# Y'S MEN WEBSITE BRIDGE CLUB PAGE 

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## Y'S MEN WEBSITE BRIDGE CLUB PAGE

## The Y's Men Bridge Club

Director - Mario Sa Couto (203-722-1495, msacouto @hotmail.com)
Assistant Director - Robert Leng (978-289-0940, leng_7@msn.com)

## Hello Fellow Y's Men!

The Y's Men Bridge Club is the place you want to join if you want to exercise your brain and keep it healthy, if you love to play bridge, one of the more interesting and stimulating card games available, if you wish to develop and improve your playing skills and if you enjoy socializing and competing with some of our Y's Men co-members without the pressure of official ACBL bridge tournaments.

We are currently a group of fifteen to twenty members that play every Friday from 12:00 noon to 4:00 pm at the Westport Center for Senior Activities.

By member voted decision at the end of 2015, we play a Duplicate game unless the number of present players does not allow it, in which case a Chicago version will be adopted.

Depending on the frequency and regularity that each player wants to play, the Roster will show him included in the REGULAR or SUBSTITUTE list.

Regular players are expected to show every Friday for play. In case they cannot play, they are expected to notify the Director or the Assistant Director no later than the prior Thursday pm.

Substitute players will be contacted as needed to fill vacancies as soon as these are determined.

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## Roster of Players - 2024

## NAME

## First Last REGULAR PLAYERS (17)

| Arthur | Ashman | 2034541804 | 2032471127 | aashman@aoptonline.net |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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## Roster of Players - 2024 (Cont.)

## NAME

PHONE NUMBER

First Last HOME CELL

## POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTES

| Herbert | Auslander | 2033419398 | 2038560331 | auslahe@me.com |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| John | Bett | 203-956-5405 | 203-503-1008 | iohnbett827@gmail.com |
| Richard | Burman | 2032221139 |  | richb@crnradio.com |
| Andrew | Coleman |  | 2012219763 | andrewcoleman2010@gmail.com |
| John | Fitzgerald | 203 226-1735 | 2039843601 | jafitz142gmail.com |
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| Les | Wolf | 2032270065 | 2038208181 | lajw@optonline.net |

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## Basic Bridge Bidding System Booklet

## OVERVIEW

The ACBL Standard American Yellow Card (SAYC) Basic Bridge Bidding System was created to be the required system to be used in a Standard Yellow Card event. The object was to provide a simple, modern method that will lead to a good, solid understanding in a partnership when both players have read this booklet.
Because this system was to be used by each player, the game was free of a wide variety of possibly complex systems. There was no necessity to Alert or ask questions since everyone was playing the same method.
When play began on the Internet, players needing a quick way to establish the method to be used in a relatively casual partnership adopted the SAYC. It is also used by players who meet at the partnership desk a few minutes before the game starts.
Players may still exercise bridge judgment, such as opening a four-card major in third seat. SAYC "normally fivecard majors" approach can withstand an occasional deviation.

## CHOICES

While there are no choices in the present day SAYC, except for an SAYC event in which everyone must play the method as written, a pair could use the SAYC as a base and make one or two modifications. If you do make a modification or two in an open game, you should announce that fact to the opponents - if they think you are playing straight SAYC and they know SAYC, they would not know about your modifications.

## GENERAL APPROACH

Normally open five-card majors in all seats.
Open the higher of long suits of equal length: 5-5 or 6-6.
Normally open 1D with 4-4 in the minors.
Normally open 1 C with 3-3 in the minors.
Notrump openings show a balanced hand, but may also be made with a singleton Ace, King or Queen.
1 NT $=15-17$
$2 \mathrm{NT}=20-21$
$3 \mathrm{NT}=25-27$
Strong conventional 2 C opening.
Weak two-bids in diamonds, hearts and spades

## RESPONSES AND LATER BIDDING AFTER A 15-17 INT OPENING

2 C is "non-forcing" Stayman, meaning that the bidding may stop in two of a suit. Opener rebids 2 H with $4-4$ in the majors. If responder rebids three of either minor, he shows slam interest and at least a five-card suit.
The Jacoby transfer shows a five-card suit and is used for the majors: 2D is a transfer to hearts, 2 H is a transfer to spades. Opener accepts the transfer, though he can jump to the three level with 17 points and four-card support for responder's major. For example:
1NT-2D

