BLUE CLUB

version "Kostov"

Something like a preface:

About 2,500 years ago, the great Chinese general Sun Tzu wrote the famous treatise on military strategy, The Art of War. One of the main postulates there is that if you must fight a superior opponent, it should be on the ground of your choice. What does this have to do with bridge and the Blue Club? Players who are considered strong are most often really strong. They are strong in play, in announcing and in defense, have vast experience and routine and sometimes extract even more information from your bids than your partner. However, this is true when you play the way they are used to and almost everyone else plays (opening with 5 cards major and no hidden suits). If you play this way, then you are violating Sun Tzu's recommendation and taking the fight on the ground of their choice, not yours. If you want to reduce their superiority, you must, as psychologists say, "Take them out of their comfort zone."

Here are a few examples:

1. On a bid 1Di – 1NT from your pair or 1Di – 3NT. In another system, the leading defender is sure that declarer does not have 4 cards major and if there is no obvious lead, then he will lead a major. In Blue Club this is not the case. Since your partner opened 1Di, then he has denied 4 cards major and by biding in NT you are actually hiding your fourth major if you have one, and the attack can be very favorable for you. Note that if you do not have a hidden fourth major, then the same thing will happen at your table as at other tables and you do not lose anything.
2. You open 1Sp, the opponent after you passes and your partner bids 4Sp. This is not a rare case, look at how we bid when we have a fit and the partner has opened 1 major. Now the player in last position, if he has a good hand, has to decide whether to participate or not and in half the cases he will be wrong – this is just statistics, and his class will not help him at all. At other tables with your hand they will open 1Di – pass -1Sp and the player in fourth position will express himself with a double or overcall at the second level and after you bid 4Sp, his partner will make the right decision because he already has information about his partner's hand.
3. You open 1Sp with 4 small cards. If your partner is a singleton and is weak, then the opponent will never reach the correct contract in spades. If your partner is a singleton and is strong, then this system allows him to even make a splinter in spades, if he finds a fit in another suit.
4. If you open 1 major and have another fifth or sixth suit, then if your opponent is strong and has no fit in the other major (not to mention that there may be a fit in your major), he will most likely play 3NT and will certainly have stoppers in the suit of your opening, but you will lead in a suit completely unknown to him, where there may not even be a stopper.
5. If you have 5 spades and 4 minors and points to open, then playing another system you will open with 1Sp. The opponent after you with an average hand with 12-14 points and 0-2 cards in spades will double or overcall on the second level, providing the necessary information to his partner. From here on, the same thing will happen at your table as at all other tables and the classier your opponents are, the worse it will end for you. Playing Blue Club, you will open 2Sp, your partner will alert and the player after you, when he finds out that you have 12-16 points, will think a lot about whether to participate with 12-14, especially if there is no 5 card suit and he has to participate with a double. I invented this opening of 2He and 2Sp with an opening hand for a completely different reason, but since we started playing it with my partner, it turned out that it troubles the opponent after the opener a lot, if he has an average hand.
6. If you open 1He, for example, then you promise that you have no spades and if the opponent bids 2 in a minor, then your partner will penalty double if he thinks that there is enough in this minor, regardless of the fact that he has 4 cards in spades. If you play another system, then on 2 in a minor there will either be a double for 4 cards in spades and we miss the

opportunity for penalty, or there will be a pass in the hope that the opener will re-open with a double and if he is weak then the penalty is missed again.

7. The main strength of this system is that hands with the same distribution, but with different strengths are opened and bid differently. This allows us to know the strength within 1 point up to level 3NT or 4 major, if we have a fit, and the entire distribution. Here is a quite simple example: You have 5 cards in spades and 5 cards in diamonds. If you have 12-13 points, you open with 1Sp, on 2Cl you say 2Sp, and on the new relay 2NT you say 3Di. Since hands with 5Sp and 4Di are opened with 2Sp, in this case you show a weak hand with 5+/5+ in spades/diamonds. If you have 15-16 points, you open with 1Di!!!, on 2Cl you say 2Sp!!!. You have already shown at least 10 cards in diamonds/spades with at least 5Sp and 15-16 points. On the new relay 2NT you say 3Di showing 5+/5+ since you have already shown the strength. The additional benefit is that if with 5Di and 5Sp or 4Di and 6Sp with 15-16 points you open 1Di and your opponent barrages with 4He, then you calmly say 4Sp showing both your spades and diamonds and your strength. If you open with 1Sp or 1Cl (strong), then on 4He you cannot show that you have both spades and diamonds at the 4th level.

I could give many more examples of how inconvenient Blue Club is for the opponent, but I will stop there. I gave you 7 examples. Let's assume that these hands are not common - let's say 3-4 percent each. But multiplied by 7 this gives you an advantage in at least 20-30 percent of the games. If you ask any player what he thinks about Blue Club, then if he has even heard of it, he will answer that it is outdated or bad. However, if you ask any player who has played against me and my version of this system, then the mildest answer you will get is "uncomfortable" or "unpleasant", simply because it takes even the strongest players out of their comfort zone.

If you decide to try this system, the biggest problems you will encounter are after opening 1 major because the basic principle is ***that we DO NOT give late fits.*** If your partner does not immediately bids in the same major at the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th level, if he does not make a splinter or does not use the convention 2 in a minor/4 in a minor, then he does not have a fit and any subsequent bids in the major you opened is anything but a fit, even if he bids with a jump after you have shown another suit, then this is a splinter in the suit of your opening. It is not as pointless as it seems, because you can open 1 major with 4 small cards. The exception is if you open 1 major, your partner makes a bid and you repeat your major showing 5+ cards, then your partner can give you a fit, but it is 100% only 3 cards. This is not a late fit, because we open with 4+ cards and the partner with 3 cards at the moment you open does not yet know that there is a fit. When he finds out, he immediately bids in the opening suit. For clarity, I will give an example of opening 1Sp. Absolutely the same applies to opening 1He.

You open 1Sp, your partner has the following possible bids if he has a fit (4+ cards):

- with 0-9 points says 2Sp.
- with 10-11 points without singleton or void bids 3Sp.
- with 12-14 points without a singleton or void bids 4Sp .
- with 15+ points without singleton or void uses the convention 2minor/4minor. It is described in detail below, but for clarity, a bid 1Sp - 2Cl - any bid - 4Di for example is a 4 card fit in spades with certain requirements for the content in the minors
- with 8+ points and a singleton or void bids with a jump in the short (splinter).

Now an example with a 3 card fit - you open 1Sp, your partner bids, for example, 2Cl, you with 5 cards in spades bid 2Sp, now 3Sp from partner is a fit that he just learned about.

Now an example without a fit – you open 1Sp, partner calls you 2Cl, you call something other than 2Sp, for example 2Di showing 5+cards in diamonds and exactly 4 spades. Now your partner's bid of 2Sp is a relay, and 3Sp is a splinter with a fit in diamonds.

I also want to note that if you open 1Di denying 4 cards major (if you are not reverse), if your partner does not say 1He or 1Sp showing 5+ cards, then we do not have a fit in a major. For example, 1Di from you, 2Cl from partner, 2Di from you, then 2Sp is a relay and has nothing to do with spades. In similar way, if you open 1He and your partner does not say 1Sp, then you do not

have a fit in spades and all future bids by your partner in spades are either relays or splinters. In general, 2Sp is a very used relay and this will be the most confusing for you.

The other thing I want to pay special attention to is that after each bid by the partner, you should take into account not only what he shows, but also what he has denied.
For example: 1Sp-2Cl-2Sp. Your partner is currently promising 5+ spades. However, he denies 5 spades and exactly 4 in a minor, because he would have opened 2Sp. He also denies more than 3 cards in hearts, because he would have opened 2Di with 5+ spades and 4 hearts, and with 5+ spades and 5+hearts he would have bid 2He on 2Cl. Once you have taken these conclusions into account, then in the continuation 1Sp-2Cl-2Sp-2NT-3Di you know your partner is 5+/5+ and weak because he didn't make a reverse, and 1Sp-2Cl-2Sp-2NT-4Di you know your partner is 6+ spades and 4 diamonds, and weak because he didn't make a reverse.
Also on 1Sp-2Cl-2Sp-2NT-3He you know that partner has no hearts therefore he is showing a somewhat weak 5-3-3-2.

Very often in this document you will see that some hands are considered strong, and others - weak. Since we open with 12-16 points, strong hands are 15-16 and weak hands are 12-13. Hands with 14 points are re-evaluated as strong or weak according to the following simple rules:

- *All hands without a singleton with 14 points are weak. The only exception is hands with random 4522 if all points are in the long suits.*
- *All hands with a singleton with 14 points, if they have honor in the singleton, are weak. The only exception is hands with a singleton of Ace.*
- *All other hands with 14 points are strong.*

OPENNINGS AND FIRST RESPONSES

1♣ ► 17+ points, any distribution, as well as hands with 7+ cards in any suit with 15+ points. Round-forcing.
1♣ ► 1♦: 0-5 points.
1♣ ► 1♥: 6+ points, 0-2 controls, any distribution, MF.
1♣ ► 1♠: 3 controls, any distribution, MF.
1♣ ► 1NT: 4 controls, any distribution, MF.
1♣ ► 2♣: 5 controls, any distribution, MF.
1♣ ► 2♦: 6 controls, any distribution, MF.
1♣ ► 2♥, ♠: 0-5 points, 6 suit.
1♣ ► 2NT: 7 controls, any distribution, MF.
1♣ ► 3♣, ♦, ♥, ♠: 0-5 points, 7 suit.
1♣ ► 4♥, ♠: 8+ suit, 0-3 points.
1♦ ► It is not forcing.
12-16 points, 3+ cards in diamonds without 4 cards in major and without 3-3-3-4.
15-16 points, 4+ cards in diamonds and 6+ cards in majors.
15-16 points, 5+ cards in diamonds and 5+ cards in majors.
15-16 points, 6+ cards in diamonds and 4+ cards in clubs.
12-14 points, 7 cards in diamonds and no 4+ cards in major.
12-14 points, 7 cards in clubs and no 4+ cards in a major. This also includes hands with 3-3-0-7.
1♦ ► 1♥: 5+ cards in hearts, round-forcing.
1♦ ► 1♠: 5+ cards in spades, round-forcing.
1♦ ► 1NT: 7-11, not forcing.

1♦ ► 2♣: 12 -15 points, MF.

1♦ ► 2♦: 7 cards in any of the minors, 0-10 points, RF.

1♦ ► 2♥ - splinter on a diamond suit with 5+diamonds, 12+points.

1♦ ► 2♠ - splinter on a diamond suit with 5+diamonds, 12+points.

1♦ ► 3♣, ♦: 6+ cards in the bid suit, 9-11 points, not forcing.

1♥ ► It's not forcing.

12-16 points, 4+ cards in hearts without 4 cards in spades.
15-16 points, 4+ cards in hearts and 6+ cards in spades.
15-16 points, 5+ cards in hearts and 5+ cards in spades.
15-16 points, 4 cards in hearts and 6+ cards in a diamond.
15-16 points, 6+ cards in hearts and 4 cards in a club.
Here, hands with exactly 5 hearts and 4 minors are excluded. They open with 2He.

1♥ ► 1♠: 5+ ♠, RF.

1♥ ► 1NT: 7-10, not forcing.

1♥ ► 2♣: 12-15 points or 15+ points with fit in hearts, start of 2 in minor/4 in minor, MF.

1♥ ► 2♦: 7 cards in any of the minors, 0-10 points or 15+ with fit in hearts, start of 2 in minor/4 in minor, RF.

1♥ ► 2♥: fit, 0-9.

1♥ ► 2♠: splinter, at least an invitation.

1♥ ► 2NT: 11 points, without 5 cards in spades, not forcing.

1♥ ► minor suit at 3rd level: splinter, at least an invitation.

1♥ ► 3♥: fit, 10-11, invitation.

1♠ ► It is not forcing.

12-16 points, 4+ cards in spades.
12-16 points, 4 cards in spades and 5 cards in hearts.
15-16 points, 4 cards in spades and 6+ cards in hearts.
15-16 points, 4 cards in spades and 6+ cards in diamonds.
15-16 points, 6+ cards in spades and 4 cards in clubs.
Here, hands with exactly 5 spades and 4 minors are excluded. They open with 2Sp.

1♠ ► 1NT: 7-10, not forcing.

1♠ ► 2♣: 12-15 points or 15+ points with fit in spades, start on 2 in minor/4 in minor, MF. No 5+ ♥.

1♠ ► 2♦: 5+cards in hearts with 0-8 points or 7 cards in any of the minors, 0-10 points or 15+ with a fit in spades, starting with 2 in minor/4 in minor. The opener ***must*** say 2He.

1♠ ► 2♥: 9-11 points with 5+ cards in hearts. Not forcing.

1♠ ► 2♠: fit, 0-9.

1♠ ► 2NT: 11 points, not forcing.

1♠ ► 3rd level suit: splinter, at least an invitation.

1♠ ► 3 ♠: fit, 10-11, invitation.

1NT► 12-17 points:
12-15 points, 3-3-3-4 or 3-3-2-5.
15-16 points, 3-3-2-5.
16-17 points, there are no 5 cards.
15-16 points, 6 cards clubs with a stopper in only one suit outside of clubs, allows a singleton only with 1-3-3-6 or 3-1-3-6 or 3-3-1-6.

1NT► 2♣: 8+points depending on which case the opening is.

1NT► 2♦: 0-7 points transfer for hearts.

1NT► 2♥: 0-7 points transfer for spades.

1NT► 2♠: 0-7 points transfer for clubs.

1NT► 2NT: 0-7 points transfer for diamonds.

1NT► 3♣ - 5+/5+Cl and higher 12+ points.

1NT► 3♦ - 5+/5+ diamonds and higher 12+ points.

1NT► 3♥ - 5/4 in minors and 3 cards in spades 12+points.
1NT► 3♠ - 5/4 in minors and 3 cards in hearts 12+points.
1NT► 3NT - 5+/5+ in majors 12+ points.
2♣ ► 12-16 points:
12-16 points, 6♣ with a stopper in one suit outside clubs.
12-16 points, 6♣ with stoppers in two suits outside clubs.
15-16 points, 5+ cards in clubs and 4+ cards in major.
15-16 points, 6+ cards in clubs and 4 cards in diamonds.
2♣ ► 2♦: relay, round forcing.
2♣ ► 2♥, ♠: 5+, not a forcing, but promises 9-11 points.
2♣ ► 2NT: 6+ cards in diamonds 9-11 points.
2♣ ► 3♣: weak.
2♣ ► 3♦: 5+/5+ in majors 9-11 points.
2♦ ► 12-16 points. 4+ spades and exactly 4 hearts:
2♦ ► 2♥, ♠: to play.
2♦ ► 3♥, ♠: invitation 9-11 points.
2♦ ► 2NT: question about singleton/void 12+ points.
2♦ ► 3♣: invitation for 3 NT with 9-11 points. without 3 cards in spades and without 4 cards in hearts.
2♦ ► 3♦: invitation for 3 NT with 9-11 points. with 3 cards in spades and without 4 cards in hearts.
2♦ ► pass: 6+ cards in diamonds 0-7 points no fit in major.
2♥ ► 12-16 points. Exactly 5 hearts and exactly 4 in a minor:
2♥ ► 2♠: question for minor and strength, with 5+ cards in spades.
2♥ ► 2NT: a question for minor and strength, with 0-4 cards in spades.
2♠ ► 12-16 points. Exactly 5 spades and exactly 4 in minor:
2♠ ► 2NT: a question for minor and strength, with 0-4 cards in hearts.
2♠ ► 3♥: a question for minor and strength, with 5+ cards in hearts.
2NT► 15-16 points, 5+ cards in diamonds and 5+ cards in clubs.
2NT► 3♣, ♦, NT: to play.
2NT► 3♥, ♠: development after reverse.
3♣, ♦, ♥, ♠ ► 7 cards with 2 top honors in the suit and at most a queen on the side.
3NT► 7 cards with an ace, king and queen of diamonds or clubs.
4♣ ► 8+ cards in hearts with at least 8.5 sure tricks and no more than 1 loser in hearts.
4♣ ► 4 ♦ – question in which suit we do not have first or second control.
4♣ ► 4 ♥ – to play.
4♦ ► 8+ cards in spades with at least 8.5 sure tricks and no more than 1 loser in spades.
4♦ ► 4 ♥ – question in which suit we do not have first or second control.
4♦ ► 4 ♠ – to play.

