



## Inverted minor raises

The traditional minor-suit raises show important limitations: With a weak raise you will almost never play a part score at level 2, so it is desirable to bid 3, to preempt the opponents. With a good raise you need more room to explore for the best contract, so it is desirable to bid 2. The solution more and more players adopt is to “invert” the raise. Without interference, a raise to 2 ♣ or 2 ♦ shows 6-9 points and a 5+ cards fit. A raise to 3 ♣ or 3 ♦ shows 10+ points, a 5+ cards fit, no four-card major, and

S	W	N	E
		1 ♦	Pass
2 ♦	Pass	3 ♦	Pass
Pass	Pass		

5	2	J	6	3	A	7	6	3	A	J	10	9
♠	♠	♥	♥	♥	♣	♣	♣	♣	♦	♦	♦	♦

Quiz 10

+ HCP and a 4+ cards fit...bid an 'inverted' simple raise. The opener will further describe his hand... and go to 3 if weak..

5	2	A	K	J	6	A	Q	7	4	2	3	2
♠	♠	♥	♥	♥	♥	♣	♣	♣	♣	♣	♦	♦

S	W	N	E
		1 ♣	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♥	Pass
3 NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

K	3	5	4	K	10	6	5	3	A	J	10	4
♠	♠	♥	♥	♣	♣	♣	♣	♣	♦	♦	♦	♦

'Inverted' simple raise showing a 4+ cards fit and 10+HCP. After the opener shows values in ♥, you know enough to go to 3NT...



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### Opener's Rebids After 1♣ - 2♣ or 1♦ - 2♦

2 in a new suit: Bid stoppers up the line. Shows a stopper in that suit... and no stoppers in the unbid suits (if any). Forcing

2NT: Balanced 12-14 HCP, with stoppers in both majors. Not forcing

3 in the opening minor: A catch-all bid denying the ability to make any other bid. Not forcing

3 in a new suit 16+ HCP and shortness in the bid suit. If responder has opening values with no wasted high cards opposite opener's shortness, there may be a slam. Forcing

3NT: shows 18-19 HCP with a balanced hand with all unbid suits stopped. Not forcing (6)4 in Opener's minor: RKC Blackwood in the minor. Forcing.

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