

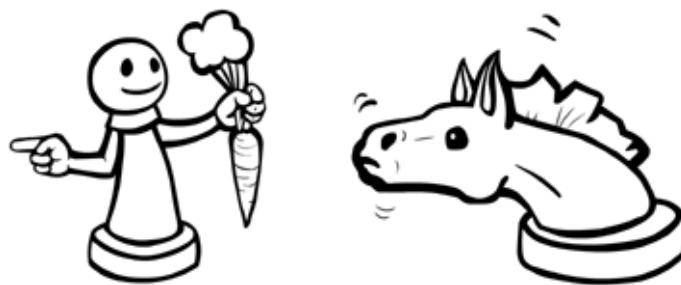
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DEFLECTION

**TRICKY
TACTIC**

13

The $\mathbb{R}c8$ and $\mathbb{N}e7+$ Trick

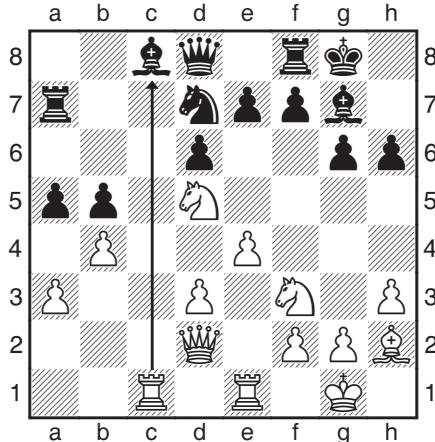
The lady-killer

This combination often wins a queen. It features a rook decoy sacrifice on the c8-square, followed up by a knight fork on the e7-square. The fork of the black king and queen exploits a common formation of pieces, as, following kingside castling, the black king is naturally located on the g8-square.

The ingredients to watch out for are the following:

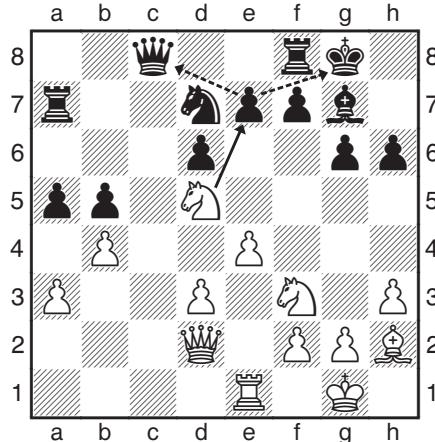
- 1) a white knight on d5 and a white rook on the open c-file;
- 2) the black queen on d8 and the black king on g8;
- 3) Black's e7-square is undefended (except by the black queen).

Typical Pattern for the $\mathbb{R}xc8$ and $\mathbb{N}xe7+$ Decoy



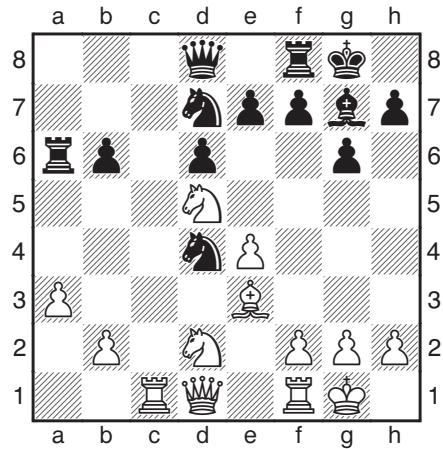
1a) White moves

First comes the rook sacrifice to decoy the black queen to the c8-square: 1 $\mathbb{R}xc8$ $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ (1b).



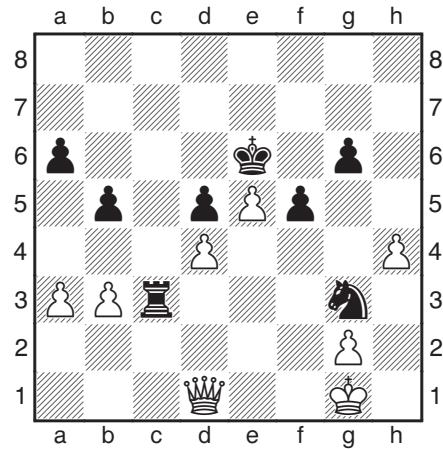
1b) White moves

The follow-up 2 $\mathbb{N}xe7+$ is a knight fork of the black king and queen. After 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{N}xc8$ White wins.



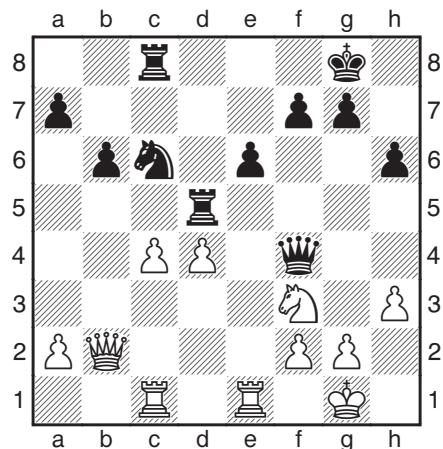
2) White moves

It is not essential to capture anything on c8. 1 $\mathbb{Q}c8$ $\mathbb{W}xc8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xe7+$ wins the black queen for rook and knight.



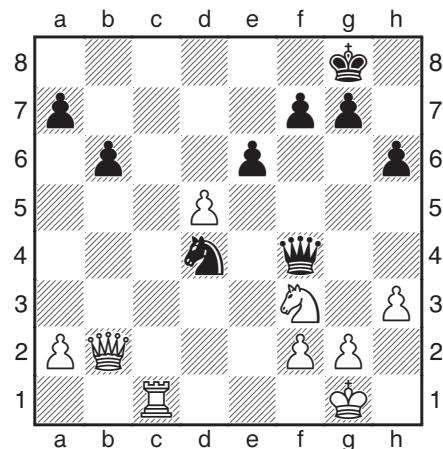
3) Black moves

The knight can start on a different square (in this case g3 rather than d4), but the principle is the same: 1... $\mathbb{Q}c1!$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xc1$ $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ winning.



4a) Black moves

A classy example. Ignoring the fact that his rook is attacked by a pawn, Black plays 1... $\mathbb{Q}xd4!$ 2 $cxd5$ $\mathbb{R}xc1$ 3 $\mathbb{R}xc1$ (4b).



4b) Black moves

The sacrificed material is neatly regained with 3... $\mathbb{W}xc1+$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xc1$ $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}xc1$. Black emerges a pawn up in the endgame.