

# HOW TO COMPLETE AN ABF CONVENTION CARD

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Fold your card in half.

STANDARD SYSTEM CARD

Write you ABF number and your name

Write your partner's ABF number and their name

Write your Basic System.

For example: Acol or Std Am or SAYC or Precision etc.

Classification: Green  Blue  Red  Yellow

Tick which classification applies to your Basic System:

"GREEN" classification says that all of your 1-level opening bids are natural, non-forcing, and promising at least 8 high card points. Suit bids must have at least 3 cards in that suit, but if you have a 4-4-3-2 shape with 3-2 in the minors you may open 1C. 1NT should be balanced or semi-balanced.

"RED" classification applies if any of your 1-level openings is artificial, including a short 1C (except for 4-4-3-2 precisely). Any system in which the basic 1-level opening structure varies according to position and/or vulnerability...

"BLUE" systems include a strong 1C or 1D opening that is artificial and forcing (e.g. Precision) + One of a major is natural and non-forcing + 1NT is non-conventional ...

"YELLOW" systems (aka HUM systems i.e. Highly Unusual Methods) include things like an opening pass that shows values, or an opening bid at the 1-level which denies an opening hand –Don't even go there!

A "BROWN STICKER" means the system has particular bidding sequences which the regulators feel might need special defence. They are reasonably uncommon, but an example is where you have an opening bid at the 2 level that shows a two-suited hand but neither suit is known e.g. 2NT shows 5/5 in either the minors or the majors.

A Brown Sticker can apply to any system.

\* These are general, condensed guidelines. As always there are exceptions.

1. OPENING BIDS      Describe strength, min. length, or specific meaning.
---

a) Canape. Canape is a bridge bidding method. If you play this, you will know it and must tick the box.

b) Next to 1♣ write down the minimum point-count or other means of evaluation, then in brackets the minimum number of cards in the suit.

Example 1: 1♣ 12+ (2)

Example 2: 1♣ Count of 20 (3)

Example 3: 1♣ 13+ (4)

c) Next to 1♦ write down the minimum point-count or other means of evaluation, then in brackets the minimum number of cards in the suit.

Example 1: 1♦ 12+ (4)

Example 2: 1♦ Count of 20 (3)

Example 3: 1♦ 11-15, no 5 card major or 6 card club suit

d) Next to 1♥ write down the minimum point-count or other means of evaluation, then in brackets the minimum number of cards in the suit.

Example 1: 1♥ 12+ (4)

Example 2: 1♥ Count of 20 (5)

Example 3: 1♥ 13+ (5)

Example 4: 1♥ 11-15, 5-card suit

e) Next to 1♠ write down the minimum point-count or other means of evaluation, then in brackets the minimum number of cards in the suit.

Example 1: 1♠ 12+ (4)

Example 2: 1♠ Count of 20 (5)

Example 3: 1♠ 13+ (5)

f) 1NT      You must write down your opening 1NT HCP or specific meaning.

Example 1: 15-17, balanced

Example 2: 12-14, balanced

Example 3: (12)13-15, balanced

Example 4: 9-11 HCP, no 4-card major

g) If your partnership opens 1NT and it may contain a 5 card major, you need to tick that box.

If you would never open 1NT with a 5 card major, you must leave that box blank.

## 1NT Responses

- a) 2♣ If your partner opens 1NT and you respond 2♣, you need to write what your 2♣ means:  
Example 1: Stayman  
Example 2: Extended Stayman  
Example 3: Natural ♣ suit (i.e. not Stayman) ....
- b) 2♦ If your partner opens 1NT and the OPPONENTS DO NOT INTERFERE and you respond 2♦ you must explain what your 2♦ bid means.  
Example 1: If your 2♦ is a transfer to 2 hearts, you should write transfer to 2H in the space to the right of 2♦.  
Example 2: If your 2♦ is a natural diamond suit, write Natural.
- c) 2♥ If your partner opens 1NT and the OPPONENTS DO NOT INTERFERE and you respond 2♥ you must explain what your 2♥ bid means.  
Example 1: If your 2♥ is a transfer to 2 spades, you should write transfer to 2S in the space to the right of 2♥.  
Example 2: If your 2♥ is a natural heart suit, write Natural.
- d) 2♠ If your partner opens 1NT and the OPPONENTS DO NOT INTERFERE and you respond 2♠ you must explain what your 2♠ bid means.  
Example 1: If your 2♠ is a transfer to 3 clubs, then a relay to 3D, you should write transfer →3C→3D in the space.  
Example 2: If your 2♠ is a natural spade suit, write Natural.
- e) 2NT If your partner opens 1NT and the OPPONENTS DO NOT INTERFERE and you respond 2NT you need to explain what your 2NT means.  
Example 1: 2NT 8-9  
Example 2: 2NT 10-11  
What you write in here depends on your system and your opening 1NT point count.
- f) (Dbl) If your partner opens 1NT, and opponents double your partner's 1NT bid, what do you bid?

