



# Adventures in Bridge

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## *This Week in Bridge*

### **(128) Opening Leads – The Rule of 10/12 (3<sup>rd</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> Leads)**

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Level: 5

Robert S. Todd

[robert@advinbridge.com](mailto:robert@advinbridge.com)

#### **General**

Some players choose to play 3<sup>rd</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> best opening leads, especially against suit contracts. When they do this they are focusing their opening leads more on count (# of cards in the suit) than on attitude. One way this is true is that players who play 3<sup>rd</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> best opening leads lead low from xxx (three small) in an unbid suit – possibly misleading their partner about their honor holding, but making sure they know they have length in the suit (this avoids the ambiguity of the doubleton vs. three small when leading top of nothing from xxx.)

#### **Rule 10/12**

When you agree to play 3<sup>rd</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> best opening leads (3<sup>rd</sup> best from 3-card or 4-card suits, 5<sup>th</sup> best from 5+card suits) then 3<sup>rd</sup> hand needs a tool to help make use of this information. This is done with the Rule of 10/12 instead of the Rule of 11. When partner is leading 3<sup>rd</sup> best, there is one additional outstanding card higher than the spot compared to 4<sup>th</sup> best leads, so we use the Rule of 12. We subtract the spot card led from 12 (Example, 12-8=4) to know how many cards are in the other three hands higher than the spot – dummy, third hand, declarer.

If the opening lead is 5<sup>th</sup> best, the opening leader has four cards higher than their led card. In this case, third hand uses the Rule of 10 to help them determine the layout of the suit around the table. One of the issues with 3<sup>rd</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> leads is that third hand player is not sure of the length of the lead – thus not sure whether to use the Rule of 10 or the Rule of 12. Fortunately this ambiguity is a 2-card one, so we will be more easily able to work out what to do. Let' see how this works.

#### *Example of Rule 10/12*

Imagine partner leads the ♠3 vs. a 4♥ contract and this is what we see:

Q98

3

AT72

??



We use our rule to see that  $10-3 = 7$  if it is a 5<sup>th</sup> best lead or  $12-3=9$  if it is a 3<sup>rd</sup> best lead. Since we can see six cards outstanding higher than the 3, then declarer has either one or three cards higher than the 3. Let's work our way through the possible cases:

- If the 3 is from KJ3, we need to play the T to score our three tricks.
- If partner's lead is from Kx3 (x not the J) then we have two tricks only. It may not matter if we take them now or later (though if we duck, declarer may be able to take their trick and then discard some losers on other suits before we can get our tricks.)
- If partner has led from Jx3 then declarer has two tricks – probably best to just take our trick, so it does not disappear.
- If partner has led from a 5-card suit then declarer has a singleton. If it is stiff J or K then we need to take our Ace at trick 1, and if it is a small stiff then we can play the Ten.

We can see that in third hand we do not have a simple decision, but with information from the auction and the 3<sup>rd</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> lead analysis we are armed with lots of information to decide how to play at trick 1 – Ace or Ten!

### Conclusion

The Rule of 10/12 is used with 3<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>rd</sup> best opening leads to help the third hand player make a decision about what to do and how to play the suit. 3<sup>rd</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> leads have some advantages and are the common expert treatment but they often create more complexity, as can be seen from our examples. Complexity can be helpful in solving problems for experienced players (the extra information is hopefully useful), but it can be confusing as well. If you are interested, give them a try, but feel free to abandon them if you find them more confusing than helpful -- many players do!