## Henley Bridge Club

## Bidding types

3 December 2019

## Types of bids and examples



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|  | Tvpe | Description |  | Exa |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Forcing Bids | You want your partner to bid again to provide more information before you decide on a final contract. <br> Unless there is an intervention that prevents it, partner must respond. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3a Forcing for one round |  | 18 | Pass | 1 |  |
|  |  |  | New suit by Responder is forcing for one round, unless bid by a hand that has previously passed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 18 | Pass | 1 | Pass |
|  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | A "Low level" Reverse (at 2 level) is forcing for one round |  |  |  |
|  | 3b Forcing until game |  | $1 \bullet$ | Pass | 1 | Pass |
|  |  |  | $3 \%$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | A "High level" Reverse (above 2 level) is forcing until Game |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 28 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 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. | $1 \bigcirc$ | Pass | 1 | Pass |
|  |  |  | 1 NT | Pass | 2 ¢ |  |
|  |  |  | 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 | 28 |  |
|  |  |  | Stayman |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1 NT | Pass | 2 |  |
|  |  |  | Red suit transfer |  |  |  |

