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Your questions are welcomed.
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INTRODUCTION

Many years ago when I was a young man learning the ins and outs of winning blackjack, Las Vegas had the only casinos readily available that could accommodate all types of action in those days. Blackjack tables were very inviting to the skilled and mathematical minded player but the casinos did not take kindly to having someone beat them at their game.

Anyone who could win large sums of money from them playing blackjack was considered public enemy number one and would be met with harsh and quick retaliation. Harassment, shuffling the deck, barring and blacklisting, and having you arrested would be the norm.

Winning lots of money from the casinos was never a driving force for me playing the game. And of course the thought of always having to watch your back and your play were certainly discouraging factors and deterrents not to pursue the pot of gold that awaited most advantage players of that era.

So with an analytical mindset I began to experiment with structured betting systems. The cancellation system called Labouchere became my model of choice. Cancellation of betting numbers and depleting the entire betting line was how you won with the Labouchere system. Having a bankroll big enough to support the system through completion was usually the only stumbling block.

Over a period of a few years I was able to tweak and improve on the Labouchere system and added variables that enhanced and accelerated the system
to focus on completing a betting cycle on a consistent basis. Cancellation of betting numbers now became only one of several keys to winning. Hence, the ACS (Accelerated Cycling System) method was born.

I will now take you on a journey that will walk you through its development and show you all the secrets you will need to win on a consistent basis. You will be explained exactly how it works and will be trained to win. Your losing days are over!

* * * * * * *

I have decided to remain anonymous. I am not looking for any notoriety during this process. I have no inclination nor need to feed my ego. I have fulfilled my own personal goals in life.

Several different real life situations have prompted and encouraged me to write this book. I have studied and deliberated over hundreds of books, systems, and thousands of personal notes and data in my struggle to survive the jungles of gambling emotions that saturate any blackjack table from outside forces you just cannot control. It is now time to pass this exciting method on to others.

I would like to relate a quick story that was actually the turning point in my life that pushed me into structure play. And I am sure each and every person reading this can relate to it.

The man sitting next to me immediately caught my attention. His nickname was “Rocking Steve” and I knew him from the poker room. His play was atrocious by any standard and his dwindling bankroll supported my opinion. I am very finicky about the playing style of everyone at the table
where I invest my money. This practice of meticulous scrutiny helps me to fine-tune my game.

Normally I avoid situations like this, but this time I made an exception. I have been at this table for a while and this was definitely a player's table. I couldn't pass up the profitable opportunity that awaited me. I was using a popular betting strategy while gathering information by counting the cards.

Rocking Steve was sitting at third base playing two hands, betting the table minimum of $5 on each round of play. I had control of shortstop and the playing spot to my left betting only green chips. Systematically progressing my bets by one unit after each win on positive counts. Reducing my bets by one unit after each loss or when the shoe was negative. This procedure was netting me a hefty profit.

About half way into the third shoe, the point count advanced to a huge positive twenty-two. Accordingly, I increased my bets by four chips on each spot. Rocking Steve, the man next to me, wagered his normal $5 on both of his hands.

When the cards were dealt, the first three hands at the other end of the table had a hard twenty, a hard nineteen and a hard eighteen respectively. I had a pair of threes in center field and a pair of sevens for my other hand. Rocking Steve was dealt two hard twenties. The dealer had a six showing.

I split the threes and received a six. I doubled down and received a nine totaling eighteen. On the second three, I was dealt an eight. I doubled down again and the dealer dealt me a six for a total of seventeen.
On my second hand I split the sevens. The first hit was a four. I doubled receiving a big three giving me a meager total of fourteen. The other seven netted a ten totaling seventeen. When the smoke cleared, I now had a total of $700 invested and I was already counting my big expected win. Before the hand was dealt I was already a $375 winner at this table.

I felt very secure; figuring the hole card of the dealer was a ten value to go along with her six. I'd have given odds that another face card was next in line for the dealer's mandatory hit which would bust her hand and make everyone a winner.

My seven hundred dollar victory was in the bag! The dealer pointed to Rocking Steve's first twenty to make his stay decision. He hesitated and started to put another $5 chip next to his first one indicating he wanted to split his tens.

Horror gripped me! I knew what was about to happen. I've seen it many times before. He was going to split both sets of twenties to make an additional $10 and risk taking the dealer's break card!

I stopped Steve in the middle of his split attempt. "Steve! What are you going to do?" He looked at me innocently and said, "Well, aren't you suppose to split tens in this situation?"

Technically he was right. The count was high enough to support his percentage move. However, Steve lacked the skill to realize what was about to happen. And frankly, he probably didn't care about my investment.
I didn't have a good answer for him except to say, "You never split those tens!" My pleading didn't seem to work so I appealed to his greedy side.

"Look, the most you can win here is an additional $10. So why don't you just let me buy both hands from you for a $50 bill. That's $10 more than you could possibly expect to win without risking a dime!"

He ignored my pleas and put the additional chips up for both hands to be split. His first hand was split and the next card was a face card giving him a 20; he stayed. The second card was a nine and elected to stay also with a 19. He went to the second set of face cards and split them also. His first card was a nine giving him another 19 and he motioned to stay. The next card was a seven giving him a 17 and he again motioned to save.

The dealer flipped over her hole card and exposed the expected face card giving her a 16 and a mandatory hit. Knowing the suspense was killing everyone; she ever so slowly displayed her next card.

A Five!!! GIVING HER A 21!!!

Everyone at the table was turned into an instant loser. Burning up inside with emotional anger I snatched up my remaining chips and left the table. In less than three minutes I went from being a $1075 winner to a $325 loss. It was very hard to control myself.

* * * * * * *
This non-gambling and common sense approach to winning at blackjack was specifically designed to eliminate these types of emotional and disastrous results that all blackjack player’s experience.

This method can be played without card counting (card counting can be incorporated and will enhance the system as shown in later chapters) and it does not matter how many players are at your table; it does not matter if the other players are good or bad; nor does it matter how many decks are used in the game. This blackjack method takes all chance, gambling, and guesswork out of the game because it is structured. It will immediately overcome the house edge even if the decks were shuffled at the end of each and every hand.

You will gain an understanding that has resulted from the penetrating quality of knowledge developed from theory, practice, conviction, assertion, error and humiliation."

There was a period of time when I ventured away from the blackjack game and relied on the poker room and to the game of Texas holdem to turn a profit. The lure was the ease of profitability using skill and experience against the non-skilled competition. Then the change of environment happened.

The cable networks have made that game very popular and glamorous. But it has also brought in an element of recklessness and aggressiveness that now dominates every aspect of the game. This element is so powerful that it can overshadow skill to the point of ineffectiveness.

This evolution of events and my own personal aging process has pointed me back to the blackjack tables. It is now time to pass this knowledge over
to others. This method takes the “gamble” out of winning. Prepare your mindset to win!

This method will take the *gamble* out of gambling! You will learn this system in its purest form. Then you will be exposed to additional methods that will not only accelerate the process but will allow your session profit to grow accordingly.

“IT IS NOT ABOUT HOW MUCH YOU WIN BUT HOW MUCH YOU DON’T LOSE.”

After you master the basics you will be able to earn $100 per hour for three hours a day. Then you will learn how to incorporate the advantage play and other math base techniques to this system and then the system will develop into YOUR OWN PERSONAL METHOD based on the level of additional skills you use to tweak YOUR PERSONAL METHOD. The sky will be the limit!
Let’s cut to the chase. This is not a book about teaching you how to be a better blackjack player. This book simply teaches you how to win at blackjack. You will win at the rate of $100 - $200 per hour for a maximum of three hours a day. How many days you play each month is entirely up to you.

If you want to go down into the blackjack history books or aspire to be elected to the blackjack hall of fame, then this book is not for you.

If you want to have your name compared to the likes of Thorp, Tommy Hyland, Ken Uston, Al Francesco or Stanford Wong, then this book is not for you.

This book will not show you how to win hundreds of thousands of dollars or even a thousand dollars in one night. Nor will it show you how to beat the casinos out of millions of dollars.

In the first few chapters of this book you will be taught how to become a purest. This playing method will dictate exactly how much you wager and what action you take when playing. That’s it in a nutshell. In the beginning there will never be the need to make any decision on your part. This
method in its purest form will follow the premise that every action causes a predetermined reaction. And once the action is defined; so is the reaction.

In its purest form there are no decisions to make. Ever.

When you sit down to play your very first bet is predetermined, how you play your hand is predetermined by a specific strategy. The outcome of the hand will determine the next wager. It is that simple. In fact the only way to lose is to deviate from the rules.

This system in its purest form is a non-gambling approach. The Webster New World Dictionary points out that gambling involves a risk of loss. As long as you follow the rules there is no risk of loss. Therefore there is no gambling allowed. If you deviate from the rules, you will be taking a risk of loss. Always follow the rules and there will be no risk of loss.

Everyone has an intellect. This method will require you to use your intellect to the extent of following the rules. You will need to develop one skill. That skill is simply following the rules with no deviation. You must become an expert at following the rules. There is no room for errors. Your expertise can only be developed through practice and more practice.

In a nutshell this method in its purest form is designed to make you $100 per hour playing in a live casino or $200 per hour playing electronically on the Internet. The rules will limit your play to a maximum of three hours per day. This method is designed to work with blackjack, baccarat, or roulette. The first bet starts a betting cycle. The outcome of the hand will determine whether the
betting cycle continues or is completed. As long as you complete a betting cycle according to the rules you will win. **THAT IS A GUARANTEE!**

**It is mathematically impossible to lose if you complete a betting cycle.**

The biggest problem you will encounter is boredom. “Boredom leads to curiosity; curiosity leads to deviation; and deviation will allow you to lose.” This method in its purest form is thorough and precise. But it does take a determined skill to use it without any deviation.

Ninety percent of every player in the casino does not realize that in reality you become programmed to lose. People start the process before they even put one step inside a casino. They start by telling themselves what they can afford to lose. That is only the beginning. They enter into an atmosphere of flashy lights, noise, and excitement. Unless you develop a skill to overcome these influences you will lose. Some will lose everything within fifteen minutes; some within an hour and then go home. But others will start off winning and keep playing and playing and playing until they have lost everything then go home. That process can take hours or even the entire day but rest assured ninety percent of everyone who steps into a casino walks out a loser.

This is why this method will rid you of all of your gambling instincts and replace them with your developed skill of following the rules and treating this entire process as a business.

The house always has an edge in every game it allows you to wager over a long period of time. The edge is nothing more than the fact the house will always win more often than the player wins
over a long period of time. **A player will NEVER get the edge in their favor over a long period of time.** However, this method combined with its wagering cycle and basic strategies will allow you to overcome the house edge and make you a winner.

Imagine going to the casino knowing you will win $300 with only three hours of play. As you keep reading and learning this new concept will sink in. Your playing now becomes a business venture not a gambling excursion.

Further into this book however you will also be shown how to incorporate other techniques that will accelerate the cycling and eventually formulate this method into your own style resulting into your own unique system.

Those who consider themselves to be accomplished advantaged (card counters) players will give you an immediate knee-jerk reaction stating this system will never work. This system is based on mathematics and will always produce a winning session based on the completion of a playing cycle. It is that simple.

The only negative to this system are it takes discipline, practice and it does get boring.

“**If you are disciplined enough to win only $1 each and everyday, at the end of the year you will have won more money ($365) than 90% of all blackjack players.**”
CHAPTER 2

THE METHOD

There are five key ingredients to this method.

1. Rules
2. Game preparations
3. Basic strategy to use during play
4. The wager and betting cycle
5. Journalizing and recording
**RULES:**

1. Do not ever deviate from any rule of this method.
2. You cannot have any alcoholic beverages or food during a playing session. This includes the start of the first session through the end of the last session.
3. You must understand the business aspects of this method including both your federal and state income tax filing and reporting responsibility.
4. You must burn into memory all basic strategies used during play.
5. You must be able to memorize a betting string as it is played or be able to write it down.
6. You must be polite but not socialize during a playing session.
7. You must not discuss this method with anyone at anytime.
8. You must be able to bankroll your play in order to complete every betting cycle.
9. Every betting cycle must be completed.
10. Every wager must be in accordance with a betting string (cycle).
11. Every play action must be in accordance to the proper basic strategy.
12. A playing session is limited to one hour.
13. Total play is limited to three hours per day.
14. You must be practiced and proficient in every aspect of this method before going live in a casino or on the Internet.
15. Ignore the exotic offers of surrender, three sevens tables, insurance, and others.
16. Know the house rules of the games you play in each casino.
17. Eliminate distractions like cell phones and pager devices.
18. Never offer advice to another player.
19. You must keep journalized records of all playing sessions including any mistakes made or any other notable event.
20. Do not ever deviate from any rule of this method.

The rules are explained further in Chapter 3.
GAME PREPARATIONS:

You must be prepared to win. You just don’t snap your fingers and win at every session you play unless you are prepared.

Preparations begin the night before you begin playing. You will decide where you will play, what time of the day or night, how long you will play and what your winning goal is. This will be journalized.

You need to determine how eating affects your thought process. Some people feel bogged down and tired right after they eat. It is usually best to wait at least one hour after eating before you play.

You must get the proper amount of rest prior to playing. A good night’s sleep should be between six and eight hours. Besides regular and routine good sleeping habits you should also have an exercise routine already developed. Your body and mind must always be in the best of shape.

There are many elements in a casino you cannot control but there are a few that you can. It is important to play in the best environment suited to help you during your playing sessions.

Before sitting at a blackjack table it is helps to pick a table that is player friendly. What does that mean? You should always observe a table first as a spectator. Watch and see how many times the dealer will bust his/her hand during a shoe. A dealer should bust on an average of one out of every three hands. If this is not happening then try to find another table.
You should try to sit at a table that has been opened and in action for at least three shoes. Whether mechanically or manually cards are shuffled in a certain way. The shuffling is designed to mix the cards thoroughly in order to avoid clumping and to never give the player any advantage. Casinos have spent thousands of hours developing shuffling techniques. It takes about three shoes to set a trend at a table.

If the cards are shuffled manually you will tend to find certain dealers that are referred to as “hot” dealers. This is mainly due to their shuffling techniques and these “hot” dealers will win for the house far more than average; avoid them if it all possible.

You should always play at a table with a $2 minimum bet and at least a $500 maximum bet. Do not play at a table where there is a very small spread from minimum to maximum. Most casinos you find on cruise ships will have a minimum bet of $5 and a maximum bet of $25. Avoid these like you would avoid the black plague.

Always try to play in “first base” position. That is the first spot to the dealer’s far left next to the shoe. This spot is more favorable to the player because any “hit” action you need to take will be a “pure action” hit. That means the first card has not been influenced by any other player’s action or in some cases mis-action.

You must understand all the rules at each casino. Some blackjack rules of when a dealer must take a hit or when a player can split or double down change from casino to casino.

Casinos are in business to win. They want you to lose. They won’t advertise that but if you
don’t understand that maybe you shouldn’t be playing in a casino…

**DO NOT TRIVIALIZ THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING PREPARED!** It is just as important as the amount you wager and the action you take in a hand.

