## DOUBLES

## Takeout Doubles

Negative Doubles


Support Doubles
Balancing Doubles
Lead Directing Doubles
Penalty Doubles
Balance of Power Doubles
Maximal Doubles
Snapdragon Doubles
Responsive Doubles


Rosenkranz Doubles
Lightner Doubles

## DOUBLES



Takeout Doubles
One of the
oldest \&
most frequently used
Doubles in Bridge


## TAKEOUT DOUBLE <br> Definition

A double of an opponent's OPENING bid at the 1 level asking partner
to bid one of the other suits


## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

## WHAT KIND OF HAND

## DO YOU NEED

## TO MAKE A TAKEOUT DOUBLE?

Two Types of Hands

Most Common
Usually 12-16 HCPs
(May be less with distribution)
3+ cards in unbid suits
Shortness in opponent's suit

Less Common
Big Hand (17+ HCPs) with a good suit OR
Big Balanced Hand 18+ HCPs
(too strong to over call NT immediately "POWER DOUBLES"

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

YOUR HAND

| Partner | North | You | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | DBL |  |


| $\mathbf{A}$ | 7 | 5 | 3 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\bullet$ | K | Q | J | 4 |
| - | A | T | 9 | 8 |
| 4 | 6 |  |  |  |

That hand is a no brainer!!
What about less than 14 HCPs?

DO NOT COUNT POINTS (Particularly Qs \& Js) IN OPPONENT'S SUIT
carasin opp's suit
$\underline{1}$ cards in opp's suit
$\underline{\underline{2}}$ cards in opp's suit
$\underline{3}$ cards in opp's suit

OKAY with 10+ HCPs
OKAY with 11+ HCPs
OKAY with 12+ HCPs
OKAY with $13+$ HCPs

With 4 or more cards in their suit - do not make takeout double UNLESS you have HUGE hand (POWER DBL)

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

## YOUR HAND

| Partner | North | You | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | DBL |  |
|  |  |  |  |

- 65
- A K 84
- K Q 9
\& T 986

12 HCPs
3+ Card Support of Unbid Suits Shortness in Opener's Suit

GOOD TAKEOUT DOUBLE
Meets Mel's Rule

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

| Partner | North | You | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | 1NT |  |
|  |  |  |  |



1NT Describes this hand best

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

YOUR HAND

| Partner | North | You | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | DBL |  |
|  |  |  |  |

- A Q 6
- K 98
- A K T
\& K T 97

19 HCPs
3 Cards in all unbid suits
POWER DOUBLE Then Bid NT
when the bid gets back to you TOO STRONG to bid 1NT immediately

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

## YOUR HAND



The opponents always do this to me. NOW WHAT???

THIS IS NOW A PENALTY ORIENTED DOUBLE

Your partner should know that you have a big hand and will need to decide whether to pass or bid

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

| Partner | North | You | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | DBL | $\mathbf{2 Q}$ |
| Pass | Pass | DBL |  |

At this level
The Second DOUBLE
IS
"Not willing to sell out at the 2 level" Double
You do not have to have any bigger hand
than your partner would expect from your first
double

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

## YOUR HAND



## TAKEOUT DO'JBLE



This would be a balancing takeout double Partner should not get excited since if you had a better hand you would have doubled initially

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

YOUR HAND

| Partner | North | You | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |

DOUBLING with only 20s is a real minefield
You will not be able to stop your partner from continuing to bid their $\downarrow$ suit

|  | $A$ | $K$ | T 8 | 5 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\bullet$ | $K$ | 6 |  |  |  |
|  | $K$ | $Q$ | 7 |  |  |
| 4 | 7 | 6 | 3 |  |  |

15 HCPs
Only 2 s
Nice 5 card 9 suit


## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

YOUR HAND

| Partner | North | You | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |



You have 5 card $\$$ suit Not enough points to DBL or Borderline

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

## YOUR HAND

| Partner | North | You | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | 14 | 14 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

The distribution is correct
But partner will not understand that you have only 5\$s and 13 HCPs when you bid 4 s later after an initial DBL.

