



Jacoby transfer In response to a 1 NT opening, a Jacoby transfer is a bid made in the suit right below the one you are interested in (2 ♦ for ♥... 3 ♣ for ♦)
You can use a Jacoby transfer convention:

- For a major suit: with at least 5 cards and a minimum of ... 0 HCP!
- For a minor suit :
 - with at least 6 cards in a weak hand
 - or 5 cards with more than 8 HCP

The hand strength has no upper limit for a Jacoby transfer: it may lead to a slam.



Jacoby with a major suit and 0 HCP



Jacoby with 5 ♣ cards, 8 HCP (or more) and a singleton



Minor suit Jacoby

A minor suit Jacoby transfer is for :

- A weak and unbalanced hand in order to play a part game (with a weak but balanced hand, you'd rather pass)
- A strong hand (8HCP or more), a singleton and...no 4 card major (always give priority to the Stayman convention)
- With a strong hand but no singleton, bid 2 or 3 NT according to your strength



No Jacoby. You can dare 3 NT. You give 6 tricks yourself!



Problème E5199

Go for a ♦ Jacoby transfer because of your ♠ singleton, which forbids you to close at 3 NT.



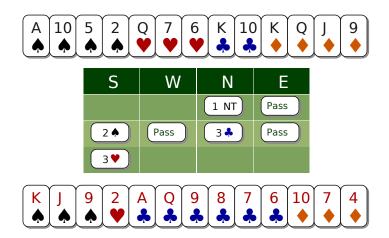


Development after a minor Jacoby

The opener must complete the transfer

The responder:

- Passes with a weak hand
- Names his singleton : the french system uses a quite tough convention :
 - ∘ 3 ♥ = singleton ♠
 - ∘ 3 ♠ = singleton ♥
 - 3 SA = singleton in the other minor
- Describes his two suited hand
- Describes his one suited hand with slam ambitions
- With a 16-17 HCP balanced hand, he proposes a slam: 4 NT.



Problème E5200

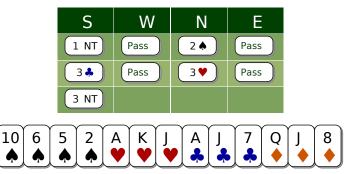
3 ♥ actually shows a ♥ singleton.





Development: the opener closes either in NT or in the suit

- If he guards the singleton suit, he concludes: 3 NT
- If he has no stopper in the singleton suit, the opener chooses to play trump and makes a game or a slam bid
- Responding to 4 NT, the opener will go to 6 NT with a maximum hand



Problème E5202

The opener is guarding his partner's singleton suit (♥): 3 NT