Example 1: Stayman & transfers, ignore the dble, systems ON

Example 2: System terms OFF, all bids natural

Example 3: Stayman ON, transfers OFF

g) Other: If you have any other responses to your partner's opening 1NT you must write it in here.

Example 1: Texas transfers (usually played in conjunction with Jacoby transfers.)

2♣

2♦

2♥

2♠

2NT

3NT

a) 2♣ You must explain what your opening 2♣ opening means.

Example 1: 22-24 HCP or 9+ playing tricks with no particular point count

Example 2: 23+ HCP, game force

Example 3: 5 loser hand etc...

b) 2♦ You must explain what your opening 2♦ means.

Example 1: Weak, 6-10 (6+)

Example 2: Multi twos

Example 3: Strong, 16+ (5+)

Example 4: Weak 0-10, 1/2/3 Rule

c) 2♥ You must explain what your opening 2♥ means.

Example 1: Weak, 6-10 (6+)

Example 2: Multi twos

Example 3: Strong, 16+ (5+)

Example 4: Weak 0-10, 1/2/3 Rule

d) 2♠ You must explain what your opening 2♠ means.

Example 1: Weak, 6-10 (6+)

Example 2: Multi twos

Example 3: Strong, 16+ (5+)

Example 4: Weak 0-10, 1/2/3 Rule

e) 2NT You must explain what your opening 2NT means.

Example 1: 20-21, balanced

Example 2: 5/5 in the minors

Example 3: 18+, balanced

f) **3NT** You must explain what your opening 3NT means.

Example 1: 25+, balanced

Example 2: Gambling

Example 3: Kabel (specific ace-ask)

g) **Other** If you have any other opening bid that requires explanation, you need to explain it here.

## 2. PRE-ALERTS

**Pre-alerts:** Before the round starts you should draw the opponents' attention to any unusual agreements you have which might surprise them, or to which they may need to arrange a defence (e.g. unusual two level openings, transfer pre-empts, canapé style bidding, etc.) Pay particular attention to unusual self-alerting calls (e.g. very unusual doubles, unusual cue bids of the opponents' suit, etc.). Highly unusual carding (e.g. leading low from doubletons) should also be pre-alerted at this stage.

In short, if you play a system that most players would not immediately recognize (such as a canapé system) or one the opponents may wish to discuss before the auction begins (e.g. a 10-12 1NT range with distributional requirements for minor-suit openings), you are required to pre-Alert the opponents. That means you must alert them straight after you greet them at the table, before play commences.

## 3. COMPETITIVE BIDS / OVERCALLS

**Doubles** Explain what your double of opponents opening bid means if it has a specific meaning.

Example 1: Takeout

Example 2: Strong, 16+ HCP, forcing

Example 3: Penalty

**Negative doubles thru...**

If you play negative doubles, at what point in the bidding would your partner expect your double to be a penalty double and not a negative

double?

Example 1: 1D – 2S – X If you play negative doubles through 2S, then this double is a negative double showing 4 hearts.

Example 2: 1D – 3C – X If you play negative doubles through 2S, then this double is a penalty double and not a negative double because a double of any interference bid by opponents above the 2S level nominated by you is for penalty.

Example 3: 1H – 4D – X If you play negative doubles through 4D, then this double is a negative double showing 4 spades.

\* It is up to you and your partner to agree on your upper limit for negative doubles and write that limit in the allocated space.

(Colin and I play negative doubles through 2S.)

### **Responsive doubles thru...**

If you play responsive doubles, at what point in the bidding would your partner expect your double to be a penalty double and not a responsive double?

Example 1: 1D – X (1) – 4D – X (2)

If you play responsive doubles through 4D, then X(2) says, "Yes, partner I have at least 4/4 in both Majors."