This method works best at a blackjack table (with a $2 minimum wager) because one is allowed to increase the original bet under certain situations for splitting a paired hand or doubling down. Your first wager should always be $2 so finding a table or another game with a $2 minimum bet is always the first consideration.

Many casinos have done away with the $2 minimum bet in blackjack and you will find that a minimum wager of $5 is the norm. This method will work at a $5 minimum blackjack table but you will have to make certain adjustments explained in later chapters. If there are no $2 minimum wager blackjack tables try to find a baccarat or roulette table that will accommodate a $2 minimum wager.

You will need to be able to keep track of your open cycle stats (this will be explained in a later chapter) during the course of play in each session. Being able to keep track of the OCS (open cycle stats) is much easier if done on paper. Most casinos will not allow you to have any paper or pens at the blackjack table. Some will allow you to have them in your lap as long as you keep them off the table. So finding this information out in advance will be important.

In baccarat and roulette they will usually allow and encourage the use of keeping track of your game at the table. In fact, most casinos
will provide you with a “score type” card to keep notes.

**THE IDEAL SITUATION:**

Here is an ideal situation. The night before your next playing session you decided and documented your winning goals and playing action plan (for your next blackjack session) in your journal. You relaxed by listening to your favorite slow paced music for a half hour before retiring to sleep.

You got up after seven hours of undisturbed restful sleep. Got up in plenty of time to exercise, shower, and eat breakfast. Dressed with crisp clean and appropriate clothing. You practiced this method for about 30 minutes then left for the casino.

After arriving at the casino late morning, you spent about twenty minutes observing the blackjack area and tables. You selected a $2 minimum table after watching the dealer go bust with her hand almost two out of every three hands she dealt. Everyone at the table appeared to be winning and you were able to sit down in first base positioned because it was just vacated by a man who said he had to get back to work.

You bought in for $200 and the dealer gave you six green chips along with 10 red chips. You placed four of the reds in front of your betting circle and requested white chips. The floor person came over and asked for your player’s card and you politely said you didn’t have it with you. You then placed your first $2 wager while taking note of the time. Fifty-five minutes passed by and the dealer’s yellow cut card appeared indicating it was time for her to
shuffle the shoe. Your stack of chips indicated your were up a little over $100 and your betting sequences were just cycled. You told the dealer you were going to take a little break and to mark your spot. She put a clear chip on your spot and you slid a red chip toward her and said that was for her. She smiled graciously and acknowledged the tip. It was your first tip of the day as your routine only allows you to tip at the end of a session. You gathered your green chips and left the rest at the table along with your jacket.

You took a walk outside and got some fresh air and stretched your legs. You found a bench and sat down; pulled out a small notebook; and made entries of your last session indicating the times, money won, and other notable comments about the play and the other players. Although you were not allowed to have paper and pen at the table you did manage to have a folder paper in your breast pocket that you made notes to from time to time keeping track of some of the more extensive wagering sequences that took place. You tucked that paper in your back pocket and replaced it with a clean folded sheet of paper and headed back to the table.

You continued this same process two more times with just about the exact same results. At the end of one hour in your third and last playing session you tipped the dealer for the third time and headed outside to record your thoughts then onto the cashier window to cash in your chips. The cashier paid you a total of $538. With the $15 in tips you gave for the day you were a $353 winner at the table.

Your mood was “matter of fact”. You weren’t leaping for joy with butterflies fluttering
around in your stomach. This was an expected turn of events and you headed for home at about 2:30pm ready to enjoy the rest of the day with your family.

A slight smile came across your face, though; knowing tomorrow would bring the same results.

**BASIC STRATEGY:**

A basic strategy is a specific way of playing each and every hand against any dealer’s exposed card, which in turn will have the best results or lose the least money in the long term.

More specifically, by following a basic strategy one is able to take the guesswork out of making any and all decisions of each hand. It provides consistency necessary for this method to work in conjunction with the wagering and betting cycle and produce winning results.

There are many different strategies out there. You will use only two of them. One is for 1, 2, and 3 decks. And the other is for 4 or more decks including Internet play. The main purpose of using these strategies is to make your play consistent and to remove all decision making when you use this method.

The strategies are explained in detail in Chapter 5.

**THE WAGER AND BETTING CYCLE:**

This key ingredient is what will separate winning from losing in every playing session. This will neutralize the house edge and tip the balance in your favor.
This is the most important element of this method. With the proper understanding and implementation of this process through completion of each wagering cycle, you will be a winner at the end of each session.

**It is mathematically impossible to lose if you complete each betting cycle.**

This is the Nth Degree of playing to win!

This concept is explained in its entirety in Chapter 6.

**JOURNALIZING AND RECORDING:**

Most people underestimate the importance of keeping records. It is a foundation of any business activity. It will give you a concrete picture of a certain situation and allow you to review it at a later date.

Keeping records will give credibility to your actions and are extremely important when meeting your income tax responsibilities and requirements.

All of these details are explained in Chapter 7 of this book.
CHAPTER 3

RULES

Rule 1: Do not ever deviate from any rule of this method.

This is so important that it is the first rule in this method and the last rule of this method. The rules have been designed to enhance the method and to support a positive environment to this winning method.

Most of these rules are common sense. Unfortunately, many people either don’t have common sense or just don’t apply it; hence follow the rules. A great man once said, “they don’t teach common sense in college.”

Rule 2: You cannot have any alcoholic beverages during a playing session. This includes the start of the first session through the end of the last session.

Drinking alcohol is either a social activity or a habit. Winning at blackjack is to be treated and utilized as a business. This is not a socializing event. It doesn’t take a rocket scientist to evaluate how alcohol will nullify
your senses. You cannot and will not be at the top of your game if you add alcohol to the equation. **Don’t drink and play!**

**Rule 3:** You must understand the business aspects of this method including both your federal and state income tax filing and reporting responsibility.

Treating this method in its entirety as a business enhances winning. It takes away the distractions that will cause deviation.

Deviation is a killing factor to this method. Treating this like a business repels deviation and will help remove the boredom of winning session after session.

You are probably laughing right now saying to yourself that winning will never get boring but as you progress in this method you will eventually have to cross that bridge.

This method will win at every playing session but you will have to develop the skill to implement the method in order to be successful.

Your skill and expertise is defined within the scope of a business.

You will win with this method so start to get use to the idea of your income tax responsibility. It is extremely important to pay your tax liability. This aspect is discussed thoroughly in Chapter 4.

**Rule 4:** You must burn into memory all basic strategies used during play.
Memorization of basic strategy is good but practice will burn them in your psyche. Burning them into your psyche will make all of your actions instantaneous. Basic strategy will take all of the guesswork out of your play and make your play consistent for every session.

Do not ever deviate from the basic strategy.

**Rule 5:** You must be able to memorize a betting string as it is played or be able to write it down.

In Chapter 6 you will discover exactly what a betting string is and its importance. The betting string is the engine of this method. You begin this method with a first wager. If that first wager results in a loss then you have started a betting string. This betting string must be completed or cycled in order to win.

The betting string dictates what the next wager will be.

**Rule 6:** You must be polite but not socialize during a playing session.

Socializing is a distraction. And distractions will lead to deviations. And deviations will lead to losing.

This is why it is important to treat this method as a business. You are not playing to be social. Using this method has only one goal; winning. As long as you don’t deviate from this method and you cycle all of your betting strings you will win.

**Rule 7:** You must not discuss this method with anyone at anytime.
There is absolutely no benefit to discuss this method with anyone at anytime. As you develop your skills and winning becomes effortless you will be tempted to start discussing this method with others.

You will want to be recognized for your achievement; it is only human nature. You will become very proud of your ability to win in every session.

No one will believe you win and never lose. Any discussion in trying to convince someone is a distraction leading to deviation resulting in a loss.

Again, there is no benefit to discuss this method with others. It will become a distraction leading to deviation resulting in a loss. And besides all of that it will be a violation of the federal copyright laws.

**Rule 8: You must be able to bankroll your play in order to complete every betting cycle.**

Exactly how much of a bankroll you will need to bring with you to the casino will be discussed later. Completing a betting cycle makes you a winner but you need to have the necessary money available to make the wagers required.

As you begin your practicing of this method you will begin to experience and understand just how much of a bankroll is necessary.

**Rule 9: Every betting cycle must be completed.**

This is the method in a nutshell. Complete the betting cycle and you are always a winner.
Again, it is mathematically impossible to lose if you complete the betting string and cycle.

**Rule 10:** *Every wager must be in accordance with a betting string (cycle).*

Any wager that is not in accordance with a betting string that is developed by your play is a deviation. A deviation will cause you to lose.

If you make a mistake in keeping track of your betting string, it is a deviation. A deviation will cause you to lose. Don’t make a mistake.

**Rule 11:** *Every play action must be in accordance to the proper basic strategy.*

Any action not in accordance to the basic strategy is a deviation. A deviation will cause you to lose.

If you make a mistake in your action and stand when you should have taken a hit, this is a mistake. A mistake is a deviation. A deviation will cause you to lose. Don’t make a mistake.

Practice will sharpen your skills and alleviate any mistakes. Practice, practice, and then practice some more.

**Rule 12:** *A playing session is limited to one hour.*

A playing session can be less than an hour but never more than an hour. Playing more than an hour at a time is a deviation. A deviation will cause you to lose. Don’t play more than an hour at a time.

**Rule 13:** *Total play is limited to three hours per day.*
Yes, you will be tempted to play more than three hours a day. Don’t! Playing more than three hours a day is a deviation from this method and a deviation will cause you to lose.

This method was designed and perfected over many years. Respect each and every rule and you will be a winner; at all times.

Rule 14: You must be practiced and proficient in every aspect of this method before going live in a casino or on the Internet.

If you do not practice to the point of this method being second nature, then you will make mistakes. Mistakes are deviations. Deviations will cause you to lose.

Practice makes perfect and I believe you can become a perfectionist with this method. Being able increase your skills to perfection will ensure you the ability to earn an income even during tough times.

Rule 15: You must keep journalized records of all playing sessions including any mistakes made or any other notable event.

You will see in Chapter 7 all the benefits of keeping accurate records. Comments made by you when they are fresh and accurate are vital to the winning process.

These journalized notes will become your guide to correcting any problems and deviations that crept into your play.
Rule 16: You must ignore the exotic offers of surrender, three sevens tables, or taking insurance.

The casinos are constantly coming up with ways to improve the casino edge by inventing gimmicks. Surrendering your hand because it looks bad is a gimmick. The casinos know this and this is exactly why they offer it to you.

Another invention was the three sevens table. This allows you to make a side bet that your hand will receive two sevens and then hit a third seven. You put up a side bet of one extra dollar. If you get three sevens you will be paid $500. Sounds great but the probability of that happening is 0.000369. If all the sevens are suited they will pay you $5,000. But the probability of that happening is a very slim 0.000015. That would be just about having two chances; slim and none.

When the dealer’s up card is an ace you will be asked if you want to pay half your bet to insure your hand in case the dealer has blackjack. Again, this is a very bad proposition.

Just ignore these exotic lures that will take your money from you faster than a slick snake oil salesman.

Rule 17: Eliminate distractions like cell phones and pager devices.

A distraction will lead to a deviation. And a deviation leads to a loss. Eliminate distractions.

If you are expecting the chance of an emergency, then have the device on vibrate and
take a break away from the table. You are not allowed to answer or talk on the phone during play anyway.

**Rule 18: Never offer advice to another player.**

There will be many times when you will be tempted to offer advice to another player getting ready to do something you think is stupid. Or another player may in turn look at you and ask your opinion on what to do. In any event, do not offer or give advice to another player. The consequences will turn into a distraction and then a deviation and then a loss.

**Rule 19: Always know the house rules of game you are playing.**

Many casinos will have slightly different rules and policies regarding each table game. You must know them before playing.

A good example is one casino may have a rule that all ties go to the house. If that is the case and there are other casinos around, don’t play there. Another might be that the payoff for a blackjack is only even money instead of 1.5 to 1.

**Rule 20: Do not ever deviate from any rule of this method.**

Follow the rules. Deviation from the rules will cause you to lose. You are playing to win; you must remember that.

* * * * * End of the Rules * * * * *
CHAPTER 4
AS A BUSINESS

Treating this venture and method as a business is should be your highest priority. It is very important to be business like in all aspects of this method.

The definition of business like:

**business-like**

*adj.*

1. Showing or having characteristics advantageous to or of use in business; methodical and systematic.
2. Purposeful; earnest.
3. Practical; unemotional

This method and all its key elements function at top peak performance when conducted in a business like manner.
Goals:

1. Read this book in its entirety within 7 days.
2. Be prepared to practice the method at home using at least two or more decks on the eighth day, one hour a day for the next 21 days.
3. Document your practice sessions as described in Chapter 6 & 7.
4. Identify your weak and strong points.
5. Set your first live playing session within 30 days from reading this book.
6. Set a goal to play five days in succession.
7. Set a winning dollar amount goal of $30, $50, or $100 per each hour.

If for some reason you cannot reach the goals, then reset them and try again. Repeat the process until you have reached your goals.

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Use this page to record the first five days of your live playing session:

On each day enter the date in the appropriate column. Enter the Amount of money you set as a goal to earn each hour: $30/hr, $50/hr, or $100/hr.

Then enter the actual amount of money you won in the appropriate Hour column.

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Use this page to record the first five days of your live playing session with comments, date, time started, and time finished:

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YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOMED TO COPY AND USE ANY FORMS YOU FIND IN THIS BOOK. YOU WILL EVENTUALLY LEARN KEEPING PROPER RECORDS ON A DAILY BASIS WILL BE YOUR BEST FRIEND AND MENTOR ON YOUR QUEST TO WINNING WITH “BLACKJACK TO THE NTH DEGREE”
Using a basic strategy in *every play action* is the defining moment of *consistency* and the beginning process of building a business like method that wins. Taking the guesswork away from play action is an immeasurable key to this method’s success.

There are two basic strategies to learn and implement in every play action you make at the blackjack table.

The first strategy to learn is the one you will use with 4 or more decks. This will most probably be the situation you will be facing in most casinos.

We will describe each possible hand you will encounter during your play.
### Blackjack to the Nth Degree

#### 4 or More Decks - Basic Strategy

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Here is an explanation of the 4 or more decks strategy you see in the image above.

The numbers in the first row at the very top line in orange represents the dealer’s up card. The numbers in the first column at the very left in orange represent your two cards that were dealt to you.

The following represents the action you will take when it comes to your turn:

D = Double down and has a green background.

H = Hit and has a blue background.

P = Split and has a yellow background.

S = Stand (or stay) and has a red background.

There is also three terms you must understand. The first one is a soft hand. This is a hand with an ace that is not a blackjack. A hand with an ace two is referred to as a “soft thirteen” this means your hand could be read as a total of thirteen or three.

The second term is a hard hand. This is a hand without an ace or a matching card. A hand with two and a three can be referred to as a hard five. A hand with a two and a four is a hard six. And a hand with

The third term is a face card. This is represented as an “F” in the strategy card. The face card can be a ten, jack, queen, or king.

