

## THE USES OF THE "REDOUBLE" IN BRIDGE

"Redoubles", although sometimes natural, are, almost always, conventional in their meaning!

1. The "Support" Redouble is generally applied by Opener whenever Opener's Responder names a new, presumed, 4-card suit followed by interference by Opener's right-hand Opponent (the 4<sup>th</sup> Player) in the form of a Take-out double. Such redoubles are alertable, and specifically confirm Opener holding 3-pieces of Responder's suit.

	<u>North</u>	<u>South(You)</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>East</u>
	AT				
	QT963	1D	Pass	1H	Double
	874	Redouble	Pass	2H	
	K32				
<u>West</u>					
76542	<u>East</u>	In order to show 3-card support for the suit of the Responder, South " <u>Redoubles</u> " after East's interference of a "double". If South had held a 4card support for North, South would have raised Responder's suit to the 2-level. By bidding "2H", North affirms a 5-card Heart suit with minimum values.			
52	KQJ8				
J92	A74				
A75	K3				
	J984				
	<u>South</u>				
	93				
	KJ8				
	AQT65				
	QT6				

2. One of the most common uses for a "redouble" occurs when your Partner opens the bidding, showing at least 13 points, followed by your right-hand Opponent bidding a Take-out double also showing at least 13 points. If you, Opener's responding Partner in the 3<sup>rd</sup> seat have 10 or more HCP's, it is very important for you to tell Partner that you have those missing points. That way Opener will know that the 4<sup>th</sup> seat Player is marked with only 0-5 points, and that the hand belongs to your side. Your Partnership's options are, therefore, to take control of the bidding by either seeking a near-game or game contract, else "doubling" the Opponents should they try to compete beyond their capacity to fulfill any reasonable contract.

<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>North (You)</u>	<u>East</u>
1D	Dbl.	"Redouble"	
		<u>You hold:</u>	AXXX AXX XX KXXX (North's

"redouble" evidences 10 or more HCP's signifying that North-South hold the majority of the high-card points in this hand.)

- 2a. After you open the bidding, your LHO doubles, and Partner redoubles showing 10+ HCP's, any subsequent double by either you or your Partner is a penalty double, even at the 1-level.

<u>South(You)</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>East</u>
1D	Dbl.	redouble	Pass
Pass	2C	Pass	Pass
????			

You hold: AX QJX TXXX AKXX (Double. After a redouble by Partner, tend to double any run-out with four cards in their suit. Obviously, relative vulnerability is an important consideration.)

- 2b. A pass at the 1-level after your RHO redoubles, is non-committal.

<u>West</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South(You)</u>
1H	Dbl.	ReDbl.	Pass

(In this, the most common redouble sequence, a "Pass" by doubler's Partner is non-committal. It tells Partner to bail himself/herself out. It says nothing about Hearts and does not imply an interest in penalties.)

3. A "Rosenkrantz" Redouble is a redouble by Partner to an overcall, subsequent to the RHO of the would-be Responder to the overcall bidding a "Negative" Double. The Rosenkrantz redouble is used to show a raise which includes the Ace or King in the bid suit; whereas an actual raise shows a similar hand but denies a top honor.

<u>West</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South (You)</u>	
1H	1S	Double	Redouble	(Here, South,

subsequent to East's "Negative" double, is showing 3-card or better support for Partner's Spade overcall, headed by either an Ace or a King. Had South had similar support, but without the Ace or King, he/she would have just bid 2S. The use of this Convention facilitates the overcalling team's decision as to whether, if defending against a final contract by their Opponent's, to lead an Ace or a King in their bid suit as an opening salvo, or not.

4. An "SOS" Redouble is one made after an Opponent makes a penalty double. Partner's redouble, in either the direct (2<sup>nd</sup> seat) or the pass-out (4<sup>th</sup> seat) seat, demands Partner find a more suitable contract to avoid a costly penalty.

(a) Examples of a "Direct" seat "SOS" Redouble:

<u>West</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>East</u>	
1-NT	Double	Redouble	(By Partnership

agreement, if Partner's opening 1-NT is followed by a "Double" showing an equivalent or better HCP count, this "SOS" redouble forces a "2C" bid by Opener so as to allow East to bid a 1-suiter (5-cards or longer, thereby removing the possibility that West will "Pass", converting the "Double" to a penalty situation.)

(b) Examples of a "Pass-Out" seat "SOS" Redouble:

<u>West (You)</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South</u>	
1D	Double	Pass	"Pass"	

Redouble (You hold: AQX AKX XXXX XXX) (Opener needs help - Responder is asked to bid another suit.) Whenever a 1-level Take-out double made by your left-hand Opponent over your opening suit bid has been converted to penalties by a "Pass" from doubler's Partner, a "redouble", by you, is a cry for help. (East's pass has proclaimed strong Diamonds. Unless you are a masochist of the first order, "Redouble" for rescue.)

This same principal also applies to overcalls that have been doubled for Take-out, and then left in for penalties.

<u>West</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South (You)</u>	
1H	1S	Pass	Pass	
Double	Pass	"Pass"	Redouble	

(or)

You hold: --- XXX QXXXX JXXXX (A 1S doubled contract does not look viable. Redouble to ask Partner to bid either of the two un-bid suits.)

<u>West</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South (You)</u>	
Pass	Pass	2H	Double	
Pass	"Pass"	Redouble		

(The 2H bidder has probably opened a weak-2 on a very poor 5-card suit and wishes he/she had not.)

5. A final contract may be "redoubled" (by the declaring side after the Opponents had already doubled for penalties), in which case the scoring of the hand is increased, whether the contract is made or defeated.