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$2 \mathrm{H}=$ normal acceptance of the transfer.
$3 \mathrm{H}=17$ points and four-card heart support
If, after the transfer is accepted, responder bids a new suit, that is natural and game forcing. Possible calls after the accepted transfer are:
1NT-2H
2S - Pass = content to play 2 S .
$-2 N T, 3 S=$ invitational. Over $2 N T$ opener may pass or bid $3 S$ with a minimum hand; bid $3 N T$ or 4 S if maximum.
$-3 C, 3 D, 3 H=$ natural and game forcing.
$-3 N T=$ giving opener a choice between 3NT and 4S.
$-4 S=$ placing the contract, with a six-card or longer suit.
A 2 S response requires the 1 NT bidder to rebid 3 C which may be passed with a club bust, or responder may rebid 3D with a diamond bust. Example:
1NT - 2S
3C - Pass = club bust

- 3D = diamond bust (notrump opener passes).

Other responses to 1 NT :
1NT-3C, 3D = a six-card or longer suit and invitational to 3NT.
$-3 \mathrm{H}, 3 \mathrm{~S}=$ at least a six-card suit and slam interest (otherwise, responder uses a transfer bid).
$-4 \mathrm{C}=$ Gerber, asking for aces. 4C IS GERBER OVER ANY 1 NT OR 2NT BY PARTNER, INCLUDING A REBID OF 1 NT OR 2NT. Responses show the number of aces, by steps, just as over a Blackwood 4NT. 5C is used to ask for kings.

Ace Asking
1NT-4C
$4 D=0$ or 4 aces
$4 \mathrm{H}=1$ ace
$4 \mathrm{~S}=2$ aces
$4 N T=3$ aces

## King Asking

1NT-4C
4x-5C
5D =o or 4 kings
$5 \mathrm{H}=1$ king
$5 \mathrm{~S}=2$ kings
5NT = 3 kings

If the player using Gerber makes any bid other than 5 C that is to play (including 4 NT ). Asking for kings guarantees that the partnership holds all the aces.
A direct raise of 1 NT to 4 NT is natural and invites 6 NT . 4 NT is slam invitational only because 4 C is available as Gerber (to ask about aces).

## INTERFERENCE AFTER A 1NT OPENING BID

If an opponent doubles, all conventional responses are "on." For example:
1NT-(Double) - 2C = Stayman
${ }_{1}$ NT - (Double) $-2 \mathrm{D}=$ transfer to hearts
If an opponent bids over your 1 NT opener, conventional responses like Stayman and transfers are "off." Bids are natural except for a cuebid, which may be used with game forcing strength as a substitute for Stayman.

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If the opponents intervene over a conventional response, bids carry the same meaning as if there were no intervention. The bid says, "I'm bidding voluntarily, so I have a real fit with you."
1NT - (Pass) - 2D - (Double)
$2 \mathrm{H}=$ Real fit for hearts or Pass with only two hearts

## RESPONSES TO A 2NT OR A 3NT OPENING

Stayman and Jacoby transfers for the majors are used.
2NT - 3C = Stayman.
$-3 \mathrm{D}, 3 \mathrm{H}=$ Jacoby transfers to hearts and spades, respectively.
$-4 \mathrm{C}=$ Gerber (ace asking).
-4NT = Invites a slam in notrump.
3NT - 4C = Stayman.
-4D, 4H = Jacoby transfers to hearts and spades, respectively.

