## The Advancer (part 3): Responsive Double

1 The responsive double is poorly named. I prefer Two-Suit Advancer (TSA) Double.
1.1 It always shows exactly two specified suits.
1.2 It can only be done by advancer after partner's double or an overcall.
1.3 Both opponents must have bid the same suit. (Bid) - Dbl or Overcall - (Raise)

2 Partner has doubled. Examples: (1^)-Dbl-(2 $\boldsymbol{A})$-? or (1\&)-Dbl-(2\&)-?
2.1 If the opponents have bid a major:
2.1.1 Double shows at least four cards in both minors.
2.1.2 If you have a major and a minor, bid the major.
2.2 If the opponents have bid a minor:
2.2.1 Double shows at least four cards in both majors.
2.2.2 If you have a major and a minor, bid the major.
2.3 Suggested strength (adjust for vulnerability):
2.3.1 2-level: $6+$ support points. Don't count shortness in the opponents' suit.
2.3.2 3-level: $9+$ support points. Don't count shortness in the opponents' suit.
2.3.3 3-level: $12+$ support points. Don't count shortness in the opponents' suit.

3.1 Double always shows at least four cards in the unbid suits.
3.2 Since partner could have as few as eight or ten points, the suggested strength levels are a little higher, but you can count shortness in the opponents' suit.


4 What is the upper limit?
4.1 Most players play that TSA doubles are on through 3a or 4.
4.2 A case can be made for using them at much higher levels. For example, suppose that the bidding had gone (2ヶ)-Dbl-(5ヶ), and you have 5-5 in the majors with $13+\mathrm{hcp}$. Wouldn't it be useful to let your partner pick a major?

## 5 These are not TSA doubles:

5.1 Opener can never make a TSA double: $1 \boldsymbol{2}-(1 \uparrow)$-P-(3४)-Dbl.
5.2 Advancer after responder has bid a different suit: (1४)-Dbl-(2 $\downarrow$ )-Dbl.
5.3 Advancer doubles to show major-minor two-suiter after LHO opens, partner doubles, and RHO raises.
5.4 Discuss with partner what double means in these situations.

Next week: Advancing after three suits have been bid.