Example 2: 1D – X(1) – 4H – X(2)

If you play responsive doubles through 4D, then X(2) is for penalty because 4H is above your 4D limit for a responsive double.

\* It is up to you and your partner to agree on your upper limit for responsive doubles and write that limit in the allocated space.

(Colin and I play responsive doubles through 4D.)

If you would never bid like this, then leave it blank or put a dash.

**Jump overcalls.** This is when opponents open the bidding and you make a jump overcall, that is, you overcall by more than the cheapest bid available to you.

Example 1: Opponents open 1H and you jump to 3C over their 1H.

Your 3C bid is a jump overcall because you could have bid 2C but chose to jump higher. If this is a weak bid, then you just write 'weak' in the space allocated.

If your jump overcall has any other special meaning, you must write what it means in the space allocated.

**Unusual NT.** If you play Unusual NT (e.g. opponents open 1H and you jump to 2NT over their 1H opening), you must describe how you play it.

Example 1: 5/5 in the minors

Example 2: Two lowest unbid suits

If you would never bid like this, then leave it blank or put a dash.

**NT overcall (immediate)** If opponents open 1H and you bid 1NT over their 1H what is your point range (or any special meaning) for your immediate 1NT overcalls?

Example 1: 16-18, balanced

Example 2: 15-18, balanced

Example 3: Any other special meaning? If so, write it in the space.

**(re-opening)** (also called a Balancing 1NT)

1NT Overcall Re-opening refers to the specific situation where a player opens at the 1-level and this is followed by 2 passes. Many players in 4th position will bid 1NT rather than passing and letting the opener play at the 1 level.

Example 1: 8+ (not vul) / 10+ (vul)

Example 2: 16-18

Example 3: 13+ etc...

**Immed cue: (minor)**

This is when the opponents open a minor and you (or your partner) immediately bid that same minor at the 2-level.

For example, 1C – 2C or 1D – 2D. There are various ways to interpret this bid.

Example 1: 5/5 in both majors

Example 2: Highest unbid suit and 1 other unbid suit.

Example 3: Natural. etc...

If you would never bid like this, then leave it blank or put a dash.

**Immed cue (Major)**

This is when the opponents open a major and you (or your partner) immediately bid that same major at the 2-level.

For example, 1H – 2H or 1S – 2S. There are various ways to interpret this bid.

Example 1: Highest unbid suit and 1 other unbid suit.

Example 2: Natural. etc...

If you would never bid like this, then leave it blank or put a dash.

**Over weak twos**

If opponents open a weak two, some players apply a specific convention for describing their hand to their partner. If you play one of these

conventions, you will know it and you must identify it here. Otherwise, just write 'natural' if that is what you play.

Example 1: Natural

Example 2: Leaping Michaels

### **Over opening threes**

If opponents open at the three-level in a suit, you must identify any specific convention, if any, you play or any specific understanding you have with your partner for this situation. Otherwise, just write 'natural.'

### **Over opponent's transfers**

If you play any particular convention over opponent's transfers, you must write it in this space. Otherwise just write Natural.

**Over opponent's 1NT** If opponents open 1NT and you bid over them (e.g. 1NT – 2S), does your bid have any special meaning or is it a natural bid?

Example 1: Natural

Example 2: Cappelletti

Example 3: D.O.N.T.

\* There are at least 65 different conventions for competing over opponents 1NT opening. If you play one of those conventions, you must identify it here.

## **4. BASIC RESPONSES**

### **Jump raises – minors**

If your partner opens 1C /D and opponents do not interfere and you give partner a jump raise to 3C / D, what does your raise mean?

Example 1: 10+ (5)

Example 2: 4-7 (7)

Example 3: Weak, < 8 points (5)

Example 4: 10-12 (4)

### **Jump raises – Majors**

If your partner opens 1H/S and opponents do not interfere and you give partner a jump raise to 3H/3S, what does your raise mean?

Example 1: 10-12 HCP, 3+ support, 8 losers.

Example 2: Bergen Raise in the Major. 4+ support, 0-5 HCP.

Example 3: 10-12 HCP, 4-card support.

### **Jump shifts after minor opening**

If your partner opens a minor and you jump shift (e.g. 1C – 2H), what does your jump shift mean?

