<u>The Rule of 15 – 4th seat openings</u>

| Hand A | Hand B | Hand C |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| ▲ K10 | ▲ KJ1097 | ♠ 76 |
| y J108 | v 76 | 💘 KJ1097 |
| ♦ A863 | ♦ AQ76 | ♦ AQ76 |
| ♣ A1086 | * 76 | 4 76 |

We have the rule of 20 for 1^{st} and 2^{nd} seat openers. In 3^{rd} seat anything goes. But what do you do in 4^{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 \bigstar suit is all-important. If a part-score battle ensues then the side with \bigstar 's will win. This is taken into account by the rule of 15 for 4th seat openers. You add your point count to the number of \bigstar 's that you hold. If the total is 15 or more, then open.

Hand A qualifies for an opener in $1^{st} - 3^{rd}$ seat but not in 4^{th} seat (12 pts + 2 \bigstar 's = 14).

Hand B does not qualify for a 1^{st} or 2^{nd} seat opener but is fine in 4^{th} seat (10 pts + 5 \bigstar 's = 15).

Hand C is Hand B with the majors reversed. It is only worth an opener in 3rd seat.

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