REVERSE HANDS

Since they are something of a separate class of hands, we will simply look at them at the beginning and will not deal with them any further.
What hands are reverse and how they are expressed? I will describe all the hands, but in general, reverse in diamonds/hearts, diamonds/spades and hearts/spades are bid in the same way, while those with the clubs are bid in reverse.
These are strong hands (see at the beginning which hands are strong) with 10+ cards in two suits, with the shorter one being at least 4th.
It is not allowed to make a reverse with 9 cards in two suits.
How are the reverses bid in diamonds/hearts, diamonds/spades and hearts/spades – if the higher-ranking suit is 4th, we bid it first and on any bid from partner, we jump to the 6th suit. If the lower-ranking suit is 4th or we are 5+/5+, we open with the lower one, on any bid from partner, we bid in

the higher one without jumping, and then on a bid in NT from partner, we bid in the lower one, if we are 5/5 or in the higher one, if we are 4/6.
Hands with 6 of spades, hearts or diamonds and 4 clubs, we open with 1 in the 6th suit and on partner's bid - jump in clubs. Hands with 6 of clubs and 4 of another suit or with 5 clubs and 5 major, we open with 2 clubs. 5/5 in diamonds/clubs, we open 2NT. Remember that in this singletontion we are only looking at strong hands.
Here are the specific hands:
4 spades and 6 diamonds – 1Sp – bid by partner (e.g. 1NT) – 3Di.
4 hearts and 6 diamonds – 1He – bid by partner (e.g. 1NT) – 3Di.
4 spades and 6 hearts – 1Sp – bid by partner (e.g. 1NT) – 3He.
4 diamonds and 6 spades - 1Di - bid from partner (e.g. 1NT) - 2Sp (no jump) - 2NT (relay) - 3Sp.
5 diamonds and 5 spades - 1Di - bid from partner (e.g. 1NT) - 2Sp (no jump) - 2NT (relay) - 3Di.
4 diamonds and 6 hearts – 1Di – bid by partner (e.g. 1NT) – 2He (no jump) – 2NT (relay) – 3He.
5 diamond and 5 hearts – 1Di – bid by partner (e.g. 1NT) – 2He (no jump) – 2NT (relay) – 3Di.
4 hearts and 6 spades – 1He – bid from partner (e.g. 1NT) – 2Sp (no jump) – 2NT (relay) – 3Sp.
5 hearts and 5 spades – 1He – bid by partner (e.g. 1NT) – 2Sp (no jump) – 2NT (relay) – 3He.
6 diamond and 4 clubs – 1Di – bid from partner (e.g. 1NT) – 3Cl.
6 hearts and 4 clubs – 1He – bid by partner (e.g. 1NT) – 3Cl.
6 spades and 4 clubs – 1Sp – bid by partner (e.g. 1NT) – 3Cl.
4 diamonds and 6 clubs – 2Cl – 2Cl (relay) – 3Cl.
5 diamonds and 5 clubs – 2NT.
4 hearts and 6 clubs – 2Cl – 2He (relay) – 2He – 2NT (relay) – 3Cl.
5 hearts and 5 clubs – 2Cl – 2Di (relay) – 2He – 2NT (relay) – 3He.
4 spade and 6 clubs – 2Cl – 2Di (relay) – 2Sp – 2NT (relay) – 3Cl.
5 spades and 5 clubs – 2Cl – 2He (relay) – 2Sp – 2NT (relay) – 3Sp.
Further development is as follows, if of course you have a suitable hand or just a desire ☺- after such a two-suit hand is shown, a bid from partner in one of the other two suits is a question for whether we control this suit, so that we don't have two fast losers, if we play a slam. The answers are steps with a follow-up:
1st step – I am not a singleton or void in this suit, but I stop it with honor , I only have 10 cards.
2nd step – I don't have a singleton or void in this suit and I don't stop it with honor , I only have 10 cards.
Step 3 – singleton, I only have 10 cards .
Step 4 – void , I only have 10 cards .
Step 5 – repeats step 1, but with 11 cards and a void in the other suit.
Step 6 – repeats step 2, but with 11 cards and a void in the other suit.
Step 7 – repeats step 3, but with 11 cards and two singletons.
Step 8 – repeats step 4 (void), but with 11 cards.

We also use this convention when there is a possibility that our partner has a singleton/void, even if we are not in a reverse situation. If we use it when our partner definitely does not have 10+ cards, then the possible answers are only the first 4 steps.

Further, when asked about aces, if the partner has not given an obvious fit, the answer is based on the longer suit, and if it is not clear which one it is, the answer is based on the higher rank.

Here I want to clarify one very specific case. Let's say we have a reverse of diamonds and a major and we open with 1Di. Partner bids in the major, which is our second suit. In this case, we immediately make a high enough jump in our singleton/void, showing that we were preparing for a reverse, but partner has stepped into our second suit. Let's clarify which jump is high enough. For example, we have a reverse of diamonds/hearts and the bid is - 1Di from us, 1He from partner, now if we have a singleton/void in spade, then 2Sp is high enough because the reverse with spades and diamonds is 1Di – 1He - 1Sp. However, if our singleton/void is in clubs, we must jump to 4Cl, because if we jump to 3Cl we will show a reverse of diamonds/clubs.
The case is quite similar if we were the reverse in spades/hearts, we opened with 1He and our partner bid 1Sp. Then the jumps are 4Cl and 4Di.

SPLINTERS

This is a convention we use when we have a fit and singleton or void in a suit. It is most often used on 1 major opening. The splinter in this case is a third level bid except for the 1He opening, when the spade splinter is 2Sp.
The answers are as follows:

- A bid in the suit of the fit at the third level shows that we are weak and have many values in the suit of the splinter that are clearly unsuitable. If we have made the splinter with less than 10 points then we pass here. For example, 1Sp - 3Cl - 3Sp.
- Bid 3NT – shows that we are strong, but we have many values in the splinter suit that are clearly unsuitable.
- A bid in a new suit shows that we are strong and we like the splinter - we have the most queens in the suit of the splinter.
- A bid at level 4 in the suit in which we have a fit, that we are weak, but we like the splinter - we have the most queens in the suit of the splinter.
- A bid at level 4 in the splinter suit shows that we are strong, but we have an ace in the splinter suit.

OPENING 1 CLUB

I described the direct responses above, here I will only focus on announcing with 5+ and without 5 cards.
After the controls answer is seen, the declarer bids his 5th suit, if he has one or in NT if he does not have one. With two suits with 5+ cards, he first bids in the higher rank. If he has bid in NT, then his partner accordingly bids in his own fifth suit, if he has one or in the club, which is Baron - 4th card suits are bid starting from the lowest. On 1NT from the declarer, having 5 cards in clubs, we bid 3Cl, since 2Cl is Baron. A bid in NT shows that the declarer's only 4th suit is clubs. If the declarer has shown that he does not have 5 cards anywhere, then his next bid is with 4 cards.
Everything up to this point is true when the answer to 1Cl is not 1He or 1Sp.
This modification only applies after 1Cl-1He or 1 club-1Sp and only if the opener of 1Cl has 4 cards in at least one major. It does not apply if it is 5+/4 in the majors, if there is 5+ major or there is 5+ minor without 4 major, but it affects even hands that have 5+ minor and 4 major. In addition, if the opener of 1Cl says 2 in minor, then he does not have more than 3 cards in major, and if you give a fit, then a new suit is a cue-bid.
There is also a modification after 1Cl-1NT.
And so Kostov developed:
1Cl-1He/Sp-1NT :

- 2Cl – 5+minor (not clear what) and 4 major (not clear what).
- 2Di - 5+minor (it's not clear which one), there are no 10 or more cards in the minors and there are no more than 3 cards in both majors.
- 2He/Sp – 5+ cards - nothing special.
- 2NT – no 5 cards anywhere – nothing special. Now 3Cl is Baron, as usual.

- 3Cl – 10+ cards in the minors with a singleton in hearts . Bid in the other major is how are you there. Bid in the singleton is a question about lengths (5/5, 4/6/or 6/4). 4Cl and 4Di is 6 cards, bid in the other major is 5/5.
- 3Di – 10+ cards in the minors with a singleton in spade. Bid in the other major is how are you there. Bid in the spade is a question about lengths (5/5, 4/6/or 6/4). 4Cl and 4Di is 6 cards, bid in the other major is 5/5.
- 3He – 10+ cards in the minors with a void in hearts. Bid in the other major is how are you there. 4Cl is a question about lengths (5/5, 4/6/or 6/4). 4Di is 6 cards in diamonds, bid in the other major is 6 clubs. Bid in the void is 5/5.
- 3 of spades – 10+ cards in the minors with a void in spades. Bid in the other major is how are you there. 4Cl is a question about lengths (5/5, 4/6/or 6/4). 4Di is 6 cards in diamonds, bid in the other major is 6 clubs. Bid in the void is 5/5.

Developments:

After 2Cl: 1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ or 1 ♣ ►1 ♠ ►1NT ►2 ♣
From here on, to avoid repeating myself unnecessarily, I will only talk about hands after bid 1He. The development after a 1Sp bid is exactly the same.

2Di - what is major. 1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ – 4 cards in hearts without 4 cards in spades. Natural.
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ – 4 cards in spades without 4 cards in hearts. Natural.
Now here, if there is a match with your major, you can fit at level 3 expecting a cue-bid or make a splinter by bidding 4 in the minor. However, you can continue to ask even if you have a fit, because your partner will 100% pass if during the bidding, at any time, you bid 3NT, 4He or 4Sp.

1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♣ – 4 cards in both majors and 5 cards in clubs.
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♦ – 4 cards in both majors and 5 cards in diamonds.
You will remember it easily, as there must be some reason for you to ask your partner what his major is and he answers you what his minor is. A bid in a suit means that we will play that suit and expect a cue-bid.

After the answer 2He/Sp then 2NT it is a question what is the minor.
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ /2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ – exactly 5 cards in clubs. 3Di is a question for how many cards you have in the other major – answer in steps (0,1) or (2,3).
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ /2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♦ – exactly 5 cards in diamonds. 3He is a question for how many cards you have in the other major – answer in increments (0,1) or (2,3).
Here the space before 3NT is small, but we will still be able to find out if partner is not a singleton or void in the other major. This is highly likely our suit, but if we have no honors there, this can encourage us even for a slam. On the other hand, you have already promised that you do not have 5 cards in a major, so it does not matter whether your partner has 2 or 3 cards - you certainly do not have a fit.
Now 4Cl is a question for further clarification of the number of cards in the other major. If you answered 0 or 1 then 4Di is 0, and 4He is 1. If you answered 2 or 3 then 4Di is 2, and 4He is 3.

Let's go back to 1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ /2 ♠ ►2NT, which was a question for what our minor was.
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ /2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ – exactly 6 cards in clubs. Since he just showed 10 cards in two suits we can use the standard asking in one of the other 2 suits.
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ /2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♠ – exactly 6 cards in diamonds. Since he just showed 10 cards in two suits we can use the standard asking in one of the other 2 suits.
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ /2 ♠ ►2NT►4 ♣ – 7 cards in clubs. A bid in a new suit is a question for what we have in this suit and is answered as after the reverse, but we can only use steps

5 to 8, because we have already shown 11 cards. So when answering, the 1st step is actually the 5th, the 2nd is the 6th, the 3rd is the 7th, and the 4th is the 8th.
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ /2 ♠ ►2NT►4 ♦ - 7 cards in diamonds. A bid in a new suit is a question for what we have in this suit and is answered as after the reverse, but we can only use steps 5 to 8, because we have already shown 11 cards. So when answering, the 1st step is actually the 5th, the 2nd is the 6th, the 3rd is the 7th, and the 4th is the 8th.

After 2Di:
2He – question for what is the minor.
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥
2Sp - exactly 5 cards in clubs - 1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠
2NT - exactly 5 cards in diamonds - 1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT
3Cl – relay regardless of which minor you have. Remember that after 2Di you have denied 10+ cards in the minors and 4 cards in a major.
3 of diamonds – 4 cards in the other minor and 2/2 in the majors:
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - 2-2-4-5
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - 2-2-5-4
3He – 4 cards in the other minor and 3 cards in hearts:
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ - 1-3-4-5
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ - 1-3-5-4
3Sp – 4 cards in the other minor and 3 cards in spades:
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ - 3-1-4-5
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ - 3-1-5-4
3NT – some 3-3-2-5:
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3NT – 3-3-2-5 or 3-2-3-5 or 2-3-3-5
1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3NT – 3-3-5-2 or 3-2-5-3 or 2-3-5-3
Now, if the strong hand has firmly decided to play a slam, then a bid at level 4 in the other minor is a asking for a fit. First step is - I don't have, second step - I have (the chance of having it is 67% ☺)

Again after the relay 2He - 1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥
3Cl and 3Di is exactly 6 cards. A bid in a new suit is a question for what we have in that suit and is answered as after the reverse, but we can only use the first 3 steps because we do not have 10+ cards in two suits and we do not have a void. 4Cl is a question if you have diamonds.

Again after the relay 2He - 1 ♣ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2 ♥
4Cl – 7 cards in a club. A bid in a new suit is a question about what we have in that suit and is answered as after the reverse, but we can only use the first 4 steps because we do not have 10+ cards in two suits.
4Di - 7 cards in diamonds. A bid in a new suit is a question for what we have in that suit and is answered as after the reverse, but we can only use the first 4 steps because we do not have 10+ cards in two suits. 5Cl is a question if you have diamonds.

After 2 in major:
3 in major is fit, it is not clear if this is with 3 or 4 cards. Each new suit is a cue-bid.
3 in minor – is only done if the opener of 1Cl is looking for a minor fit for a slam. The opener's partner - if he has a fit, he bids at level 4, if he repeats the major, then he has 6 cards, if he bids in the other major, then he is at least 5/4 and since he is sure that he has a fit, he expects a cue-bid, if he has none of these, he says 3NT. However, do not forget that the opener in this case has promised 4 cards in the other major and has already stepped into NT, so even if you are a singleton in the other major, there should be no problems.

On 2 major from partner, a bid in the other major from opener – he has denied 5 cards in a minor and says 4 cards major, which you already know, but showing 4-4-4-1 with a singleton in partner's

suit. Now, if you bid in a minor, then you have 4+ cards in that minor and you are trying a slam. However, since in one of your suits you know that you have 5 cards against singleton, you need a rather specific hand to go for a slam.

2NT is 4-4-3-2 with 2 cards in partner's suit, 4 cards in the other major that you already promised. You also denied 4-4-4-1 so in both minors you are 4-3. 3Cl is a question for which minor you have 4 cards in. 3Di is in diamonds, and 3He is in clubs.

After 1Cl-1He/Sp-2NT:

We wasted a lot of levels here, but we gave away so much information that it totally pays off. In this case, the opener of 1Cl can only be 2344, 3244, 3343 or 3334. Now we will play an improved Baron (Baron Kostov).

3Cl is the new Baron:

- 3Di is 3-3-4-3 – quite naturally, 4 cards only in diamonds.
- 3He is 2-3-4-4 – a very natural 4/4 with 3 cards in hearts.
- 3Sp is 3-2-4-4 – a very natural 4/4 with 3 cards in spades.
- 3NT is 3-3-3-4, but if the opener is so strong that after the first level response he knows he will play a slam, then use 4Cl instead of 3NT for 3-3-3-4.

This is a very strong, firstly because the questioner understands about any fits 5/3, 6/2 in majors and 4/4 and 5/3 in minors. 4 in major is for play, and the opener can continue with a question about aces or a direct question about aces from the questioner. The opener, since he does not know what suit the fit is, answers on his longer major or on the spades if it is 3/3. Naturally, the questioner determines the suit of the slam.

Second, if there are 0-2 cards in a major and the opener answers that he has 2 cards in that major or 0-1 cards in a major (the opener has no more than 3), then 3NT is clearly not good. It is true that the opener's two cards could be an ace and a king or an ace and a queen, but I would not count on that. In this case, the questioner says 4Cl or 4Di to indicate the trump suit. Now 4 major from the opener is a question about what we have in that suit and is answered as after the reverse, but we can only use the first 4 steps because we do not have 10+ cards in two suits.

After 1Cl-1He/Sp-2NT: now 3He and 3Sp is 5+ cards, but with a singleton. The answers are:

- 3NT – I have no fit. This automatically means that the opener is 4-4-3-2 with 4/4 in the minors and 3 cards in the other major. Now, if you say 4 in the minor, that means your 4 major was only 5th and you want to play the minor where you have 4+.
- On 3He, a bid of 3Sp is a fit and a question about where your singleton is. It is answered naturally, by announcing 4He with a singleton in spades. On 3He, a bid of 4Cl is a fit and a question about where your singleton is. It is answered naturally by announcing 4Sp with a singleton in clubs.
- 4 in your major - for play.

So, in summary: after 2NT, with 5+ major without a singleton, you call 3Cl, and with 5+ cards major and a singleton somewhere, you call the major.

After 1Cl-1NT

The problem that this modification should solve is that after 1Cl-1NT, which is 4 controls, the player who said 1NT has not denied 5 cards in any suit. For this reason, until now, if the opener of 1Cl does not have 5 cards, then he says 2NT and absolutely pointlessly wastes space.