There are three player hands not represented in this chart. These hands are a hard five, six, or seven. To be more specific they will be a two and
a three (5), a two and a four (6), a two and a five (7), or a three and a four (7).

When you have any of these three hard hands (total of 5, 6, or 7) your action will be to always hit.

It is also important to understand that your first action may require you to take another action. For example, you have a two and a three in your hand. You have a hard five so your action will be to take a hit. The dealer gives you another two. This now gives you a total of seven (hard seven) and your action will be to hit.

Another situation where your first action requires you to take another action is when you have a pair in your hand other than two aces or two tens/face cards. If your action requires you to split the pair and your third card pairs up that card you will split again. For example you have a pair of sixes in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a six your action will be to split the new pair of sixes once again. Repeat this process as many times as necessary. It is not unusual for you to be required to split your hand several times during this play.

The first eight player’s hands represented in this strategy chart are a total of 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. These are also referred to as hard hands. So you will now call these hands a hard 9, a hard 10, a hard 11, a hard 12, a hard 13, a hard 14, a hard 15, and a hard 16.

Other hands not shown on the 4 or more deck strategy chart are a player’s hard seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen. When you have any of these three hard hands your action will be to always stand.
A hard seventeen would be when you have a seven and a ten/face card or an eight and a nine in your hand.

A hard eighteen would be when you have an eight and a ten/face card in your hand.

A hard nineteen would be when you have a nine and a ten/face card in your hand.

**Always stand (or stay) and collect on a blackjack.**

**USING THE 4 OR MORE DECKS – BASIC STRATEGY CHART**

**Your hand is a hard 9:**
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a two and a seven, a three and a six, or a four and a five.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five or six, your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, a ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a two and a seven in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a five. You look at the strategy chart and find the 9 on the far left column (second row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 5 in the first row at the very top line (the 5th column to the right). You will see a “D” with a green background where your finger should now be.
This is the action you will take. In this example you will double down.

**Your hand is a hard 10:**
*This is a total of your first two cards. You have a two and an eight, a three and a seven, or a four and a six.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine, your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a ten/face card or an ace your action will be to take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a four and a six in your hand and the dealer’s up card is an ace. You look at the strategy chart and find the 10 on the far left column (third row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the A in the first row at the very top line (the 11th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will take a hit.

**Your hand is a hard 11:**
*This is a total of your first two cards. You have a two and a nine, a three and an eight, a four and a seven, or a five and a six.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine or ten/face card, your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.
If the dealer’s up card is an ace your action will be to take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a four and a seven in your hand and the dealer’s up card is an eight. You look at the strategy chart and find the 11 on the far left column (fourth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 8 in the first row at the very top line (the 8th column to the right). You will see a “D” with a green background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will double down.

**Your hand is a hard 12:**
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a two and a ten/face card, a three and a nine, a four and an eight, or a five and a seven.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a four, five, or six your action will be to stand. “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a four and an eight in your hand and the dealer’s up card is an eight. You look at the strategy chart and find the 12 on the far left column (fifth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 8 in the first row at the very top line (the 8th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.
Your hand is a hard 13:
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a three and a ten/face card, a four and a nine, a five and an eight, or a six and a seven.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, or six, your action will be to stand. “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a five and an eight in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a nine. You look at the strategy chart and find the 13 on the far left column (sixth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 9 in the first row at the very top line (the 9th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

Your hand is a hard 14:
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a four and a ten/face card, a five and a nine, or a six and an eight.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, or six, your action will be to stand. “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to
take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a five and a nine in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a nine. You look at the strategy chart and find the 14 on the far left column (seventh row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 9 in the first row at the very top line (the 9th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is a hard 15:**
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a five and a ten/face card, a six and a nine, or a seven and an eight.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, or six, your action will be to stand. “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a six and a nine in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a nine. You look at the strategy chart and find the 15 on the far left column (eighth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 9 in the first row at the very top line (the 9th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.
**Your hand is a hard 16:**
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a six and a ten/face card, or a seven and a nine.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, or six, your action will be to stand. “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a six and a nine in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 16 on the far left column (ninth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is an A2:**
This when you have an ace (A) and a duce (2) in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a five or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.
As an example when you have the ace and a duce in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A2 on the far left column (tenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is an A3:**

*This when you have an ace (A) and a trey (3) in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a five or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the ace and a trey in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A3 on the far left column (eleventh row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is an A4:**

*This when you have an ace (A) and a four (4) in your hand.*
If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a four, five, or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the ace and a four in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A4 on the far left column (twelfth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is an A5:**
This when you have an ace (A) and a five (5) in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a four, five, or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the ace and a five in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A5 on the far left column (thirteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until
you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is an A6:**
*This when you have an ace (A) and a six (6) in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a three, four, five, or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the ace and a six in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A6 on the far left column (fourteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is an A7:**
*This when you have an ace (A) and a seven (7) in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, seven, or an eight, your action will be to stand (or stay). “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.
If the dealer’s up card is a three, four, five, or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the ace and a seven in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A7 on the far left column (fifteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “S” with a red background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will stand (or stay).

Your hand is an A8:
This when you have an ace (A) and an eight (8) in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to stand (or stay). “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

As an example this means that whenever you have an A8 in your hand you will always stand (stay) regardless what the dealer’s up card is. You look at the strategy chart and find the A8 on the far left column (sixteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right and you will see an “S” with a red background in every column. This is the action you will take. You will stand (or stay).
Your hand is an A9:
This when you have an ace (A) and a nine (9) in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to stand (or stay). “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

As an example this means that whenever you have an A9 in your hand you will always stand (stay) regardless what the dealer’s up card is. You look at the strategy chart and find the A9 on the far left column (seventeenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right and you will see an “S” with a red background in every column. This is the action you will take. You will stand (or stay).

Your hand is an AA:
This when you have an ace (A) and another ace (A) in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.

As an example this means that whenever you have an AA in your hand you will always split regardless what the dealer’s up card is. You look at the strategy chart and find the AA on the far left column (eighteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right and you will see a “P” with a yellow background in every column. This is the action you will take. You will split.
**Your hand is a 22:**
*This when you have a duce (2) and another duce (2) in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a four, five, six, or a seven your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the duce (2) and another duce (2) in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 22 on the far left column (nineteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see a “P” with a yellow background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will split.

**Your hand is a 33:**
*This when you have a trey (3) and another trey (3) in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a four, five, six, or a seven your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.
As an example when you have the trey (3) and another trey (3) in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 33 on the far left column (twentieth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see a “P” with a yellow background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will split.

**Your hand is a 44:**
*This when you have a four and another four in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example this means that whenever you have a 44 in your hand you will always hit regardless what the dealer’s up card is. You look at the strategy chart and find the 44 on the far left column (twenty-first row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right and you will see an “H” with a blue background in every column. This is the action you will take. You will hit.

**Your hand is a 55:**
*This when you have a five and another five in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or a nine, your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.
If the dealer’s up card is a ten/face card or an ace your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the five and another five in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 55 on the far left column (twenty-second row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see a “D” with a green background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will double down.

**Your hand is a 66:**
*This when you have a six and another six in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a three, four, five, or a six your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the six and another six in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 66 on the far left column (twenty-third row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.
Your hand is a 77:
This when you have a seven and another seven in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, or seven, your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is an eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the seven and another seven in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 77 on the far left column (twenty-fourth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see a “P” with a yellow background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will split.

Your hand is an 88:
This when you have an eight and another eight in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.

As an example this means that whenever you have an eight and another eight in your hand you will always split regardless what the dealer’s up card is. You look at the strategy chart and find the 88
on the far left column (twenty-fifth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right and you will see a “P” with a yellow background in every column. This is the action you will take. You will split.

**Your hand is a 99:**
This when you have a nine and another nine in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, eight, or nine, your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to stand (stay). “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the nine and another nine in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 99 on the far left column (twenty-sixth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see a “S” with a red background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will stand (stay).

**Your hand is an FF:**
This when you have a ten/face card and another ten/face card in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to stand (or stay). “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.
As an example this means that whenever you have an FF in your hand you will always stand (stay) regardless what the dealer’s up card is. You look at the strategy chart and find the FF on the far left column (twenty-seventh row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right and you will see an “S” with a red background in every column. This is the action you will take. You will stand (or stay).
The second basic strategy you must learn is the Basic Strategy for 1, 2, or 3 Decks. This strategy is very similar to the 4 or More Decks strategy. You will usually find blackjack tables that use 1, 2, or 3 decks have higher minimum bet requirements.

The play action you will take in the strategy in the 1, 2, or 3 Decks is different from the 4 or More Decks strategy when you have a hard 11, A2, A3, A6, A7, A8, 22, 33, 44, and 66.

All the other hands will be the same action as you take in the 4 or More Decks strategy.
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**BASIC STRATEGY - 1, 2, OR 3 DECKS**
Here is an explanation of the 1, 2, or 3 decks strategy you see in the image above.

**Everything is the same except when you have a hard 11, A2, A3, A6, A7, A8, 22, 33, 44, and 66 but we will go through the process in its entirety as done in the 4 or More Decks strategy.**

The numbers in the first row at the very top line in orange represents the dealer’s up card. The numbers in the first column at the very left in orange represent your two cards that were dealt to you.

The following represents the action you will take when it comes to your turn:

- **D** = Double down and has a green background.
- **H** = Hit and has a blue background.
- **P** = Split and has a yellow background.
- **S** = Stand (or stay) and has a red background.

There is also three terms you must understand. The first one is a **soft** hand. This is a hand with an ace that is not a blackjack. A hand with an ace two is referred to as a “soft thirteen” this means your hand could be read as a total of thirteen or three.

The second term is a **hard** hand. This is a hand without an ace or a matching card. A hand with two and a three can be referred to as a **hard** five. A hand with a two and a four is a hard six. And a hand with
The third term is a **face card**. This is represented as an “F” in the strategy card. The face card can be a ten, jack, queen, or king.

There are three player hands not represented in this chart. These hands are a hard five, six, or seven. To be more specific they will be a two and a three (5), a two and a four (6), a two and a five (7), or a three and a four (7).

**When you have any of these three hard hands** (total of 5, 6, or 7) **your action will be to always hit**.

It is also important to understand that your first action may require you to take another action. For example, you have a two and a three in your hand. You have a hard five so your action will be to take a hit. The dealer gives you another two. This now gives you a total of seven (hard seven) and your action will be to hit.

Another situation where your first action requires you to take another action is when you have a pair in your hand other than two aces or two tens/face cards. If your action requires you to split the pair and your third card pairs up that card you will split again. For example you have a pair of sixes in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a six your action will be to split the new pair of sixes once again. Repeat this process as many times as necessary. It is not unusual for you to be required to split your hand several times during this play.

The first eight player’s hands represented in this strategy chart are a total of 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. These are also referred to as hard hands. So you will now call these hands a
hard 9, a hard 10, a hard 11, a hard 12, a hard 13, a hard 14, a hard 15, and a hard 16.

Other hands not shown on the 4 or more deck strategy chart are a player’s hard seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen. When you have any of these three hard hands your action will be to always stand.

A hard seventeen would be when you have a seven and a ten/face card or an eight and a nine in your hand.

A hard eighteen would be when you have an eight and a ten/face card in your hand.

A hard nineteen would be when you have a nine and a ten/face card in your hand.

Always stand (or stay) and collect on a blackjack.

**USING THE 1, 2, OR 3 DECKS – BASIC STRATEGY CHART**

**Your hand is a hard 9:**
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a two and a seven, a three and a six, or a four and a five.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five or six, your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, a ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.
As an example you have a two and a seven in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a five. You look at the strategy chart and find the 9 on the far left column (second row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 5 in the first row at the very top line (the 5th column to the right). You will see a “D” with a green background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will double down.

Your hand is a hard 10:
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a two and an eight, a three and a seven, or a four and a six.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine, your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a ten/face card or an ace your action will be to take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a four and a six in your hand and the dealer’s up card is an ace. You look at the strategy chart and find the 10 on the far left column (third row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the A in the first row at the very top line (the 11th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will take a hit.

Your hand is a hard 11:
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a two and a nine, a three and an eight, a four and a seven, or a five and a six.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

As an example this means that whenever you have an 11 in your hand you will always double down regardless what the dealer’s up card is. You look at the strategy chart and find the 11 on the far left column (eighteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right and you will see a “D” with a green background in every column. This is the action you will take. You will double down.

Your hand is a hard 12:
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a two and a ten/face card, a three and a nine, a four and an eight, or a five and a seven.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a four, five, or six your action will be to stand. “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a four and an eight in your hand and the dealer’s up card is an eight. You look at the strategy chart and find the 12 on the far left column (fifth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you
find the 8 in the first row at the very top line (the 8th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is a hard 13:**
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a three and a ten/face card, a four and a nine, a five and an eight, or a six and a seven.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, or six, your action will be to stand. “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a five and an eight in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a nine. You look at the strategy chart and find the 13 on the far left column (sixth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 9 in the first row at the very top line (the 9th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is a hard 14:**
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a four and a ten/face card, a five and a nine, or a six and an eight.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, or six, your action will be to stand. “S”
represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a five and a nine in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a nine. You look at the strategy chart and find the 14 on the far left column (seventh row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 9 in the first row at the very top line (the 9th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

Your hand is a hard 15:
This is a total of your first two cards. You have a five and a ten/face card, a six and a nine, or a seven and an eight.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, or six, your action will be to stand. “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a six and a nine in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a nine. You look at the strategy chart and find the 15 on the far left column (eighth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 9 in the first row at the very top line (the 9th
column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is a hard 16:**
*This is a total of your first two cards. You have a six and a ten/face card, or a seven and a nine.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, or six, your action will be to stand. “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to take a hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example you have a six and a nine in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 16 on the far left column (ninth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is an A2:**
*This when you have an ace (A) and a duce (2) in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.
If the dealer’s up card is a four, five or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the ace and a duce (2) in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A2 on the far left column (tenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is an A3:**

*This when you have an ace (A) and a trey (3) in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a four, five or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the ace and a trey in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A3 on the far left column (eleventh row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.
Your hand is an A4:
This when you have an ace (A) and a four (4) in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a four, five, or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the ace and a four in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A4 on the far left column (twelfth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

Your hand is an A5:
This when you have an ace (A) and a five (5) in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a four, five, or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.
As an example when you have the ace and a five in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A5 on the far left column (thirteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is an A5:**
*This when you have an ace (A) and a five (5) in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the ace and a six in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A6 on the far left column (fourteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is an A6:**
*This when you have an ace (A) and a six (6) in your hand.*

Your hand is an A7:
*This when you have an ace (A) and a seven (7) in your hand.*
If the dealer’s up card is a two, seven, eight, or an ace, your action will be to stand (or stay). “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a three, four, five, or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a nine or ten/face card, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the ace and a seven in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A7 on the far left column (fifteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “S” with a red background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will stand (or stay).