## RESPONSES AND LATER BIDDING AFTER A 1H OR A 1S OPENING

1H and 1 S openings show a five-card or longer suit. Responses:
$1 \mathrm{H}-1 \mathrm{~S}=$ at least four spades, 6 or more points. Tends to deny a heart fit.
-1 NT $=6-9$ points, denies four spades or three hearts. NOT forcing.
$-2 C, 2 D=10$ points or more, promises at least four of the suit.
$-2 \mathrm{H}=$ three-card or longer heart support; 6-10 dummy points.
-2 NT = Game-forcing raise (Jacoby 2NT), 13+ dummy points. Asks opener to show a short suit to help
responder evaluate slam prospects. (see * below)
$-2 S, 3 C, 3 D=$ strong jump shifts. Invites a slam.
$-3 \mathrm{H}=$ limit raise (10-11 dummy points with three or more hearts).
$-3 N T=15-17 \mathrm{HCP}$, balanced hand with two-card support for partner.
$-4 \mathrm{H}=$ usually five+ hearts, a singleton or void, and fewer than 10 HCP .
Opener's rebids are natural and standard.
Rebids with a minimum hand (13-15 points):
Rebidding notrump at the lowest available level;
Raising responder's suit at the lowest level (may have good three-card support);
Rebidding a new suit at the one level or rebidding a new suit at the two level that is lower ranking than the opening suit (not reversing);
Rebidding opener's suit at the lowest level.
Rebids with a medium hand (16-18 points):
Jump raise of responder's suit or jump rebid of opener's suit;
Reverse in a new suit, i.e., bid a new suit at the two level which is higher ranking than the opening suit;
Non-reverse bid in a new suit (this has the wide range of 13-18 points).
With a maximum hand (19-21 or 22 points) opener must make a very strong rebid:
Jump in notrump;
Double jump raise of responder's suit or double jump rebid of opener's suit;

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Jump shift in a new suit.

* If responder jumps to 2 NT over a 1 H or 1S opening, that is Jacoby 2 NT , asking opener to show a singleton or void. If opener has no short suit, he shows his hand strength;

1H-2NT
$3 C, 3 D, 3 S=$ singleton or void in that suit. Other bids deny a short suit.
$4 \mathrm{H}=$ minimum hand.
3NT = medium hand (15-17).
$3 \mathrm{H}=$ maximum hand (18+)
4C, 4D = 2nd suit
Responder follows up by attempting to sign off in game, bidding 4NT Blackwood, or cuebidding if still interested in trying to cooperate with opener in making the slam decision.

## SUBSEQUENT BIDDING BY RESPONDER

If responder has bid a suit at the one level, he next determines whether he wishes to sign off in a partscore, invite game, sign off in game, or force to game and get more information about opener's hand.

Bids available for a sign-off in partscore: Pass, 1NT, 2 of a previously bid suit.
$1 \mathrm{H}-1 \mathrm{~S}$
2C - Pass, 2H, 2S = 6-9 points, sign-off in partscore.
Bids available for inviting game: $2 \mathrm{NT}, 3$ of a previously bid suit:
$1 \mathrm{H}-1 \mathrm{~S}$
$2 \mathrm{D}-2 \mathrm{NT}, 3 \mathrm{D}, 3 \mathrm{H}, 3 \mathrm{~S}=10-11$ points, inviting game.
After opener rebids in a suit, a new suit by responder is forcing. If the new suit is the fourth suit, the bid may be artificial/conventional.
$1 \mathrm{H}-1 \mathrm{~S}$
2C-2D = one-round force, could be conventional.
However, after a 1 NT rebid by opener, bids of a new suit at the next higher level are non-forcing.
$1 \mathrm{H}-1 \mathrm{~S}$
1NT-2C, 2D = non-forcing. Responder must jump shift to ${ }_{3} C$ or 3 D to force game.
Second-round forcing bids following a 1 NT rebid by opener: a reverse or jump shift into a new suit is a game force.
${ }_{1} \mathrm{C}-1 \mathrm{H}$
${ }_{1} N T-2 S$ or $3 \mathrm{D}=$ game force.
Bids available for signing off in game:
3NT, 4H, 4S, 5C, 5D.
If responder initially bids a new suit at the two level, the same rules apply EXCEPT that a subsequent jump raise of opener's first suit to the THREE LEVEL is game forcing - responder should make a limit raise directly over the opening with 10-11 points and at least three-card support:

```
1S-2C
2H-2NT, 3C,3H = invitation to game (10-11 points).
```


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$-2 \mathrm{~S}=$ preference, not forcing. Responder has 11-12 points and a doubleton spade.

- 3D = game force, could be conventional.
- 3S = game force.