So now after 1Cl-1NT 2Di, 2He and 2Sp are 5+cards. Nothing new. But 2Cl is either: I don't have 5 cards anywhere or I have 5+Cl. Now, in some cases there are consequences that are not obvious, but I want to pay attention to them.
After 1 club – 1NT – 2Cl:

- ***If partner bids 2 major,*** then these are 5+cards and the opener with 3+ gives a fit, no fit, but with 4 cards in the other major bids it, 3Cl is 5+clubs – nothing special. But since with the bid of 2Cl we denied 5 cards in diamonds, then if on 2 major from partner the opener has no fit, 4 cards in the other major or 5+clubs, then he is 100% 2 3 4 4 with 4/4 in the minors and with 2 cards in partner's major. Therefore, on 2 major then 2NT is the already specified 2-3-4-4. Now the responder, if he repeats his major, it is 6th, if he bids in the other major, it is 5th, and if he bids 3 in a minor, it is 4+ and gives a fit.
- ***If partner bids 2Di,*** then these are 5+ cards and opener with 4 cards in major says so, if there are no 4 cards in major, but there is 3+ in diamonds he gives a fit, with a fit singleton/void in major and without 4 cards in the other major he makes a splinter, without a fit and without 4 cards in major and without 6 cards in clubs he bids 2NT. In this case he is exactly 3-3-2-5 – 3 cards in majors and 2 cards in diamonds. It also follows that if he says 3Cl on 2Di he is 3-3-1-6 – no fit in diamonds, no 4 major and it is not 3-3-2-5.

End of bids after 1Cl- 1He/1Sp or 1Cl-1NT

If after the answer on 1Cl, the opener jumps to a suit, this means that we will play that suit and requires the closest cue-bid.

Sometimes it happens that the opener of 1Cl has a game in his hand. If the answer is positive (different from 1Di) there are no problems because we are already in a forcing run. If the answer is 1Di then we use the convention 1He forcing.

On 1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ the responder must say 1Sp regardless of what he has. However, let's not forget that with a sixth major and 0-5 points on 1Cl we say 2 in major, and with a seventh minor and 0-5 points on 1Cl we say 3 in minor.

1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ - now, if the 1Cl opener has no game in his hand, then he has 5+ cards in hearts to call 1He. Any bid other than 1 NT indicates that the opener has no game in his hand and calls the second suit naturally, if he has one.

1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ – exactly 4 cards in clubs and 5 cards in hearts.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♦ - exactly 4 cards in diamonds and 5 cards in hearts.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♥ - 5+ cards in hearts. With 6 hearts and 4 of another suit we give advantage to the hearts
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ - exactly 4 cards in spades and 5 cards in hearts. Let's not forget that with 5 spades and 5 hearts, if we don't have a game in our hand, we bid 1Di - 1Sp, not 1He.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►3 ♣ – 5 cards in clubs and 5 cards in hearts.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►3 ♦ - 5 cards in diamonds and 5 cards in hearts.

1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT – Game forcing:
With 0-3 points the responder says 2Cl. Any other bid shows 4-5 points:
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♦ - 5 cards in diamonds 4-5 points.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♥ - 5 cards in hearts 4-5 points.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♠ - 5 cards in spades 4-5 points.

1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2NT – no 5 cards in any suit 4-5 points.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►3 ♣ - 5 cards in suit 4-5 points.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►3 ♦ - 6 cards in diamonds 4-5 points.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►3 ♥ - 6 cards in suit 4-5 points.

If the weak hand has bid 2Cl showing 0-3, then 2Di is a 5-card question: 1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ - 5 cards in hearts 0-3 points.

1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ - 5 cards in spades 0-3 points.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 NT - no 5 cards in any suit 0-3 points.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♣ - 5 cards in suit 0-3 points.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♦ - 5 cards in a suit 0-3 points.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♥ - 6 cards in suit 0-3 points.
1 ♣ ►1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♠ - 6 cards in diamonds 0-3 points.

At any time after 1 NT, if declarer bids a suit that is not a relay, this indicates that we will play that suit and requires a cue-bid if we have one, a raise to the suit if we do not have a cue-bid and have 3+ cards, or a bid to the nearest NT if we do not have a cue-bid or 3 cards.

OPENNING 1 DIAMOND

Many hands go through the 1Di opening and I described them in detail at the beginning. I want to draw your attention to 5 things.

First – this applies not only to opening 1Di, but also to the other two limited openings at the first level – 1He and 1Sp. With less than 10 cards in two suits, without 7 minor, without 6 major and without 4Sp and 5+He, if we have 12-14 points, we do not exceed level 1NT on our first rebid. If we decide to exceed 1NT, we use an artificial bid to show that our hand is weak but unbalanced. For example, with 9 cards in the minors and 12-14 points on 1Di - 1He, we bid 1NT, not 2Cl. Or on 1Di - 1NT we pass. Do not think that after 1Di - 1NT, if you have 5-4 in the minors you have guaranteed fit. For example, you have 3-1-4-5. Your partner with 4-4-3-2 will bid 1NT because he knows you don't have 4 cards major and will happily welcome a major lead, especially in the wrong major. However, if after bidding 1Di - 1He - 1NT it turns out that our partner is strong enough for a game or a slam, then we have sequences that describe opener's hand very accurately.

Second - opening with 1Di guarantees that opener does not have 4 cards major. He could have 5,6,7 cards major if it is a reverse, but never exactly 4, and if it is not a reverse, he could not have more than 3. So, if you are singleton/void in some major with limited strength and your partner opens 1Di, the opponent in front of you passes, think about some barrage bid at level 4 or 5 in appropriate zone with only 5-6 cards in a minor, knowing that the opponent has a 9-10 card major suit, which has not even been heard yet. Even if the opponents manage to find their major fit, the declarer will expect a much more unbalanced distribution from you and will quite likely give away a trick or two. In addition, bids of 1He or 1Sp from the partner of the one who opened after opening 1Di are 100% with 5+ cards.

Third – with 3-3-3-4 distribution and 12-15 points we open 1NT, not 1Di. We do not allow the opponent to bid in a major for free at 1 level when we are weak – for example 12-13 points.

However, I recommend that in the 3rd and 4th positions you do not open a weak NT with less than 14 points. If the hand is suitable for 1NT, then with 12-13 points you open 1Di even if you are 3-3-2-5.

Fourth – hands with 15-16 points with 5+ cards in diamonds or exactly 5 cards in clubs without a 4th major we open with 1Di. If we have opened a strong 1NT, we must be sure that the opener does not have 5 cards anywhere.

Fifth – opening with 1Di is almost always natural, in over 99% of cases it is with 3+ cards. Even if we are reverse in diamonds and another suit, then in this case we have at least 4 cards. The only exception is when we have 12-14 points and 7Cl. Then we may have less than 3 cards in diamonds, even 0. However, the probability of having 7Cl, without another fourth suit, with exactly 12-14 points and before us there were no bids or there were passes is less than 1%. The benefit of opening 1Di with seven clubs is not that we have a system for less than 1% of hands. The real benefit is that when your partner opens 2Cl and during the bid it turns out that there are no 4+ cards in another suit, then you are sure that he has exactly 6 cards in clubs. This is especially important when trying to count the hands of the pair to decide whether to play a slam or not and whether it will be small or large.

A reassuring note *– further down you will see specific hand distributions in many places. Don't worry about having to memorize them. 90% of them are implied by the previous bid. For example: You open with 1Di, your partner bids 1He, you bid 1NT, your partner bids 2Cl (relay) you - 2NT. Against this sequence you will see a recorded hand distribution 3-2-4-4 with 12-14 points. What happened with the bid so far. You opened 1Di – 3+ cards in diamonds, no more than 3 cards in a major, unless you are a reverse. 1He from partner showing 5+ cards in hearts. 1NT from you showing a weak hand with 12-14 points and denying 3 cards in hearts because you did not gave a fit. 2Cl from partner, which is a forcing and he expects to hear a bid in a minor, if you have 5+ cards in one. 2NT from you – I don't have 5 cards in any minor. Up to this point, all the bids are natural, you were just describing your hand. However, it turns out that you have 0-3 cards in spades, 0-2 cards in hearts, and 0-4 cards in the minors. The only distribution that matches this number of cards is 3-2-4-4. And 12-14 comes from the bid of 1NT.*

Now I want to dwell in more detail on 2 sequences, to explain them in words for easier understanding. Below I will describe all the variants in a systematic way.

Let the bid goes like 1Di – 1He – 1NT (1Di – 1Sp – 1NT is the same). So far, we have shown a hand that has 12-14 points, no 10 cards in two suits and no 3 cards in hearts, because we did not fit with 2He. Now the only forcing hand is 2Cl, which is accordingly a relay for distribution. From here on we will pass relays for distribution (the points are already clear) until we have it completely clear and then we will pass relays to establish where opener has top honors in the majors, if there is space left.

So 1Di-1He-1NT-2Cl – now 2Di is 5+ cards. 2He is a new relay – 3He is 4 clubs, 3Di is the 6 diamonds. If we don't have 4 clubs or the 6 diamonds, then with 2Di the opener has shown his entire distribution 3-2-5-3 on 1He and 2-3-5-3 on 1Sp and will answer in which majors there are top honors of the 2He relay in the following way: 2Sp is I have in spades, I have none in hearts, 3He is I have in hearts, I have none in spades, 2NT is I have none in both, and 3NT is I have in both. After 3Cl opener has shown a distribution of either 2-2-5-4 or 3-1-5-4 on 1He and 2-2-5-4 or 1-3-5-4 on 1Sp. Since there is no much space to 3NT, 3He and 3Sp are questions for top honors in the corresponding suit, and 3Di is a question for 3 cards in the other major which we show naturally with a bid in the suit. The same applies if the opener has shown 6 diamonds with a bid of 3Di. 3He is a question for a singleton in partner's suit - 3Sp is I have, 3NT is I don't.

1Di-1He-1NT-2Cl – now this is the only slightly artificial bid – 3Di shows 5 clubs and 4 diamonds. Now again 3He and 3Sp are questions for top honors in the corresponding suit, as opener has shown

a distribution of 2-2-4-5 or 3-1-4-5 on 1He and 2-2-5-4 or 1-3-5-4 on 1Sp. In this case, instead of 3 major, which is a question for top honor there, we can ask for 3 cards in the other major with 4Cl.
1Di-1 in major-1NT -2Cl – now 3Cl shows 5 clubs, no 4 diamonds and a 3-2-3-5 distribution with 2 cards in partner's major. Here 3Di, 3He and 3Sp are questions for top honors in the corresponding suit.

Sequences in which opener is weak 12-14 points and does not have 10+ cards in the minors.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♦ – 3-1-4-5 or 2-2-4-5 with 12-14 points. 3 ♥ is a question for 3 cards in spades.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ – 3-1-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3NT – 2-2-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ – 3-2-3-5 with 12-14 points. 3 ♥ and 3 ♠ are top honor questions.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♦ – 6+ ♦ without 4 ♣ with 12-14 points. 3 ♥ is a question for 3 cards in spades.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ – 3-1-6-3.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3NT – 2-3-6-2 or 2-2-6-3.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ – 3-1-5-4 or 2-2-5-4 with 12-14 points. 3Di is a question for 3 cards in spades.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ – 2-2-5-4.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ – 3-1-5-4.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ – 3-2-5-3 with 12-14 points. Top honor in ♠ , none in ♥ .

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT – 3-2-5-3 with 12-14 points. No top honors in the majors.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♥ – 3 - 2 - 5 - 3 with 12-14 points. Top honor in ♥ there is no such in ♠ .

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3NT – 3 - 2 - 5 - 3 with 12-14 points. Top honors in both majors.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♦ – 1-3-4-5 or 2-2-4-5 with 12-14 points. 3 ♥ is a question for 3 cards in hearts.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ – 1-3-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3NT – 2-2-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ – 3-2-3-5 with 12-14 points. 3 ♥ and 3 ♠ are questions for top honor.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♦ – 6+ ♦ without 4 ♣ with 12-14 points. 3 ♥ is a question for 3 cards in hearts.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ – 1-3-6-3.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3NT – 3-2-6-2 or 2-2-6-3.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ – 3-1-5-4 or 2-2-5-4 with 12-14 points. 3Di is a question for 3 cards in hearts.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ – 1-3-5-4.

1 ♦ ►1►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ – 2-2-5-4.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ – 2-3-5-3 with 12-14 points. Top honor in ♠ , none in ♥ .

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT – 2-3-5-3 with 12-14 points. There are no top honors in the majors.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♥ – 2-3-5-3 with 12-14 points. Top honor in ♥ , none in ♠ .

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3NT – 2-3-5-3 with 12-14 points. Top honors in both majors.

1Di-1 in major-1NT-2Di – so far, we have dealt with hands that have 5 clubs or 5-6 diamonds. If the opener does not have a 5 cards in minor, then he must be 3-2-4-4 with 2 cards in partner's major and the relay 2Di first answers in what majors there are top honors in the following way - 2He is I have in hearts I have none in spades, 2Sp is I have in spades I have none in hearts, 2NT is I have none in both, and 3NT is I have in both.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ – 3-2-4-4 with 12-14 points. Top honor in ♥ , none in ♠ .

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ – 3-2-4-4 with 12-14 points. Top honor in ♠ , none in ♥ .

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2NT – 3-2-4-4 with 12-14 points. There are no top honors in the majors.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3NT – 3-2-4-4 with 12-14 points. Top honors in both majors.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ – 2-3-4-4 with 12-14 points. Top honor in ♥ , none in ♠ .

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ – 2-3-4-4 with 12-14 points. Top honor in ♠ , none in ♥ .

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2NT – 2-3-4-4 with 12-14 points. There are no top honors in the majors.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3NT – 2-3-4-4 with 12-14 points. Top honors in both majors.

I said above, that to pass 1NT, we must either have 10 cards in two suits, 7 cards in a minor, 6+major, 4/5 in spades/hearts, or 15-16 points. This is related to the second sequence, and I want to explain it in more detail.

1Di-1He (1Sp, 1NT)-2Cl. In this sequence, the opener either has 10 cards in minors or 7 cards in a minor with 12-14 points or has 5 clubs and 3/4 diamonds with 15-16 points. Now 2Di is a relay 2He shows 7 cards in the minor it is still not clear which one, 2Sp is 5Cl with 3/4Di with 15-16 points, but without a fit in the partner's suit, since for us giving a fit is a priority and if we had a fit in the major with 15-16 points we would give it at the 3rd level. For example, 1Di-1He-3He. In this case we can have 5-4 in the minors and a singleton in the other major. For this case we have a quite simple relay, which I will describe below.

Now after the relay 2Di and the answer 2He - 2Sp and 2NT is the same - a question what the seventh minor is. The difference is who, in your opinion, it is better to step into the NT.

Don't forget that if we open 1Di with 7 cards in a minor, then 100% we don't have 4 cards in any other suit and we are weak. We bid the minor naturally if we don't have 3 cards in partner's major, 3He with 7 clubs and a 3-card fit, regardless of what is partner's major, and 3Sp with 7 diamonds and a 3-card fit, regardless of what is partner's major. 4Cl is a question for where our singleton is and we answer it this way. 4Di is a singleton in the other minor, 4He is a singleton in hearts, 4Sp is a singleton of spades, 4NT is 2272 or 2227. The question for aces is at level 5 in the other minor.

Sequences in which opener is strong - 15-16 points, has a 7th minor or has 10+ cards in the minors.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ or 2NT - 3 ♣ is x-0/2-x-7.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ or 2NT - 3 ♦ is x-0/2-7-x.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ or 2NT - 3 ♥ is x-3-x-7.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ or 2NT – 3 ♠ is x-3-7-x .

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ or 2NT - 3 ♣ is 0/2-x-x-7.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ or 2NT - 3 ♦ is 0/2-x-7-x.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ or 2NT - 3 ♥ is 3-x-x-7.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ or 2NT – 3 ♠ is 3-x-7-x.

Now 4Cl is a matter of seconds.

Remember that the answer 2Sp to 2Di always indicates a strong hand.

Now after the relay 2Di and the response 2Sp – 2NT is a relay to further refine the distribution. 3Cl is 5-3-3-2, with two cards in partner's major. If the bid follows a 1NT from partner, 3Cl is 2-3-3-5 or 3-2-3-5. ***Remember that 3-3-2-5 opens with a 1NT.***

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ – 3-2-3-5. 3He and 3Sp are a question for top honor.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ – 2-3-3-5. 3He and 3Sp are a question for top honor.

1 ♦ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ – 2-3-3-5 or 3-2-3-5.

After the relay 2NT, 3Di is 5 cards in clubs and 4 cards in diamonds and 2-2 in majors, 3He is 5 clubs, 4 diamonds and 3 hearts, and 3Sp is 5 clubs, 4 diamonds and 3 spades. After opening 1Di and a bid 1 major by partner, one of these sequences is impossible, because with 3 cards in partner's suit we immediately give a fit.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♦ – 2-2-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♠ – 3-1-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♦ – 2-2-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ – 1-3-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♦ – 2-2-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1NT ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ – 1-3-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♠ – 3-1-4-5. After 1NT we obviously will not go for a slam due to lack of points. But after 1 in major, responder's hand is unlimited, so 4Cl is we will play a slam in clubs, and 4Di is we will play a slam in diamonds, because in these sequences after opening 1Di, opener always has 3 or 4 cards in diamonds.