- Example 1: Weak, < 6 points (5)
- Example 2: 8+ (5)
- Example 3: 18+ (4)
- Example 4: 16+ (5), game force

### **Jump shifts after Major opening**

If your partner opens a Major and you jump shift (e.g. 1H – 3C), what does your jump shift mean?

- Example 1: Bergen Raise with support in the Major.
- Example 2: 18+, (4), forcing.
- Example 3: Weak, < 10 points, (7)
- Example 4: 16+, (5+ or support for partner), game force.

### **Responses to strong 2 suit openings**

If your partner opens a strong 2 suit (e.g. 2H), what sort of responses do you play?

- Example 1: Step responses
- Example 2: 2NT 0-7, 3NT 8-10 bal, new suit nat 8+ etc

### **Responses to 2NT opening.**

If your partner opens 2NT, what sort of responses to you play?

- Example 1: Stayman & transfers
- Example 2: 3C = Stayman, 3D/H/S = natural
- Example 3: All bids natural.

## 5. PLAY CONVENTIONS

Complete the column for Suit and if it's the same against NoTrump, leave the NoTrump column blank.

If you play different leads, discards etc against NoTrump, then fill in the NoTrump column as well as the Suit column.

This is just one example of how to complete this:

	<b>Versus Suit (or both)</b>	<b>Versus NoTrump (if different)</b>
<b>Leads</b>		
Sequences	Overlead all except AKx(x)	
Four of more with an honour	Lowest	4 <sup>th</sup> highest
From 4 small	2 <sup>nd</sup> highest	4 <sup>th</sup> highest
From 3 cards (no honour)	MUD	
In partner's suit	Low from an honour	Highest.
<b>Discards</b>	McKenney	
<b>Count</b>	Natural	
<b>Signal</b> – on partner's lead	Low encourage on Ace/ Count on King	Count
<b>Signal</b> – on declarer's lead	Count	

## 6. SLAM CONVENTIONS

4♣ Gerber – tick the box if you play this.

If you only play Gerber over partner's opening NT, you should write in the space to the left of the box, Only over opening NT.

**4NT:** Blackwood – if you only play simple Blackwood, tick this box.

RKCB – If you play Roman Key Card Blackwood you must state which version you play i.e. 0314 or 1430.

**Asking bids:** If you use these as a slam convention, tick the box.

**Cue Bids:** If you use these as a slam convention, tick the box.

Other: If you play any other slam conventions, write them in the extra lines allocated.

Example 1: After agreeing on a suit, jump to 4C or bid of 4C is 0314.

## 7. OTHER CONVENTIONS

This is where you list any other conventions you play that may not be covered elsewhere on this convention card.

- Example 1: Jacoby 2NT  
Example 2: Truscott raises & Jordans 2NT  
Example 3: DOPI  
Example 4: Smolen transfers

## 8. RESPONSES TO OPENING BIDS

Describe strength, minimum length, or specific meaning.

### 1. Your response to your partner's opening 1♣:

1♣            1♦    This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 1♦, what does your 1♦ promise?

- Example 1: 1♦    6+ (4), forcing  
Example 2: 1♦    Negative, 0-7

1♣            1♥    This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 1♥, what does your 1♥ promise?

- Example 1: 1♥    6+ (4), forcing  
Example 2: 1♥    8+ (5)

1♣            1♠    This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 1♠, what does your 1♠ promise?

- Example 1: 1♠    6+ (4), forcing  
Example 2: 1♠    8+ (5)

1♣            1NT    This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 1NT, what does your 1NT promise?

Example 1: 1NT            6-9, denies a 4-card major

Example 2: 1NT            8-10, balanced ... as in Precision

1♣            2♣    This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♣, what does your 2♣ promise?

Example 1:            2♣    6-9 (5), denies 4-card major

Example 2:            2♣    8+ (5)

Example 3:            2♣    6-9 (6)

Example 4:            2♣    Game invitational, (5+) no 4-card major

Example 5:            2♣    6-9 (4) ... as in Acol

1♣            2♦    This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♦, what does your 2♦ promise?

Example 1:            2♦            Weak, < 6 points (5)

Example 2:            2♦            8+ (5)

Example 3:            2♦            18+ (4)

Example 4:            2♦            16+ (5), game force

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♣            2♥    This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♥, what does your 2♥ promise?

Example 1:            2♥            Weak, < 6 points (5)

Example 2:            2♥            4-7 (6)

Example 3:            2♥            18+ (4)

Example 4:            2♥            16+ (5), game force

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♣            2♠    This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♠, what does your 2♠ promise?