Your hand is an A8:
This when you have an ace (A) and an eight (8) in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to stand (or stay). “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.
As an example when you have the ace and an eight in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the A8 on the far left column (sixteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see a “D” with a green background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will double down.

**Your hand is an A9:**
*This when you have an ace (A) and a nine (9) in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to stand (or stay). “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

As an example this means that whenever you have an A9 in your hand you will always stand (stay) regardless what the dealer’s up card is. You look at the strategy chart and find the A9 on the far left column (seventeenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right and you will see an “S” with a red background in every column. This is the action you will take. You will stand (or stay).

**Your hand is an AA:**
*This when you have an ace (A) and another ace (A) in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.
As an example this means that whenever you have an AA in your hand you will always split regardless what the dealer’s up card is. You look at the strategy chart and find the AA on the far left column (eighteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right and you will see a “P” with a yellow background in every column. This is the action you will take. You will split.

**Your hand is a 22:**
*This when you have a duce (2) and another duce (2) in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a three, four, five, six, or a seven your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the duce (2) and another duce (2) in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 22 on the far left column (nineteenth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see a “P” with a yellow background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will split.

**Your hand is a 33:**
*This when you have a trey (3) and another trey (3) in your hand.*
If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a five, six, or a seven your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the trey (3) and another trey (3) in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 33 on the far left column (twentieth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see a “P” with a yellow background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will split.

Your hand is a 44:
This when you have a four and another four in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a five, or a six your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the four and another four in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 44 on the far left column (twenty-first row from the top) and then move your finger over to the
right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is a 55:**
*This when you have a five and another five in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or a nine, your action will be to double down. “D” represents this action with a green background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a ten/face card or an ace your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the five and another five in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 55 on the far left column (twenty-second row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see a “D” with a green background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will double down.

**Your hand is a 66:**
*This when you have a six and another six in your hand.*

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, or a six your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.
If the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace, your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the six and another six in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 66 on the far left column (twenty-third row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see an “H” with a blue background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will hit.

**Your hand is a 77:**

This when you have a seven and another seven in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, or seven, your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is an eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to hit. “H” represents this action with a blue background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the seven and another seven in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the 77 on the far left column (twenty-fourth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see a “P” with a yellow background where
your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will split.

Your hand is an 88:
This when you have an eight and another eight in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.

As an example this means that whenever you have an eight and another eight in your hand you will always split regardless what the dealer’s up card is. You look at the strategy chart and find the 88 on the far left column (twenty-fifth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right and you will see a “P” with a yellow background in every column. This is the action you will take. You will split.

Your hand is a 99:
This when you have a nine and another nine in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, eight, or nine, your action will be to split. “P” represents this action with a yellow background in this strategy chart.

If the dealer’s up card is a seven, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to stand (stay). “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

As an example when you have the nine and another nine in your hand and the dealer’s up card is a seven. You look at the strategy chart and find the
99 on the far left column (twenty-sixth row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right until you find the 7 in the first row at the very top line (the 7th column to the right). You will see a “S” with a red background where your finger should now be. This is the action you will take. In this example you will stand (stay).

**Your hand is an FF:**
This when you have a ten/face card and another ten/face card in your hand.

If the dealer’s up card is a two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten/face card, or an ace your action will be to stand (or stay). “S” represents this action with a red background in this strategy chart.

As an example this means that whenever you have an FF in your hand you will always stand (stay) regardless what the dealer’s up card is. You look at the strategy chart and find the FF on the far left column (twenty-seventh row from the top) and then move your finger over to the right and you will see an “S” with a red background in every column. This is the action you will take. You will stand (or stay).
THE WAGER AND BETTING CYCLE:

This will separate winning from losing in every playing session. This will neutralize the house edge and tip the balance in your favor. And with the proper implementation of this process through completion of each wagering cycle, you will be a winner at the end of each session.

It is mathematically impossible to lose if you complete each betting cycle. This is the Nth Degree of playing to win!

This technique is the engine and driving force of this method. The method below is the original method concept designed in 1971. Advanced formulas have been created as the blackjack environment changes. All of the concepts will be explained in this chapter.

Original Method Concept In Its Purest Format:

The original method was designed for the $2 minimum wager blackjack tables. In the 1970’s it
was common for the Las Vegas casinos to have many blackjack tables with a $2 minimum wager with a $2,000 maximum wager.

The concept starts with a predetermined betting formula called: 1 – 2 – 3. Your initial wager is $2. You keep wagering $2 until you lose a hand. Then the loss is added to the formula on the right end. The new betting line will be 1 – 2 – 3 – 2. The red 2 indicates the amount that was just lost. The next wager is formulated by adding the two ends together. In this case you would add the number 1 and the number 2 so your next wager is now $3 (1 – 2 – 3 – 2).

If that wager is won you eliminate the two ends. The new betting line is 2 – 3.

**Concept rule:** When the betting line totals 5 or less after the betting cycle is started with a loss then this cycle is completed. And you will immediately begin a new betting formula: 1 – 2 – 3 and once again your wager is now $2.

If that wager is lost you will add the loss of $3 to betting line (1 – 2 – 3 – 2 – 3) and since the betting line does not total 5 or less your next wager will be the total of the two end numbers (1 + 3 = 4) which is $4. This will continue until the betting line totals 5 or less.

**Concept rule:** When you double down or split and you lose, you record the total loss as one loss to the right of the betting line.

Now we will take a look at the original concept as it was published in 1971.
BLACKJACK
FORMULA CYCLING METHOD

BETTING FORMULA

The betting formula begins by making your first bet. Your first bet made must be TWO DOLLARS. You continue to bet two dollars until you lose. This two dollar loss opens the betting cycle. You must now follow the below listed betting formula until the cycle is CLOSED.

FORMULA

When you lose your first two dollar bet, you must add this number to the right of a predetermined formula.

PREDETERMINED FORMULA

1 2 3

Adding your loss to the right of the predetermined formula, it now becomes:

1 2 3 3

Your next bet will be the total of the furthest number to the left of the formula and the furthest number to the right:

1 3 3 3

Add the one (1) on the left and the two (2) on the right. Your next bet is three dollars [1 + 2 - 3].

Now let's say you lost the three dollar bet. Simply add this to the right of the formula, it now becomes:

1 2 3 2 3

You now repeat the process of betting the total of the numbers furthest to the left and furthest to the right.

1 2 3 2 3

Add the one (1) plus the three (3), your next bet is four dollars [1 + 3 - 4].
Let's now say you win the four dollar bet. When you win a bet, you must eliminate the two numbers totaling the bet:

\[ \times \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad \times \]

Your betting formula now becomes:

\[ 2 \quad 3 \quad 2 \]

Again you repeat the process of betting the total of the numbers furthest to the left and furthest to the right:

\[ \LARGE\begin{array}{c} \times \quad 3 \quad \times \end{array} \]

Add the two (2) on the left and the two (2) on the right. Your next bet is four dollars \[ 2 + 2 = 4 \].

Let's now say you win the four dollar bet. Again, when you win a bet, you must eliminate the two numbers totaling the bet:

\[ \times \quad 3 \quad \times \]

Your betting formula is now reduced to:

\[ 3 \]

And you have completed a betting cycle.

A BETTING CYCLE IS COMPLETED WHEN THE TOTAL OF ALL NUMBERS LEFT IN THE BETTING FORMULA IS FIVE OR LESS.

You now start a new betting cycle and your bet is two dollars.
Let's examine the previous plays from open to close of the betting cycle and record them on a 3" x 5" tablet type note book you can purchase at most any store. As you do so, record your wins and losses to the right:

Now, review the rules of the betting formula:

1. The betting cycle opens with the loss of your first two dollar bet.

2. Always add the total of your loss to the right of the predetermined betting formula.

3. Always eliminate both ends of the formula after a winning hand.

4. The betting cycle closes when all numbers in the betting formula total five (5) or less.
Please note that once you open a betting cycle and close the betting cycle, it is mathematically impossible to lose or break even. You will always show a profit.

We will now go through a series of sample plays and record the results on our note book.

1. You bet $3 and lose.
2. You bet $3 and lose.
3. You bet $4 and lose.
4. You bet $5 and win.
5. You bet $5 and lose.
6. You bet $7 and win.
7. You bet $6 and win.

YOUR BETTING CYCLE IS CLOSED.

We will now go through another series of sample plays and record the results on our note book. Please note that when we double down or split, we record the total loss as one loss.
1. You bet $2 and lose.
2. You bet $3 and lose.
3. You bet $4, double down, and lose.
4. You bet $9 and lose.
5. You bet $10 and hit blackjack.
6. You bet $10 and lose.
7. You bet $12 and win.
8. You bet $11, double down, and lose.
10. You bet $10 and win.

YOUR BETTING CYCLE IS CLOSED

Also take special notice that the house won six out of ten times (60% to 40%), even with the house having the advantage, the player still won by closing the betting cycle.

Sometimes you will come into contact with a losing streak that will cause a long betting cycle to take place. You must play it through to the end. Your profit will always prevail.

While playing a long cycle it may become necessary to save the remaining cycle further down on the paper for legibility. During the next practice cycle, record it on paper yourself to obtain better understanding.
1. You bet $2 and lose.
2. You bet $3 and lose.
3. You bet $4 and lose.
4. You bet $5 and win.
5. You bet $5 and lose.
6. You bet $7 and lose.
7. You bet $9, double down, and lose.
8. You bet $20 and lose.
10. You bet $21 and lose.
11. You bet $24 and win.
12. You bet $20, double down, and lose.
15. You bet $47 and lose.
17. You bet $49, double down, and win.
18. You bet $48 and win.
19. You bet $47 and lose.
20. You bet $54, double down, and lose.
21. You bet $115, double down, and lose.
22. You bet $237 and win.
23. You bet $126 and win.
24. You bet $87 and lose.
25. You bet $127 and win.
27. You bet $94 and black jack.

Your betting cycle is closed.

The house won seventeen out of twenty-seven hands (63% to 37%). But the player still shows a profit of $145.
Looking at the notebook of the 27 individual wagers and all of the numbers being eliminated can look confusing as you try to follow the sequences. So for clarification purposes it will be explained what is happening step by step and will reconstruct the betting lines without all the scratched numbers being left there creating some confusion.

1. You bet $2 and lose.
   Your betting line is now:
   1 - 2 - 3 - 2

2. You bet $3 and lose.
   Your betting line is now:
   1 - 2 - 3 - 2 - 3

3. You bet $4 and lose.
   Your betting line is now:
   1 - 2 - 3 - 2 - 3 - 4

4. You bet $5 and win.
   Your betting line is now:
   2 - 3 - 2 - 3

5. You bet $5 and lose.
   Your betting line is now:
   2 - 3 - 2 - 3 - 5

6. You bet $7 and lose.
   Your betting line is now:
   2 - 3 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 7

7. You bet $9, double down and lose.
   Your betting line is now:
   2 - 3 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 7 - 18

8. You bet $20 and lose.
   Your betting line is now:
   2 - 3 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 7 - 18 - 20
Your betting line is now:
3 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 7 - 18

10. You bet $21 and lose.
Your betting line is now:
3 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 7 - 18 - 21

11. You bet $24 and win.
Your betting line is now:
2 - 3 - 5 - 7 - 18

12. You bet $20, double down and lose.
Your betting line is now:
2 - 3 - 5 - 7 - 18 - 40

Your betting line is now:
2 - 3 - 5 - 7 - 18 - 40 - 84

Your betting line is now:
3 - 5 - 7 - 18 - 40

15. You bet $43 and lose.
Your betting line is now:
3 - 5 - 7 - 18 - 40 - 43

Your betting line is now:
3 - 5 - 7 - 18 - 40 - 43 - 46

17. You bet $49, double down and win.
Your betting line is now:
5 - 7 - 18 - 40 - 43

18. You bet $48 and win.
Your betting line is now:
7 - 18 - 40
19. You bet $47 and lose.
Your betting line is now:
$7 - 18 - 40 - 47$

20. You bet $54, double down and lose.
Your betting line is now:
$7 - 18 - 40 - 47 - 108$

21. You bet $115, double down and lose.
Your betting line is now:
$7 - 18 - 40 - 47 - 108 - 230$

22. You bet $237 and win.
Your betting line is now:
$18 - 40 - 47 - 108$

23. You bet $126 and win.
Your betting line is now:
$40 - 47$

24. You bet $87 and lose.
Your betting line is now:
$40 - 47 - 87$

25. You bet $127 and win.
Your betting line is now:
$47$

Your betting line is now:
$47 - 47$

27. You bet $94 and hit blackjack.
Your betting line is now:
Zero. This is less than 5 so your cycle is completed and your next wager will be $2.

Let’s examine this in table format.
$2 Minimum Blackjack Session Betting Line

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hand</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Betting line</th>
<th>After Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bet $2 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bet $3 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3 2</td>
<td>1 2 3 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bet $4 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3 2 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bet $5 - Win</td>
<td>2 3 2 3</td>
<td>2 3 2 3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bet $5 - Lose</td>
<td>2 3 2 3 5</td>
<td>2 3 2 3 5 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bet $7 - Lose</td>
<td>2 3 2 3 5 7</td>
<td>2 3 2 3 5 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bet $9 - DD - Lose</td>
<td>2 3 2 3 5 7</td>
<td>2 3 2 3 5 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bet $20 - Lose</td>
<td>2 3 2 3 5 7</td>
<td>2 3 2 3 5 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bet $22 - Win</td>
<td>3 2 3 5 7</td>
<td>3 2 3 5 7 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bet $21 - Lose</td>
<td>3 2 3 5 7</td>
<td>3 2 3 5 7 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bet $24 - Win</td>
<td>2 3 5 7</td>
<td>2 3 5 7 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bet $20 - DD - Lose</td>
<td>2 3 5 7</td>
<td>2 3 5 7 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bet $42 - DD - Lose</td>
<td>2 3 5 7 18</td>
<td>2 3 5 7 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bet $86 - Blackjack Win</td>
<td>3 5 7 18 40</td>
<td>3 5 7 18 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bet $43 - Lose</td>
<td>3 5 7 18 40</td>
<td>3 5 7 18 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bet $46 - Lose</td>
<td>3 5 7 18 40</td>
<td>3 5 7 18 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bet $49 - DD - Win</td>
<td>5 7 18 40</td>
<td>5 7 18 40 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bet $48 - Win</td>
<td>7 18</td>
<td>7 18 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bet $47 - Lose</td>
<td>7 18</td>
<td>7 18 40 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bet $54 - DD - Lose</td>
<td>7 18 40</td>
<td>7 18 40 47 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bet $115 - DD - Lose</td>
<td>7 18 40</td>
<td>7 18 40 47 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bet $237 - Win</td>
<td>18 40</td>
<td>18 40 47 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Bet $126 - Win</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Bet $87 - Lose</td>
<td>40 47</td>
<td>40 47 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bet $127 - Win</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Bet $47 - Lose</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Bet $94 - Blackjack Win</td>
<td>Cycle Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Blackjack to the Nth Degree

Blackjack Session Cash Flow Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hand</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Win</th>
<th>Loss</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash Buy In $2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bet $2 &amp; Lose</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bet $3 &amp; Lose</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bet $4 &amp; Lose</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bet $5 &amp; Win</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bet $5 &amp; Lose</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bet $7 &amp; Lose</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bet $9 - Double Down &amp; Lose</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bet $20 &amp; Lose</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bet $22 &amp; Win</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bet $21 &amp; Lose</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bet $24 &amp; Win</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bet $20 - Double Down &amp; Lose</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bet $42 - Double Down &amp; Lose</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td>1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bet $86 &amp; Get Blackjack Win</td>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bet $43 &amp; Lose</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bet $46 &amp; Lose</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td>1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bet $49 - Double Down &amp; Win</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bet $48 &amp; Win</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bet $47 &amp; Lose</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bet $54 - Double Down &amp; Lose</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td>Bet $115 - Double Down &amp; Lose</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td>1645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td>Bet $237 &amp; Win (*high risk)</td>
<td>237</td>
<td></td>
<td>1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Bet $126 &amp; Win</td>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Bet $87 &amp; Lose</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bet $127 &amp; Win</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
<td>2048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Bet $47 &amp; Lose</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Bet $94 &amp; Get Blackjack Win</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td>2142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub Total 954 812

At this point you should be familiar with the betting lines, the betting cycle, and how the concept will always make you money if you complete the cycle.
*High-risk point. If you take a look at playing hand 21 and 22, you will note this is the highest point of risk during this playing session. After the loss in hand 21 your money is at a total of $1,645. This means your bankroll has been reduced by $355. Then you make the next bet of $237 in hand 22 and you have reached the high point of risk at $592. In reality this money is only at risk if you do not complete the betting cycle.

