## Lesson 48 Examples

## Examples of the takeout double

```
AK1042
    \bulletKQ64
    \bulletKJ52
    *6
```

A perfect double of a $1 *$ opener - minimum points but perfect distribution. With support for all the unbid suits you can afford to double quite light - you almost certainly have an 8 -card fit where you can play.
AQ83
*AK3
*Q9754
*Q7

If RHO opens $1 \wedge$ you cannot overcall $2 \star$ (this (suit is not good enough). You have opening values, but no special length in the unbid suits. With a balanced $12-13 \mathrm{HCP}$ it is best to pass.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { AJ32 } \\ & \text { AAQ97 } \\ & * \text { J53 } \\ & * \cdot 54 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Much better, with 4-cards in both majors and shorter clubs The relative weakness in diamonds is less important |


| ค AQ10 <br> $\checkmark$ K103 <br> - K83 <br> * 8743 | ^ KJ742 <br> - J985 <br> - Q10 <br> * J2 | - 9865 <br> - 7 <br> - 9762 <br> - AKQ5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{N}} \mathbf{E} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\rightarrow 3$ <br> - AQ642 <br> - AJ54 <br> - 1096 |  |

A hand from the World Championships in Chile.
South opened $1 \vee$ and the great Norwegian star Helgemo made a frivolous takeout double.
North made a pre-emptive raise to $3 v$
As East Helness decided to bid $4 \wedge$, expecting a $4-4$ fit.
North doubled for penalties, and that cost 1100.
At the other table in the match the Dutch West passed over $1 v$. He did not have four spades, his hand was not short in hearts, and he had only 12 HCP
The Norwegian North-South played in $3 \vee$ and went down

The Takeout double on hands that are too strong for any other action.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ^AKQ965 } \\ & * \text { A7 } \\ & * \text { AQ3 } \\ & * .57 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: |
| Too strong for a jump overcall, also too strong for a simple overcall of 1 A ! <br> So we start with "double", then bid spades next time. Double then bid a new suit shows a strong hand - 17HCP or more. |


| $\leadsto$ K6 |
| :--- |
| AKQ8764 |
| Far too strong for any overcall. |
| Start with a double, then jump to |
| game in hearts. A very strong |
| sequence. Note that doubling |
| then bidding a new suit cancels |
| the original meaning of the |
| double - you no longer promise |
| support for all unbid suits. |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ^KJ7 } \\
& \text { *AQ7 } \\
& \text { AJ103 } \\
& \text { *AJ9 }
\end{aligned}
$$

You want to bid 1NT, but that shows a good $15-18 \mathrm{HCP}$, not 20. With a balanced hand too strong for 1NT start with "double", then bid NT at your next turn. Eg 1*-dbl-1~ -Pass-1NT. Double then 1NT shows 19-21 HCP balanced.

## Lesson 48 Examples

## Responding to the takeout double

## A When Third Hand Passes:

1*- Dble - Pass - ?

| $$ |
| :---: |
| The 5-card suit makes this worth a jump to 2 A - you could be much worse! Imagine partner opened $1 \wedge$ and you are raising him. |


| A95 |
| :---: |
| $\checkmark$ K5 |
| - KJ6 |
| *AQ9753 |

3NT. Diamond stoppers plus a long minor you hope to run. Partner will guard the majors

Worth a jump to $3 \boldsymbol{A}$. If partner does not have support he has a strong hand.

```
^AJ9654
```

^AJ9654
\bullet
\bullet

* K7
* K7
*10863

```
*10863
```

^KQ86
$\bullet$ KJ86

- A984
. 7
$2 \stackrel{*}{2}$. Bidding their suit is a cuebid, showing opening strength and forcing to game. Now you look for the best fit

B When Third Hand Raises
eg $\quad 1$ - Dble - 2 - ?
RHO has relieved you of your responsibility to bid, so if you do you show some values.

| ^K854 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark 96$ |  |
| - K62 |  |
| -10943 |  |

$2 \boldsymbol{A}$. When you have enough to raise an opening bid of 1 A to 2. you have enough to bid now. By doubling partner has effectively bid both majors at once.

```
^K1065
- Q1063
- 987
. K4
```

Dbl. If partner opened $1 \vee$ or $1 \uparrow$ you would raise, but you do not know which is his better major. You can show both majors at once with a responsive double, a return takeout double saying "you choose".
^K10932
$\checkmark 3$

- 86
-Q9843
2 A . You can afford to add points for distribution when partner has shown length in the majors. Bid spades while you have the chance.
C When Third Hand bids a new suit eg $1 \star$-Dble - $1 \wedge$ - ?

```
^ KJ94
\bullet96
* A832
* }105
```

Dbl. This double says "I would have happily bid 1 a if RHO had not pinched my bid." At least 4 spades and the values to raise an opening bid of $1 \wedge$ to $2 \boldsymbol{A}$. If everybody passes you will defend, but that rarely happens.

| ${ }^{4} 65$ |
| :---: |
| -K1063 |
| - J63 |

2v. The fact that RHO has bid does not prevent you from making your normal response. You would raise an opening bid of $1 \downarrow$ to $2 \downarrow$, so you can bid $2 \downarrow$ now.

```
A.92
\veeK3
    -KJ105
    *KQ543
```

2NT. In response to a double2NT shows about 10-12 HCP and a double stopper in diamonds. No need to worry about a spade stopper - partner has spades.

