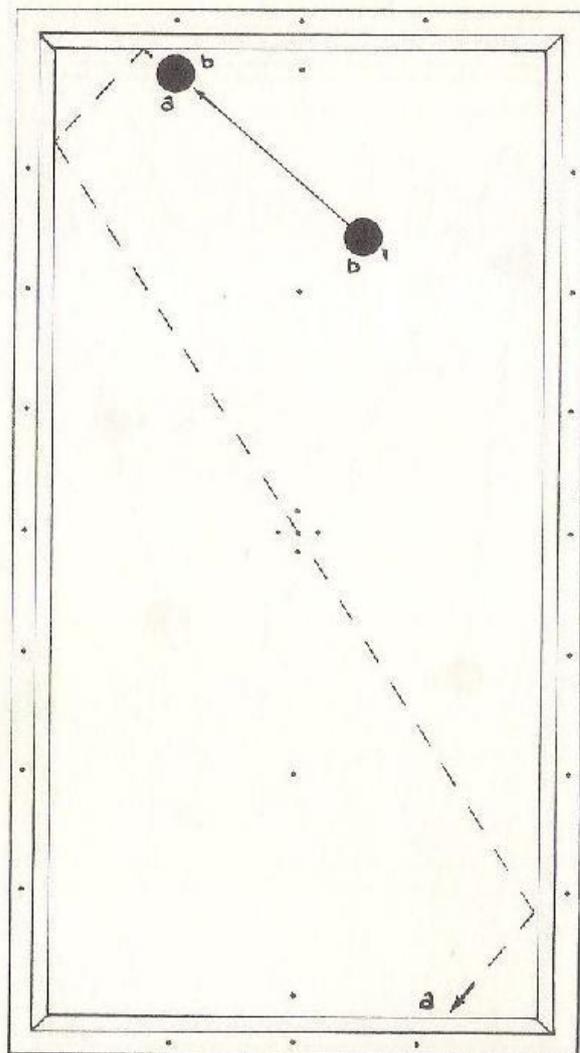


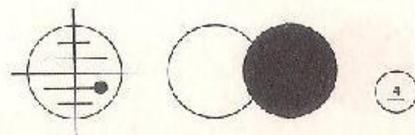
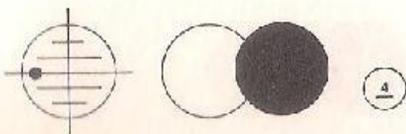
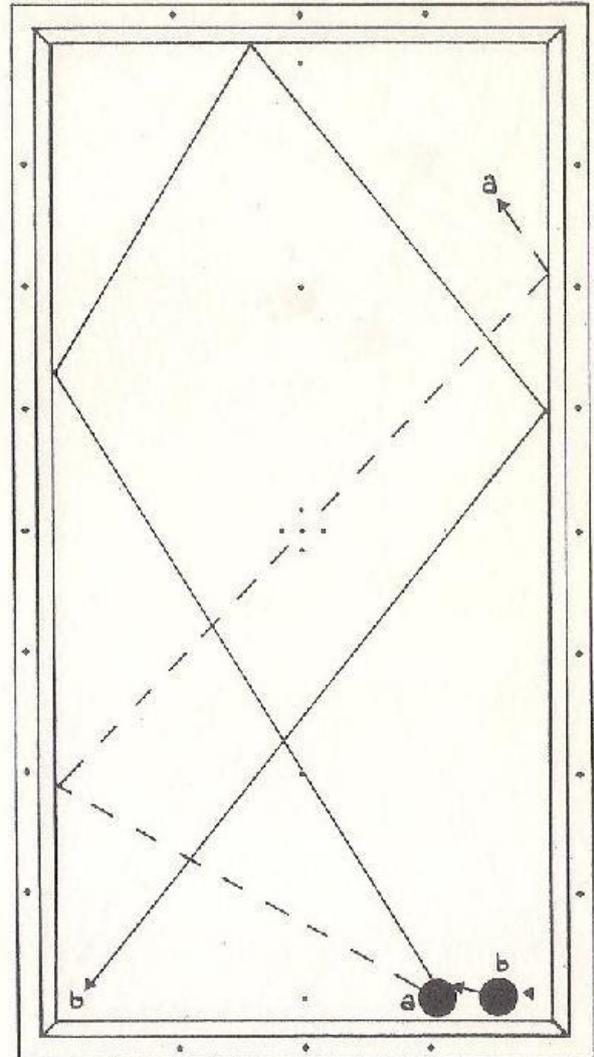
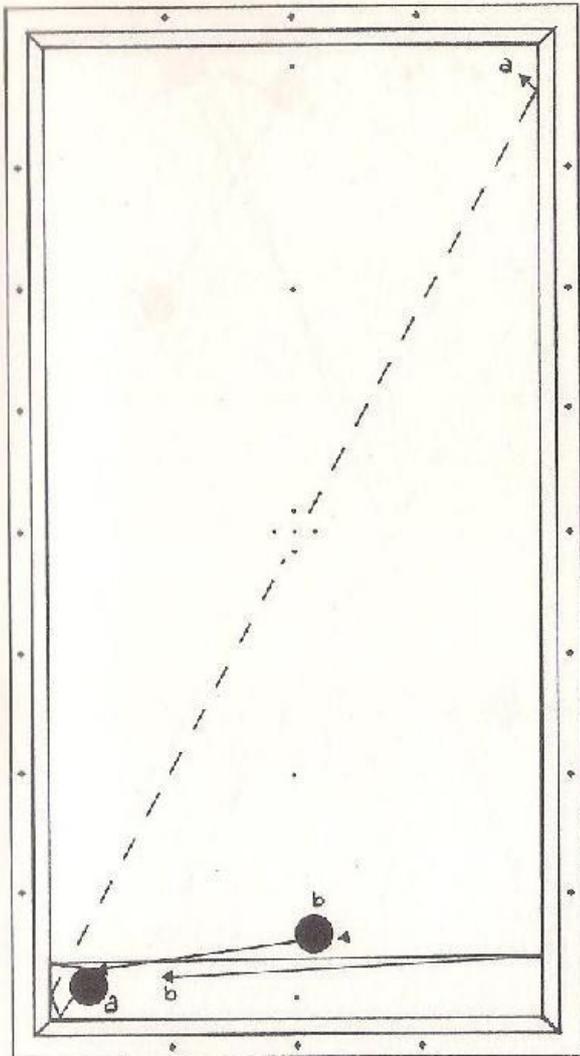