Below are the betting cycle rules in a table format.
### Betting Cycle Rules For $2 Minimum BJ Table

1. Your beginning formula is always set with a predetermined betting line of 1 - 2 - 3.

2. You must have a big enough bankroll to complete all betting cycles once it opens.

3. The betting cycle opens with the first loss of a $2 bet.

4. Always add the total amount of your loss to the right of the betting line.

5. Always eliminate both the left end and the right end of the betting line after a win.

6. The betting cycle is **completed and closed** when the numbers in the betting line total 5 or less.

7. This process is started over with a $2 minimum bet.

8. The playing session continues until you have won $100 or have played for an hour.

9. You can only have a total of three (3) - 1 hour long playing sessions each day. Again, you can only play for a total of 3 hours each day.
As more and more people begin to play the game of blackjack and the tables become crowded with players both young and old, the casinos are able to raise the minimum bet.

Most casinos lowest minimum tables are the $5 tables. With this in mind a betting formula was established for playing at the $5 minimum blackjack tables.

**$5 Minimum Blackjack Tables**

The changes in the rules are very understandable and they are listed in the table below.

The original 27 hand playing session has been used and applied to the new play and rules.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Betting Cycle Rules For A $5 Minimum BJ Table</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Your beginning formula is always set with a predetermined betting line of 1 – 2 – 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. You must have a big enough bankroll to complete all betting cycles once it opens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The betting cycle opens with the first loss of a $5 bet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Always add the total amount of your loss to the right of the betting line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Always eliminate both the left end and the right end of the betting line after a win.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The betting cycle is <strong>completed and closed</strong> when the numbers in the betting line total 5 or less.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. This process is started over with a $5 minimum bet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The playing session continues until you have won $150 or have played for an hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. You can only have a total of three (3) – 1 hour long playing sessions each day. Again, you can only play for a total of 3 hours each day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. You bet $5 and lose.
Your betting line is now:
1 - 2 - 3 - 5

2. You bet $6 and lose.
Your betting line is now:
1 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 6

3. You bet $7 and lose.
Your betting line is now:
1 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 7

4. You bet $8 and win.
Your betting line is now:
2 - 3 - 5 - 6

5. You bet $8 and lose.
Your betting line is now:
2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 8

6. You bet $10 and lose.
Your betting line is now:
2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 10

7. You bet $12, double down and lose.
Your betting line is now:
2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 10 - 24

8. You bet $26 and lose.
Your betting line is now:
2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 10 - 24 - 26

Your betting line is now:
3 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 10 - 24

10. You bet $27 and lose.
Your betting line is now:
3 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 10 - 24 - 27
11. You bet $30 and win.  
Your betting line is now:  
5 – 6 – 8 – 10 – 24

12. You bet $29, double down and lose.  
Your betting line is now:  
5 – 6 – 8 – 10 – 24 – 58

13. You bet $63, double down and lose.  
Your betting line is now:  
5 – 6 – 8 – 10 – 24 – 58 – 126

Your betting line is now:  
6 – 8 – 10 – 24 – 58

15. You bet $64 and lose.  
Your betting line is now:  
6 – 8 – 10 – 24 – 58 – 64

16. You bet $72 and lose.  
Your betting line is now:  
6 – 8 – 10 – 24 – 58 – 64 – 72

17. You bet $78, double down and win.  
Your betting line is now:  
8 – 10 – 24 – 58 – 64

18. You bet $72 and win.  
Your betting line is now:  
10 – 24 – 58

19. You bet $68 and lose.  
Your betting line is now:  
10 – 24 – 58 – 68

20. You bet $78, double down and lose.  
Your betting line is now:  
10 – 24 – 58 – 68 – 156
21. You bet $166, double down and lose.
   Your betting line is now:
   10 - 24 - 58 - 68 - 156 - 333

22. You bet $343 and win.
   Your betting line is now:
   24 - 58 - 68 - 156

23. You bet $180 and win.
   Your betting line is now:
   58 - 68

24. You bet $126 and lose.
   Your betting line is now:
   58 - 68 - 126

25. You bet $184 and win.
   Your betting line is now:
   68

26. You bet $68 and lose.
   Your betting line is now:
   68 - 68

27. You bet $138 and hit blackjack.
   Your betting line is now:
   Zero. This is less than 5 so your cycle is completed and your next wager will be $5.
## $2 Minimum Blackjack Session Betting Line

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hand</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Betting line After Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bet $5 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bet $6 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bet $7 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3 5 6 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bet $8 - Win</td>
<td>2 3 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bet $8 - Lose</td>
<td>2 3 5 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bet $10 - Lose</td>
<td>2 3 5 6 8 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bet $12 - DD/Lose</td>
<td>2 3 5 6 8 10 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bet $26 - Lose</td>
<td>2 3 5 6 8 10 24 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bet $28 - Win</td>
<td>3 5 6 8 10 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bet $27 - Lose</td>
<td>3 5 6 8 10 24 27</td>
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<td>Bet $30 - Win</td>
<td>5 6 8 10 24</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>5 6 8 10 24 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bet $63 - DD/Lose</td>
<td>5 6 8 10 24 58 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bet $131 - BJ Win</td>
<td>6 8 10 24 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bet $64 - Lose</td>
<td>6 8 10 24 58 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bet $72 - Lose</td>
<td>6 8 10 24 58 64 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bet $78 - DD/Win</td>
<td>8 10 24 58 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bet $72 - Win</td>
<td>10 24 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bet $68 - Lose</td>
<td>10 24 58 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bet $78 - DD/Lose</td>
<td>10 24 58 68 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bet $166 - DD/Lose</td>
<td>10 24 58 68 156 333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bet $343 - Win</td>
<td>24 58 68 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Bet $180 - Win</td>
<td>58 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Bet $126 - Lose</td>
<td>58 68 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bet $184 - Win</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Bet $68 - Lose</td>
<td>68 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Bet $138 - BJ Win</td>
<td>Cycle Complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let’s now examine this again but this time as it affects the cash flow.
$5 Minimum Blackjack Session Cash Flow Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hand</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Win</th>
<th>Loss</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash Buy In $2000</td>
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<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bet $5 - Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bet $6 - Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bet $7 - Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bet $8 - Win</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bet $10 - Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bet $12 - DD/Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bet $26 - Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bet $28 - Win</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bet $27 - Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bet $30 - Win</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bet $29 - DD/Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bet $63 - DD/Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bet $131 - BJ Win</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bet $64 - Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bet $72 - Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bet $78 - DD/Win</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bet $72 - Win</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bet $68 - Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bet $78 - DD/Lose</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td>1768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bet $166 DD/Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>333</td>
<td>1435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bet $343 - Win (**high risk)</td>
<td></td>
<td>343</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Bet $180 - Win</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Bet $126 - Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bet $184 - Win</td>
<td>184</td>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Bet $68 - Lose</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Bet $138 - BJ Win</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
<td>2155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub Total: 1339 1184
**High-risk point.** If you take a look at playing hand 21 and 22, you will note this is the highest point of risk during this playing session just like it was at the $2 blackjack table. After the loss in hand 21 your money is at a total of $1,435. This means your bankroll has been reduced by $565. Then you make the next bet of $343 in hand 22 and you have reached the high point of risk at $908 (The risk was $592 at the $2 table). In reality this money is only at risk if you do not complete the betting cycle.

In a later chapter other options to reduce this risk will be discussed in length. This playing session was a tough one. There were 10 winning hands to 17 losing hands. This gave the casino a 63% edge over the player. Yet, with this Blackjack to the Nth Degree method the player still managed to make a $155 profit.

Most playing sessions will average out to a casino edge of about 54% requiring far less than the $2,000 bankroll that was used back in the 70’s when this method was created.
CHAPTER 7
JOURNALIZING AND RECORDING

Most people underestimate the importance of keeping records. It is a foundation of any business activity. It will give you a concrete picture of a certain situation and allow you to review it at a later date.

Keeping records will give credibility to your actions and are extremely important when meeting your income tax responsibilities and requirements.

Journalize everything every day. Keep records of you practices and your actual play.

Yes, I know this sounds boring and very unattractive. In fact, 95% of you reading this book will never keep any records at all. I hope you fall in that small 5% range.

Keeping records will be your conscious while developing your winning skills. And winning will reinforce its importance. However, most people (about 80% of that small 5%) who do start to keep records only do so for a very short period of time. Once they get on a winning path they start
to feel they know everything and stop the recording efforts. Soon after that, they begin to deviate from the system and then start to lose. And after the losing sets in their “ego” takes over and convinces them it’s not their fault they are losing it is the system’s fault. Then more deviation sets in and more losing follows.

It’s sad but true but only one in a hundred players who read this eBook would follow it through in its entirety. After about six months of practicing, playing, studying, and keeping records you will begin to develop your own personal expertise with this system. I hope you can make that commitment to be that special one in one hundred.

I have found the standard 3” x 5” flip type notebook to be the best to take notes during actual play. You can get them at any local merchandiser like a K-Mart or Wal-Mart store. And sometimes you can even get them free at a local vendor that gives them away for the advertising value.

Here is an example of one 3” x 5” notebook picked up for free at a trucking company and another 4” x 5 ½” type picked up in a store.
Notebooks should end up in this condition; well used!
Here are a few examples of taking some notes at the table and being able to keep track of how a winning cycle occurred.

One thing you should notice right off the bat is this player loss four times and only won three hands. As a percentage this player won three out of seven hands (42% of the time). Yet the outcome was a total of a $4 profit. This shows how this system is so effective. The house can and will have the edge most of the time but the player will be able to still win.

Here are some more notes the player took down immediately after the play was over. The player made comments as to how crowded the casino was and as to how many tables had action at them at that time. The player also made comments about how he felt at the time of play and about the person next to him.

Another good comment was the player made about a particular hand where he realized he had made a mistake. This is so important to be able to go back and analyze specific situations. This player noted he had a total bet of $7 and won the hand but in actuality he should have won a total of $14.
And here are some more notes taken after the player had a great winning session in only 45 minutes and left the casino. The notes were made about 15 minutes later while he was eating lunch. We will analyze it.

“Only played for about a total of 45 minutes. The betting cycles were short and sweet. Everything seemed to be going my way. This was a piece of cake. My total winnings at the $2 table were $119. My goal was to make $100. So I could have made much more. In fact I was winning $100 within 30 minutes of play. Could have made lots +.”

Keeping these types of notes and record keeping will allow you to sit back and analyze the situation in an objective viewpoint after the play when you are back in your hotel room, home, or office.

The first thing one will notice is this player did not follow his play action plan. His original plan as stated in the notes was to win $100. He was at the goal level almost 15 minutes earlier but did not quit then when he should have.
Also, we can see the player had won $100 in the first 30 minutes and then only an additional $19 in the next fifteen minutes. It definitely looked like his “piece of cake” was starting to crumble.

The second thing to notice is emotion is starting to slip into his mood. “This was a piece of cake.” This should be a warning flag. Emotion will tend to erode one’s concentration and that will lead to mistakes.

A case in point is to refer back to the other notes, “*Had A5 dealer had a 5. Took a hit – got a 5 (giving me a) total of 21. Should have doubled down. Bet amount was $7.*”

There was a mistake made. The Basic Strategy called for an action to double down. So we can see the mistake, while the player still won the hand, did cost the player money (an additional $7 in winnings).

These notes (record keeping) point out problems or potential problems and it gives the player a chance to reflect on the previous play and see what he/she could have done differently. It gives the player an opportunity to spot defects in his/her play and make the necessary corrections right then.

Below are some blank forms one can incorporate in their learning process and their attempt at keeping good and useful records. Don’t like these; your welcomed to make your own.
### The Session Analysis Form

| Day | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Profit |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| # of Hands |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Win % |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Loss % |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Total |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

**Legend:**
- **D:** Free Session
- **I:** Live Session

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Blackjack to the Nth Degree
**Explanation of the Session Analysis Form:**

**Headings:**

- **Session:** An hour or less of play.
- **Profit/<Loss>:** Total amount of win/loss in session.
- **# of Hands:** Total hands played in session.
- **Hands Won:** Total hands won in session.
- **Hands Loss:** Total hands lost in session.
- **Win %:** Hands won divided by total hands.
- **Practice Session:** Check this box (if practice).
- **Live Session:** Check this box (if live).

During practice sessions you will be able to obtain all the data required for this form. So there is no excuse. Get the data and complete the form on a daily basis. While playing in a live casino, gathering this data will be somewhat of a challenge. Most casinos will not allow a pen and paper on the table. But having it in a shirt pocket or even on your lap should be fine. Don’t be timid or embarrassed about getting this information. Keeping track of this is very important in developing your expertise.

If you have a loss at any time, this is an indication you are doing something very wrong. You are not completing the betting cycles or you are not calculating the proper wager for each hand. **YOU CANNOT HAVE A LOSS!** It is mathematically impossible.

Here is an example of play during an entire session:
If you were to transfer this one session to the form it would look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Profit &lt;Loss&gt;</th>
<th># of Hands</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Loss</th>
<th>Win %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you play on line for money, then getting this data should be no problem.

