## Splinter Raises

## Tuesday Morning Lecture

Splinter raises are tightly defined，used to get to slams that are not otherwise biddable if we are guided by high card points alone．Splinters don＇t happen very often，but when they do，they are very effective． Splinter bids have been used since the 1960＇s．You will find it on your convention card under＂Major Opening＂．Partner must alert your Splinter raise．If asked you say，＂Splinter raise：4＋support and shortness in x＂．

Splinters are often used by Responder to a major suit opening． Responder＇s hand evaluates to 13 to 16 Dummy points．Responder shows $4+$ card support of opener＇s suit，10－13 HCP with a singleton or 9－11 HCP with a void．Responder should not make a Splinter raise if he has the ace or the king in the Splinter suit because it is too difficult for Opener to accurately evaluate his hand．The Splinter paints a clear picture．

The Splinter is a double jump－shift by either Responder or Opener． Partner will usually remember the gadget and alert． $1 \uparrow-4 \star$ is rarely misplayed；but 14－4『 may cause confusion．As always，have a firm agreement with your Partner．Splinters are generally fun to use，and do not replace an essential alternative use for the double jump－shift．

When evaluating opposite a Splinter raise，be bold with all low cards in the Splinter suit；but be cautious with shortage and／or the King or Queen of the Splinter suit．Axx in the Splinter suit is OK，but not as good as xxx．

Here are a five examples with you as Responder after Partner opens 14. What is your bid？Remember that a Splinter shows 13－16 Dummy points．

Hand（A）©QJ83 》7 \＆AK32 \＄J432<br>Hand（B）©Q9832 ©AK32－$\$ 6432$<br>Hand（C）¢AQ83 『Q432 『AK32 \＄7<br>Hand（D）¢Q6432 MK76 Q 532 \＆ 7<br>Hand（E）¢T8632 『A42 KQUT2 \＆－

Hand（A）： $11 \mathrm{HCP}+3$ points for singleton．Bid $4 \bigvee$ splinter raise．
Hand（B）： 9 HCP＋ 5 points for void．Bid $4 \diamond$ splinter raise．
Hand（C）： 15 HCP＋ 3 points for singleton．This hand is too strong for a Splinter raise．If we incorrectly splintered with 4 AQ83 『Q432＊AK32 \＆7， Partner would sign－off with good slam hands like：
\＄KJxxx $\uparrow A x$ QJx $\$ K x x$ or


Hand（D）： 7 HCP＋ 3 points for singleton．Bid 44．Responder does not have enough HCP to make a Splinter bid．This is what some call a＂weak freak＂，which is a super（10＋）trump fit，plus a singleton or void，with up to 7 HCP．

Hand（E） 10 HCP＋ 5 points for void．Too good to splinter；bid 2 Diamonds

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\text { Opener could have: } \$ A K 754 \text { 『Kxx }>x \times Q x x \text { or } \uparrow A K 754 \geqslant x x x \leqslant A x \& Q x x
$$

## From Opener＇s point of view

You open $\uparrow K Q J 96$ PKJ4 $\$$ K43 $\$ \mathrm{~K} 10$ with $1 \uparrow$ ．Partner bids $4 \vee$ ．
Since the King and Jack of Hearts are now non－working cards opposite partner＇s shortness，Opener＇s hand reevaluates to 13 HCP instead of 17 HCP．Opener bids 44．Even three Aces with Partner are not enough．

Alternatively，opener’s hand could be 4 KQJ96 『654 AK3 $\$$ K10
In this case，opener＇s high card points are all working．Let＇s envision partner＇s hand：

## －A754 『9 Q865 \＆A876

Between the Opener＇s and Responder＇s hands，there are only 26 combined HCPs．The only loser we have，however，is one Heart．Opener should bid Blackwood．When he hears that responder has two Aces，he bids slam． 6 spades bid and made！

## Deal 1 South Deals <br> E-W Vul <br> Q 743 <br> A 72 <br> A 3 <br> K 10754 <br> A 105 <br> 10985 <br> A KQJ 102 $\bullet 2$ <br>  <br> ヘ 75 J 9863 <br> K 92 <br> Q J 6 <br> ค A9864 - A Q J 86 K 43

West

Pass

North
$4 \vee!$

East

Pass

South


4 ィ

All pass
$4 \vee$ shows 13-16 Support Points; 4+ Trumps; 0-1 $\vee$ 's
South judges that the $\vee$ Queen is duplicated by the shortness opposite - and signs off.

## 4 ึ by South

Opening Lead: \& 10
Declarer eliminates $\uparrow$ 's and $\downarrow$ 's (ruffing the $\vee$ Queen), then exits with the third round of \&'s. Defense is forced to start *'s. The * suit is a "frozen" suit. Whoever initiates the ${ }^{*}$ suit will be the worse for it

## Deal 2 <br> South Deals <br> E-W Vul <br> Q 1054 <br> 87 <br> Q 952 <br> Q J 7

AA 92

- Q J 654
- 103
\& K 103


A 3

- AK 32

AK 84
A 862

West
North

Pass
Pass

East
South
1
Pass 3 n!

3 a shows 19-21 Support Points; 4 Trumps; 0-1 as
North judges that the $\AA$ A92 is strengthened by the shortness opposite - and bids a slam.

## $6 \vee$ by North <br> Opening Lead: $\vee 10$

Declarer eliminates $\uparrow$ 's and $\downarrow$ 's; trumps $a *$ in hand; finishes all trump leaving $\approx K T x$ in hand and $* x$ * Ax in Dummy.

# Deal 3 <br> East Deals <br> E-W Vul <br> A Q J 87 <br> - AK 83 <br> 3 <br> \& K 1092 

A 53
964
A Q 54
\& J 863


A 642

- Q 1075
- K J 1086
$\therefore 5$

| West | North | East <br> $1 \uparrow$ | South <br> Pass |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \downarrow$ | Pass | $1 \uparrow$ | Pass |
| $4 \star!$ | Pass | 4 NT | Pass |
| $5 \star$ | Pass | $6 \uparrow$ | All pass |

4 shows 13-16 Support Points; 4 Trumps; 0-1 *'s
East judges that the $\vee 972$ is strengthened by the shortness opposite - and bids a slam.
6 a by East
Opening Lead: \& 5
Declarer promptly ruffs two $\vee$ 's (high!) in Hand, using trumps as entries. Then, Dummy draws trump and claims.