Example 1:            2♠            Weak, < 6 points (5)

- Example 2:      2♠            4-7 (6)
- Example 3:      2♠            18+ (4)
- Example 4:      2♠            16+ (5), game force

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♣            2NT            This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2 NT, what does your 2 NT promise?

- Example 1:      2 NT            10-12, balanced, no support
- Example 2:      2 NT            12+, 4-card support, game force.
- Example 3:      2 NT            11-13 or 16+, balanced

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♣            3♣            This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♣, what does your 3♣ promise?

- Example 1:      3♣            10+ (5)      [SAYC]
- Example 2:      3♣            4-7 (7)
- Example 3:      3♣            Weak, < 8 points (5)
- Example 4:      3♣            10-12 (4) [Acol]

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♣            3♦            This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♦, what does your 3♦ promise?

- Example 1:      3♦            Weak, <6 (7)
- Example 2:      3♦            4-7 (7)            etc...

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♣            3♥            This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♥, what does your 3♥ promise?

- Example 1:      3♥            Weak, <6 (7)
- Example 2:      3♥            4-7 (7)            etc...

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♣            3♠    This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♠, what does your 3♠ promise?

Example 1:        3♠            Weak, <6 (7)

Example 2:        3♠            4-7 (7)            etc...

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♣            3NT            This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3 NT, what does your 3 NT promise?

Example 1:        3 NT            12+, denies a 4-card major

Example 2:        3 NT            14-15, balanced

Example 3:        3NT            13-15, balanced

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♣            4♣    This means if your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 4♣, what does your 4♣ response promise?

Example 1:        4♣    Natural

Example 2:        4♣    Gerber    etc...

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

**Other**        If your partner opens 1♣ *and there is no interference by opponents* and you play any other type of response that has a specific meaning other than those above, you must write it in this space.

## 2. Your response to your partner's opening 1♦:

1♦            1♥    This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 1♥, what does your 1♥ promise?

Example 1: 1♥    6+ (4), forcing

Example 2: 1♥    8+ (5), forcing

1♦            1♠    This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 1♠, what does your 1♠ promise?

Example 1: 1♠    6+ (4), forcing

Example 2: 1♠    8+ (5), forcing

1♦            1NT    This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 1NT, what does your 1NT promise?

Example 1: 1NT            6-9, denies a 4-card major

Example 2: 1NT            8-10, balanced

1♦            2♣    This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♣, what does your 2♣ promise?

Example 1:            2♣    10+ (4), forcing

Example 2:            2♣    6-9 (6)

1♦            2♦    This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♦, what does your 2♦ promise?

Example 1:            2♦    6-9 (5)

Example 2:            2♦    8+ (5), forcing

Example 3:            2♦    18+ (4)

Example 4:            2♦    Game invitational, denies 4-card major (5+)

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♦            2♥    This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♥, what does your 2♥ promise?

Example 1:            2♥            Weak, < 6 points (5)

Example 2:            2♥            4-7 (6)

Example 3:            2♥            18+ (4), forcing

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♦            2♠    This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♠, what does your 2♠ promise?

- Example 1:      2♠              Weak, < 6 points (5)
- Example 2:      2♠              4-7 (6)
- Example 3:      2♠              18+ (4), forcing

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♦              2NT              This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2 NT, what does your 2 NT promise?

- Example 1:      2 NT              10-12, no support
- Example 2:      2 NT              12+, 4-card support, game force.
- Example 3:      2 NT              11-13 or 16+, balanced

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♦              3♣              This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♣, what does your 3♣ promise?

- Example 1:      3♣              Weak, < 6 points (7)
- Example 2:      3♣              4-7 (7)

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♦              3♦              This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♦, what does your 3♦ promise?

- Example 1:      3♦              10+ (5)
- Example 2:      3♦              4-7 (7)
- Example 3:      3♦              Weak, < 8 points (5+)
- Example 4:      3♦              10-12 (4)

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♦              3♥              This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♥, what does your 3♥ promise?

- Example 1:      3♥              Weak, <6 (7)
- Example 2:      3♥              4-7 (7)              etc...

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♦            3♠    This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♠, what does your 3♠ promise?

Example 1:        3♠            Weak, <6 (7)

Example 2:        3♠            4-7 (7)            etc...