I have included a functional Microsoft Excel file in this CD for you to use. This analysis is very important to maintain and obtain the detailed data.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th># Of Sessions</th>
<th>Total Time Played</th>
<th>Bankroll Available</th>
<th>Total Buy-In</th>
<th>Lowest Chip Count After Wager</th>
<th>Highest Dollar Risk</th>
<th>Risk % Of Bankroll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Practice Session
- Live Session
**Explanation of the Risk Analysis Form:**

*Headings:*

- **# Of Sessions:** Total number of sessions played. (1,2,or 3)
- **Total Time Played**
  - **In Minutes:** This total should be 180 minutes or less.
- **Bank Roll**
  - **Available:** This is the total dollar amount you have immediately available for that day.
- **Total Buy-In:** This is the total amount you paid for chips.
- **Lowest Chip Count After Wager:** This is the lowest amount of chips you have left in front of you after a wager.
- **Highest Dollar Risk:** This is the difference between the total buy-in and lowest chip count after wager.
- **Risk Percent of Bankroll:** This is the highest dollar risk divided by the total available bankroll.

During practice sessions you will be able to obtain all the data required for this form. So there is no excuse. Get the data and complete the form on a daily basis. While playing in a live casino, gathering this data will be somewhat of a challenge. Most casinos will not allow a pen and paper on the table. But having it in a shirt pocket or even on your lap should be fine. Don’t be timid or embarrassed about getting this information. Keeping track of this is very important in developing your expertise.

Let’s go over the basic information you will want to collect. First before you even begin to play you will know what your available bankroll is. This is the amount of cash you will have with you or immediately available to you during your play. For example, you may bring $500 in cash with you and then have $1500 in a bank account you can access by check or debit card. If that is the case then your bankroll is $2,000.
Your buy-in is of course the amount of cash you exchange for chips. So at your first table you buy in for $400. That is the only buy-ins you make for that day. So your Total Buy-In figure to be recorded is $400.

You had a long betting cycle going on during your play and after making a large wager you chip count was only $72. That would be the lowest point your chip count got during that day’s play. So you would mark that column for that day with $72. The next column is a calculation. You simply subtract your lowest chip count ($72) from your total buy-in ($400) and your will come up with the figure for the highest dollar risk. Which in this case would be $328 (400 - 72 = 328).

The risk percentage is another calculation. You simply divide your highest dollar risk ($328) by your total available bankroll ($2,000). This would be 16.4% (328 / 2000 = .164)

At the end of the day you note you played a total of three sessions totaling 171 minutes. Assuming this was the 1st day of the month your form would look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th># Of Sessions</th>
<th>Total Time Played in Minutes</th>
<th>Bank Roll Available</th>
<th>Total Buy-In</th>
<th>Lowest Chip Count After Wager</th>
<th>Highest Dollar Risk</th>
<th>Risk % Of Bankroll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filling out the form should be simple and understandable by the defining of the headings above.
If you play on line for money, then getting this data should be no problem.

I have included a functional Microsoft Excel file in this CD for you to use. This analysis is very important to maintain and obtain the detailed data.
EXPENSES AND LOSSES AS A TAX DEDUCTION

Note: This is not tax advice. This is for discussion purposes only. If you want the status as a professional gambler, retain a tax pro.

You are considered either an Amateur Gambler or a Professional Gambler. This status does have income tax reporting ramifications. In any event this current tax rule applies to both types of gambling status: you can only deduct gambling losses up to the amount of gambling winnings.

The Amateur Gambler will report his income on page 1 of the tax return before AGI (adjusted gross income) is determined and the gambling losses (up to the amount of winnings) on Schedule A after the AGI. This could have a very negative effect and increase your tax liability especially if you are not allowed to itemized deductions.

The Professional Gambler can report his income and his losses (up to the amount of winnings) and his other expenses on Schedule C before AGI. This could be very advantageous and help lower your tax liability. On the other hand you may now be subject to a self-employment tax liability.

Another consideration would be for the Professional Gambler to set up the gambling activity under the umbrella of a separate tax entity. This is why you should consult a tax pro.

How can you be certain you have a status as a professional gambler in the eyes of the Internal Revenue Service? You’re not going to like this answer but you can never be absolutely certain. But if you gamble regularly, on a full time
basis, with the intent to earn your living from your winnings, and have supporting documentation, then you have a very good foundation to rely upon.

Both the Professional Gambler and the Amateur Gambler need to keep accurate and appropriate records to document their gambling losses. Professional Gamblers need to document their related gambling expenses. It is suggested you document all your activities and seek professional advice before you begin your business venture into the art of winning at blackjack.

Some of the records to keep might include journalizing the date, the location, names of people who were with you, total amounts wagered, total amounts of winnings/(losses), the type of gaming played, forms W-2G you received, forms 5754, wagering tickets (even lottery tickets), bank withdrawals, canceled checks, invoices, credit card and debit card paperwork, casino win/loss reports, online gaming reports, any written communication between you and the casinos, and anything that will establish how much time you have spent during your gaming activities.

Are expenses incurred while playing blackjack tax deductible? Can you deduct gambling losses? Again, you need to get an opinion from a professional tax preparer who has experience in this area. Don’t ask just any tax preparer. Find one who has professional gamblers as clients. And if your plan is to write a book or to develop a new type of betting system, then you may qualify for a research and development credit but get that information from someone who makes a living in that specific area.
You should keep track of all your expenses and keep a vehicle mileage log. Keep good records and all receipts. Then if they are deductible you will have them. This discipline will even help you in sharpening your skills in blackjack.

What kind of expenses are we talking about? Let’s make a list of what you probably should keep good track:

1. All of your mileage. With special notes for entries to and from the casinos or anything connected with this enterprise like driving to the store to buy notebooks, pens, paper, and books about blackjack.
2. All of your auto expenses including but not limited to gas, oil, etc.
3. Lodging.
5. Entertainment especially when there are discussions concerning business.
6. Cost to park your vehicles.
7. Tips (Get names and dates you gave this money to.
8. Computer (proportionately for this enterprise).
9. Telephones (proportionately for this enterprise).
10. Office type expenses
11. Postage
12. Legal and professional fees.
13. Research and development you may incur (possibly to write your own book or develop another blackjack system.
14. Keep track of all your wins at the blackjack table (you shouldn’t have any losses) and losses at other gambling activities such as keno, slots, poker, and horseracing.
15. Just keep track of EVERYTHING you spend with emphasis on purpose and description.
16. Keep your records and receipts organized, not just bunched together and thrown in a shoebox.
**Explanation of the Daily Activity/Expenditure Journal:**

**Headings:**
- **Date:** Record the date.
- **Time:** Recording the time of each activity in order to show full time involvement.
- **Activity Description:** Record the activity along with a short description giving pertinent details.
- **Notes:** Additional information as needed.
- **Expenditure:** The amount spent in this activity.
- **Type:** Type of payment: cash, check, debit, etc.
- **Amount:** Record exact amount.

Here is an example of recording some daily activities on this form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity/Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/10/20</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>Rise, shower, brushed teeth, goals</td>
<td>Start game</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10/20</td>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Breakfast, 2 slices</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10/20</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Headache, 2 more holes</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10/20</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Meeting with manager</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10/20</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Lunch, 2 sandwiches</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10/20</td>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Nap, 20 min</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10/20</td>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Meeting with manager</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10/20</td>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Dinner, 2 pasta</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10/20</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>PFS - Exercise, 2 miles</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10/20</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Bedtime, 2 books</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/11/20</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>Breakfast, 2 eggs</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/11/20</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Meeting with manager</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/11/20</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Lunch, 2 hamburgers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/11/20</td>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Nap, 20 min</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/11/20</td>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Meeting with manager</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/11/20</td>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Dinner, 2 pasta</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/11/20</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>PFS - Exercise, 2 miles</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/11/20</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Bedtime, 2 books</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/12/20</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>Breakfast, 2 eggs</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/12/20</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Meeting with manager</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/12/20</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Lunch, 2 hamburgers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/12/20</td>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Nap, 20 min</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/12/20</td>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Meeting with manager</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/12/20</td>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Dinner, 2 pasta</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/12/20</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>PFS - Exercise, 2 miles</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/12/20</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Bedtime, 2 books</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 8

DEVIATION

Is there ever a time when you could of, should of, would of deviated from this system as stated and warned against in chapter 6. And the answer is a clarified and resounding YES!

Any deviation should be based on knowledge and a mathematical basis. But once you deviate you are no longer using this system. You are now tweaking the system and formulating it to your own personal skills and goals.

The deviation should only be in the area of playing action and the amount of wagering. The main goal of completing the cycle should never be changed.

Incorporating advantage playing techniques and card counting should be your only basis to ever making a playing action different from basic strategy and from the amount to be wagered.

The key elements that justify deviation of this method break down into four categories: table and playing environment, playing strategy, wagering, and completing the betting cycle.
Table Environment:

Common sense decisions should always be acted upon. It is important to remember that one should always take advantage of any situation that will bring you to the main goal of completing a betting cycle. For example, how many times have you heard someone talking and complaining about their bad luck at a table stating the dealer was so lucky never busting and getting dealt many blackjacks in one shoe. Or you might hear someone complain they had such a bad streak of luck they lost ten hands in a row.

You know there is a cure for bad luck... GO TO ANOTHER TABLE! OR GO TO ANOTHER CASINO!

A bad table environment is nothing you cannot correct. You can sit out several hands until you see the dealer’s hands busting. And if that doesn’t solve it move to another table. That is the great thing about this cycling method. It is not dependent on time. You can complete the wagering cycle at this table or at another table. It does not matter. What matters is completing the betting cycle. And putting yourself in a favorable table environment will help.

You should leave the table or stop playing for a while when the dealer’s hands that call for a hit do not bust out at least on an average of one out of three hands. You should leave or sit out when you lose three hands in a row. You don’t have to sit there!

If other player’s action aggravates you, then leave the table and if necessary find another casino.
Having the proper table environment will tilt the odds of you winning on a consistent basis to your favor. Remember, blackjack is based on math. For example, the probability of being dealt a 20 with a single deck is once per eleven hands and a blackjack once per forty-two hands. So investigating and learning more about blackjack math can and should help you keep the table environment in your favor. When probabilities go beyond the range of normal then it is time to change tables.

**Playing Strategy:**

Understanding the importance of mathematics in the game of blackjack is vital and can be used to help you turn the tables into your favor.

Card counting is one method of taking advantage of blackjack math. This knowledge and skill can be a vital advantage in deviating from the basic strategy. An example would be when you have a two-card count of 15 or 16 and the dealer’s up card is a seven, eight, nine, or ten/face card. Basic strategy would require you to take a hit. However, you have been counting cards and the count has reached a positive twelve and the action is upon you. The math probability is very strong your next card will be a ten/face card. This would be a good time to deviate from basic strategy and stand. Regardless whether you win or lose you based your action on good solid knowledge and blackjack math.

**Card Counting:**

In a basic high-low card-counting system a point value is assigned to each card. All twos, threes, fours, fives, and sixes are assigned a positive one value (+1) to each card. All sevens, eights, and nines are assigned a zero value (0). And all tens,
jacks, queens, kings, and aces are assigned a negative one value (-1). The total of all 52 cards in a single deck will be zero. The easiest way to count is two cards at a time when they are dealt face up at a table. The count is always measured in a running count. For example, there are seven people at the table with the following face up cards: F,3; F,8; 6,3; 5,5; F,F; A,3; 8,4; and the dealer’s up card F. The value of the cards is determined two at a time where possible. So the values would be: 0, -1, +2, +2, -2, 0, +1, and -1. This was the first hand out of the shoe so the starting count value was 0. The total value of these cards is +1. But the running card value would be defined as: 0, -1, +1, +3, +1, +1, +2, and +1. As each player and the dealer takes action the value of those cards are continued to be added/subtracted to the running total.

Here is a more descriptive commentary of exactly how it works. The first hand is a face card with a value of -1 coupled together with the three with a value of +1 giving the two cards a value of 0. The starting running count was 0 so the running count remains 0. The next two cards are a face card with a value of -1 coupled together with the eight with a value of 0 giving the two cards a value of -1. This value added together with the previous running count of 0 now gives us a new running count of -1. The third set of two cards is a six with a value of +1 coupled together with the three with a value of +1 giving these two cards a value of +2. This value added together with the previous running count of -1 now gives us a new running count of +1. And the process continues as you read each pair of up cards in front of each player.

The fourth set of two cards is a five with a value of +1 coupled together with another five with a value of +1 giving these two cards value of +2.
This value added together with the previous running count of +1 now gives us a new running count of +3.

The fifth set of two cards is a face card with a value of -1 coupled together with another face card with a value of -1 giving these two cards a value of -2. This value added together with the previous running count of +3 now gives us a new running count of +1.

The sixth set of two cards is an ace with a value of -1 coupled together with a three with a value of +1 giving these two cards a value of 0. This value added together with the previous running count of +1 now gives us a new running count of +1.

The seventh set of two cards is an eight with a value of 0 coupled together with a four with a face value of +1 giving these two cards a value of +1. This value added together with the previous running count of +1 now gives us a new running count of +2.

The final card is the dealer’s up card that is a face card with a value of -1. This value added together with the previous running count of +2 now gives us a new running count of +1.

The final running count before any other action takes place is of course +1.

The best way to practice counting is with a single deck of cards turning two cards up at a time. In a split second you visualize the value of the two cards and add it simultaneously to the previous running total. At the end of the deck your running total is 0. Anything different means you made a mistake. If you practice this everyday for an hour a day, you will become proficient in the art of counting cards and doing so at the
blackjack table will be effortless and second nature. It is not a difficult process.

The highest possible positive count in a single deck would be +20 and the lowest count in a single deck would be a -20. Therefore the highest possible positive count in shoe of eight decks would be +160 and the lowest count in an eight-deck shoe would be -160.

The higher the card count means the deck has become rich with high cards and that is a definite advantage to the player. However, one has to understand the high positive count will help the dealer also. So there is no sure thing here. Only good information and if used correctly will benefit the player.

**Wagering:**

As stated in chapter 6 the wagering is structured based on previous action and whether you had a win or loss. You develop a line of bets that will eventually be eliminated during the process of completing the betting cycle.

Your wager is computed by adding the left end of the betting line to the right end of the betting line. During this process all losses are added to the betting line on the right side. So it is easy to understand the larger numbers will be lop-sided on the right side of the betting line.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predetermined Formula</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</th>
<th>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</th>
<th>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</th>
<th>22 23 24 25 26 27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bet 100</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bet 50</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bet 30</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bet 20</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bet 10</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bet 5</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Bet 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using the knowledge of a positive count you can increase your bet by not only adding the number on the far left with the number on the far right but you can add an additional number from the far right. For example in the above image line 21 shows the betting line after a loss to be 10, 24, 58, 68, 156, and 333. The next wager would normally be calculated by adding the 10 plus the 333 making the next wager $343.

If you knew the shoe count was a +18 you would then add an extra number from the right side of the betting line. The next wager would be calculated by adding the 10 plus the 333 plus the 156 making the next wager $499. And after that win your betting line would now be 24, 58, and 68. If the shoe remained a high positive number your next wager would be a total of the only three numbers left 24, 58, and 68 giving you a total wager of $150. And that win would complete the cycle.

Again, this how you would deviate from the wagering system using the advantage of counting to accelerate the completion of the betting cycle.