Again, after the relay 2Cl - 2NT shows 5+/5+ in the minors weak, 3Cl shows 6+ clubs and exactly 4 diamonds weak, and 3Di shows exactly 4 clubs and 6+ diamonds weak. From here on, a bid in a major is answered as after reverse.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ or 1 ♠ or 1 NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2NT – x-x-5-5 weak. Development as after reverse.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ or 1 ♠ or 1 NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♣ – x-x-4-6 weak. Development as after reverse.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ or 1 ♠ or 1 NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♦ – x-x-6-4 weak. Development as after reverse.

1Di – 1He/Sp/NT– 3Di shows 6+diamonds with 15-16 points. An bid in a new suit is a question for what we have in this suit and is answered as after the reverse, but we can only use the first 4 steps because we do not have 10+ cards in two suits.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ or 1 ♠ or 1 NT►3 ♦ – 6Di strong, no more than 3 cards in another suit. A bid in a new suit is a question what we have in that suit, and it is answered as after the reverse, but we can only use the first 4 steps because we do not have 10+ cards in two suits.

1Di – 1He/Sp/NT – 2Di shows 5 diamonds with 15-16 points. Now 2NT is a question for 4 cards in clubs. 3Cl is 2-2-5-4, 3Di - after 1He is 3-2-3-5, after 1Sp is 2-3-3-5, after 1NT is 2-3-3-5 or 3-2-5-5, 3He is 1-3-5-4, and 3Sp is 3-1-5-4. Here again, after 1 major 3He or 3Sp is an impossible bid. As you notice, if we have 5/4 in diamonds/clubs and have a 3-card major, we bid it a naturally.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ – 2-2-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ – 3-2-3-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♠ – 3-1-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ – 2-2-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ – 2-3-3-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♥ – 1-3-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ – 2-2-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ – 2-3-3-5 or 3-2-3-5.

1 ♦ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♥ – 1-3-4-5.

1 ♦ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♠ – 3-1-4-5.

No more sequences after 1Di!

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT or 2 ♣ or 2 ♦ ►2 ♥ is 5/5 in majors, weak, up to 8 points.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT or 2 ♣ or 2 ♦ ►3 ♥ is 5/5 in majors, invitation 9-11 points.

With 5/5 in the majors and 12+ points, at 1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►1NT use the game forcing 2Cl to figure out your partner's distribution.

With 5/5 in the majors and 12+ points, on 1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ use the 2Di relay to find out your partner's distribution.

With 5/5 in the majors and 12+ points, at 1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♦ use the relay 2NT to find out your partner's distribution.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2NT – these are 6 cards in diamonds and 3 cards in hearts. 3Cl is a question for strength.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - weak. 6Di and 3He.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ - strong. 6Di and 3He.

Now 3Sp is a question for shortness. We already know the strength. 3NT is no shortness, which is 2-3-6-2. 4Cl is singleton, which is 3-3-6-1. 4Di is singleton in spades, which is 1-3-6-3. 4He is void spades, which is 0-3-6-4, but only after 3Di, because if you are strong you will open 1Di and you will finish your reverse with 3Cl. Then, when asked what you have in a major, we will show 3 cards in hearts. The opener cannot be void in clubs because it should be 4-3-6-0, but with 4 cards in spades he will open 1Sp.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►3NT – 2-3-6-2.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ - 3-3-6-1.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♦ - 1-3-6-3.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♥ - 0-3-6-4.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♥ – weak with 3 cards in ♥ , with 4 cards in hearts we will find something else.
After these seemingly weak bids (1Di and 2He), the opener may have interesting distributions, and the hand bidding 1He is not limited. Hence after 2He there is a lot of room for questioning, but if we are strong we will bid 3He, that is why I have made the answers to the relay after 2He and 3He the same for easier memorization. The relay expects an answer for distribution because the strength is already clear. The responder does not have more than 4 cards in spades, because with 5 he would bid 1He, not 1He even if he had 5+hearts. On the other hand, the opener of 1Di cannot have 4 cards in spades, because he would not open 1Di. So, since it is pointless for the bidder of 1He to bid 2Sp to show 4 cards, then 2Sp in this case is a relay.

For example, let's say he has a singleton in clubs. Since he has 1 club and 3 hearts, he has a total of 9 cards in diamonds and spades. If he has 7 diamonds, then he will say 2Cl on 1Di-1He. See above.

If there were 6 diamonds and 3 hearts on 1Di-1He he would bid 2 NT. See above.
If he has less than 6 diamonds, then he has 4 or 6+ spades, then he will open 1Sp. If he has 5 spades and 4 diamonds, then he would open 2Sp. From all these considerations, it follows that the 1Di opener cannot have a singleton in clubs. After similar reasoning (not to repeat myself) it follows that the opener cannot be void in clubs (he can be a void in clubs and open 1Di if he is strong with 4Di and 6Sp and 1Di was the beginning of the reverse. In this case, he will finish his reverse – 1Di-1He-1Sp and then on the bid of 2Cl, which is a question for what you have in clubs, he will use the 4th step of the answers – void, but with only 10 cards and a fit in hearts is given. Let me clarify that after 1Di-1He-2He from the opener he is weak and cannot be a reverse. The reasoning in brackets is for the case 1Di-1He-3He). Therefore, the relay 2Sp is a question for a singleton or void in spades.
If it is a singleton in spades, then he has 9 cards in the minors. We have already specified that he cannot have 6+ diamonds. He also cannot have 6+Cl, because with 7Cl on 1Di-1He, he will bid 2Cl, and with 3Di and 6Cl he will open 2Cl. On the relay 2Sp with singleton in spades, he naturally tells 5-card minor, promising that the other minor has 4. With void in spades he says 3Sp if he has 5/5 in minors, 4Cl - if he has 4 diamonds and 6 clubs, and 4Di - if he has 6 diamonds and 4 clubs.
So, the answers are: 2NT is no shorts and an honor in spades, 3He is no honor in spades, so not to step in NT, 3Cl is 1-3-4-5, 3Di is 1-3-5-4, 3Sp is 0-3-5-5, 4Cl is 0-4-4-6, and 4Di is 0-3-6-4.
1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►2NT - I have no singleton/void in spades, so nowhere, but I have top honor in spades.
1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ - 1-3-4-5.
1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♦ - 1-3-5-4.
1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♥ - I have no singleton/void in spades, and I have no top honor in spades.
1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♠ - 0-3-5-5.
1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►4 ♣ - 0-3-4-6.
1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►4 ♦ - 0-3-6-4.

1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►3 ♥ - strong with 3 cards in hearts. Absolutely all the reasoning and consequences of 1Di-1He-2He are valid, only the opener is strong. Just the relay and the answers are one level higher, but we open strong hands with void differently.
1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►3NT - I have no singleton/void in spades, so nowhere, but I have top honor
1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ - 1-3-4-5.
1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♦ - 1-3-5-4.
1 ♦ ►1 ♥ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♥ - I have no singleton/void, and I have no top honor in spades.
We open 0-3-5-5 with 15-16 points with 2NT. Then, when asked how what we have in a major, we will show 3 cards in hearts.
We open 0-3-4-6 with 15-16 points with 2Cl.
0-3-6-4 with 15-16 points – we will finish our reverse with 1Di - 1He - 3Cl. Then, when what we have in a major, we will show 3 cards in hearts.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2NT – these are 6 cards in diamonds and 3 cards in spades. 3Cl is a question for strength
1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - weak. 6 diamonds and 3 spades.
1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ - strong. 6 diamonds and 3 spades.
Now 4Cl is a question for shortness. We already know the strength. 4Sp is a no shortness, which is 3-2-6-2. 4Di is a singleton in hearts, which is 3-1-6-3. 4He is a singleton in clubs, which is 3-3-6-1.

4NT is a void in hearts, which is 3-0-6-4. In this case, the question for aces is 5Cl. The opener cannot be a void in clubs, because it should be 3-4-6-0, but with 4 cards in hearts he will open 1He.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - 3-3-6-1.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - 3-1-6-3.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - 3-2-6-2.

3-0-6-4 with 15-16 points – we will finish our reverse with 1Di - 1Sp - 3Cl. Then, when asked what we have in a major, we will show 3 cards in spades.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ - weak with 3 cards in spades. Everything that applied to hearts (reasoning and consequences) also applies here to spades. It's just that the relays are 3Cl and 4Cl, which unfortunately changes the answers.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3NT - I have no shortness in hearts, so nowhere, but I have top honor.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - 3-1-5-4 – natural 5 cards in diamonds.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ - 3-1-4-5 – 5 cards in clubs.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ - I have no shortness in hearts, and I have no top honor.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►4 ♣ - 3-0-4-6.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►4 ♦ - 3-0-6-4.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►4 ♥ - 3-0-5-5.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►3 ♠ - strong with 3 cards in spades:

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - 3-1-5-4 – natural 5 cards in diamonds.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - 3-1-4-5 – 5 cards in clubs.

1 ♦ ►1 ♠ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - I have no shortness in hearts, so nowhere.

We open 3-0-5-5 with 15-16 points with 2NT. Then, when asked what we have in a major, we will show 3 cards in spades.

We open 3-0-4-6 with 15-16 points with 2Cl.

3-0-6-4 with 15-16 points – we will finish our reverse with 1Di - 1Sp - 3Cl. Then, when asked what we have in a major, we will show 3 cards in spades.

1 ♦ ***- 2*** ♦ - 7 cards in any of the minors with 0-10 points.

The opener with weak hand bids 3Cl, which is a pass/correct. With strong hand bids 2NT. After 2NT, the bidder of 2Di bids 3Cl or 3Di if he is weak and 3NT if he wants to attempt a game. On 3NT, if the opener thinks he has a slam, then 4Cl is a question for what the minor is. 4Di is diamonds, and 4He is clubs.

1 ♦ ► ***2*** ♦ ►3 ♣ - the bidder of 2Di passes with 7 cards in clubs.

1 ♦ ► ***2*** ♦ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - the bidder of 2Di shows 7Di for play.

1 ♦ ► ***2*** ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ - the bidder of 2Di shows 7 cards in clubs with a weak hand, for play.

1 ♦ ► ***2*** ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ - the bidder with 2Di shows 7Di with a weak hand, for play.

1 ♦ ► ***2*** ♦ ►2NT►3NT – for a game.

1 ♦ ► ***2*** ♦ ►2NT►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - The 7 cards are in diamonds.

1 ♦ ► ***2*** ♦ ►2NT►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - The 7 cards are in clubs.

1 ♦ - 2 ♣ – only game forcing

The player who bids 2Cl denies 5 cards in any major. So, all his further bids in a major are not natural, unless he makes a fit when the opener's 1Di is a reverse of diamonds and a major.

1Di – 2Cl – this is a forcing hand with 12+ points and has nothing to do with the club suit. Now 2 in major and 4Cl is a reverse, 2NT shows a lack of 5 cards, which automatically means 4 cards in diamond, because with 3-3-3-4 we will open 1NT. So, we are at a maximum of 15 points, 2Di is 5+ cards of unclear strength, 3Di is 15-16 with 6Di, 3Cl is 5+Cl of unclear strength. 3He, 3Sp and 3NT on 2Cl are 10 cards in minors respectively with 6+clubs/4Di, 6+clubs/4Cl, 5+/5+ in minors and a weak hand.

Brief bids:

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ – strong 4 diamonds and 6+hearts or 5+/5+ in diamonds/hearts. Development as after reverse.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ – strong 4 diamonds and 6+spades or 5+/5+ in diamonds/spades. Development as after reverse.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►4 ♣ – strong 6+ diamonds and 4 clubs. Development as after reverse.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♦ – strong 6 diamonds, 3 ♥ and 3 ♠ are questions for top honor.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♥ – weak 4 diamonds and 6+clubs. Development as after reverse.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♠ – weak 6+diamonds and 4 clubs. Development as after reverse.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►3NT – weak 5+ diamonds and 5+clubs. Development as after reverse.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ – 12-16 points with 5 diamonds or weak 6+ diamonds.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ – relay:

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ – this is an extremely unlikely case when we have found 1Di with a weak hand with seven cards in a minor. Now 2NT is a question for what our minor is and we call it naturally:

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ - 7Cl. A bid in a new suit is a question for what we have in that suit and is answered as after the reverse, but we can only use the first 4 steps because we do not have 10+ cards in two suits.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♦ - 7Di. A bid in a new suit is a question for what we have in that suit and is answered as after the reverse, but we can only use the first 4 steps because we do not have 10+ cards in two suits.

Again after 1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ – relay:

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT – something like 3-3-2-5 with 5 cards in diamonds. 3Cl is a question for strength and we answer weak or strong:

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ – weak.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ – strong.

Here you can ask for distribution with a relay 4Cl, and the opener will show where he has 2 cards:

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - 3-5-2-3.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - 3-5-3-2.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - 2-5-3-3.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♦ – weak with 6 cards in diamonds. No more than 3 cards in another suit. A bid in a new suit is a question for what we have in this suit and is answered as after the reverse, but we can only use the first 4 steps because we do not have 10+ cards in two suits.

At this point, it remains to describe the hands with 5 diamonds and 4 clubs and 4 diamonds and 5 clubs.

Again after 1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ – relay:

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ – weak. 4/5 in the minors, it is not clear in which 4 and which 5.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ – a relay for 3 cards in a major. We answer naturally.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ – weak. 3 cards in hearts. 1-3-4-5 or 1-3-5-4.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ – weak. 3 cards in spades. 3-1-4-5 or 3-1-5-4.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 NT – weak. No 3 cards in a major. 2-2-4-5.

If you are strong with 9 cards in the minors, then you bid your three cards in the majors straight on the 2He.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♥ – strong. 3 cards in hearts. 1-3-4-5 or 1-3-5-4.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♠ – strong. 3 cards in spades. 3-1-4-5 or 3-1-5-4.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 NT – strong. No 3 cards in a major. 2-2-4-5.

If after the information received you decide not to play 3NT, then 4Cl is a question for what minor suit you have 5 cards in. The answers are: 4Di with 5 cards in diamonds and 4He with 5 cards in clubs.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 NT – 12-15, no 5 cards anywhere. 2-3-4-4, 3-2-4-4 or 3-3-4-3. 3-3-3-4 we open 1NT

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2 NT►3 ♣ – relay. You respond naturally if you are weak (12-13 points), if you have 3-3-4-3 you bid 3Di, and if you have 4/4 in the minors you bid your 3-card major. If you are strong (14-15 points), you always bid 3NT. The idea of describing your hand in detail if you are weak is so that your partner can assess whether the pair does not have too few cards in a major. If you are strong this problem still exists, but you are more likely to have honors in your short suits.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - weak 3-3-4-3.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ - weak 2-3-4-4.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ - weak 3-2-4-4.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3NT – strong 2-3-4-4, 3-2-4-4 or 3-3-4-3.

Of course, if after 3NT you decide to play a slam and you are interested in 4 cards in a minor for a minor slam, then 4Cl is a relay, which is answered in exactly the same way as 3Cl, but 1 level higher:

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - strong 3-3-4-3.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - strong 2-3-4-4.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - strong 3-2-4-4.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ – Since we have already exhausted all other distributions, in this case we хаже either 2-3-3-5 or 3-2-3-5 with 5 cards in clubs and 3 in diamonds. Now 3 ♦ is a question for strength:

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ - weak.

1 ♦ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ - strong.

OPENING 1He/ 1Sp

In Blue Club, 1 major opening shows 4+ cards. This is one of the strongest weapons of the system, since in the bids 1Sp-pass-4Sp the player in the last position must make a decision on his own. In half of the cases, he will be wrong. In other systems the bid would be 1Di-pass-1Sp and the player in fourth position can safely express his hand on the 2nd level or with a takeout double on the first level. In addition, the canapé style allows us to have a hidden longer suit, about which the opponent has no information and which we can lead on 3NT, since he will be interested in stoppers in the opening suit if the strength is theirs or to show it to our partner if the strength is ours.

