Overcall versus Takeout Double – A Review

By Neil H. Timm

What is your overcall agreement? The overcall range is often 7/8-15/16 HCP at the 1-level and 11/12-15/16 HCP at the 2-level and 13-15 at the 3-level with 17+ one X's and bids since if partner has on average 10 points game is likely with a fit or NT. With a 5-card major or a 6-card minor one should overcall. However, there are more factors than points! One must also consider suit length, vulnerability, and suit quality, among others per your agreement.

My partner's and I prefer to define a simple overcall as 10-15 since then a X of 3-level bids by the opponents is for penalty. If you adopt this agreement/approach, then the bid of $1NT^* = 10-15$ replaces the takeout X = 16+ and becomes a power X. Only the bid of $1NT^*$ needs to be alerted. No need to alert a power X. Why adopt this approach? The 1NT bid now forces the opponents to the 2-level.

What is needed for a "standard" takeout double? Most agree that at the **1-level** it shows 12/13-15/16 points and support for the other 3-suits and with 17+ one doubles and bids (an exception is the Equal Level Conversion (ELC) double with club shortness and diamonds).

Just because you have 12/13+ points and the opponents have opened the bidding, does not mean that you have the appropriate hand for a take-out double.

Take-out Doubles over 1-level suit bids have 3 qualities (1) opening values - 13+ HCP; (2) shortness in the opponent's suit; and (3) tolerance for any suit that partner may bid. If you have a flat hand and the opponent's suit stopped with 16 - 18 points you may bid 1NT. Without any of these criteria, your bid is PASS, unless you have 17+HCP and a 5+ card suit, then you can take-out double and bid.

What does one do if the opponents open the bidding at the 2/3-level?

Recall that to make a 2-level contract (e.g., $2 \checkmark / 2 \land$ over $2 \checkmark$ weak bid) you need 8 tricks and 20/21 total points and for a 3-level contract you need 9 tricks and total 23/24 points. Hence having 13HCP to overcall partner needs 7 points since 13+7=20 for a 2-level contract to succeed. For a 3-level contract to succeed requires you to have 16 points and partner to have 7 points.

These observations suggest the **Rule of 7 in the direct seat**: If your HCP +7 for partners' assumed points is enough to succeed at the 2/3 (e.g., 13+7/16+7) level overcall with a 5-card suit and X with a balanced hand. However, in the balancing seat use the **Rule of 8** points since 8+13=21 and 15+8=23 (Lawrence uses the Rule of 8/9).

The opponent's open $2 \blacklozenge$ and you hold: $\bigstar KQ4 \blacktriangledown AJ87 \blacklozenge 74 \clubsuit AJ52$ or 15HCP and if partner has 7; 15+7=22 total points; hence you must make a takeout X.

If you replace the hand with $\bigstar K104 \blacktriangledown KJ8 \bigstar 742 \bigstar AJ52$ or 12+7=19 one should pass $2 \bigstar$. However, over the bid of $1 \bigstar$ you have enough to X to play at the 2-level in a 4-3 major fit.

For more on overcalls and doubles see the books by Mike Lawrence:

- (1) Mike Lawrence (2012, pp. 237 & 276), "The complete book on Takeout Doubles" 2nd Edition, Master Point Press
- (2) Mike Lawrence (2012, p. 285)," The Complete Book on Balancing" 2nd Edition, Baron Barclay.

The "Advancer" uses the Responsive, Rosenkranz, and Snapdragon double after an Overcall; they are card-showing doubles not penalty double. The Support Double is also card showing and not for Penalty; however, the Opening bidder uses it based upon a bid or X by the Advancer by agreement. DO NOT GET THEM CONFUSED and they require discussion.