13 HCPs
$3+$ cards in unbid suits

## OVERCALL 19

Plan to show ©s on next turn with a DBL or bid depending on the opponents' action

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

## YOUR HAND

| Partner | North | You | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 14 | 1 | 3\$ weak |
| ??? |  |  |  |
| not |  |  | Partner's Hand Value After 1 . <br> 6 HCPs <br> short in decreases value |
|  |  |  | Partner's Hand Value After DBL <br> 10+ Working Points <br> 6 HCPs <br> 6 cd Heart support short in increases value |



## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

YOUR HAND

| Partner | North | You | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | DBL | Pass |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Pass | $\mathbf{1 Q}$ |  |

```
- A K Q 8 5
* A }
* K Q 7
& 763
```

| GENERAL PRINCIPLE |
| :---: |
| Doubling |
| \& Then |
| Bidding a Suit is Strong (17+ HCPs) |
| One Suited Hand |


| 18 HCPs |
| :---: |
| Only 2 \%s $^{2}$ |
| One Suited Hand |

NOT FORCING

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

YOUR HAND

| Partner | North | You | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | UGH |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - A K Q } 85 \\
& \text { - A } 6 \\
& \text { - K Q } 7 \\
& \text { \& } 763
\end{aligned}
$$

Partner's Hand

| $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{T}$ | 5 | 3 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\bullet$ | $K$ | 9 | 7 | 5 |
|  | $J$ | $T$ | 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 8 | 2 |  |  |

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

YOUR HAND

| South | Partner | North | You |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ | Pass | $\mathbf{1}$ | DBL |
|  |  |  |  |


|  | $A$ | 6 | 4 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\bullet$ | $A$ | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $K$ | $T$ | 9 | 8 | 5 |  |
| 4 | 7 | 6 |  |  |  |  |

TAKEOUT DOUBLE
Best Bid to describe your hand

## 13 HCPs

4+ cards in unbid suits

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

YOUR HAND

| South | Partner | North | You |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ | Pass | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Pass |
|  |  |  |  |

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
\hline & K & T & 8 \\
& A & K & 5 & \\
7 & 5 & 4 & \\
\& & A & 9 & 5
\end{array}
$$

## PASS

Wrong shape to bid.
With a good hand that doesn't lend itself to bidding.
You are usually better off defending
then getting into the fray

14 HCPs
Only 3 cards in unbid suits

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

| South | Partner | North | You |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | $\mathbf{3}$ | ??? |

## WHAT TO DO OVER PREEMPTS

| YOUR ACTION | OVER WK 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| SIMPLE OVERCALL | 10-17 POINTS 5+ CD SUIT |
| DOUBLE | 12+ POINTS, SHORTNESS IN THEIR SUIT, 3-4+ CDS IN ALL UNBID SUITS OR 18+ HCPS |


| South | Partner | North | You |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | 3 | Pass |

## YOUR HAND



At the 1 level you could double
But after the 3 level bid by that pesky Bill Riley, you should pass this bare minimum and relatively balanced hand


## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

| North | Partner | South | You |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | DBL | Pass |  |
|  |  |  |  |



# RESPONDING TO TAKEOUT DOUBLE 

## General Principles

1. Before responding, RE-EVALUATE your hand
2. With 0-9- HCPs, do not get fancy! Bid your best suit.
3. With 9+ to $\mathbf{1 2}$ HCPs, YOU MUST JUMP!!
4. With $12+$ HCPs, it is your obligation to get your side to game (Cuebid)!