Here I want to repeat something I said when opening 1Di. With less than 10 cards in two suits or 6th suit and 12-14 points, we do not exceed level 1NT on our first rebid, unless the long suit is not a major. And, if it is a major, we do not always exceed 1NT and if we decide to exceed 1NT, we use an artificial bid to show that our hand is weak. Now I will give a little explanation. With 4 hearts and 5 diamonds, for example, with 12-14 points, we open with 1He. If our partner says 1Sp (don't forget - 5+ cards) then we say 1NT without a fit. If our partner says 1NT on 1He, then we pass. With 15-16 points in the same situation, we say 2Di. If our second suit is clubs, then with a strong hand with 15-16 points 5 clubs and 4 major ,we will open 2Cl. So, if we open 1 major, our partner bids 1NT, then the bid 2Cl is free. For this reason, we will use it to show weak unbalanced hands. For example, we open 1Sp, our partner bids 1NT, we bid 2Cl (which shows that we have a weak hand with 12-14 points, but unbalanced), our partner almost always says 2Di (the exceptions are the following: with a singleton or void in spades !!! he says 2Sp) and we further express ourselves – 2He is 4 spades and 5+ hearts, 3Cl is 6+ clubs and 4 spades, 3Di is 6+ diamonds and 4 spades, 2Sp is 6+ spades (with 5 spades and 4 hearts we will open 2Di, 5 spades and 4 minor we will open 2Sp), 2NT is 5/5 in spades and another suit. Now 3Cl is a new relay and 3Di shows 5 diamonds, 3He shows 5 hearts, and 3Sp shows 5 clubs.

After opening 1 major, Blue Club uses a convention indicating a desire to play a slam. I will dwell on it in a little more detail. We will use it if we do not have a singleton/void to make a splinter. In principle, it is as follows 1 major – 2 minor – any bid – 4 minor and shows the following:

- fit in the opening major.
- 15+ points from opener's partner. In rare cases you can do it with 6+ tricks in a minor, using this convention only to make sure the pair has controls in all suits, but in general 2 in a minor - 4 in a minor promise 15+ points.
- If the bids are in the same minor, this means that we have an ace, king, or ace and king in that minor, but we have none in the other – for example, 1Sp – 2Cl - 2NT – 4Cl – we have control from honors in the clubs, but we have none in the diamond.
- If the bids are in different minors in ascending order, this means that we have the same rank controls in both minors, for example 1Sp – 2Cl - 2NT – 4Di – we have ace of clubs and ace of diamonds or king of clubs and king of diamonds. If we have an ace in one suit, and an ace and king in the other, we use this sequence again, but if we have a king in one suit, and an ace and king in the other, we use the next sequence.
- If the bids are in different minors in descending order, this means that we have different rank controls in both minors – for example, 1Sp – 2Di - 2NT – 4Cl – we have an ace of clubs and a king of diamonds or a king of clubs and an ace of diamonds. If in one suit we

have a king, and in the other ace and a king, we use this sequence again, but if in one suit we have an ace, and in the other ace and a king, we use the previous sequence.

Why do we use it:

- first to make sure that we control all suits – for example, the bid is 1He – 2Cl – 2He – 4Cl. Now the opener must cue-bid in diamonds, if he has control (Ace, king, singleton, void) ***regardless of how strong he is.*** If he does not, he bids 4He and even with as many as 33 points without ace and king of diamonds and without a shortness in diamonds we will only play a game.
- second – it helps us bidding slams with 15-16 against 15 -16 points and not to play one with 15-16 against 13-14 – for example, the bid is 1He – 2Cl – 2He – 4Cl. Now the opener by obligation says 4Di if he has cue-bid. Now, having 15-16 points the opener's partner says 4He, showing that against 12-14 there is no slam, although the pair has controls in all suits. Naturally, if the opener has a hidden 5+ suit he will try the slam himself.

Fundamental principle:

I already wrote this at the beginning, but it is so important that I prefer to repeat myself in the hope that it will not be forgotten.

I want to draw special attention to the fact that our pair DOES NOT give late fits. Systems opening with 5 cards in a major usually try to catch a fit 4-4 in the other major if they have 4 cards there, because it is better. We do not have this problem, because we start directly with the better fit. The fit is bid as soon as it is known. For example, against 1Sp from our partner with a hand that does not have slam ideas, immediately say 4Sp or 3Sp for invitation. Other options are a splinter or starting 2 in a minor - 4 in a minor, which is actually giving a fit. For example, if our partner opens 1Sp, you bid 2Cl, the opener is 2Sp, now 3Sp is a 3 card fit, since you did not know about 1Sp yet. But if on 2Cl opener has 2Di, 2He, or 2NT, showing only 4 cards in spades, then a bid in spades could be anything but a 4-card fit.

OPENING 1He

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ /1NT►2 ♣ – shows 12-14 points with an unbalanced hand. Partner with a singleton/void in hearts says 2He, and with 6 ♠ and a weak hand bids 2 ♠ . In all other cases bids 2 ♦. Also, we use it with strong hand and 1-4-4-4.

Bid 1 ♥ ►1NT:

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ – 0 or 1 card in hearts.

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ – 6+hearts (with 5 hearts and 4 minors and 12-16 points we open 2He).

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ – the only case when we are strong and shows 1-4-4-4.

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♣ – 4 ♥ and 6+ ♣ .

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♦ – 4 ♥ and 6+ ♦ .

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ – 5+ ♥ and 5+ ♦ .

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ – 5+ ♥ and 5+ ♣ .

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ – 15-16 points with 4 ♥ and 5 ♦, now 2NT is a relay - how many cards in spades (the other major) we have. There cannot be more than 3. For this we answer ascending 0, 1, 2, 3:

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ is 0-4-5-4.

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ is 1-4-5-3.

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♥ is 2-4-5-2.

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♠ is 3-4-5-1.

1 ♥ ►1NT►3 ♣ – reverse in ♣ / ♥ , BUT 6+ ♥ and 4 ♣ . The development after a reverse is above.

1 ♥ ►1NT►3 ♦ – reverse in ♦ / ♥ , 6+ ♦ and 4 ♥ . The development after a reverse is described above.

1 ♥ ►1NT►2 ♠ – reverse in ♥ / ♠ , 5/5 or 4/6. The development after a reverse is above.

1 ♥ ►1NT►2NT – 15 points with 4 ♥ and no 5th suit:

1 ♥ ►1NT►2NT►3 ♣ – to play.

1 ♥ ►1NT►2NT►3 ♦ – to play.

1 ♥ ►1NT►2NT►3 ♠ – if we stop the spades 3 NT, if not - 5 in minor.

1 ♥ ►1NT►3 ♥ is 15-16 with 6+ ♥ .

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ - the only game forcing. 1NT shows 12-14 points.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ – 4 hearts and 5 diamonds. Remember that with 10+ cards in two suits, your partner would have bid 2Cl, not 1NT if he is weak. Now 2NT is a relay:

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ – 0-4-5-4.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ – 2-4-5-2.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♥ – 1-4-5-3.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ – 2-5-3-3.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ – 1-4-4-4. Weak. If he is strong with 1-4-4-4, he would bid 2Cl instead of 1NT.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2NT – no 5 cards anywhere 2-4-3-4 or 2-4-4-3.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ – 2-4-4-3.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ – 2-4-3-4.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ – 4 hearts and 5 clubs. Weak. Strong hands with 5 hearts and 4 clubs open 2Cl. And weak hands with 10+ cards in two suits bid 2Cl instead of 1NT. Now 3Di is a relay.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ – 2-4-2-5.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ – 1-4-3-5.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3NT – 0-4-4-5.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ - The 1He opener denies 3 spades and shows a weak but unbalanced hand.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ - pass – to play the weak hand with the sixth suit.

There is a special case here where the player who bid 1Sp has 0 or 1 card in hearts. If you bid 2He on 1He-1Sp-2Cl, which shows 0 or 1 card in hearts, your partner can pass. Therefore, if you have a game to play, then with 0-1 cards in hearts, bid 2NT.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ - 0 or 1 cards in hearts, the bidder of 1Sp is weak for game.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 NT - 0 or 1 cards in hearts, the bidder of 1Sp will play a game.

The development is below:

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ – 6+ ♥ , now 2NT is a game forcing.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ – 6 ♥ , 4 ♣ . The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♦ – 6 ♥ , 4 ♦ . The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 NT►3 ♥ – 7 ♥ . The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ or 2 ♥ or 2NT►3 ♣ – 4 ♥ and 6+ ♣ . The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ or 2 ♥ or 2NT ►3 ♦ – 4 ♥ and 6+ ♦ . The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ or 2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ – 5+ ♥ and 5+ ♦ . The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ or 2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ – 5+ ♥ and 5+ ♣ . The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ – 4 ♥ and 6+ ♣ . The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♦ – 4 ♥ and 6+ ♦ . The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♥ - 5+ ♥ and 5+ ♣ . The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♠ - 5+ ♥ and 5+ ♦ . The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3NT – 6 hearts and no more than 3 cards in a minor. A bid in a suit is what we have there. 1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►4 ♣ - 6+ hearts and 4 clubs. The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►4 ♦ - 6+ hearts and 4 diamonds. The development as after a reverse.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2NT – these are 6 cards in hearts and 3 cards in spades. 3Cl is a question for strength.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - weak. 6 hearts and 3 spades.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ - strong. 6 hearts and 3 spades.

Now 4Cl is a question for shortness. We already know the strength. 4Sp is a no shortness, which is 3-6-2-2. 4Di is a singleton of diamonds, which is 3-6-1-3. 4He is a singleton in clubs, which is 3-6-3-1. 4NT is a void of diamonds, which is 3-6-0-4. In this case the question for aces is 5Cl. 5Cl over 4Cl is a void in clubs, which is 3-6-4-0. In this case the question for aces is 5Di.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - 3-6-1-3.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - 3-6-3-1.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - 3-6-2-2.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4NT – 3-6-0-4.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►5 ♦ - 3-6-4-0.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ - weak with 3 cards in spades.

Here, we should note that we open the hands with 3-5-4-1 and 3-5-1-4 with 2He, so they are impossible after 1He-1Sp-2Sp. Now 3Cl is a question of distribution.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3NT - I have no shortness anywhere; I don't have 5 cards in hearts.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - 3-4-5-1 – natural 5 cards in diamonds, with 4 cards in hearts.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ - 3 spades and 5 hearts without shortness (3-5-3-2 or 3-5-2-3).

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ - 3-4-1-5 – 5 cards in clubs and 4 in hearts.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►4 ♣ - 3-4-0-6 – natural 6th club.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►4 ♦ - 3-4-6-0 – natural 6th diamond.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►3 ♠ - strong with 3 cards in spades.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - 3-4-5-1 – natural 5 cards in diamonds with 4 cards in hearts.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - 5 cards in hearts without a shortness - 3-5-3-2 or 3-5-2-3.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - no 5 cards in hearts, no shortness.

If you read carefully, you will notice that a strong hand with distribution 3-4-1-5 is missing. This is because we open this hand with 2Cl. The same applies to the 3406 and 3505 distributions. The 3-4-6-0 distribution, if strong, we bid with reverse: 1He-1Sp- 3Di and when asked what we have in spades or clubs, we will show that we only have 10 cards and we have 3 cards in spades.
3-5-0-5 with 15-16 points opens with 2Cl.
3 -0-4-6 with 15-16 points opens with 2Cl.
3-0-6-4 with 15-16 points – we will finish our reverse with 1Di - 1Sp - 3Cl. Then, when asked what we have in a major, we will show 3 cards in spades.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►4 ♣ - we show reverse in ♥ / ♠ , our shortness is in ♣ .

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►4 ♦ - we show reverse in ♥ / ♠ , our shortness is in ♦ .

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♥ – 15-16 points with 2-5-3-3.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ is for play.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►3 ♥ – 15-16 points with 6+hearts.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♦ – 15-16 points with 4 ♥ and 5 ♦, now 2 NT is a relay for how many cards in spades (the other major) we have. They cannot be more than 2. For this we answer ascending 0, 1, 2.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ is 0-4-5-4.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ is 1-4-5-3.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♥ is 2-4-5-2.

1 ♥ ►1 ♠ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ is for play.

1 ♥ ***- 2*** ♦ - 7 cards in any of the minors with 0-10 points. Or the beginning of the convention 2 in minor/4 in minor, which I describe a little further down for 1He-2Cl.

The opener with weak hand bids 3Cl, which is a pass/correct. A strong hand bids 2NT. After 2NT, the bidder of 2Di bids 3Cl or 3Di if he is weak and 3NT if he wants to play a game. On 3NT, if the opener wants to try a slam, then 4Cl is a question for what the minor is. 4Di is diamonds, and 4He is clubs.

1 ♥ ► ***2*** ♦ ►3 ♣ - the one who bids 2Di passes with 7 cards in clubs.

1 ♥ ► ***2*** ♦ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - the bidder of 2Di shows 7Di for play.

1 ♥ ► ***2*** ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ - the bidder of 2Di shows 7 cards in clubs with a weak hand, for play.

1 ♥ ► ***2*** ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ - the bidder of 2Di shows 7Di with a weak hand, for play.

1 ♥ ► ***2*** ♦ ►2NT►3NT – for play.

1 ♥ ► ***2*** ♦ ►2NT►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - The 7 cards are in diamonds. Any bid in spades or clubs is a question of what we have there. Answer as after reverse, but we only use the first 4 steps, as there are no 10+ cards in two suits shown.

1 ♥ ► ***2*** ♦ ►2NT►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - The 7 cards are in the clubs. Any bid in spades or diamonds is a question of what we have there. Answer as after reverse, but we only use the first 4 steps, as there are no 10+ cards in two suits shown.

After a game forcing 2Cl

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ – 12 + points.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►4 ♣ – reverse in ♣ / ♥ , BUT 6+ ♥ and 4 ♣ . The development after a reverse is above.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♦ – reverse in ♦ / ♥ , 6+ ♦ and 4 ♥ . The development after a reverse is described above.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ – reverse in ♥ / ♠ , 5/5 or 4/6. The development after a reverse is described above.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♥ – 15-16 points with 6 ♥ . Each bid in a new suit is a question of what we have there. The answer is as after reverse, but only the first 4 steps are used, since there are no 10+ cards in two suits shown.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ► some bid ►4 ♣ - 15+ points, convention 2 in minor/4 in minor.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ► some bid ►4 ♦ - 15+ points, convention 2 in minor/4 in minor.

1 ♥ ►2 ♦ ►some bid ►4 ♣ - 15+ points, convention 2 in minor/4 in minor.

1 ♥ ►2 ♦ ► some bid ►4 ♦ - 15+ points, convention 2 in minor/4 in minor.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ – 5+cards in ♦ or 1-4-4-4.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ – relay.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►2NT – 2-4-5-2. Now 3Cl is a question for strength:

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ – 2-4-5-2 weak.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ – 2-4-5-2 strong.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♦ – 4 hearts and 6 diamonds. Weak. Development as after reverse.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ – weak. There is a singleton or void, but no 6 diamonds.

Now 3Di is a relay, on which we further clarify the distribution:

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ – 1-4-5-3 weak.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ – 3-4-5-1 weak.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3NT – 1-4-4-4 weak.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►4 ♣ – 0-4-5-4 weak. It is true that we exceeded 3NT, but since opener's partner has not bid 1Sp, we are unlikely to want to play 3NT with a spade void.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♥ – 1-4-5-3 strong.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♠ – 3-4-5-1 strong.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3NT – 1-4-4-4 strong.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►4 ♣ – 0-4-5-4 strong.

You may have noticed that the final bids for weak and strong hands are the same. The difference is that if weak, you bid 3Cl first.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ - 5+ cards in hearts.

Here, if you have a hand with 14-16 points, nothing special (singleton, void) and 5 + minor and you don't have a fit in hearts, you can bid 3 in minor, showing a medium-strength hand and giving the initiative to partner if he has a fit and something interesting in his hand.
A 2NT after 2He is a relay:
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♣ - 5 cards in clubs. We can't have 5/4 because we will open 2He, we are also weak because we have not made reverse. Development as after reverse.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♦ - 5 cards in diamonds. We can't have 5/4 because we'll open 2He, we're also weak because we didn't make reverse. Development as after reverse.

