

Bidding types

3 December 2019

Types of bids and examples

	Туре	Description	Examples		
1	Limit Bids	The bid very closely defines the strength of the bidder's hand. A limited bid is usually reached by at least one player by the second round of bidding. After this, the partner must decide whether to bid further.	1 NT showing 12 – 14 HCPs 1 ♥ Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 NT showing 15 – 16 HCPs 1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ showing support with 9 LTC 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass showing strength of 11 – 15 HCPs		
2	Wide Ranging Bids	The opposite of a Limit Bid, covering a wide range of strength. Partner will usually need more information before picking a final contract.	1 ♥ showing 12 – 22 HCPs 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ showing 6 – 15 HCPs		

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3	Forcing Bids	You want your partner to bid again to provide more information before you decide on a final contract. Unless there is an intervention that prevents it, partner must respond.				
	3a Forcing for one round		1 🕭	Pass	1 🖤	
			New suit by Responder is forcing for one round, unless bid by a hand that has previously passed			
			1 🐥	Pass	1 🏚	Pass
			A "Low level" Reverse (at 2 level) is forcing for one round			
	3b Forcing until game		1 🖤	Pass	1 🏚	Pass
			A "High level" Reverse (above 2 level) is forcing until Game 2 Responder must keep the bidding going, even with a very weak hand			,

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4	Sign-off Bids	Usually follows a Limit bid.	1 ♥Pass1 ♠Pass1 NTPass2 ♠Partner has used all the information available to decide on final bid.		
5	Invitational Bids	Usually occurs in NT, where the difference in the narrow range of partner's strength determines whether to bid for Game (or Slam).	1 NT Pass 2 NT Partner has 11 – 12 points and knows Opener has 12 – 14. Opener bids Game with 14 HCPs or a good hand with 13 HCPs.		
6	Conventional Bids	Bid does not relate to suit bid.	1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Stayman 1 NT Pass 2 ♥ Red suit transfer		