NOTE: Responder promises to bid again if he responded with a new suit at the two level unless opener's rebid is at the game level. This applies when responder is an unpassed hand.

1S-2C
$2 D=$ forcing one round. Responder can limit his hand by bidding $2 \mathrm{~S}, 2 \mathrm{NT}, 3 \mathrm{C}$ or 3 D at this point. He should not pass, since opener could have 18 points (just short of a jump shift rebid).

## RESPONSES TO A 1COR A 1D OPENING

A 1D opener suggests a four-card or longer suit, since 1C is preferred on hands where a three-card minor suit must be opened. The exception is a hand with 4-4-3-2 shape: four spades, four hearts, three diamonds, and two clubs, which is opened 1 D .

Responses and later bidding generally follow the ideas set down in the previous section. Bidding at the one level is up-the-line in principle. Responder needs more support to raise (four to raise 1D ; five to raise $1 C$ though one fewer will do in a pinch in a competitive sequence). Responses of 2 NT and 3 NT are standard:

```
\(1 \mathrm{C}-2 \mathrm{NT}=13-15\), game forcing
    \(-3 N T=16-18\)
```

There is no forcing minor-suit raise.

## A 2C OPENING, RESPONSES, AND LATER BIDDING

A 2 C opening shows at least $22+$ points, or the playing equivalent. Responses:
2C-2D = conventional, could be "waiting" with a good hand not suited to a positive response.
$-2 \mathrm{H}, 2 \mathrm{~S}, 3 \mathrm{C}, 3 \mathrm{D}=$ natural and game forcing. At least a five-card suit and 8 points.

- 2NT = a balanced 8 HCP .

If opener rebids 2 NT after a 2D response (showing 22-24 points), the same responses are used as over a 2 NT opening:

2C - 2D
2NT-3C = Stayman.

- 3D, 3H = Jacoby transfers to hearts and spades, respectively.
- 4C = Gerber.
$-4 N T=$ inviting a slam in notrump.
If opener rebids a suit over a 2D response, the bidding is forcing to 3 of opener's major or 4 of opener's minor.
2C-2D
$2 \mathrm{H}-2 \mathrm{~S}$
$3 \mathrm{H}=$ not forcing.


## SEQUENCE AFTER A WEAK TWO-BID OF 2D, 2 HOR 2 S

A weak two-bid shows a six-card suit of reasonable quality and $5-11$ HOP. On rare occasions it may be a very good five-card suit. It is possible to open a weak two with a poor seven-card suit (not good enough to open with at the three level). Responses:

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A 2 NT response is forcing, showing game interest. (This applies also if the opponents intervene with a double or a bid.) Opener rebids his suit with a minimum weak two ( $5-8$ points). With a maximum hand opener bids another suit to show a "feature" (ace or king in that suit); lacking a feature, he raises to 3 NT and lets responder place the contract. Any raise of opener's suit is to play and could be preemptive (weak). A 3 NT response is also to play.
"RONF" on the card means "Raise Only Non-Force." A new-suit response is forcing one round and shows at least a five-card suit. Opener should raise a major suit response with a three-card fit, or perhaps with a doubleton honor.

With no fit for responder's suit, opener rebids:
With a minimum weak two-bid (5-8 points), rebid the suit at the lowest level.
With a maximum weak two-bid, name a new suit or bid notrump.

## OPENING PREEMPTS

Opposite an unpassed partner, an opening 3 or 4 -level call in a suit tends toward sound at equal or unfavorable vulnerability. Vulnerable against not, you should be within two tricks of your bid (i.e. with likely distribution of the remaining cards in your suit). When the vulnerability is equal, you should be within three tricks of your bid. At favorable vulnerability, the preempt tends to be lighter, so you should be within four tricks of your bid.

## SLAM BIDDING

Blackwood 4 NT is used to ask for aces. Responses show the number of aces by steps. 5 NT is then used to ask for kings; 5 NT guarantees that the partnership holds all four aces.

```
- - - - 4NT
- - 4NT 5x - 5NT
5C = o or 4 aces 6C = o or 4 kings
5D = 1 ace 6D = 1 king
5H = 2 aces 6H = 2 kings
5S = 3 aces 6S = 3 kings
```

A jump to ${ }_{5} \mathrm{NT}$ (and some 5 NT bids when the auction is at the five level) is "Grand Slam Force," asking partner to bid a grand slam with two of the three top honors in the agreed suit;

5NT - 6 of the agreed suit = fewer than two top honors ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{K}$ or Q ).