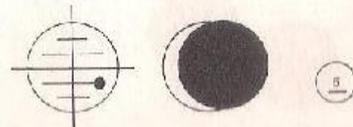
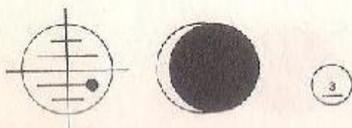
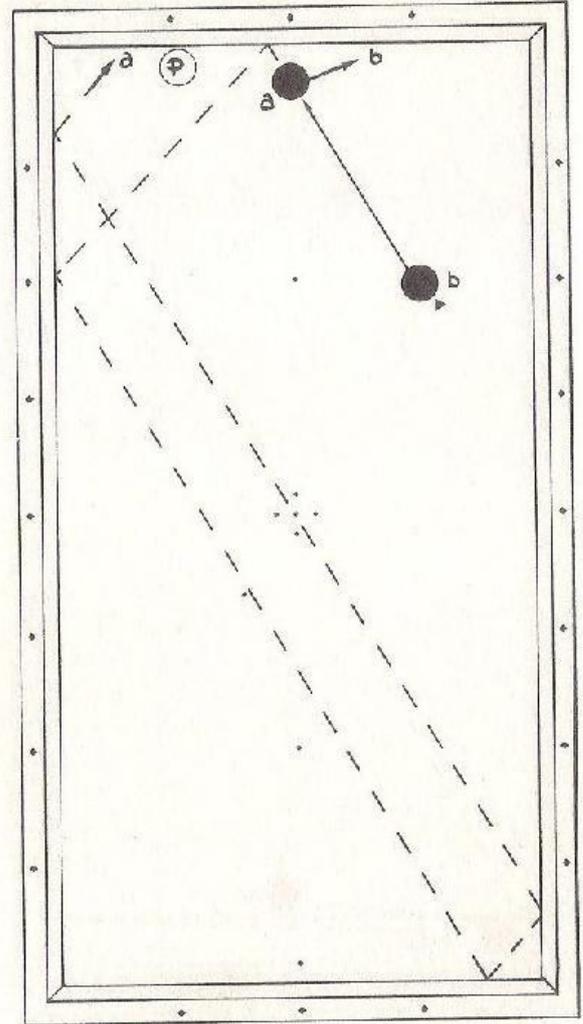
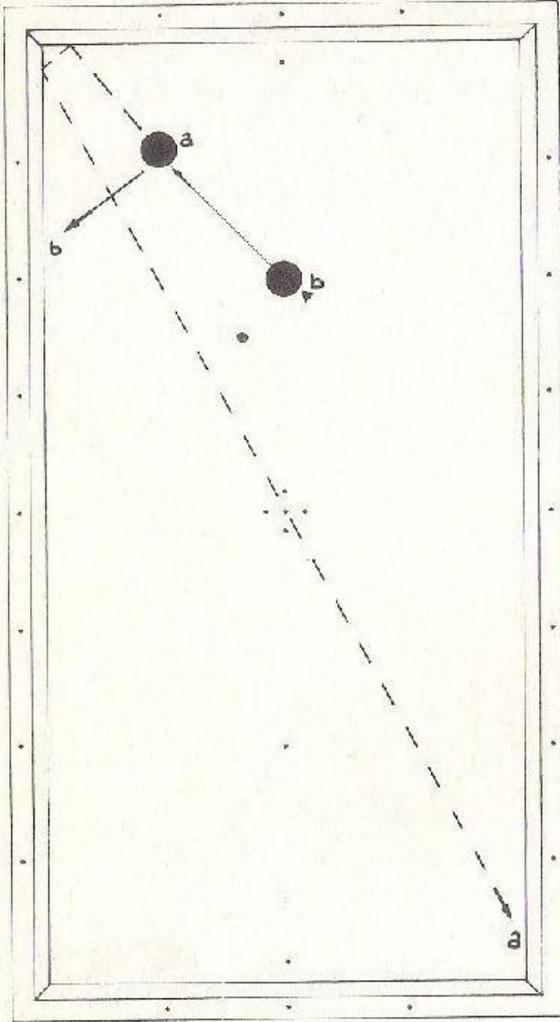
Ángulo

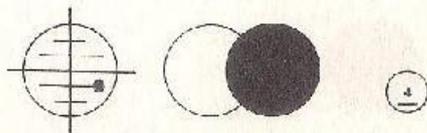