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♦            3NT            This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3 NT, what does your 3 NT promise?

Example 1:        3 NT            12+, denies a 4-card major

Example 2:        3 NT            14-15, balanced

Example 3:        3NT            13-15, balanced.

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♦            4♣    This means if your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 4♣, what does your 4♣ response promise?

Example 1:        4♣    Natural, Weak, < 10 points

Example 2:        4♣    Gerber    etc...

\*If you would never bid like this under any circumstances, then leave this space blank or put in a dash.

1♦            4♦    This means if you partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 4♦, what does your 4♦ response promise?

Example 1:        4♦    Natural, Weak, <10 points

Example 2:        4♦    Forcing to at least 5♦ (5+), no 4-card major, 16+ points... A strong slam try.

**Other**        If your partner opens 1♦ *and there is no interference by opponents* and you play any other type of response that has a specific meaning other than those above, you must write it in this space.

3. Your response to your partner's opening 1♥:

1♥            1♠    This means if you partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 1♠, what does your 1♠ response promise?

Example 1:        1♠    6+ (4), forcing

Example 2:        1♠    11-15 (5)

1♥            1NT    This means if you partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 1NT, what does your 1NT response promise?

Example 1:        1NT    6-9, no support, denies 4 spades.

Example 2:        1NT    6-12, forcing

1♥            2♣    This means if you partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♣, what does your 2♣ response promise?

Example 1:        2♣    10+ (4), forcing

Example 2:        2♣    8-9 HCP (5), forcing

1♥            2♦    This means if you partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♦, what does your 2♦ response promise?

Example 1:        2♦    10+ (4), forcing

Example 2:        2♦    8-9 HCP (5), forcing

1♥            2♥    This means if you partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♥, what does your 2♥ response promise?

Example 1:        2♥    6-9, (3), non-forcing.

Example 2:        2♥    6-9 (4)

1♥            2♠    This means if you partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♠, what does your 2♠ response promise?

Example 1:        2♠    Weak, <6 points, (6)

Example 2:        2♠    Bergen raise. 4-card support in ♥'s, 10-12, exactly 8 losers, limit raise.

Example 3:        2♠    18+ HCP, (4), forcing

Example 4:        2♠    16+ HCP. (5, or support for partner). Game force.

1♥            2NT    This means if you partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2NT, what does your 2NT response promise?

Example 1:            2NT    10-12 HCP, no support, denies 4 card ♠'s.

Example 2:            2NT    Jacoby 2NT. Game force in ♥'s.

1♥            3♣    This means if you partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♣, what does your 3♣ response promise?

Example 1:            Bergen Raise in ♥'s. 6-8 HCP, 4-card support, 9 or 10 losers.

Example 2:            18+, (4), forcing.

Example 3:            Weak, < 10 points, (7)

Example 4:            16+, (5+ or support for partner), game force.

1♥            3♦    This means if you partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♦, what does your 3♦ response promise?

Example 1:            Bergen Raise in ♥'s. 9 -11 HCP, 4-card support, 9 losers.

Example 2:            18+, (4), forcing.

Example 3:            Weak, < 10 points, (7)

Example 4:            16+, (5+ or support for partner), game force.

1♥            3♥    This means if you partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♥, what does your 3♥ response promise?

Example 1:            10-12 HCP, 3+ support, 8 losers.

Example 2:            Bergen Raise in ♥'s. 4+ hearts, 0-5 HCP.

1♥            3♠    This means if you partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♠, what does your 3♠ response promise?

Example 1:            Weak, <6 points (7)

1♥            3NT    This means if you partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3NT, what does your 3NT response promise?

Example 1: 12+ HCP, balanced, no support.

Example 2: 10-12 HCP, balanced.

**Other** If your partner opens 1♥ *and there is no interference by opponents* and you play any other type of response that has a specific meaning other than those above, you must write it in this space.

4. Your response to your partner's opening 1♠:

1♠ 1NT This means if you partner opens 1♠ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 1NT, what does your 1NT response promise?

Example 1: 1NT 6-9, no support.

Example 2: 1NT 6-12, forcing

1♠ 2♣ This means if you partner opens 1♠ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♣, what does your 2♣ response promise?

Example 1: 2♣ 10+ (4), forcing

Example 2: 2♣ 8-9 HCP (5), forcing

1♠ 2♦ This means if you partner opens 1♠ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♦, what does your 2♦ response promise?