- 7 of the agreed suit = two of the three top honors.


## DEFENSIVE BIDDING

Overcalls show $8-16$ points (double and bid the long suit with a stronger hand). The only forcing response is a cuebid of opener's suit, asking the overcaller about the quality of his overcall:
(1D) - 1 S - (Pass) - 2D
(Pass) - $2 S=$ minimum overcall.

- other = extra strength (11 or 12 points minimum).

A INT overcall shows 15-18 points and a balanced hand (preferably a stopper in opener's suit). No conventional responses are used by the responder to the INT overcall except 2C, which is Stayman.

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A jump overcall of 2 NT shows at least 5 - 5 in the lowest two unbid suits (Unusual 2 NT ). Jump overcalls are preemptive, showing the same value as an opening bid at the same level:
(1D) - $2 \mathrm{~S}=$ a hand that would open a weak two-bid in spades.

- 3C = a hand that would open3\&.

A cuebid overcall when the opponents have bid two suits is natural in either suit.
A cuebid overcall when the opponents have bid only one suit is a Michaels cuebid, showing a 5-5 two-suiter (or more distributional). If the opening is in a minor suit, the cuebid shows the majors; if the opening is in a major, the cuebid shows the other major and an unspecified minor.
(1D) - 2D $=$ at least $5-5$ in the majors, 8 points or more.
(1S) $-2 S=$ at least $5-5$ in hearts and a minor; 10 points or more.
Responder may bid 2NT over a major suit cuebid to ask for partner's minor.
$(1 \mathrm{H})-2 \mathrm{H}-$ (Pass) - 2 NT (asks for the minor).
(Pass) - 3C = club suit.

- 3D = diamond suit.

A reopening bid means much the same as a direct seat bid, though it can be lighter at the minimum end. A reopening 1 NT after an opponent has opened shows $10-15$ points. This is a wide range, but there will not usually be a game on for you.

A double is for takeout over an opening partscore bid (40 or lower); penalty over opening game bids (4V or higher). A below-game jump response to a takeout double is invitational. To force, responder cuebids opener's suit.

Versus an opening preempt, an overcall in a suit or notrump is natural; a cuebid is Michaels.

## COMPETITIVE BIDDING

There is almost an endless variety of possible sequences, so it pays to have simple guidelines to prevent bidding misunderstandings.

Bids mean the same things they meant without the intervening bid. Still, it is sometimes necessary to pick a bid that would normally have been a second choice without the overcall:

1D - (Pass) - 1 S - (2C)
2 S with S J43 HA875 DAQJ4 C J3 or rebid INT if RHO has passed.
Cuebidding right-hand opponent's suit shows values for game without clear direction for the moment. This is often used to show a game-forcing raise:

1S - (2C) - 3C = game force; usually a raise.
The negative double is used through 2 S, promising four cards (at least) in an unbid major. Bidding a major at the two level or higher shows 11 or more points and a five-card or longer suit.
${ }_{1 C}$ - (1D) - Double $=4-4$ or better in the majors.
1D - $(1 \mathrm{H})-$ Double $=$ exactly four spades (1 promises five).
1D - (1S) - Double = four hearts and 6+ points or five hearts and 5-10 points.

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If RHO makes a takeout double:
1D - (Double) - 1H, 1S = forcing, point count not limited.

- 2C = non-forcing (6-10 points, usually a six-card suit).
- 2NT = limit raise (at least 10 points) or better.
- Redouble $=10$ points or more, but it is better to make a more descriptive bid of $1 \mathrm{H}, 1 \mathrm{~S}$ or 2 NT with the appropriate hand.
- 3D = preemptive, good trump support but fewer than 10 points.