Now after 1He/2Cl/2He, if there's one thing for sure it is that we have no spades. So 3Sp is a free bid that we'll use.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♥ - weak 6 hearts, but there can be no 4 cards in a minor. A bid in a new suit is a question for what we have in that suit and the answer is as after the reverse, but we can only use the first 4 steps because we do not have 10+ cards in two suits.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♠ - weak 5 hearts, no singleton, some 5-3-3-2 with 5 hearts.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3NT - strong 5 hearts, no singleton, some 5-3-3-2 with 5 hearts.
Here you can ask for distribution with a 4Cl relay, on which the opener will show where there are 2 cards:
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♠ or 3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - 3-5-2-3.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♠ or 3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - 3-5-3-2.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►3 ♠ or 3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - 2-5-3-3.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►4 ♣ - 6 hearts, 4 clubs, but weak we haven't made reverse. Development as after reverse.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►4 ♦ - 6 hearts, 4 diamonds, but weak we have not made a reverse. Development as after the reverse.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2NT►4 ♥ - 7 cards in hearts, weak. We open strong hands with a 7-card suit with 1Cl.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2NT – no 5 cards. Hands with 1-4-4-4 go through 2Di. It's not good to step in NT with the singleton of spades. Now 3 ♣ is a question for strength.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ – weak without 3 cards in spades. 2-4-3-4 or 2-4-4-3.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ – strong without 3 cards in spades. 2-4-3-4 or 2-4-4-3.
Now, if we are trying a slam and want to understand the final distribution to find a fit 4-4 in a minor, then 3Sp is a question for 4 cards in a minor:
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ - 4 cards in clubs – 2-4-3-4.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♦ - 4 cards in diamonds – 2-4-4-3.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ – weak with 3 cards in spades. 3-4-3-3 , 3-4-4-2 or 3-4-4-2.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3NT – strong with 3 cards in spades. 3-4-3-3, 3-4-4-2 or 3-4-2-4.
Now, if we are trying a slam and we want to understand the final distribution to find a fit 4-4 in a minor, then 4Cl is a question for 4 cards in a minor.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ or 3 NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - 4 cards in diamonds – 3-4-4-2.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ or 3 NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - there are no 4 cards in a minor – 3-4-3-3.
1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ or 3 NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - 4 cards in suit – 3-4-2-4.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♥ - 3-card fit, expects a que-bid.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ – weak. 5+cards in clubs. Certainly, if we have 5+clubs we are weak because strong hands with 5+clubs and 4+ major open with 2Cl. But we can have 4Di if we are void spades. Now 3Di is a relay, to which we answer where our 3 cards are. If we have 6+clubs and 4 hearts, then we say 4Cl.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - relay:

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ - 1-4-3-5.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ - 3-4-1-5.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3NT - 2-4-2-5.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►4 ♣ - x-4-x-6+. Development as after reverse.

1 ♥ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►4 ♦ - 0-4-4-5.

OPENING 1 SPADE

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ – shows 12-14 points with an unbalanced hand. The partner with a singleton or void in spades bids 2Sp. In all other cases, bids 2 ♦ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ – 0 or 1 card in ♠ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►pass –the weak hand with the seventh suit will play

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►pass – the weak hand with the seventh suit will play

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ – 6+ ♠ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♣ – 4 ♠ and 6+ ♣ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♦ – 4 ♠ and 6+ ♦ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ – 4 ♠ and 5+ ♥ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ – 5+ ♠ and 5+ ♦ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ – 5+ ♠ and 5+ ♥ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ – 5+ ♠ and 5+ ♣ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►3 ♥ – 4-1-4-4 with 15-16 points. With 4-1-4-4 with 12-14 we pass 1NT.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♠ – 15-16 points with 5 ♠. Remember that in 5 spades and 4 in another suit we will open on the second level, with 6Sp and 15-16 points we will say 3Sp, so we are currently in a sort of 5-3-3-2. Now 2NT is a question for where our two cards are:

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ is 5-3-3-2.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♦ is 5-3-2-3.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ is 5-2-3-3.

1 ♠ ►1NT►3 ♠ – 15-16 points with 6+ ♠ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♦ – 15-16 points with 4 ♠ and 5 ♦ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♦ now 2NT is a relay of how many cards in hearts (the other major) we have. They cannot be more than 3. For this we answer ascending 0, 1, 2, 3

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2NT - 3 ♣ is 4-0-5-4.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2NT - 3 ♦ is 4-1-5-3.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2NT - 3 ♥ is 4-2-5-2.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♦ ►2NT - 3 ♠ is 4-3-5-1.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♥ – 15-16 points with 4 ♠ and 5 ♥ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♥ now 2NT is a 3 card relay:

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♥ ►2NT - 3 ♣ is 4-5-1-3.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♥ ►2NT - 3 ♦ is 4-5-3-1.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♥ ►2NT - 3 ♥ is 4-5-0-4.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♥ ►2NT - 3 ♠ is 4-5-4-0.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♥ ►2NT - 3 NT is 4-5-2-2.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♥ - 2 ♠ is a negative choice.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♥ - 3 ♥ is a game forcing with 3 cards in ♥ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►2 ♥ - 4 ♥ is with 4+ cards in ♥ .

1 ♠ ►1NT►3 ♣ – reverse in ♣ / ♠ , BUT 6+ ♠ and 4 ♣ . Development as after a reverse.

1 ♠ ►1NT►3 ♦ – reverse in ♦ / ♠ , 6+ ♦ and 4 ♠ . Development as after a reverse.

1 ♠ ►1NT►3 ♥ – reverse in ♥ / ♠ , 6+ ♥ and 4 ♠ . Development as after a reverse.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2NT – 15 points with 4 ♠ and no 5th suit, no 4 hearts.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2NT►3 ♣ – to play.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2NT►3 ♦ – to play.

1 ♠ ►1NT►2NT►3 ♥ – if we stop hearts – then 3NT, if not - 5 in a minor (6+ minor with 9-10 points).

1 ♠ - 2 ♦ - 7 cards in any of the minors with 0-10 points. Or 5+hearts with 0-8 points. Or the beginning of the convention 2 in minor/4 in minor, which I describe a little further down at 1Sp - 2Cl. The opener, if strong, says 2NT. If weak, says 2He.

1 ♠ - 2 ♦ - 2 ♥

The weak hand opener bids 3Cl, which is a pass/correct. The strong hand bids 2NT. After 2NT, the bidder of 2Di bids 3Cl or 3Di if he is weak and 3NT if he wants to play a game. On 3NT, if the opener wants to try a slam, then 4Cl is a question for what is the minor. 4Di is diamonds, and 4He is clubs.

1 ♠ ► 2 ♦ ►2 ♥ - the bidder of 2Di passes with 5 +He and 0-8 points.

1 ♠ ► 2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ - the bidder of 2Di shows 7 cards in clubs, weak 0-8 points, for play.

1 ♠ ► 2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♦ - the bidder of 2Di shows 7 cards in diamonds, weak 0-8 points, for play.

1 ♠ ► 2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♥ - the bidder of 2Di shows 7 cards in clubs, strong 9-10 points.

1 ♠ ► 2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♠ - the bidder of 2Di shows 7 cards in diamonds, strong 9-10 points.

1 ♠ ► 2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ - the bidder of 2Di shows 7 cards in clubs with a weak hand, for play.

1 ♠ ► 2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ - the bidder of 2Di shows 7Di with a weak hand, for play.

1 ♠ ► 2 ♦ ►2NT►3NT – for play.

1 ♠ ► 2 ♦ ►2NT►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - The 7 cards are in diamonds. Any bid in hearts or clubs is a question what we have there. The answer is as after reverse, but only the first 4 steps are used, since there are no 10+ cards in two suits shown.

1 ♠ ► 2 ♦ ►2NT►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - The 7 cards are in the clubs. Any bid in hearts or clubs is a question what we have there. The answer as after the reverse, but only the first 4 steps are used, since there are no 10+ cards in two suits shown.

1 ♠ - 2 ♥ - 5+ cards in hearts with 9-11 points.

After game forcing 2Cl

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ - 12+ points.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►4 ♣ – reverse in ♣ / ♠ , BUT 6+sp and 4 ♣ . The development after a reverse is above.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♦ – reverse in ♦ / ♠ , 6+ ♦ and 4 ♠ . The development after a reverse is described above.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♥ – reverse in ♥ / ♠ , 6+ ♥ and 4 ♠ . The development after a reverse is described above.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♠ – 15-16 points with 6 ♠ . Each bid in a new suit is a question what we have there. The answer is as after reverse, but only the first 4 steps are used, since there are no 10+ cards in two suits shown.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►4 ♥ – weak with 4 ♠ and 7 ♥ - we open strong hands with 15+ points and seventh suit with 1Cl.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ► some bid ►4 ♣ - 15+ points, convention 2 in minor/4 in minor.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ► some bid ►4 ♦ - 15+ points, convention 2 in minor/4 in minor.

1 ♠ ►2 ♦ ► some bid ►4 ♣ - 15+ points, convention 2 in minor/4 in minor.

1 ♠ ►2 ♦ ► some bid ►4 ♦ - 15+ points, convention 2 in minor/4 in minor.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ – 5+cards in ♦ or 4-1-4-4.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ – 5+ cards in hearts from the bidder of 2Cl. This is a game forcing. We must not forget that the opener cannot have more than 3 cards in hearts.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♥ – I have a fit and I am strong – 4-3-5-1.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►4 ♥ – I have a fit and I am weak – 4-3-5-1.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2NT – 4-2-5-2 and I'm weak.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3NT – 4-2-5-2 and I'm strong.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♣ – void in hearts with 5 cards in clubs – 4-0-4-5 weak.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♠ – void in hearts with 5 cards in clubs – 4-0-4-5 strong.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►3 ♦ – void in hearts with 6 cards in diamonds – 4-0-6-3 weak. With 4 spades and 6 diamonds, if we are strong on 1Sp-2Cl we will bid 3Di, not 2Di.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ – no fit, no void in hearts.

Now 2NT is a relay:

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ – 4-1-5-3. Weak.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♦ – 4-x-6-x. Weak. We have already clarified why we cannot be strong with 4Sp and 6Di. Development as after reverse.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ – 4-1-5-3. Strong.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♠ – 4-1-4-4. Weak.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3NT – 4-1-4-4. Strong.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ – ***relay!!!***

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►2NT – 4-2-5-2. Now 3Cl is a question for strength:

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ – 4-2-5-2 weak.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ – 4-2-5-2 strong.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ – weak. There is a singleton or void, but no 6 diamonds.

Now 3Di is a relay, on which we further clarify the distribution:

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♦ ►2♠ ►3♣ ►3♦ ►3♥ – 4-3-5-1 weak.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♦ ►2♠ ►3♣ ►3♦ ►3♠ – 4-1-5-3 weak.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♦ ►2♠ ►3♣ ►3♦ ►3NT – 4-1-4-4 weak.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♦ ►2♠ ►3♣ ►3♦ ►4♣ – 4-0-5-4 weak. It is true that we exceeded 3NT, but since opener's partner has not bid 2He over 2Di, we are unlikely to want to play 3NT with a void in hearts.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♦ ►2♠ ►3♥ – 4-3-5-1 strong.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♦ ►2♠ ►3♠ – 4-1-5-3 strong.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♦ ►2♠ ►3NT – 4-1-4-4 strong.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♦ ►2♠ ►4♣ – 4-0-5-4 strong.

You may have noticed that the final bids for weak and strong are the same. The difference is that if you are weak, you bid 3Cl first.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ – 5+ cards in hearts. 12-16 points. Now 2Sp is ***a relay!!!***

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►2NT – strong. In this case, we have exactly 4Sp and 5He, because if we are strong with 4Sp and 6He on 1Sp-2Cl, we will show reverse announcing 3He, not 2He. Also, if we are 5+/5+ in the majors and we are strong, we will open 1He, not 1Sp. 3Cl and 3Di is a question how many cards we have in the corresponding suit. We answer step by step 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. It is no coincidence that we can ask about both the number of clubs and the number of diamonds. We ask for the longer suit, because if they answer is that there are few cards in it, we will not have exceeded 3NT.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►2NT►3♣ ►3♦ – strong. 4-5-4-0.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►2NT►3♣ ►3♥ – strong. 4-5-3-1.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►2NT►3♣ ►3♠ – strong. 4-5-2-2.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►2NT►3♣ ►3NT – strong. 4-5-1-3.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►2NT►3♣ ►4♣ – strong. 4-5-0-4.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►2NT►3♦ ►3♥ – strong. 4-5-0-4.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►2NT►3♦ ►3♠ – strong. 4-5-1-3.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►2NT►3♦ ►3NT – strong. 4-5-2-2.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►2NT►3♦ ►4♣ – strong. 4-5-3-1.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►2NT►3♦ ►4♦ – strong. 4-5-4-0.

After 1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ – when we are weak:

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►3♣ – weak. We have more clubs than diamonds and we have exactly 4 spades and 5 hearts. 4-5-1-3 or 4-5-0-4. Now 3Di is a relay, which tells us whether we have 3 or 4 cards in clubs.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►3♣ ►3♦ ►3♥ – weak. 4-5-1-3.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►3♣ ►3♦ ►3♠ – weak. 4-5-0-4.

1♠ ►2♣ ►2♥ ►2♠ ►3♦ – weak. We have more diamonds than clubs and we have exactly 4 spades and 5 hearts. 4-5-3-1 or 4-5-4-0. Now 3He is a relay, which tells us whether we have 3 or 4 diamonds.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ – weak. 4-5-3-1.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3NT – weak. 4-5-0-4.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♥ – weak. 4 spades and 6 hearts. Development as after reverse.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♠ – weak. 5+ spades and 5+ hearts. Development as after reverse.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ ►2 ♠ ►3NT– weak. 4-5-2-2. The diamonds and clubs are equal and we have exactly 4 spades and 5 hearts.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ - 5+cards in spades.

Here, if you have a hand with 14-16 points, nothing special (singleton, void) and 5 + minor and you don't have a fit in spades, you can bid 3 in minor, showing a medium-strength hand and giving the initiative to partner if he has a fit and something interesting in his hand.

A 2NT after 2Sp is a relay:

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ - 5 cards in clubs. We can't have 5/4 in spades/clubs because we will open 2Sp, we are also weak because we didn't make reverse. Development as after reverse.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♦ - 5 cards in diamonds. We can't have 5/4 in spades/diamonds because we'll open 2Sp, we're also weak because we didn't make reverse. Development as after reverse.

Now after 1Sp/2Cl/2Sp, if anything is certain, it is that we have no hearts. So 3He is a free bid that we will use.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ - weak 5 spades, no singleton, something like 5-3-3-2 with 5 spades.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♠ - weak 6 spades, but can't have 4 cards in a minor. Bidding in a new suit is a question for what we have in that suit and the answer is as after the reverse, but we can only use the first 4 steps because we don't have 10+ cards in two suits.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3NT - strong 5 spades, no singleton, something like 5-3-3-2 with 5 spades.

Here you can ask for distribution with a relay 4Cl, where the opener shows where he has 2 cards:

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ or 3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - 5-3-2-3.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ or 3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - 5-2-3-3.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ or 3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - 5-3-3-2.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►4 ♣ - 6 spades, 4 clubs, but weak - we haven't made reverse. Development as after reverse.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►4 ♦ - 6 spades, 4 diamonds, but weak - we haven't made reverse. Development as after reverse.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►4 ♠ - 7 cards in spades, weak. We open strong hands with 7-card suit with 1Cl.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT – no 5 cards. Hands with 4-1-4-4 go through 2Di. It's not good to step in NT with a singleton in hearts. Now 3 ♣ is a question for strength.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ – weak with 3 cards in hearts. 4-3-3-3 or 4-3-4-2 or 4-3-2-4.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ – strong with 3 cards in hearts. 4-3-3-3 or 4-3-4-2 or 4-3-2-4.

Now, if we are trying a slam and want to understand the final distribution to find a fit 4-4 in a minor, then 3Sp is a question for 4 cards in a minor:

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ - 4 cards in clubs – 4-3-2-4.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♦ - 4 cards in diamonds – 4-3-4-2.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ or 3 ♥ ►4 ♠ ►4 ♥ - there are no 4 cards in a minor – 4-3-3-3.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ – weak without 3 cards in hearts. 4-2-4-3 or 4-2-3-4.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3NT – strong without 3 cards in hearts. 4-2-4-3 or 4-2-3-4.

Now, if we are trying a slam and we want to understand the final distribution to find a fit 4-4 in a minor, then 4Cl is a question for 4 cards in a minor.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ or 3 NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - 4 cards in diamonds – 4-2-4-3.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ or 3 NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - 4 cards in suit – 4-2-3-4.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►3 ♠ - 3-card fit, expects a que-bid

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ – weak. 5+cards in clubs. Certainly, if we have 5+clubs we are weak because strong hands with 5+clubs and 4+ major open with 2Cl. But we can have 4 diamonds if we have void. Now 3Di is a relay, to which we answer where our 3 cards are. If we have 6+clubs and 4 spades, then we say 4Cl.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - relay:

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ - 4-3-1-5.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ - 4-1-3-5.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3NT – 4-2-2-5.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►4 ♣ - 4-x-x-6+. Development as after reverse.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►4 ♦ - 4-0-4-5.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ - 5+cards in hearts. Now 4He is fit, but with only 5 cards in clubs, which means we are a singleton of diamonds and we have already specified that we are weak. 4Cl is fit in hearts with 6 clubs, therefore a void in diamonds, and 3Sp is no fit.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ - 0-2 cards in hearts.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ ►4 ♣ - 4-3-0-6.

1 ♠ ►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ ►4 ♥ - 4-3-1-5.

OPENING 1NT

In the original Blue Club, we open 1 NT with 16-17 points without a singleton and without a 5th suit, and also hands with 12-16 points with 3325 or 3334. I also added hands with 6+ cards in clubs, with 15-16 points and a stopper in only one suit outside clubs.

1NT-2NT – transfer for diamonds with 6+ cards. 3Cl means 1/2 top honors in diamonds and 3+ cards.

1NT-2 ♠ – transfer for clubs with 6+ cards. Here again, 2NT means 3+ cards in clubs with 1/2 top honors.