Example 1: 2♦ 10+ (4), forcing

Example 2: 2♦ 8-9 HCP (5), forcing

1♠ 2♥ This means if you partner opens 1♠ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♥, what does your 2♥ response promise?

Example 1: 2♥ 10+ (5), forcing.

Example 2: 2♥ 10-12 (4)

1♠ 2♠ This means if you partner opens 1♠ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♠, what does your 2♠ response promise?

Example 1: 2♠ 6-9 (3+), non-forcing

Example 4: 2♠ 6-9 (4)

1♠            2NT    This means if you partner opens 1♠ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2NT, what does your 2NT response promise?

Example 1:            2NT    10-12 HCP, no support, denies 4 card ♠'s.

Example 2:            2NT    Jacoby 2NT. Game force in ♠'s.

1♠            3♣    This means if you partner opens 1♠ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♣, what does your 3♣ response promise?

Example 1:            Bergen Raise in ♠'s. 6-8 HCP, 4-card support, 9 or 10 losers.

Example 2:            18+, (4), forcing.

Example 3:            Weak, < 10 points, (7)

Example 4:            16+, (5+ or support for partner), game force.

1♠            3♦    This means if you partner opens 1♠ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♦, what does your 3♦ response promise?

Example 1:            Bergen Raise in ♠'s. 9 -11 HCP, 4-card support, 9 losers.

Example 2:            18+, (4), forcing.

Example 3:            Weak, < 10 points, (7)

Example 4:            16+, (5+ or support for partner), game force.

1♠            3♥    This means if you partner opens 1♠ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♥, what does your 3♥ response promise?

Example 1:            3♥    Weak, <6 points, (7)

Example 2:            3♥    Bergen raise. 4-card support in ♠'s, 10-12, exactly 8 losers, limit raise in ♠'s.

Example 3:            3♥    18+ HCP, (4), forcing

Example 4:            3♥    16+ HCP. (5, or support for partner). Game force.

1♠            3♠    This means if you partner opens 1♠ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3♠, what does your 3♠ response promise?

Example 1:            3♠    Bergen Raise, 4-card support in ♠'s, 0-5 HCP

Example 2: 3♠ 10-12, (3+ support), exactly 8 losers.

Example 3: 3♠ 10-12 (4-card support)

1♥ 3NT This means if you partner opens 1♠ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 3NT, what does your 3NT response promise?

Example 1: 12+ HCP, balanced, no support.

Example 2: 10-12 HCP, balanced.

**Other** If your partner opens 1♠ *and there is no interference by opponents* and you play any other type of response that has a specific meaning other than those above, you must write it in this space.

5. Your response to your partner's opening 1NT:

As per above, this means if you partner opens 1NT *and there is no interference by opponents*, what does your response mean?

1NT 3♣

1NT 3♦

1NT 3♥

1NT 3♠

1NT 3NT

1NT 4♣

1NT 4♦

1NT 4♥

1NT 4♠

Other

6. Your response to your partner's opening 2♣:

2♣ 2♦ This means if you partner opens 2♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♦, what does your 2♦

response promise?

- Example 1: Negative (less than 1 ½ qt's) or waiting
- Example 2: 0 or 1 control
- Example 3: 0-3 HCP

2♣            2♥    This means if you partner opens 2♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♥, what does your 2♥ response promise?

- Example 1: Natural (5+ card suit), Positive (1 ½ qt's or better)
- Example 2: 2 controls – 1 Ace or 2 Kings
- Example 3: 4-6 HCP

2♣            2♠    This means if you partner opens 2♣ *and there is no interference by opponents*, and you respond 2♠, what does your 2♠ response promise?

- Example 1: Natural (5+ card suit), Positive (1 ½ qt's or better)
- Example 2: 3 controls – specifically 1 Ace and 1 King
- Example 3: 7-9 HCP

2♣            2NT

- Example 1: 8-9 HCP, balanced
- Example 2: 3 controls – specifically 3 Kings

2♣            3♣

- Example 1: Natural (5+ card suit), Positive (1 ½ qt's or better)
- Example 2: 4 controls – 2 Aces or 4 Kings or 1 Ace and 2 Kings.
- Example 3: 10-12 HCP

2♣            3♦

- Example 1: Natural (5+ card suit), Positive (1 ½ qt's or better)
- Example 2: 5 controls – 2 Aces and 1 King or 1 Ace and 3 Kings.
- Example 3: 13-15 HCP

As per above, the following means if you partner opens 1NT *and there is no interference by opponents*, what does your response mean?