A responder's jump shift after a double is to play:
1D - (Double) - $2 \mathrm{H}, 2 \mathrm{~S}, 3 \mathrm{C}=$ six-plus card suit, like a weak two-bid or preemptive three-bid.
A redouble can have one of three meanings:
To play if Your side is at the four level or higher:
4 S - (Double) - Redouble = Penalty;
The opponents double a conventional bid:
1NT - (Pass) - 2D - (Double) - Redouble = Penalty, good diamond suit;
A good hand if their double is for takeout:
1S - (Double) - Redouble = 10+ points;
SOS, requesting a different suit, if your side is doubled for penalty in a trump suit at the three level or lower:

```
1D - (Pass) - Pass - (Double)
Pass - (Pass) - Redouble = SOS, responder can support at least two of the unbid suits.
```


## Unless otherwise noted elsewhere, any bid or double by an opponent cancels a convention intended for noncompetitive sequences. Examples:

$1 \mathrm{H}-2 \mathrm{~S}-2 \mathrm{NT}$ = natural (12-14 HCP).
2C - Double - 2D = natural and positive.
If the opponents use a convention (such as Michaels or the unusual notrump), you can double to show at least 10 points, or you can cuebid one of their shown suits to force to game.
$1 \mathrm{~S}-(2 \mathrm{~S})-3 \mathrm{H}=$ game force.

- Double = at least 10 points, probably balanced.


## DEFENSIVE LEADS AND SIGNALS

Defensive signals when following suit or discarding are "high encourages, low discourages." And "High-low is an even number, low-high is odd when count is given."

Leads are fourth best. From three low cards against a suit contract lead low; against a notrump contract lead high. From four cards or longer lead fourth best. The one systemic exception is leading from a suit of four or more cards without an honor. In this instance lead the second highest card.

Leads are top of touching honors and top from an interior sequence. Against suits, the ace is led from AKx.

NOTE: When playing the ACBL SAYC:

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You may add defenses to the opponents' conventions (e.g., unusual vs. unusual, and Mathe over big club). Put these convention-defenses in the section "Defenses vs. OPP's Conventions" on the left-hand side of the convention card.
\#170358
$\mathrm{SP}_{3}$ (bk)
Printed in USA
Rev. 1/06

Note: To complement the ACBL Base Bidding System with additionall conventions, we recommend the book Modern Bridge Conventions by William S. Root and Richard Pavlicek.

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## Base Bridge Bidding System

## System Convention Card



At the Y's Men Friday Bridge games each player should have availlable with him a filled card to be consulted at any time by his opponents and by his partner before play starts,

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## Basic Bridge Scoring

## Basic Point Values

- Trick Values:

Major Suits (Spades/Hearts) - 30 Points/each
Minor Suits (Diamonds/Clubs)- 20 Points/each
No Trump - $1^{\text {st }}$ Trick 40 Points / Subsequent Tricks - 30 Points/each

- Game Contract: Contract for at least 100 Points


## Bonuses:

Partial Score
Making a doubled contract
Making a redoubled contract
Game Contract
Non-vulnerable
Vulnerable
Small Slam (12 tricks)
Non-vulnerable
Vulnerable
Grand Slam (13 tricks)
Non-vulnerable
Vulnerable
Overtricks
Not doubled/redoubled
Doubled Not Vulnerable Vulnerable

Redoubled Not Vulnerable Vulnerable

50 Points
50 Points
100 Points

300 Points
500 Points

500 Points
750 Points

1000 Points
1500 Points
trick value
100 Points
200 Points
200 Points
400 Points

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## Basic Bridge Scoring (Cont.)

## Penalties:

Undertricks
Not doubled/redoubled

Not Vulnerable
Vulnerable
Doubled - Not vulnerable
Vulnerable
Redoubled
Not vulnerable
Vulnerable

All 50 Points
All 100 Points
100/200/200/300 ... Points 200/300/300/300 ... Points

200/400/400/600 ... Points 400/600/600/600 ... Points

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## Rubber Bridge Game

Description

As the name suggests, rubber bridge is played in rubbers. A rubber is completed when one partnership wins two games (100 or more points for successful contracts) over as many deals as necessary.

A partnership which has already won a game toward the current rubber is said to be vulnerable and is subject to higher bonuses and penalties than the one that is not.