All hands with 8+ points go through a 2Cl relay. On this relay, opener responds how strong he is – 2 ♦ is 12-13 points with 3 - 3 - 2 - 5 or 3 - 3 - 3 - 4, 2 ♥ is 14-15 points with 3 - 3 - 2 - 5 or 3 - 3 - 3 - 4, 2 NT is 3 - 3 - 2 - 5 with 16-17 points, 2 ♠ is the strong NT with 16-17. If the response is not 2 ♠ or 3♣, then opener has fully expressed himself and will pass any bid from partner except 4NT.

If the answer is 3♣, then that's 6+ cards in clubs, with 15-16 points and a stopper in only one suit outside of clubs. Now 3♦ is a question which suit we stop – 3♥ - hearts, 3♠ - spades, 3NT - diamonds.

After the response 2 ♠, then 3 ♣ and 3 ♦ are 5+ cards, with the idea of a slam if he finds a fit. If the opener has a fit, then he cue-bids, if not then 3 NT.

After the response 2 ♠, then 3 ♥ and 3 ♠ are 5+ cards, if the opener has a fit, then he cue-bids, if not then 3 NT. Unlike 3 in minor, 3 in major is not a 100% slam attempt if he finds a fit.

After the response 2 ♠, 2NT is a relay for 4 majors - 3 ♣ is no 4 major, now 3♦ is a relay for 4 minors - 3♥ is 4 clubs, 3 ♠ is 4 diamonds, 3 NT is 4/4 in both minors. After the 2NT relay, 3Di is 4-4-3-2, 3NT is 4-4-2-3, and 3♥ and 3♠ are 4 cards in the respective major. After 3♥ or 3♠ , 4♣ is a relay for 4 cards in a minor - 4Di is four diamonds, 4 in the other major is four clubs, 4 in the same major is without a 4-card minor.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that if the questioner has bid 2NT, then after the answer (for example 3♣ or 3♥), a bid from him of 3♠ is 5 cards, as well as after an answer 3♣ a bid from him of 3♥ is 5 cards. But there are certainly 4 cards in the other major since he bid 2NT .

Here are all the options listed in detail.

1 NT►3 ♣ – 5 +clubs and 5+higher. Now 3Di is a relay for the second suit.

1NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ – 5 +clubs and 5+hearts. We have already shown 10 cards in two suits and a bid in one of the other suits is a question what we have in that suit .

1NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ – 5 +clubs and 5+spades. We have already shown 10 cards in two suits and a bid in one of the other suits is a question what we have in that suit .

1NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 NT – 5 +clubs and 5+diamonds. We have already shown 10 cards in two suits and a bid in one of the other suits is a question what we have in that suit .

1NT►3 ♦ – 5+diamonds and 5+higher. Now 3He is a relay for the second suit.

1NT►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ – 5 + diamonds and 5 + spades. We have already shown 10 cards in two suits and a bid in one of the other suits is a question what we have in that suit .

1NT►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 NT – 5 + diamonds and 5 +He. We have already shown 10 cards in two suits and a bid in one of the other suits is a question what we have in that suit .

1NT►3 ♥ – 5/4 in the minors, singleton in hearts and 3 cards in spades. Now 4Cl is a question for what is our fifth minor:

1NT►3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ – 3 - 1 - 5 - 4 – we call the fifth diamond a naturally.

1NT►3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ – 3 - 1 - 4 - 5.

1NT►3 ♠ – 5/4 in the minors, singleton in spades and 3 cards in hearts. Now 4Cl is a question for what is our fifth minor:

1NT►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ – 1 - 3 - 5 - 4 – we call the fifth diamond a naturally.

1NT►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ – 1 - 3 - 4 - 5.

1NT►3NT– 5 +hearts and 5+spades. We have already shown 10 cards in two suits and a bid in one of the other suits is a question what we have in that suit .

1NT►2NT – 6+ ♦ .

1NT►2NT►3 ♣: 3+ ♦ with 1/ 2 top honor.

1NT►2NT►3 ♦: accepts the transfer, no 3NT.

1NT►2 ♠ – 6+ ♣.

1NT►2 ♠ ►2NT: 3+ ♣ with 1/2 top honor.

1NT►2 ♠ ►3 ♣ : accepts the transfer, no 3NT.

1NT►2 ♥ – transfer for spades with 5+ cards and 0-7 points.

1NT►2 ♦ – transfer for hearts with 5+ cards and 0-7 points.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♦ – 12-13 points with 3-3-2-5 or 3-3-3-4.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♥ – 14-15 points with 3-3-2-5 or 3-3-3-4.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2NT – 16-17 points with 3-3-2-5.

1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ – 15-16 points with 6+ ♣ , stopper in only one suit outside of clubs:

1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ – 15-16 points with 6+ ♣ , stopper only in hearts.

1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ – 15-16 points with 6+ ♣ , stopper only in spades.

1NT►2 ♣ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3NT – 15-16 points with 6+ ♣ , stopper only in diamonds.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ – 16-17 points. Now 2NT is a question for 4 cards in a major:

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ – I don't have a fourth major. Now 3Di is a question for 4 cards in a minor:

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ – 16-17 points with 3-3-3-4.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ – 16-17 points with 3-3-4-3.

1 NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3NT – 16-17 points with 2-3-4-4 or 3-2-4-4. Now 4Cl is a question for 3 cards in a major, which we bid naturally:

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ – 16-17 points with 2-3-4-4.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ – 16-17 points with 3-2-4-4.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♦ – 16-17 points with 4-4-3-2.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ – 16-17 points with x-4-x-x, denies 4 cards in ♠ , 4♣ is a relay for a 4-card minor.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ – 16-17 points with x-4-4-x.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ – 16-17 points with 3-4-3-3.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ – 16-17 points with x-4-x-4.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♠ – 16-17 points with 4-x-x-x, denies 4 cards in ♥ , 4♣ is a relay for a 4-card minor.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ – 16-17 points with 4-x-4-x.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ – 16-17 points with 4-x-x-4.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ – 16-17 points with 4-3-3-3.

1NT►2 ♣ ►2 ♠ ►2NT►3NT – 16-17 points with 4-4-2-3.

Recommendation : Use a weak NT only in first and second position, because if your partner has passed and you have 12-14 points, then with 8-10 from your partner you will find yourself on the second level and there is no way to play a 1NT.

OPENING 2Cl

In Blue Club, we open 2Cl, hands with 6+ cards in clubs with 12-16 points, 6+ cards in clubs and 4 cards in diamonds with 15-16 points or 5+ cards in clubs and 4+ cards in major with 15-16 points. Here I want to note that hands with 6+ clubs, with 15-16 points and a stopper in only one suit outside clubs are opened with 1NT.
It is particularly important to understand when we open 2Cl and when 1 in major. The principles are simple and clear, but care must be taken, as we deviate from the standard systems to some extent.
If we only have 12-14 points and 4+ cards in a major, then we open 1 major, regardless of how many cards in clubs we have. For example, with 4Sp and 6Cl and 12-14 points we open 1Sp, as well as with 5+spades and 5+clubs, if we are in the 12-14 points zone.
If we have 15-16 points and 5+ cards in clubs and 4+ cards in majors, we open with 2Cl, regardless of how many cards in majors we have. For example, with 5+ spades and 5+Cl and 15-16 points we open 2Cl.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♥ / ♠ – 15-16 points with 5+ ♣ and 4+ major. Now 2NT is a new relay, where if we have 5-4-3-1, we bid the 3 cards, if we have 5 major we repeat it, if we have 6Cl we bid in clubs, and if we have 5-4-2-2 we bid in NT. Remember that with 4/4 in majors we will open 2Di.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2NT – 6+ cards in clubs, 12-14 points, no 4 major and we stop 2 suits outside clubs. Now 3Di is a new relay and we say where our stoppers are.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 3 ♣ – 6+ cards in clubs, 12-14 points, no 4 major and we stop 1 suit outside clubs. Now 3Di is a new relay and we say where our stopper is.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 3 ♦ – 6+ cards in clubs, 4 cards in diamonds, 15-16 points. Here we have already a reverse. The development after a reverse is described above.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 3 ♥ / ♠ /NT – 6+ cards in clubs, 15-16 points, no 4 major and we stop 2 suits outside clubs. Depending on which of the three bids we make, it shows which suits we stop.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♥ / ♠ – semi-constructive. 9-11 points 5+cards.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ►2NT or 3 ♣ ►3 ♥ / ♠ – 5+ cards. Game forcing.

Here are all the options listed in detail.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♥ / ♠ – 9-11 points 5+cards.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ – 6+clubs, 4 hearts, 15-16 points. This is reverse. The development after a reverse is described above.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ – 1-4-3-5 with 15-16 points. Since it is possible to have 0-4-4-5, 3He is a question for how many cards we have in diamonds – 3 or 4.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ – 1-4-3-5

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 NT – 0-4-4-5

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♥ – 5+clubs, 5+He, 15-16 points. This is reverse. The development after a reverse is described above.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♠ – 3-4-1-5 with 15-16 points. We can't have 4-4-0-5.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3NT – 2-4-2-5 with 15-16 points.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ – 6+clubs, 4 spades, 15-16 points. This is reverse. The development after a reverse is described above.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ – 4-1-3-5 with 15-16 points. Since it is possible to have 4-0-4-5, 3He is a question how many cards we have in diamonds – 3 or 4.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ – 4-1-3-5

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 NT – 4-0-4-5

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♥ – 4-3-1-5 with 15-16 points. We can't have 4-4-0-5.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♠ – 5+clubs, 5+spades, 15-16 points. This is reverse. The development after a reverse is described above.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3NT – 4-2-2-5 with 15-16 points.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ► 3 ♥ – 6+Cl, 12-14 points, no 4 major, I stop diamonds and hearts.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ► 3 ♠ – 6+Cl, 12-14 points, no 4 major, I stop diamonds and spades.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ► 3NT – 6+Cl, 12-14 points, no 4 major, I stop hearts and spades.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 3 ♣ ► 3 ♦ ► 3 ♥ – 6+Cl, 12-14 points, no 4 major, I stop hearts.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 3 ♣ ► 3 ♦ ► 3 ♠ – 6+Cl, 12-14 points, no 4 major, I stop spades.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 3 ♣ ► 3 ♦ ► 3NT – 6+Cl, 12-14 points, no 4 major, I stop diamonds.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 3 ♦ – 6+ cards in clubs, 4 cards in diamonds, 15-16 points. Here we have reverse. The development after a reverse is described above.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 3 ♥ – 6+Cl, 15-16 points, no 4 major, I stop diamonds and hearts.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 3 ♠ – 6+Cl, 15-16 points, no 4 major, I stop diamonds and spades.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ► 3NT – 6+Cl, 15-16 points, no 4 major, I stop hearts and spades.

Note that when we have 6 clubs and 2 stoppers on our side, the responses 3 ♥ , 3 ♠ and 3NT are the same. It's just that when we are weak, we go through 2NT and wait for the relay 3 ♦ , while when we are strong we bid directly.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ►2K or 3 ♣ ►3 ♥ – 5+ hearts, game forcing.

2 ♣ ► 2 ♦ ►2K or 3 ♣ ► 3 ♠ – 5+ spades, game forcing.

OPENING 2 DIAMONDS

First, I will make a brief introduction to explain why we play exactly such 2Di. Since this bid is free for most systems, there are many variations for this opening. With Blue Club, there is some inconvenience in showing hands with 4+ spades and exactly 4 hearts, when we have no reverse points or we are only 4+/4. Pay special attention that spades are 4+, and hearts are exactly 4. The lack of + in hearts is not a spelling error. For example, if with 5 spades and 4 hearts we open 1Sp, then on 2Cl for example, if we bid 2Sp, we hide the fourth hearts, and if we bid 2He we show a hand in which hearts are longer or equal in length to the spades, which is not true. Another inconvenience is when with a minimum hand and 4/4 in majors we open 1Sp and our partner says 1 NT with 4 cards in hearts, then we will pass. This is 100% zero score in pairs. For this reason, I have developed a 2Di opening specifically for Blue Club with appropriate development describing the different hands. Do not confuse it with any other popular convention.
And so 2Di we open with hands with 4/5Sp and 4He with 12-16 points or with 6+ spades and 4He with 12-14 points. Do not forget that hands with 6+ spades and 4He with 15-16 points we open with 1He, since this is a reverse. I have described the direct re-bids above, now I will dwell in more detail on the relay 2NT and the invitations 3 in a minor, since I think other bids are clear.
2 ♦ – 2NT is a relay for shortness.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ - singleton in clubs or 4/4 in majors without minor singleton.

Now 3Di is a new relay:

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ - 4-4-4-1 with 12-16 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ - 5-4-3-1 with 12-16 points or 6-4-2-1 with 12-14. In fact, singleton in clubs with 5/6Sp and 4He.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 NT – 4/4 in majors without a minor singleton – 4-4-3-2 or 4-4-2-3 with

12-15 points. With more points we will open 1 NT. ***Here is one of the 2 cases when 4NT is a quantitative invitation, not a question about aces. The other is when on the relay 2NT you answer 3NT, which is 5-4-2-2. If you want to ask about aces with 4NT, then go through the relay 4Cl, even if you don't care what your partner will answer you.***

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ - singleton in diamonds.

Now 3He is a new relay:

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ - 5-4-1-3 with 12-16 points or 6-4-1-2 with 12-14. Actually a singleton of diamonds with 5/6 of spades and 4 hearts.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 NT – 4-4-1-4 with 12-16 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♥ - void in clubs with 5+spades and 4He.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♠ - void in diamonds with 5+spades and 4He.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 NT – 5-4-2-2.

2 ♦ ►2NT►4 ♣ - 4 - 4 - 0 - 5 with 12-16 points, natural. Now 4Di is a question for strength.

2 ♦ ►2NT►4 ♦ - 4 - 4 - 5 - 0 with 12-1 6 points, natural. Now 5Cl is a question for strength.

Now bid in the void on 5th level is a question for how strong we are. First step - weak, second step - strong.

2 ♦ ►2NT►4 ♥ - 7-4-1-1 with 12-14 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►4 ♠ - 7-4- 0 - 2 or 7-4-2-0 with 12-14 points.

Now 5Cl is a question for where the void is – 5Di in diamonds, 5He in clubs.

In cases where the strength is still unclear, we have a new relay 4 ♣ to clarify it. Of course, you can always pass 3 NT or bid a game in a major if the short is not suitable. The 4Cl relay has 3 answers since there are 3 possible cases. An added bonus is that the 4Sp are not exceeded. The answers are step-by-step. First step (4Di) shows only 5/4 with a minimum hand of 12-14. Second step (4He) shows only 5/4 with a maximum hand of 15-16. Third step (4Sp) shows only 6 and 4 with a minimum hand of 12-14.

If we have 4-4-4-1 or 4-4-1-4, then 4Di is the minimum hand, and 4He is the maximum.

Hands with 7-4 are already shown on 2NT.

Invite 3 in minor – since on the relay 2NT with 5-4-2-2 the answer is 3NT, both with 12 and 16 points, then with 9-11 without 4 cards in hearts and without 3 cards in spades bids 3Cl, and without 4 in hearts and with 3 cards in spades bids 3Di.

Again, pay attention, a maximum hand with 6+ spades and 4 hearts opens with 1He.

Here are all the cases:

2Di – 2 NT is a relay for shortness. After the answer, 4Cl is a question for strength.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ - singleton in clubs or 4/4 in majors without minor singleton.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ - this is 4-4-4-1 with 12-16 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - this is 4-4-4-1 with 12-14 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - this is 4-4-4-1 with 15-16 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ - this is 5-4-3-1 with 12-16 points or 6-4-2-1 with 12-14 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - this is 5-4-3-1 with 12-14 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - this is 5-4-3-1 with 15-16 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - this is 6-4-2-1 with 12-14 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3NT - this is 4-4-3-2 or 4-4-3-2 with 12-15 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - this is 4-4-3-2 with 12-13 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - this is 4-4-2-3 with 12-13 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - this is 4-4-2-3 with 14-15 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ ►3 NT►4 ♣ ►4NT - this is 4-4-3-2 with 14-15 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ - singleton in diamonds:
2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ - this is 5-4-3-1 with 12-16 points or 6-4-2-1 with 12-14 points.
2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - this is 5-4-1-3 with 12-14 points.
2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - this is 5-4-1-3 with 15-16 points.
2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - this is 6-4-1-2 with 12-14 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3NT - this is 4-4-1-4 with 12-16 points.
2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3NT ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - this is 4-4-1-4 with 12-14 points.
2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ ►3NT ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - this is 4-4-1-4 with 15-16 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♥ - void in clubs with 5+spades and 4He:
2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - this is 5-4-4-0 with 12-14 points.
2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - this is 5-4-4-0 with 15-16 points.
2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - that's 6-4-3-0 with 12-14 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♠ - void in diamonds with 5+spades and 4He:
2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - this is 5-4-0-4 with 12-14 points.
2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - this is 5-4-0-4 with 15-16 points.
2 ♦ ►2NT►3 ♠ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - that's 6-4-0-3 with 12-14 points.

