## The Rule of $15-4^{\text {th }}$ seat openings

| Hand A | Hand B | Hand C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - K10 | ^ KJ1097 | - 76 |
| $\checkmark \mathrm{J} 108$ | - 76 | - KJ1097 |
| - A863 | - AQ76 | - AQ76 |
| * A1086 | - 76 | * 76 |

We have the rule of 20 for $1^{\text {st }}$ and $2^{\text {nd }}$ seat openers. In $3^{\text {rd }}$ seat anything goes. But what do you do in $4^{\text {th }}$ seat?

Things are different here. Partner has passed, so you will not miss game if you pass dubious openers. Also, no need for light openers or pre-empts as you can simply pass out. If you have a doubtful opener, then the $\uparrow$ suit is all-important. If a part-score battle ensues then the side with $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ 's will win. This is taken into account by the rule of 15 for $4^{\text {th }}$ seat openers. You add your point count to the number of $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ 's that you hold. If the total is 15 or more, then open.

Hand A qualifies for an opener in $1^{\text {st }}-3^{\text {rd }}$ seat but not in $4^{\text {th }}$ seat $(12 \mathrm{pts}+2 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{~s}=14)$.
Hand B does not qualify for a $1^{\text {st }}$ or $2^{\text {nd }}$ seat opener but is fine in $4^{\text {th }}$ seat ( $10 \mathrm{pts}+5 \mathrm{a} ’ \mathrm{~s}=15$ ).
Hand C is Hand B with the majors reversed. It is only worth an opener in $3^{\text {rd }}$ seat.

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