2♣            3♥

2♣            3♠

2♣            3NT

7. Your response to your partner's opening 2♦:

As per above, this means if you partner opens 2♦ *and there is no interference by opponents*, what does your response mean?

2♦            2♥

2♦            2♠

2♦            2NT

Example 1:            Asking for an outside Ace or King, forcing.

2♦            3♣

2♦            3♦

2♦            3♥

2♦            3♠

2♦            3NT

2♦            4♣

**Other**

8. Your response to your partner's opening 2♥:

As per above, this means if you partner opens 2♥ *and there is no interference by opponents*, what does your response mean?

2♥          2♠

2♥          2NT

Example 1:          Asking for an outside Ace or King, forcing.

2♥          3♣

2♥          3♦

2♥          3♥

2♥          3♠

2♥          3NT

2♥          4♣

2♥          4♥

9. Your response to your partner's opening 2♠:

As per above, this means if you partner opens 2♠ *and there is no interference by opponents*, what does your response mean?

2♠          2NT

Example 1:          Asking for an outside Ace or King, forcing.

2♠          3♣

2♠          3♦

2♠          3♥

2♠          3♠

2♠          3NT

2♠          4♣

2♠          4♥

2♠          4♠

### Other

#### 10. Your response to your partner's opening 2NT:

As per above, this means if you partner opens 2NT *and there is no interference by opponents*, what does your response mean?

2NT          3♣  
Example 1:      Stayman  
Example 2:      Natural

2NT          3♦  
Example 1:      Transfer to 3♥  
Example 2:      Natural

2NT          3♥  
Example 1:      Transfer to 3♠  
Example 2:      Natural

2NT          3♠  
Example 1:      Transfer to 4♣, relay to 4♦  
Example 2:      Natural

2NT          3NT

2NT          4♣  
Example 1:      Gerber

2NT          4♦  
Example 1: Transfer to 4♥

2NT          4♥  
Example 1: Transfer to 4♠

2NT          4♠  
Example 1: Transfer to 5♣

### Other

## 9. CONVENTIONS

**Unusual NT:** If you play Unusual NT, you must describe which version you play.

Example 1: 5/5 minors

Example 2: 2 lowest unbid suits

**4<sup>th</sup> Suit Forcing:** If you play this, you should complete the relevant sections.

If you do not play this, leave it blank.

NT Checkback: If this applies to your system, complete this section.

**Defence to 3NT opening:**

Example 1: If you have a specific defence to opponents 3NT opening, you must describe it here or name the convention you play.

Example 2: If you have no specific defence to this, write Natural.

**Defence to Opening Twos:**

Example 1: If you have a specific defence to opponents opening Twos, you must describe it here or name the convention you play.

Example 2: If you have no specific defence to this, write Natural.

**Defence to Multi 2♦:**

Example 1: If you have a specific defence to opponents Multi 2♦, you must describe it here or name the convention you play.

Example 2: If you have no specific defence to this, write Natural.

**Defence to RCO style 2-s:**

Example 1: If you have a specific defence to opponents RCO style 2-s, you must describe it here or name the convention you play.

Example 2: If you have no specific defence to this, write Natural.

**Defence to Other 2-s:**

Example 1: If you have a specific defence to opponents 2-level openings, you must describe it here or name

the convention you play.

Example 2: If you have no specific defence to this, write Natural.

**Defence to strong 1♣ / 2♣ :**

Example 1: If you have a specific defence to opponents strong 1♣ or 2♣ openings, you must describe it here or name the convention you play.

Example 2: If you have no specific defence to these, write Natural.

**Over 1NT interference:**

If opponents interfere with your partner's opening 1NT, you should explain here how you handle that.

Example 1: Lebensohl

Example 2: Natural

Example 3: Stolen bid doubles, other bids natural.

**Lebensohl – other uses**

If you use Lebensohl for any other purpose than handling opponents' interference of your partner's opening 1NT, you need to explain it here.

**Take out of 4 level pre-empts:**

If you have adopted this with your partner, you need to explain it in the relevant sections here. Otherwise, leave it blank.

**10. OTHER NOTES**

Example 1: Unusual NT over opponents pre-empts.

Example 2: Systems ON with partner's 1NT overcall.