Dually, of course, for $p \in \check{S}$ any point, L and $L' = \iota(L)$ the two pencils of X confocal at p.

The tangent plane to $\check{S}$ at p is swept out by the two coplanar pencils of X containing the singular line $h_L \cap h_{L'}$.

① $p \in \check{S} - R$ $\quad L = \sigma(p, h_L) \quad L' = \sigma(p, h_{L'})$
Let $h = T_p(\check{S})$, and $l_x = h_L \cap h_{L'}$.
$T_x(X) \cap X = \sigma(p, h_L) \cup \sigma(p, h_{L'}) \cup \sigma(p_1, k) \cup \sigma(p_2, k)$.
$\Rightarrow$ Since $k \in \check{S}^*$, by the argument above, k is tangent to $\check{S}$ at p. $\Rightarrow k = h = T_p(\check{S})$

② $p \in R$
$T_x(X) \cap X = \sigma(p, h_L) \cup \sigma(p, h_{L'}) \cup \sigma(p_1, k) \cup \sigma(p_2, k)$
$\Rightarrow h_L = h_{L'} \Rightarrow$ Since k contains p, k is a tangent plane of $\check{S}$ at p. Clearly, k contains the singular line $l_x = \overline{p_1 p_2}$.

Still, I do not know what the tangent plane of $\check{S}$ at $q \in R$ is.

Note in particular that the map
$$j : B_L \longrightarrow C_L$$
is one-to-one at p_L, and that