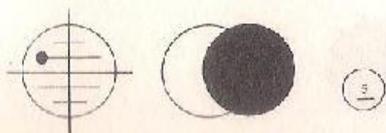
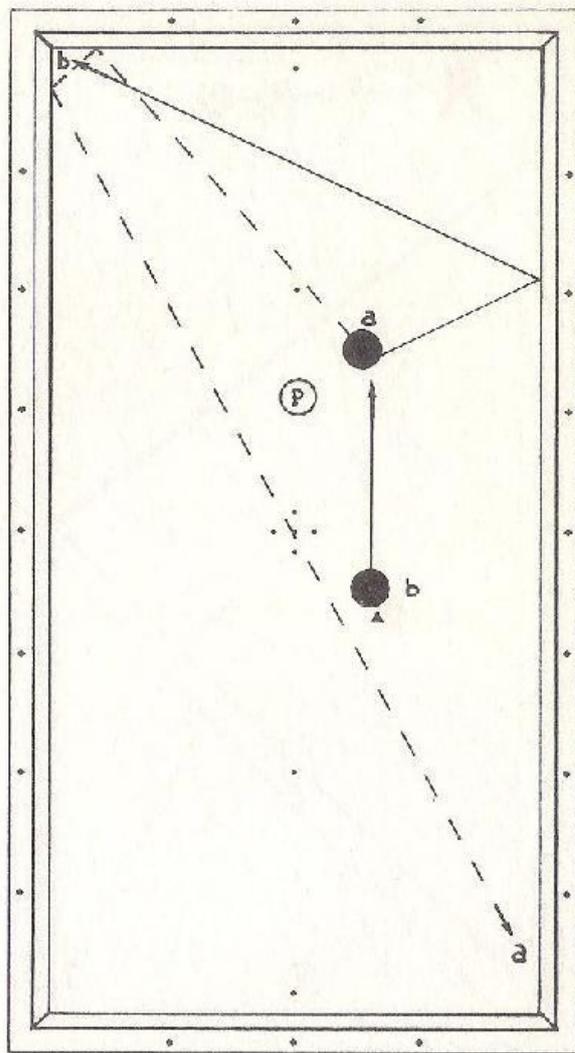
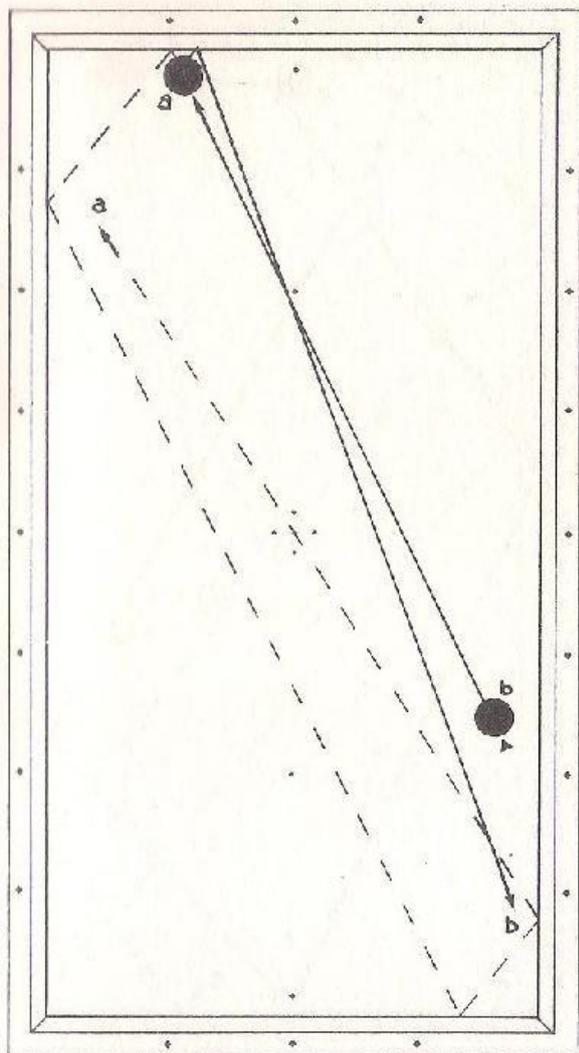
Este tiro se denomina así porque la bola adversaria toca en el ángulo del billar, primero en la banda corta y luego en la larga, y por último atraviesa el castillo de bolos. Al igual que la vuelta, este tiro se presenta con bastante frecuencia (figs. 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 y 90).

