## The Rule of $20 - 1^{st}$ and $2^{nd}$ seat openings

- **▲** K10
- ♥ J108
- ♦ A863
- ♣ A1086

Do you open or pass with this hand? At the table this hand passed in 3<sup>rd</sup> seat. I said that I would open the hand in any (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> seat) position, Chuck and Paul agree. Hans said that he would only open it in 3<sup>rd</sup> seat. So who's right? What does the rule of 20 say?

This rule indicates which hands should be opened (as opposed to passed) in  $1^{st}$  or  $2^{nd}$  seat ( $3^{rd}$  seat may open lighter). What you do is add the length of your two longest suits to your point count. If the total is 20 or more, then open. In this case; 12 pts +4+4=20, so an opener. This particular hand may add on a plus (about one point) for 3 tens, and with two in aces (in 4 card suits!) it is a clear opener. Guess they have other rules in Holland (Hans)?

Actually, Chuck does have a different rule. He would open the hand because it contains  $2\frac{1}{2}$  quick tricks (a quick trick is an ace, a king is  $\frac{1}{2}$  a quick trick), this is really just another way of saying that aces and kings are good cards, quacks are not. So, a good rule if you lack ten fingers and ten toes.

Incidentally, the Rule of 20 is only applicable to  $1^{st}$  and  $2^{nd}$  seat openers. In  $3^{rd}$  seat you may open very light and in  $4^{th}$  seat the rule of 15 applies.

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