2 ♦ ►2NT►3NT - this is 5-4-2-2 with 12-16 points:
2 ♦ ►2NT►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - this is 5-4-2-2 with 12-14 points.
2 ♦ ►2NT►3NT►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - this is 5-4-2-2 with 15-16 points.

2 ♦ ►3 ♣ - this is 9-11 points without 3 cards in spades:
2 ♦ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♦ - weak.
2 ♦ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♥ - strong.
2 ♦ ►3 ♣ ►3 ♠ - 6 of spades, certainly weak.
2 ♦ ►3 ♣ ►4 ♣ - 7-4-0-2.
2 ♦ ►3 ♣ ►4 ♦ - 7-4-2-0.
2 ♦ ►3 ♣ ►4 ♥ - 7-4-1-1.

2 ♦ ►3 ♦ - this is 9-11 points with 3 cards in spades
2 ♦ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♥ - weak without 5 cards in spades.
2 ♦ ►3 ♦ ►3 ♠ - weak with 5+ cards in spades.
2 ♦ ►3 ♦ ►3NT - strong without 5 cards in spades.
2 ♦ ►3 ♦ ►4 ♣ - 7-4-0-2 .
2 ♦ ►3 ♦ ►4 ♦ - 7-4-2-0.
2 ♦ ►3 ♦ ►4 ♥ - 7-4-1-1.
2 ♦ ►3 ♦ ►4 ♠ - strong with 5/4 or weak with 6/4. To play.

In conclusion, I would like to note that up to the 4th level, the precise distribution and the very precise strength (range of 1 point) of the opener hand are known, which allows for a fairly precise assessment of the possibility of a slam.

I also want to clarify how we deal with the overcall of 3Cl or 3Di.

- with 3 cards in spades or 4 cards in hearts and 0-8 points we pass. If partner is strong then he will renew with a double showing 5-4.
- all inviting hands go through a double, it is not a penalty, but shows 0-3 spades and 0-3 hearts with 9-11 points or 4 spades or 4 hearts with 7-11 points. The opener with 4-4 or weak 5-4 says 3He (here if you are 3-3 in the majors say 3Sp), with weak 6-4 says 3Sp, with

strong 5-4 says 3NT.

- with 4 cards in hearts and 12+ points bid 3Hes, which is a game forcing.
- with 3Sp and 12+ points bid 3Sp, which is a game forcing. Opener with 4-4 will move to 3NT.

On both game forcings, 3He and 3Sp, the opener with a fit will bid at level 4 showing his attitude to the suit of the overcall. 4 in the suit of the overcall is a void, 4 in the other minor is a singleton, but in the suit of the overcall, 4He is 2+ cards.

Implicit consequence : if your partner opens 1Sp and at any of your bids, he rebids in a suit other than hearts, then this automatically means that there are no 4 cards in hearts. Exception: if with 4Sp and 5+hearts he bids 2Cl, but then you will very quickly find out that he has hearts.

OPENING 2 HEARTS/ 2 SPADES

Since the original system does quite poorly when we have 5 major and 4 minor, I decided to abandon the weak 2 major openings and replace them with opening hands with 5-4.
Openings 2He and 2Sp are exactly 5-4. With 6-4 or 5-5 we do not open 2 in major.
Since the limit is 12-16, the relay 2NT is worth 9+ points. The relays 2Sp and 3He are worth 12+ points. First, we answer whether we are weak or strong and what the second suit is, then there is a new relay 4Cl, on which we show whether we are 5-4-3-1 or 5-4-2-2. The relays are actually 2 – 2NT without 5th spade and 2Sp with 5th spade for 2He and 2NT without 5th spade and 3He with 5th spade for 2He.

It is important to clarify that here every jump is a splinter. We are not required to always use relays.

2 HEARTS

Relay 2NT:

2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ - this is 5 cards in hearts, 4 cards in a clubs, weak:

2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ► 3 ♥ – to play – we don't like the second suit or that weak hand.

2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ►4 ♣ - relay for 3 cards:

2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - three cards in the other minor – 1-5-3-4.

2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - no 3 cards – 2-5-2-4.

2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - bidding the 3 cards naturally – 3-5-1-4. The principle here is that if we can, we call the suit in which we have three cards naturally, and a bid of 4Di is 3 cards in the other minor. We will follow this principle in all bids.

2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ - this is 5 cards in hearts, 4 cards in a diamonds, weak.

2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ► 3 ♥ - to play – we don't like the second suit or that weak hand.
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ►4 ♣ - relay for 3 cards:
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - three cards in the other minor – 1-5-4-3.
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - no 3 cards – 2-5-4-2.
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - bidding the 3 cards naturally – 3-5-4-1.

2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♥ - this is 5 cards in hearts, 4 cards in a club, strong.
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ - relay for 3 cards:
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♦ - three cards in the other minor – 1-5-3-4.
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - no 3 cards – 2-5-2-4.
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♥ ►4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - bidding the 3 cards naturally – 3-5-1-4.

2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♠ - this is 5 cards in hearts, 4 cards in a diamond, strong.
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♠ ► 4 ♣ - relay for three cards:
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♠ ► 4 ♦ - three cards in the other minor – 1-5-4-3.
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♠ ► 4 ♥ – no 3 cards – 2-5-4-2.
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3 ♠ ► 4 ♠ – bidding the 3 cards naturally – 3-5-4-1.

2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3NT - this is 0-5-4-4. Since everything is clear about the distribution here, 4Cl is a power relay:
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3NT ► 4 ♣ - this is a power relay.
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3NT ► 4 ♣ ► 4 ♦ - weak.
2 ♥ ► 2NT ► 3NT ► 4 ♣ ► 4 ♥ - strong .
Here I want to specifically emphasize that we can have 5-4-4 only with a void in spades, because 5-4-4 with the 4th spade, we open with 1Sp.
2 ♥ ► 3 ♣ - this is a pass/correct – we want to play 3 in a minor.

Relay 2Sp: - 5+ cards in spades, game forcing – ***never use it with a fit in hearts.***
2 ♥ ► 2 ♠ ► 3NT - this is 0-5-4-4. Since everything is clear about the distribution here, 4Cl is a power relay. It is described above.
2 ♥ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT – no fit in spades
Now 3Cl is a question for what second suit is, and how strong the opener is.
2 ♥ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ► 3 ♦ – x-5-4-x – weak.
2 ♥ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ► 3 ♥ – x-5-x-4 – weak.
2 ♥ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ► 3 ♠ – x-5-x-4 – strong.
2 ♥ ► 2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ► 3NT – x-5-4-x – strong.

When we have a fit, the responses are like after 2NT, but they promise a fit, thus showing 3-5-4-1 or 3-5-1-4 with weak or strong hands.
2 ♥ ► 2 ♠ ► 3 ♣ – 3-5-1-4 – weak.
2 ♥ ► 2 ♠ ► 3 ♦ – 3-5-4-1 – weak.
2 ♥ ► 2 ♠ ► 3 ♥ – 3-5-1-4 – strong.
2 ♥ ► 2 ♠ ► 3 ♠ – 3-5-4-1 – strong.

Since in these cases both the distribution and the strength are clarified and we have already found a fit in spades, each new suit is a cue-bid on spades.

2 SPADES

Relay 2NT:

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ - this is 5 cards in spades, 4 cards in clubs, weak.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ► 3 ♠ - to play – we don't like the second suit or that weak hand.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ► 4 ♣ - relay for 3 cards:

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ► 4 ♣ ► 4 ♦ - three cards in the other minor – 5- 1 -3-4.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ► 3 ♦ ► 4 ♥ - bidding the 3 cards naturally – 5-3-1-4 . The principle here is that if we can, we call the suit in which we have three cards naturally, and a bid of 4Di is 3 cards in the other minor. We will follow this principle in all bids.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♣ ► 4 ♣ ► 4 ♠ - there are no three cards – 5- 2 - 2 - 4 .

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ - this is 5 cards in spades, 4 cards in diamonds, weak.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ► 3 ♠ - to play – we don't like the second suit or that weak hand.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ► 4 ♣ - 3 card relay :

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ► 4 ♣ ►4 ♦ – three cards in the other minor – 5- 1 -4-3.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ► 4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - bidding the 3 cards naturally – 5-3-4-1 .

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♦ ► 4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - no three cards – 5-2-4-2.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♥ - this is 5 cards in spades, 4 cards in clubs, strong.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♥ ► 4 ♣ - relay for 3 cards:

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♥ ► 4 ♣ ► 4 ♦ - three cards in the other minor – 5- 1 -3-4.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♥ ► 3 ♦ ► 4 ♥ - bidding the 3 cards naturally – 5-3-1-4 .

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♥ ► 4 ♣ ► 4 ♠ - there are no three cards – 5- 2 - 2 - 4 .

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♠ - this is 5 cards in spades, 4 cards in diamonds, strong.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♠ ► 4 ♣ - 3 card relay :

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♠ ► 4 ♣ ►4 ♦ – three cards in the other minor – 5- 1 -4-3.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♠ ► 4 ♣ ►4 ♥ - bidding the 3 cards naturally – 5-3-4-1 .

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3 ♠ ► 4 ♣ ►4 ♠ - no three cards – 5-2-4-2.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3NT - this is 5-0-4-4. Since everything is clear about the distribution here, 4Cl is a power relay:

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3NT ► 4 ♣ - this is a power relay.

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3NT ► 4 ♣ ► 4 ♦ - weak .

2 ♠ ► 2NT ► 3NT ► 4 ♣ ► 4 ♥ - strong.

Here I want to specifically emphasize that we can have 5-4-4 only with a void in hearts, because 5-4-4 with the 4th cup, we open 2Di.

2 ♠ ► 3 ♣ - this is a pass/correct – we want to play 3 in a minor.

Relay 3He: - 5+ cards in hearts, forcing run, ***never use it with a fit in spades.***

2 ♠ ► 3 ♥ ► 3 ♠ – I am weak, I have no fit in hearts.

2 ♠ ► 3 ♥ ► 3NT – I am strong, I have no fit in hearts.

Now 4Cl is a question for what my second suit is:

2 ♠ ► 3 ♥ ► 3 ♠ or 3NT ► 4 ♣ ► 4 ♦ – 5-x-4-x – we call the second suit naturally.

2 ♠ ► 3 ♥ ► 3 ♠ or 3NT ► 4 ♣ ► 4 ♥ – 5-x-x-4.

2 ♠ ► 3 ♥ ► 3 ♠ or 3NT ► 4 ♣ ► 4 ♠ – 5-0-4-4.

2 ♠ ► 3 ♥ ► 4 ♥ – I'm strong, fit in hearts and certainly a singleton in a minor

The following is very important here. We have a fit in hearts, so if we play 4 major it will be in hearts. For this reason 4Sp cannot be played, but is a relay for 4 cards, which we call natural at the 5th level, at the same time promising a singleton in the other minor

2 ♠ ► 3 ♥ ► 4 ♥ ► 4 ♠ ► 5 ♣ – 5-3-1-4.

2 ♠ ► 3 ♥ ► 4 ♥ ► 4 ♠ ► 5 ♦ – 5-3-4-1.

In both series, the blackwood is 5 NT.

If you have a fit in hearts and are weak, bid the second suit on the 4th level naturally, showing a singleton in the other minor:

2 ♠ ► 3 ♥ ► 4 ♣ – 5-3-1-4.

2 ♠ ► 3 ♥ ► 4 ♦ – 5-3-4-1.

OPENING 3Cl, 3Di, 3He OR 3Sp

A game bid is for play (3NT, 4He, 4Sp, 5Cl or 5Di).

A bid in a new suit is a question for singleton or void. It is answered step by step. The first step is 2+ cards (I have none), the second step is singleton, and the third is void.

OPENING 4Cl

4Di is a question for which suit we do not have first or second control in. 4Sp, 5Cl and 5Di is – I do not stop this suit. The closest bid without 5He is a question for aces. 4He is I stop all suits, but I have a loser in hearts - here 4NT is a question for aces, and 4NT is I stop all suits and I do not have a loser in hearts – here 5Cl is a question for aces.

OPENING 4Di

4He is a question for which suit we have no first or second control in. 5Cl, 5Di and 5He is – I don't stop this suit. The closest bid without 5Sp is a question for aces. 4Sp is I stop all suits, but I have a loser in spades - here 4NT is a question for aces, and 4NT is I stop all suits and I have no loser in spades – here 5Cl is a question for aces.

Bids when we have passed and partner opens in third or fourth position.

Since we may not open with 11 points (our openings are 12+), we need to have a way to show this maximum hand when partner opens 1 in a suit.
A lower suit bid on the second level shows either 10-11 points with 5+cards in the suit or 0-11 points with 6+ cards in the suit. If the opener is weak, he passes, if he has 15-16 points, he bids 2NT. Then, if we have 10-11, we say 3NT, and if we have 0-9, then we have 6 cards and bid 3 in the suit. The only exception is with 5He on opening 1Sp. In this case, 2He is always weak, and 2NT is 9-11 points with 5+cards in hearts. This 2NT is quite unnatural, but still sometimes we have to memorize something.
For example: pass-1Sp-2Di-2NT (15-16 points)- 3Di if we have 6 cards and 0-9 points or 3NT if we have 5+ cards and 10-11 points.

OVERCALLS

We overcall with 8-15 with 5+ cards. Maybe with fewer points with a good suit for attack.
Our doubles are of 2 types – 12-15 with 3 cards in the other suits or 16+.
Since our overcalls in NT are Raptor, our strong NT goes through double.
Example:
1Di from the opponent - double - pass from the other opponent - 1 major. Now, if we have strong NT and we do not have a fit, we say 1NT, and if we have been double 12-15 and regardless of whether we have a fit, we say PASS. If the partner of the double has 12+ points, he jumps, promising 5+ cards. If he has 12+ points and does not have 5 cards, he makes a cue-bid in the suit of the opener without a stopper or jumps in NT with a stopper.

AFTER OUR OPENNING AND OVERCALL

When we have opened and the opponent overcall, the partner of the opener has the following options: his double is strictly penalty and promises 4+ cards in the opponent's suit with at least 2 tricks, if the overcall is not a jump, if it is a jump then the double is a take-out and at the same time a question for a stopper, cue-bid is a game forcing and at the same time a question for a stopper, the double is 5+ cards with 12+ points, with 9-10 points and a stopper he bids in the nearest non-trump, and with 9-10 without a stopper he passes. Any bid in a suit without a jump is not a forcing. An exception is the second-level jump by the opponent when we open 1Di or 1He. There the double is also penalty.
After opening 1Di and overcall 1 in major by the opponent, then our double is penalty. With 7-10 points we say 1NT without promising a stopper, if our partner is interested in a stopper he has the opportunity to ask us. Que-bid is the only game forcing. It is similar if the opponent overcalls with 1Sp on our opening 1He.

RAPTOR OVERCALL

8-15 points with 4 majors and 5+ minors.

On 1 in a minor:

1 minor from the opponent – 1NT – 2Cl is up to 12 points and there is no 4-4 in the majors. Now the overcaller with 1NT with 8-13 passes 2Cl or bids 2Di, and with 14-15 bids the major. From now on, every bid by the overcaller's partner is a contract.

1 minor from the opponent – 1NT – 2Di is up to 11 points and 6+ cards in hearts .

1 minor from the opponent – 1NT – 2He is up to 9 points and 4+/4+ in the majors.

1 minor from the opponent – 1NT – 3He is 10-11 points and 4+/4+ in the majors, an invitation.

1 minor from the opponent – 1NT – 4He is a game and 4+/4+ in the majors.

1 minor from the opponent – 1NT – 2Sp is up to 11 points and 6+ cards in spades.

1 minor from the opponent – 1NT – 2NT is 12+ points. The overcaller with 1NT, with 8-11 calls a minor, and with 12+ a major. If the overcaller with 1NT calls 3 minor, then the follow-up bid from his partner is a question for a major.

On 1 in a major:

1 major from the opponent – 1NT – 2Cl is up to 12 points and there are no 4 cards in the major of the overcaller. Now the overcaller with 1NT with 8-13 passes 2Cl or says 2Di, and with 14-15 says 2NT with a stopper in the opponent's suit, cue-bid with a singleton/void or 3 in a minor.

1 major from the opponent – 1NT – 2Di is for play.

1 major from the opponent – 1NT – 2NT is 12+ points. The overcaller with 1NT with 8-11 bids his minor, with 12+ without a stopper bids his major, with 12+ and a singleton/void cue-bids, with 12+ and a stopper bids 3NT.

On level 2 discovery:

Similar to the first level opening.

However, the overcall of 2NT is expected to be stronger or the minor to be 6. In general, the principle is as follows. If we have decided that we are strong enough to say 3 in a minor and we have 4 cards in a major, then we say 2NT.