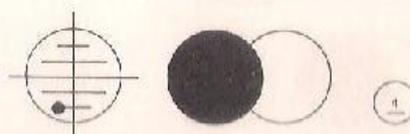
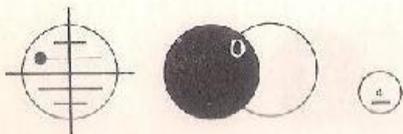
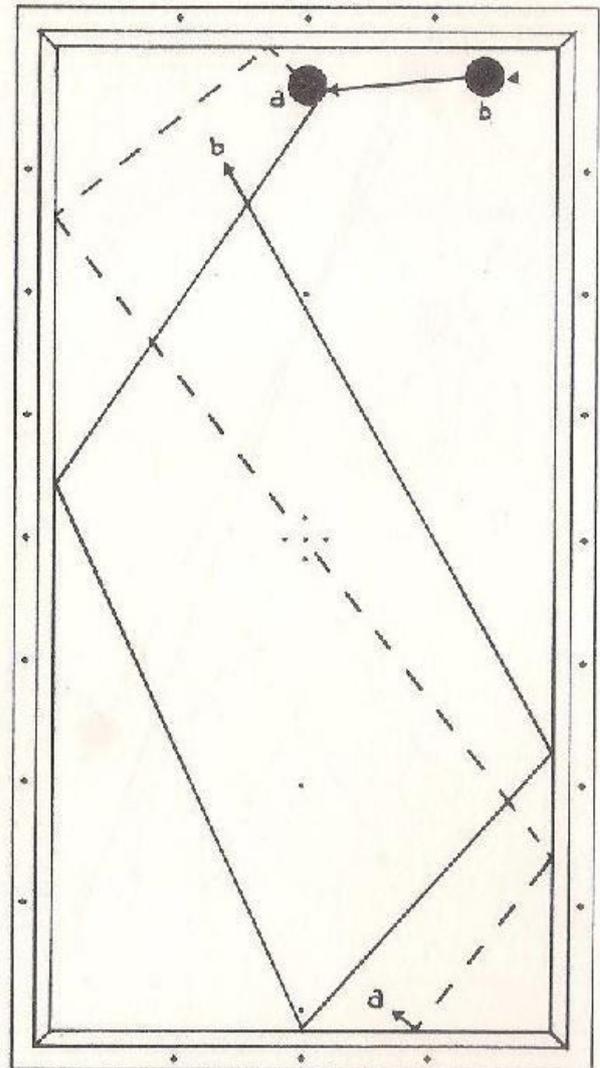
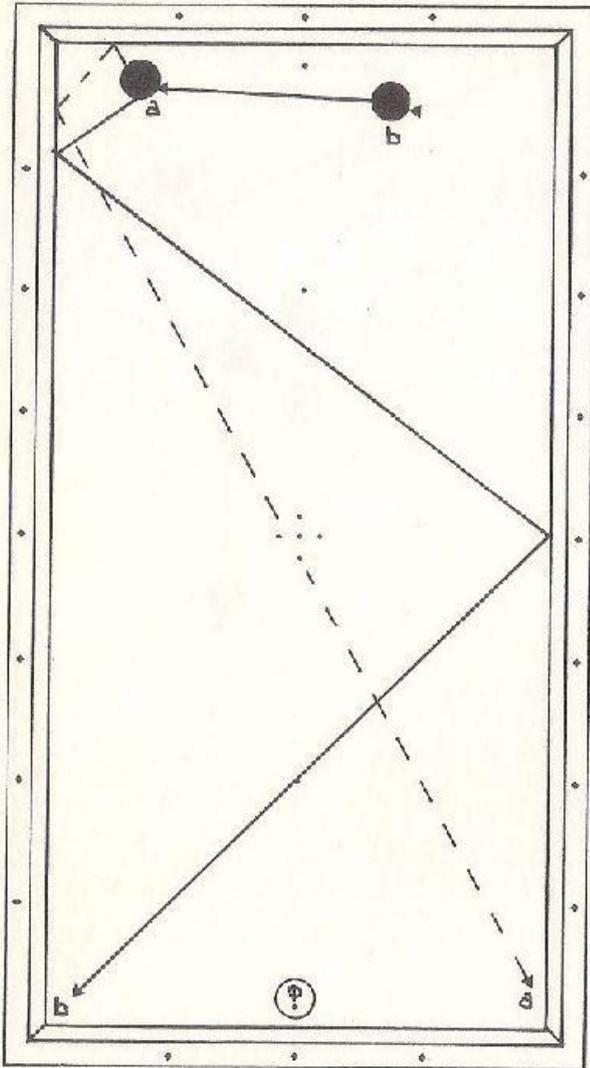
80. ÁNGULO PLANTEADO

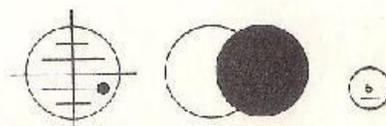
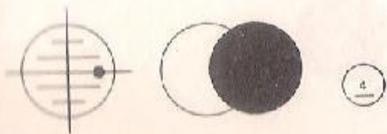
