

## Overloading 2♥ Jacoby Transfer

The 2♥ Jacoby transfer may be overloaded to show **strong 5=5 minors**. Opener always assumes the Jacoby transfer and either completes the transfer to 2♠, or bypasses the transfer, 2N, with a maximum 1N opening and 4+ ♠s:

1N	2♥	♠-transfer or <i>strong 5=5 Minors</i>
2♠		accepting the transfer
2N		bypassing the transfer, 4+ ♠'s, maximum

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### After Simple 2♠ Acceptance

Responder indicates the *strong 5=5 minors* via an artificial re-bid of 3♣. To make up for the loss of the natural 3♣, responder's forcing 3♦ continuation may show either a 5-card ♣ suit, or a 5-card ♦ suit. Any other continuation by responder keeps it usual meaning.

1N	2♥	
2♠	pass	Weak ♠-transfer
2N		Invitational with 5 ♠s
3♣		Slam-try with <i>strong 5=5 minors</i>
3♦		Either 5 ♣s or 5 ♦s (opener relays via 3♥ to ask)
3♥		5=5 Majors, game-forcing
Etc.		Usual continuations after a ♠-transfer

### 5=5 Minors

3♣ is a slam-try.

1. Opener may show a minor suit preference by bidding 4♣ or 4♦ directly.
2. With sure stoppers in both majors, opener may prefer a no-trump contract by bidding 3N.
3. Lacking a sure stopper in one major, opener may make an Eastern Cue-bid, 3♥ or 3♠, asking responder to bid 3N with a needed stopper in the other major.
4. With a 5-card major, and hoping to find a 5-3 major suit fit, opener may relay through 3♦ to ask responder's shape

1N	2♥	
2♠	3♣	Strong 5=5 Minors
3♦		Shape-ask
3♥		Eastern Cue-bid, asking for a ♠ stopper
3♠		Eastern Cue-bid, asking for a ♥ stopper
3N		No-Trump preference
4♣		♣ Preference, responder assumes control
4♦		♦ Preference, responder assumes control

The shape-ask responses may show either a void or a fragment (partnership agreement):

1N	2♥	
2♠	3♣	Strong 5=5 Minors
3♦	3♥	0=3=5=5 (♥ fragment)
	3♠	3=0=5=5 (♠ fragment)
	3N	2-1=5=5 (no fragment)

A partnership must define their own continuations following a shape-ask or any of opener's rebids (above). In general, these auctions should be forcing to 4N or 5 of an agreed minor.

## After the 2N Bypass

When opener bypasses the transfer by bidding 2N, the 3♣ continuation is still available to show the *strong 5=5 minors*. Otherwise, the partnership will usually play a ♠ contract at some level.

1N    2♥    ♠-transfer or *strong 5=5 Minors*

2N    3♣    Strong 5=5 Minors

Etc.    Usual partnership agreements

After responder shows the *strong 5=5 minors*, the shape-ask, Eastern Cue-bid, and preference bids should retain the meanings described above. Slam should be reached since opener has shown a maximum opposite a slam-try.

After the 2N bypass, opener's strength is known. Responder may simply bid 3♠ or 4♠ to play. Any bid other than 3♣, 3♠ or 4♠ should be construed as a slam-try. A partnership must define these auctions.