Earlier I mentioned that you would not sit at a table to lose ten hands in a row. You would get up and leave after losing three hands in a row. But what if the exact opposite happens. You now find yourself sitting at a “hot” table. The dealer is busting and you are getting no-brainer type cards winning hand after hand. Winning hand after hand you would be cycling very quickly and probably be betting the minimum bet of $2 a hand.

This is a good time to deviate the wagering amount and to increase your minimum bet to $5 or $10 or even $25 and higher. Again, you are taking advantage of knowledge and putting it to good use. Now is a good time to use a progressive betting
system where your increase your wagers as you continue to win.

Progressive Betting System:

A good progressive betting system is where you increase your bets by one unit after the second win and until you lose then you fall back to your minimum wager. Let’s say you are sitting at a “hot” table and have now established your minimum bet to $25.

Your first bet is $25 and you win. You pull back the winnings. (You are now wagering with the casino’s money.)

Your second bet is $25 and you win. Your unit bet has been determined to be $25 so you will now increase your bet by one unit and will be betting two units.

Your third bet is $50 and you win. You now pull back $25 and increase your bet by one unit.

Your fourth bet is $75 and you win. You now pull back $50 and increase your bet by one unit.

Your fifth bet is $100 and you win. You now pull back $75 and increase your bet by one unit.

Your sixth bet is $125 and you lose. Your total winnings are $150 with no risk after the second hand. Repeat the process while the table remains hot and favorable to the player.

Another betting system is to let it ride for three wins after the second win and you are playing with the casino’s money.
Your first bet is $25 and you win. You pull back the winnings. (You are now wagering with the casino’s money.)

Your second bet is $25 and you win. You let it ride.

Your third bet is $50 and you win. You let it ride.

Your fourth bet is $100 and you win. You pull all your money back. Your total winnings are $200 with no risk after the second hand. Repeat the process while the table remains hot and favorable to the player.

Completing The Betting Cycle:

As stated in chapter 6 you must complete the betting cycle. Over the 40 plus years of using this method I have always been able to complete the betting cycle. In its purest form this system will always make you a profit.

Another way to accelerate the cycling process is to apply your double down and split wins against the betting line. For example, you betting line is 3, 2, 4, 7, 10 so your next wager is $13. Your cards require you to double down and you win so you cross off the 3 and the 10 so your betting line is 2, 4, 7 with the next bet being $9. But you won a total of $26. You can now use the additional amount of the winnings and cross off additional numbers starting from the right of the betting line. In this example the additional winnings will wipe out the entire remaining line so your cycle is now completed.

In another example you betting line is 3, 2, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16 and your next bet is $19 and you
double down and win. So you automatically cross off the 3 and the 16. Then apply the additional $19 in winnings by crossing off the 13 and reducing the 10 to 4. So your betting line is now 2, 4, 7, 4 and your next bet is $6.

When you apply your double down and split wins you will accelerate the cycling process. This will keep the betting line smaller and more manageable.

Playing Two Hands:

Another way to accelerate the betting cycle is to play two hands at a time. I use this deviation only at “hot” tables that are advantageous to the player. But you must use the betting line to obtain the amounts of each wager. For example your betting line is 4, 7, 10, 13, 17, 21 so your bet would be $25 on one hand and $24 on the other. If you won both hands your betting line is now 10, 13 with the next bet of $26 for one hand. Or you could split that bet and play two hands for $13 each.

SUMMARIZING:

1. Deviation is a conscious action and when you deviate from this method you are no longer playing this cycling system in its purest form.
2. If you deviate from this method use mathematical knowledge and player advantage as your basis and rationale.
3. Deviation should be in the area of basic strategy or wagering amounts.
4. Incorporate playing advantage techniques and card counting as your basis.
5. Justification to deviation breaks down into four categories: (a) table and playing environment, (b) playing strategy, (c)
wagering, and (d) completing the betting cycle.

6. Do not stay at the same table if you lose 3 to 4 hands in a row.

7. Learn more about blackjack math and probabilities and adjust your play accordingly.

8. Use card counting to take advantage of conditions favorable to the player and adjust your play accordingly.

9. Recognize a “hot table” and adjust your play accordingly.

10. Deviation is a way to accelerate the cycling system to completion based on mathematical knowledge and adjusting your play accordingly.

Always remember the object of this cycling system is to leave the casino as a winner even if it is only $1.

If you win only $1 a day, after one year you will have won more money ($365) than 90% of all blackjack players.
“Practice does not make perfect. Only perfect practice makes perfect.”  \textit{Vince Lombardi}

“Better a diamond with a flaw than a pebble without.”  \textit{~Confucius, Analects}

How much time should you take and practice this method in order use it properly?

Only you can really answer that question. But I suggest you put enough time practicing this method until you understand it completely and feel totally comfortable and confident.

The cycling method is based on mathematics and as long as you complete the betting cycle you will win. Practicing the system at your home will give you the confidence that it works. Keeping good records will support how it works and build your confidence and discipline.

Your practicing environment is just as important as your actual playing environment. If
you plan on playing in a casino that uses 8 deck shoes then that is what you should practice with. Buy a blackjack shoe that will accommodate at least 8 decks. Have casino type chips. They are economical to purchase online. If you have a blackjack type table that is great but playing on a kitchen table will suffice. And having someone deal for your would be optimal but you can handle that chore by yourself if necessary.

Some people will try to use a hand held machine that assimilates playing blackjack. That is not for you. It takes away the learning process of handling the chips and the basic blackjack environment.

Okay, you are ready to start practicing. You buy in for $500. You will want to have at least $20 in whites ($1 chips), $80 in reds ($5 chips) and the remaining $400 in greens ($25 chips). Have your notebook, pen and strategy card with you on top the table in the beginning until you have the system down and branded into your brain to the point it becomes effortless.
The first bet is $2. The player’s two cards are a nine and a four; the dealer’s up card is a six. The basic strategy calls for you to stand so you make the stand movement with your hand over your cards. The dealer turns over a ten and takes a hit. The dealer received a four. You lose.

The shoe count is now +2. You now record your betting line as 1, 2, 3, 2. You bet the ends (1 and 2) with a $3 wager.

The second bet is $3. The player’s two cards are a ten and a king; the dealer’s up card is a jack. The basic strategy calls for you to stand so you make the stand movement with your hand over your cards. The dealer turns over a nine. You win. The shoe count is now −1. You now record your betting line as 2, 3. The betting cycle is less than six and is completed. Your betting line is fresh at 1, 2, 3 and your bet is back to $2.
Since this is the first practice session I recorded a lot of detail so one could examine it at the end of the session.

Where you see [Date] record the actual date. Where you see [Time] record the actual start time. Where you see [Casino] record Practice.

I started out on the right side indicating a new betting line of 1 * 2 * 3 and made my first bet of $2. On the left side I put the detail of the hands (This is only done on the first one or two practice sessions to give one more detail to analyze the session later on.). The “P” indicates the player. The “1” inside the circle indicates it is the first hand. The 9, and 4 indicates the player’s cards and the “S” indicates the action (Stand). To the immediate right the “D” indicates the dealer. The 6, 10, and 4 indicates the dealer’s cards and “Lose $2” indicates the outcome of the hand. The card count is noted at the end of the hand as a running count of +2. The loss of $2 is then written next to the 3 on the betting line. And the next wager is calculated by adding the 1 on the left of the betting line with the 2 on the right of the betting line totaling $3.

After the dealer took the losing $2 and the cards the next wager of $3 is placed in the betting area.

Then the second hand was recorded. The “2” inside the circle indicates it is the second hand. The 10, and K indicates the player’s cards and the “S” indicates the action (Stand). To the immediate right the J, and 9 indicates the dealer’s cards and “Win $3” indicates the outcome of the hand. The running card count of −1 in noted. Since the hand was won the 1 on the far
The first bet is $2. The player’s two cards are a queen and a seven; the dealer’s up card is a ten. The basic strategy calls for the player to stand so make the stand movement with your hand over your cards. The dealer turns over another ten and you lose.

The shoe count is now -4. You now record your betting line as 1, 2, 3, 2. You bet the ends (1 and 2) with a $3 wager.

The second bet is $3. The player’s two cards are a seven and an eight; the dealer’s up card is an eight. The basic strategy calls for you to hit so you make the hit movement with your hand motion on the table. The dealer turns over a seven. You lose. The dealer’s hole card is four. The running shoe count is now -3. You now record your betting line as 1, 2, 3, 2, 3. You bet the ends (1 and 3) with a $4 wager.

The third bet is $4. The player’s two cards are a five and a five; the dealer’s up card is a queen. The basic strategy calls for you to hit so you make the hit movement with your hand motion on the table. The dealer turns over a jack and you motion to stand. The dealer turns over the hole card and it is a seven. You win. The running shoe count is now -2. You eliminate the 1 and 3 from the betting line and your new betting line is 2, 3, 2. You bet the ends (2 and 2) with a $4 wager.
The fourth bet is $4. The player’s two cards are a six and a three; the dealer’s up card is a seven. The basic strategy calls for you to take a hit so you make the hit motion on the table. The dealer turns over a six. You now have a total three cards of 15. The basic strategy calls for you to take a hit so you make the hit motion on the table. The dealer turns over a four. You now have a four-card total of 19. The basic strategy calls for you to stand so you make the stand movement with your hand over the cards. The dealer turns over the hole card and it is a seven. The dealer must take another card. The dealer turns over a four. You win. The running shoe count is now +3. You eliminate the 2 and 2 from the betting line and your new line is 3. The cycle is completed. A new betting line of 1 * 2 * 3 is started and your next wager is $2.
The above examples were given in as much detail as possible in order to make things clear to you. Below is a table of blackjack hand results only and how they were recorded in the notebook.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hand</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Betting line</th>
<th>After Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Predetermined Formula</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>2 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bet $2 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3 2</td>
<td>Lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bet $3 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3 2 3</td>
<td>Lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bet $4 - Win</td>
<td>2 3 2</td>
<td>Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bet $4 - Lose</td>
<td>2 3 2 4</td>
<td>Lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bet $6 - Win</td>
<td>3 2</td>
<td>Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Predetermined Formula</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bet $2 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3 2</td>
<td>Lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bet $3 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3 2 3</td>
<td>Lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bet $4 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3 2 3 4</td>
<td>Lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bet $5 - Win</td>
<td>2 3 2 3</td>
<td>Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Predetermined Formula</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bet $2 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3 2</td>
<td>Lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bet $3 - Lose</td>
<td>1 2 3 2 3</td>
<td>Lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bet $4 - Win</td>
<td>2 3 2</td>
<td>Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bet $4 - Lose</td>
<td>2 3 2 4</td>
<td>Lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bet $6 - Lose</td>
<td>2 3 2 4 6</td>
<td>Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bet $8 - Win</td>
<td>3 2 4</td>
<td>Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bet $7 - Lose</td>
<td>3 2 4 7</td>
<td>Lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bet $10 - Lose</td>
<td>3 2 4 7 10</td>
<td>Lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bet $13 - Win</td>
<td>2 4 7</td>
<td>Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bet $9 - Win</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cycle Completed
Above are the blackjack hands recorded in the notebook from the table of hands. Below is several cycles recorded and completed at a live casino without all the detail of each hand.
The main benefit of practicing this cycling method is it will instill a winning confidence. There is no argument when you consider the mathematics. You simply cannot argue against success.

Perfection should be measured in your ability to adjust to the situation. No two blackjack sessions will ever be the same. But your consistent practice will enable you to adjust accordingly.

There are those who will continue to espouse this method will never work because it will only take one bad session to bleed your bankroll dry.

However, if you follow all of the rules you will never find yourself in a bad session. Always remember you must complete the cycle and you must have enough access to a bankroll to afford this completion.
Ninety percent of all blackjack players never report their blackjack winnings. The reason is simple. They never win...

If you play this system in accordance with the rules you will win (on the average) $100 per hour and for three hours a day. If you play everyday for the entire year you will win $109,500.00.

For a single person with no other source of income and taking a standard deduction your average tax including federal income, self-employment, and state tax will be around 37%. This will give you a net of $68,985.00. You must pay your taxes! And you will be required to pay them on a quarterly estimated basis.

Now if you plan properly and have the proper records your tax liability will be a lot less. But you must plan ahead. You must seek out professional and experienced advice before you begin. Don’t start asking questions at the end of the year.

Here are some of the things you will want to discuss with a tax professional:
1. Should I start this business as a separate taxable entity?
2. Should I become an LLC or S-Corporation or a regular Corporation?
3. Should I pay myself a regular salary?
4. How do I obtain the status as a professional gambler?
5. Can I deduct all my gambling losses?
6. Can I deduct expenses other than gambling losses?
7. Can I deduct my travel and lodging expenses?
8. Can I deduct the tokes I give to dealers?
9. What constitutes full time activity to gambling?
10. What is meant by intended livelihood source of income?
11. What is section 162 of the IRS Code?
12. What type of records do I need?
13. Should I have taxes taken out of W2-G’s that I receive from large winnings?
14. Am I required to fill out a federal form 5754?
15. What if I won a large payout but have to share part of the winnings with a partner?
16. What if I am gathering information to write a book on blackjack?
17. What if I am gathering information to develop a blackjack betting system?
18. Can I receive a deduction for research and development in regards to my writing a book or developing a betting system?
19. When should I pay estimated taxes?
20. How do I pay estimated taxes?
21. If I play and win in many different states will I have to file a state tax return in each and every one of them?
22. How do you avoid becoming classified as just a non-professional gambler or a recreational gambler?
These are just some of the question you should try and get answered before you begin winning blackjack venture. Don’t wait until you have made thousands in winnings. Get the knowledge and have a plan.

Here are some suggestions for keeping records:

1. A journal that includes the date, location, amounts wagered, amounts of winnings, amounts of losses (you should not have these) the type of gaming played, and names of people who attended with you.
2. Slot machine numbers of machines you played.
3. Lottery tickets.
4. Bingo game slips.
5. Keno game slips.
6. Para-mutual betting slips.
9. Wagering tickets and other supporting documentation.
11. ATM slips.
12. Canceled checks and other documentation.
13. Credit card documentation.
14. Casino documentation and support.
15. Online gaming documentation and support.
17. Statements of comps provided by the casinos.

Being taxed as a professional gambler or a non-professional gambler could be the difference of thousands of dollars in tax liabilities.

If you pay for the advice of a tax professional make sure you get it in writing and also get recommendations from trusted friends and
business associates. And when possible have the profession provide you with contacts of satisfied clients.

Regardless of what your professional status ends of being, you will always need detailed records.
CHAPTER 11

ONLINE BLACKJACK

I should be able to write this chapter with one sentence, "Do Not Play Blackjack Online!" That is of course my knee-jerk reaction. And I would put it in big print too!

DO NOT PLAY BLACKJACK ON LINE FOR MONEY!
DO NOT PLAY BLACKJACK ON LINE:

First let’s discuss why you should never play blackjack online. Land casinos in the United States are very regulated. The player does have some rights. There is a gaming commission in each state having a very strong presence in order to keep the establishment in compliance with all the statutes.