## RESPONDING TO TAKEOUT DOUBLE

## General Principles

5. DO NOT PASS because you do not know what to do!!
6. Avoid bidding a $\mathbf{3}$ card suit unless you have no good alternative (then usually a Major).
7. With a stopper (1+ stoppers if opponent's suit is a Major)
A. With 6+-10 HCPs BID 1NT
B. With 11-12 HCPs BID 2NT
C. With 13-15 HCPs BID 3NT

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

LET'S LOOK AT SOME EXAMPLES

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

YOUR HAND

| YOU | North | Partner | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | DBL | Pass |
| 29 |  |  |  |


| YOUR HAND |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | Q | T | 9 | 8 | 6 |
| $\bullet$ | A | 9 | 5 |  |  |
| - | K | 6 |  |  |  |
| 4 | 8 | 6 | 4 |  |  |

## With 9+ to 11 HCPs, YOU MUST JUMP!!



## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

YOUR HAND

| YOU | North | Partner | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | DBL | Pass |
| $\mathbf{4 Q}$ |  |  |  |

With 12 HCPs,
it is your obligation to get your side to game!!
Cue bids are forcing or jump to game if you know where you should be

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

## YOUR HAND

| YOU | North | Partner | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | DBL | Pass |
| 1NT |  |  |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - } 654 \\
& \text { - } 976 \\
& \text { - A Q T } 9 \\
& \text { \& Q J } 8
\end{aligned}
$$

With a stopper ( $1+$ stoppers if opponent's suit is a Major)
A. With 7-10 HCPs BID 1NT
B. With 11-12 HCPs BID 2NT
C. With 13-15 HCPs BID 3NT

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

DO NOT PASS because you do not know what to do!!
YOUR HAND


## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

## WHAT KIND OF HAND

Less Common Big Hand (17+ROCPS WEED a good suit TO MAKE A $\uparrow$ AREOUT DOUBLE?
Big Balanced Hand 18+ HCPs (too strong to over call NT immediately Mosteommon
 "POWER DOUBLES"
with distribution)
ponent's suit


## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

YOUR HAND

| Partner | North | You | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | DBL | Pass |
| $\mathbf{1} \boldsymbol{~ P a s s}$ | 1NT |  |  |

You expect partner to bid diamonds.
Your partner will never bid hearts.
Unwritten rule in bridge:
Partner never has what you want her to have.

Now you will bid 1NT. This shows 18-20 points.

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

| Partner | North | YOU | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | Pass | DBL | Pass |
| $\mathbf{3 4}$ | Pass | PaSS |  |

- K Q 6
- 8
- A K 843
\& A Q 92

DON'T HANG YOUR PARTNER
(particularly if she is your wife)
It is her responsibility
to show some strength by jumping
or to get to game if the hand belongs in game.

## TAKEOUT DOUBLE

## Power Double

| Partner | North | YOU | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | DBL | $2 \boldsymbol{1 9}$ |
| Pass | Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{0}$ |  |

```
4 A }
- A K J T 8
* 7 4
& A J T 9
```

Again the same scenario after your POWER DOUBLE.
Opponents do not change their stripes.

Partner now knows
that you had a hand too strong to bid 20
And can reevaluate her hand

| Partner | North | YOU | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | DBL | $\mathbf{2 4}$ |
| Pass | Pass | $\mathbf{3}$ | Pass |
| ??? |  |  |  |

## CONSIDERATIONS

1. Remember that 7 points opposite $17+$ is often enough for game
2. BE AGGRESSIVE with a fit - Could raise with as few as 5 points
3. BE PASSIVE without fit

## Summary of Takeout Doubles

- Takeout doubles show near opening hand and shape, or strength
- Without an 18+ hand, and 2 or fewer cards in an unbid suit, overcall (or pass with an off-shape < 14 HCP hand
- Doubler should be careful to not bid the same values twice
- Advancer should evaluate his hand in terms of his fit for partner!
- Don't forget 1NT overcall, or double and then bidding cheapest NT
- Prefer responding to a double by bidding your 4-card major rather than a 5card minor (cheapest route to game!)
- Don't panic, even with a bad hand.


## Summary of Takeout Doubles

## BRIDGEC2fur HOUSTON



Bill Riley
July 9, 2022