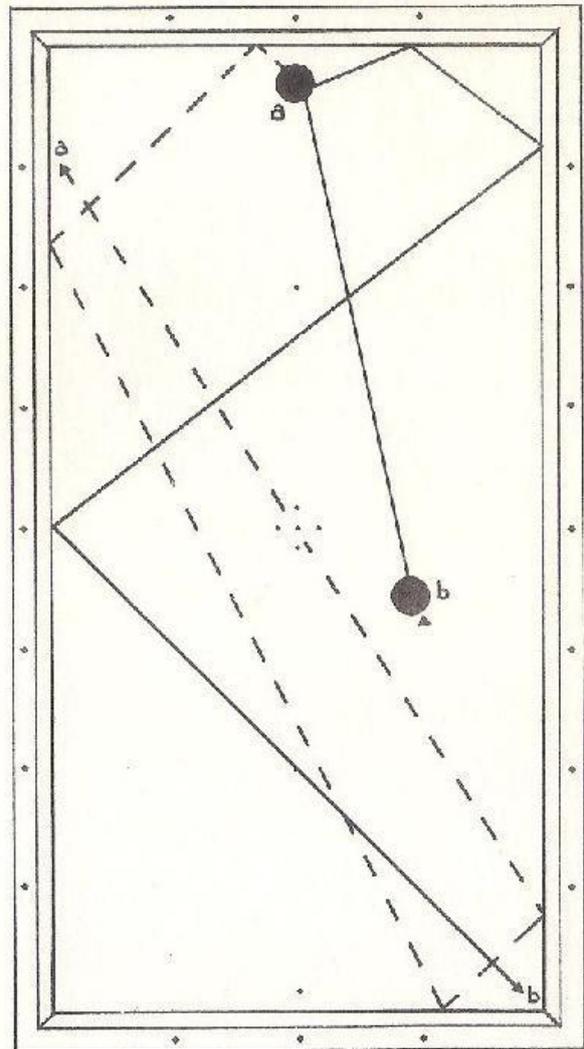
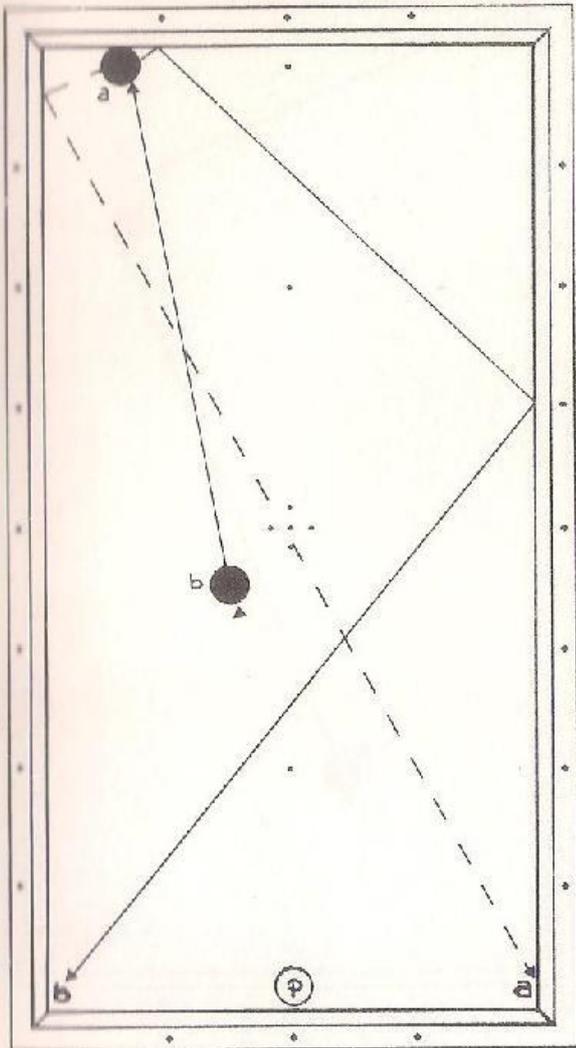












Tiros de defensa

91. DEFENSA DE PASO

Estas bolas, como ya se ha dicho, son a veces las más eficaces. Así pues, es mejor conocer alguna de ellas (figs. 91, 92, 93, 94 y 95).