But make no mistake. Casinos are in the business to make money. If they see a player consistently making money at table games, it won’t be long before that individual is shown the door and told not to come back. This is why more and more players are trending to the poker rooms where the competition is between the skilled and the unskilled while the house only takes a rake and has no interest in who wins or loses.

And with the ease of being able to play from a computer in the comfort of your home online gambling can be very addicting. You can even play the game on your ipad or iphone and it now becomes available 24/7.

It’s The Software Stupid:

With today’s technology it should not surprise anyone how easy it would be to control the outcome of any game. And if they can do it they will do it. It’s that simple.

It doesn’t take a rocket scientist to figure this out. Just go online and do a few searches in Google.com about unfair Internet casinos. And if that doesn’t convince you just look at all the ads online casinos put out offering you a referral percentage on those you get to play at
their online casino. So it shouldn’t take long for you to conclude the only way they can survive is by cheating the players especially if you are in the United States. You have absolutely no one to complain to about the fraud absolutely no one.

**Player Comments:**

Here are just a few player complaints and comments you will find with your online searches.

“At first I thought it was just bad luck. Then I started recording the games. I would win seven $1 - $5 bets and then placed three or four $25 and lose every time. I would have 20s, dealer would be showing a 6 and hit Blackjack. I once put down a $500 bet, dealer got Blackjack. I'm not saying that it’s impossible for the dealer to get 21 on a $500 bet, but come on. Never double down. You will lose 85% of the time. The game play is streaky, but it is always in their favor. You can win small bets all day long.”

“I have been playing online with this casino for too long now and I am hoping from my stupidity I can save others $$. Stay away from the Blackjack on this site. I have played it over a long time unfortunately and I never learned my lesson. The game software is completely rigged believe me. It pulls 20-21's 90% of the time if you have a good hand. Break forget about it the dealer will hardly ever break with a break card hand. However, if you the player have a 12-13 etc. you will be dealt a break card 90% of the time guaranteed. I am completely convinced this game is totally fixed. I know from overtime playing this many hands how many times it will beat you. It will hardly ever I am talking ever give you 2 winning hands in a row and if you lay
down a larger bet forget about it your going down fast. It wins all the time its unreal. So fellow players stay away from online blackjack and take it from me stay away.”

“Stay away from online blackjack. They are all rigged. You make a deposit and they give you lots of bonus money. But before you know it BOOM you lose everything. I know the software is rigged but I certainly couldn’t prove it. Do yourself a favor and stay away.”

“Also I believe firmly that they have a crooked blackjack site. Too many times when the stakes are raised they win, just too many times. Every single one of my friends has had the same happen to them. I invested over 1K and they never put their so called bonus dollars in my account until after my money was gone, then they decided to deposit bonus dollars, but there was no more money to convert them into real cash by acquiring ultimate points. When I e-mailed them several times in the course of a week, they either responded days later or not at all. They have just sent an email to me stating they will not refund any money to me at all. Also to make matters worse I played in a sit n go and a yellow screen appeared and said I had an internet connection delay, this happened as the blinds were at 50/100, all of my other programs were responding, all of them except their site, when I told them this they denied any wrongdoing and I would never see a refund. So there site gave me a delay for 7 minutes and I lost because of them and they will not pay it back, sounds like great service. These events have put me on mental tilt to where I am almost sure I cannot play online poker or blackjack again.”
There are too many online casinos that offer huge bonuses to start playing online. And there are too many that pay others a commission to get other players online.

How do you think they are going to recoup their money? The only way for them to make money is for you to lose.

Remember, right now it is illegal to have an online casino established in the United States so you have no one to turn to when you have problems with any online gambling casino. So it is not surprising to hear of people winning but never getting paid.

**Playing Online For Free:**

If you are going to get online and play blackjack be smart and play it for free. You could use the free online sites to try a few practice sessions. This would be a good setting for you to be able to take notes and record your sessions without being rushed or having to be both the player and the dealer at the same time.

Again, this is still not the best way to practice. It does not let you get the feel and confidence of handling all aspects of the game like handling the chips or even the art of card counting. Online casinos usually shuffle after every hand so you do not get the real outcome of hands like you would at a live casino.

But if you want to use your computer to play blackjack for practice there are many computer software packages you can purchase reasonably and even some free downloads too.
My advice is to stay away from online casinos even the free ones. Once they get you online (even for free) it won’t be long before they entice you to start playing for money. It’s inevitable. Just stay away.

**Playing Online For Money:**

**Do Not Play Blackjack Online!** Many of you will not heed this plea. So if you insist to get online because you can play in the comfort of your home any day or any time, then at least do your due diligence and investigate the online site properly.

1. Check the site out for complaints and reviews.
2. Get recommendations from others and check them out.
3. Play on a site that is connected to an offline casino. This way they will not want to jeopardize their reputation.
4. Do your own investigating. Don’t take just the word of others especially if you don’t know them. Usually, those that recommend certain online casinos do so because they will get a commission from sending you there.
5. Only deposit small amounts of money and cash out frequently. If you see too many delays, don’t go back.
6. Apply the same rules to online blackjack as you would for live blackjack offline.
7. If you lose four hands in a row, quit.
8. Have more than one online casino to play.
9. Always record your wins and losses.
10. Pay attention to blackjack probabilities.
Probability & Odds of Busting on a Hit

It is essential to know the probability of your hand busting if you want to win online at blackjack. The following odds chart shows the chance of busting on a single hit where the current hand value is 11 or more:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Hand Value</th>
<th>Player Busting Probability %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 or Less</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two-Card Count Frequencies

Here are the probabilities of getting the following two-card point total. This chart shows what percentage of chance you will be given a hand in each of the given range value. It is important to note the chance of being dealt a two-card blackjack is a very small 4.8%. The most common two-card hands are those totaling 12 –16. These are the hands you will have to make a decision based on the dealer’s up card.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Two Card Count</th>
<th>% Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blackjack</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing Hand (17-20)</td>
<td>30.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision Hands (12-16)</td>
<td>38.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must Hit (4-11)</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dealer Final Hand Probabilities

It is also important to know the probability of the dealer’s final hand. These are the percentages the dealer will have a hand with the indicated value below. It’s important to understand these odds and probabilities. As you keep track of your personal results online the differences will give you an idea if you are being cheated online.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dealer Final Hand Value</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Running Percent Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two-Card Blackjack - 21</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 (With 3 or More Cards)</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td>12.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of 20</td>
<td>17.58</td>
<td>29.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of 19</td>
<td>13.48</td>
<td>43.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of 18</td>
<td>13.81</td>
<td>57.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of 17</td>
<td>14.58</td>
<td>71.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of 16</td>
<td>28.36</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Player Advantage vs. Dealer Up Card

This chart explains the dealer's chance of busting according to each up card that is showing. Note the dealer has the highest chance of busting when he is showing a five or a six. The player’s best advantage when using basic strategy is also when the dealer has a five or a six. In contrast when the dealer is showing a nine or higher the player’s advantage is dismal to say the least.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dealer Up Card</th>
<th>Dealer Percentage Of Busting</th>
<th>Percentage of Player Advantage Using Basic Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>35.30</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>37.56</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>40.28</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>42.89</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>42.08</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>25.99</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>23.86</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>23.34</td>
<td>-4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, J, Q, K</td>
<td>21.43</td>
<td>-16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ace</td>
<td>11.65</td>
<td>-16.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Effects of Removing Cards from a Deck

When cards are dealt they are considered removed from the deck. These slight and subtle differences can affect your decisions especially if you are increasing or decreasing your wager with the help of card counting.

Removing the fives from the deck has a positive affect on the player’s blackjack odds while the affect of each ace being dealt would favor the casino.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Removed Card</th>
<th>Percentage Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>-.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, J, Q, K</td>
<td>-.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ace</td>
<td>-.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These probabilities can be boring and easily glossed over by most players. But if you understand the importance of blackjack math and compare your personal results to these statistics you will get a better understanding as to how fair the online casino is treating you.

DO NOT PLAY BLACKJACK ON LINE FOR MONEY!
CHAPTER 12

OVERVIEW

The last chapter in any book I have read is always my favorite. It is the climax to my reading adventure always able to satisfy my strongest curiosity that has been built up over the last few hundred pages. I can only hope this will meet you expectations.

The blackjack player I wrote this is the type of person who wants to make money on a regular basis and is willing to work that process in order to accomplish this objective desire. That individual will succeed.

The person I did not write this eBook for has the characteristics of what I call the McDonald Hamburger Syndrome (MHS). This syndrome is likened to the person who drives into a fast food line; orders the meal in 20 seconds then drives forward and pays for the meal in less than 60 seconds then drives forward to another window an picks up the meal all in two minutes or less.
**The Check Off List:**

Use this final chapter as a learning tool to bring everything together like an expert pilot going over every detail right before the mission starts.

- Use this method to discretely make money.
- Remove the gamble from your mindset and replace it with a business mentality.
- This method is not about how much you win but how much you don’t lose.
- Study and practice this method until it is second nature to you.
- Become a purest and attentive to all details.
- Become an expert in following the rules.
- There is no room for errors. Practice.
- Play for no more than one hour per session.
- Play for no more than three sessions a day.
- Start with the preset wager and betting line.
- Complete the betting line cycle.
It is mathematically impossible to lose if you complete the betting cycle.

Focus: Boredom leads to curiosity; curiosity leads to deviation; and deviation allows you to lose.

Ninety percent of all players are programmed to lose.

The house is in business to win. All their games are targeted to give them the edge. This method will tip the odds in your favor by using this structured money management system.

Become an expert in playing this basic method before you incorporate other accelerating techniques.

If you are disciplined enough to win only $1 each and everyday, at the end of the year you will have won more money ($365) than 90% of all blackjack players.

Know all the rules.

Know how to prepare.

Know the basic strategy to use during play.

Know how to formulate each wager.

Know how to complete each cycle.
• Journalize and record all the information that you can gather on a consistent basis.

• Do not consume any alcoholic beverages or food during the start of your first playing session to the completion of your last.

• Be able to memorize a betting string or be able to write it down.

• Be polite but do not socialize during a playing session.

• Do not discuss this method with anyone at anytime. Your success at winning will want to you to boast about it. Don’t.

• You must be able to bankroll your play in order to complete every betting cycle.

• You must be proficient in every aspect of this method before making your first wager.

• Know all the house rules of the game before you make your first wager.

• Eliminate distractions like cell phones and other devices.

• Never offer advice to another player.

• Prepare and set your winning goals the night before you play.
Learn to play in the best environment advantageous to winning.

Control your environment by leaving or changing tables when they become negative.

Observe how often the dealers bust their own hand.

Be very aware of how many hands you lose in a row. Leave the table or take a break when necessary.

Learn how to recognize a “hot” dealer and not play at their tables or take a break when they deal.

Always try to play in the first spot to the left of the dealer.

Always try to make your environment and situation ideal in your favor.

Your attitude should always be positive and your winning should be just “a matter of fact” and nothing more. Your winning should be expected and not emotional.

Ignore the exotic offers like surrender, three sevens, or taking insurance.

Treat this method and structure as a business.
After each session take time to identify any weak points or errors and record them.

Consistency and structure are main keys to success. Learn basic strategy.

A betting cycle starts off with a betting line of $1 * 2 * 3 and an initial wager of $2.

When you lose an initial wager the loss is added to the right side of the betting line.

In an open betting cycle your wager is calculated by adding the number on the far left of the betting line with the number on the far right.

When you win a wager in an open betting cycle you cross off the number on the far left and the far right of the betting line that constituted the wager.

Your betting cycle is completed when the total of all numbers left in the betting line (formula) is five or less.

You will win. Report your federal and state income accordingly.

Seek the advice of a professional and gaming experienced preparer at the onset not when the year is over.
**Tweaking Your Play:**

- Do not tweak this system until you have learned and played this method in its purest form.

- Any deviation must be based on knowledge and a mathematical basis.

- Incorporate advantage style playing techniques such as card counting when appropriate.

- Common sense should always prevail and certain positive situations should be acted upon accordingly.

- There is a cure for bad luck: Go to another table or another casino.

- You are not striving to be the best blackjack player in the history of the game. You are striving to be a consistent winner.

- What matters is completing the betting cycle.

- Blackjack is based on math. Understanding the importance of mathematics is vital and should be used to turn the tables in your favor.

- Card-counting techniques can be used in certain situations to deviate from the system by adjusting the wager or by making a play action not based on basic strategy.

- Use a positive count variable to increase your wager accordingly.
Use a positive count variable to change your action decision against the basic strategy.

Use a progressive betting style when appropriate.

Apply all double down and split wins against the current betting line values.

Any deviation is a conscious action and you must realize you are then no longer playing this system in its purest form.
**Tips To Improve Your Playing Situation:**

**Comps:**
Casinos will give you comps in order to track your play. Some casinos will require you to have a casino card just to enter the casino. They are also used at the slot machines and table games to track your play. You are then awarded comps based on that play.

Do not use their comp system. You don’t need it. It will cause you to deviate from your system just in order to satisfy some comp requirement. Don’t use the casino card unless you are required to use it to enter the casino or in some cases where a buy in limitation imposed by state statutes. As an example the State of Missouri had a loss limit of $500 every two hours. This has been repealed by statute in November 2008.

**Tokes:**
Tipping (tokes to) the dealers can be used to your advantage but it is also a way to lose a large amount of your profits in a routine fashion if you are not careful. Find out if the individual dealer keeps the tokes or must share them all other dealers. This is important. If the dealer keeps the tips then there is a value of building a relationship. Always encourage other players to tip the dealer. That will go a long way.

When you tip a dealer there should be some sort of expectation benefit to be realized on your part. Otherwise you are just reducing your available money and bank roll. Again, you should treat this venture as a business.

For example, I like to tip the dealer at the end of his/her time as they are being tapped out. I
will sometimes tip the dealer on each blackjack I receive and win the one and a half payout.

I will also tip the dealer if I am trying to keep a second betting spot opened without having to wager on it each hand. Dealers are more inclined to overlook that rule if you are tipping them.

But always remember you are trying to make a living and every dollar you give away you will not get back are be able to use in your session.

**Secrecy:**

It is important to maintain a sense of secrecy with this method. First you have purchased the right to use this system and not the right to share it with others.

That being said, a big reason not to discuss this with others is because there will be a tendency to give an immediate negative response or some sort of disapproval.

"Oh, that will never work."

"Betting systems never work."

"You will run out of money and go broke."

"If it works why haven’t I ever heard of it?"

"I tried that and the system does not work."

"These kind of systems are only for compulsive gamblers."

You were intelligent enough to purchase this system for a personal reason. Keep it on a personal basis. You and you alone will understand why the system works or does not work. You and you
alone will understand if the system failed or you failed to work the system.

There is contact information available in the front of this eBook.

If someone wants to know about the system, you can send them to the source where you made your purchase or give them the website information.

**Final Word:**

This system can and will work on a large scale and can make you thousands of dollars at a time. But that is a secret you will have to bring forth on your on terms learning and tweaking the system. It’s there. Be your own master of your own destiny and do not let others discourage your journey.

You and you alone will be your best critic and supporter at the same time. That’s the way it works best. Enjoy!