The score is kept on a piece of paper divided in two columns headed WE and THEY, for the two teams, with a horizontal line part-way down. Scores for successful contracts are entered below the line and count toward winning a game (100+ points). Other scores such as bonuses for over tricks (more than contracted) or penalties for under tricks (less than contracted) are entered above the line and do not count toward winning a game.

A team that accumulates 100 or more points below the line, wins a game and records the respective game/slam bonus points above the line. A new line is drawn under the scores. Anything the opponent team had below the line does not count toward the next game; they start at zero again.

The side that first wins two games wins the rubber. Both sides' scores are then totaled. If the game is played for money (or cookies, or pencils) the side with the higher score wins, even if the rubber was not won.

## Y'S MEN WEBSITE BRIDGE CLUB PAGE

## Chicago Game

## Description

There are several versions of this game, also known in the official rules as Four-Deal Bridge. As this name suggests, it is a game for four players which normally is completed in a multiple of 3 rounds of four hands each, making it a fun game for social play.
Every round the partnership changes in a way that after three rounds every player had a different partner.
The vulnerability varies from hand to hand in a fixed pattern as follows:

- Hand 1: Dealer North; neither side vulnerable
- Hand 2: Dealer East; East-West vulnerable
- Hand 3: Dealer South; North-South vulnerable
- Hand 4: Dealer West; both sides vulnerable

The scoring is done per round, partnership and player using the Base Bridge Scoring Table. Each hand is scored duplicate style ( $\mathbf{2 ~ m a k i n g}^{*} 3$ is 140, $\mathbf{4}^{*}$ $H$ vulnerable is 620 , etc.). Every hand is independent and so there is no accumulation of part scores or games from deal to deal.
A multiple of three rounds can be played, repeating the sequence of vulnerabilities as often as necessary.
In Friday Y's Men's Bridge, four rounds of six hands are played and hands 5 \& 6 vulnerability will be:

- Hand 5: Dealer North; neither side vulnerable
- Hand 6: Dealer East; both sides vulnerable

The final score for the three or four rounds is simply the addition by player of the scores of the hands played.

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## Duplicate Game

Description
The duplicate game was created to reduce the impact of luck in the final results, after all the established rounds/hands have been played.

Duplicate competition can be done by team or individually:

## Team Competition

Teams are divided in two groups, one to be sitting N/S and another to be sitting E/W. The N/S teams will be stationary and the E/W teams will move to a different table after each round is played. The movement of the E/W teams, as well as players participating and hands (boards) to be played in each round are indicated in guiding cards (Howell Movement Cards - Pairs) that identify the table and stay on it during the whole competition.
Each N/S team plays all sets of hands against most or all of the E/W teams. Every hand is scored separately using the Bridge Base Scoring table, but no part scores can be carried forward.
At the end of play, each team results are compared with the other teams and ranked in the same group, N/S and E/W.
A ranking method commonly used is as follows:
When comparing scores of two teams, give two points to the highest score, zero points to the lowest or one point to both if their scores are equal. After comparing each team with all the others in the same group, add all the points achieved by each team and express it as a percentage of the possible maximum number of points a team can get. The highest percentage receives number one rank, the rank of others following in a descendent manner.
The overall tournament winner is the team with the absolute highest percentage and the N/S and E/W winners are the teams with the highest percentage in each of the respective groups.

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## Duplicate Game

Description

## Individual Competition

Another variant of the duplicate game is the individual competition.
Beyond reducing the impact of luck, the objective here is to attempt to level out the playing field, when the participant players have a significantly wide range of skills. To do it, the competition is individual, meaning that every player has a different partner in every round and plays all or most of the competition's hands.

For the first round, individual players are assigned randomly to the tables available. After the first round, the movement of the players participating, as well as hands (boards) to be played in each round and sitting assignments is indicated in guiding cards (Individual Howell Movement Cards) that identify the table and stay on it during the whole competition.

Overall playing, scoring and ranking are done in a similar way to the Team Competition, except that here the focus is the player and not the team.

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## Duplicate Game

## ACBL Duplicate Instant Scorer



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## Weekly Results

