

APPENDIX "B": HOUSE WAY

The House tiles shall be arranged according to the House Way as below:

Split the following pairs:

No.	Pairs	Split The Following Pairs
1	Gee Jun	If the 3rd & 4th tiles are 6 & 4, 6 & 5, 6 & 6 (non-pairing 6's)
2	Teen (12) or Day (2)	(a) To make 6 & 8 or better; or (b) If the 3rd & 4th tiles are 9 & 11.
3	Nines	To make 9 & 9 or better
4	Eights	To make 7 & 9, 8 & 8 or better
5	Sevens	To make 7 & 7 or better

Wongs, Gongs and High Nines;

No.	Having Wong, Gong and High Nines
1	Play High Nine, Gong or Wong even at the expense of a Low Hand.
2	Play High Nine before Gong, before Wong, (if the Low Hand achieved a "Cheong Sum" ranking of point total "3" or better).
3	When given the choice between a Teen and a Day in making Wong, Gong or High Nine, then play the Teen in the High Hand.
4	When No Pair, Wong, Gong or High Nine, make the Low Hand and High Hand as close as possible; a) If Low Hand does not achieve a "Cheong Sum" ranking of point total "3" or better, then increases the High Hand in point total. b) If point total "7" or better cannot be achieved in the High Hand, then revert and balance the hands. c) Play the highest ranking tile in the Low Hand, if the hands total is 7 & 9 or less. d) Play the highest ranking tile in the High Hand, if the hands total is 8 & 9 or better.

Individual exceptions;

No.	Combinations	Individual Exception
1	Teen, Low 4, 8 and 9	Play 3 & Gong
2	Teen, Day, 6 with 4 or 5	Play the Teen in the High Hand
3	Teen or Day, 5, 6 and Gee	Play 7 & 9 instead of 8 & 8
4	High 4, Low 4, 5 with 7 or Low 8	Play 1 & High 9 (2 & High 9)
5	High 4, Low 4, 5 with 9 or Gee	Play High 3 & 9 (High 7 & 9)
6	High 4, High 8, Low 8 with 6 or 7	Play the High 8 in the High Hand
7	Low 4, High 8, Low 8 and 9	Play 2 & High 7
8	5, High 6, Low 6 and 11	Play 1 & High 7
9	High 6, High 10, Low 10 with 7 (Also with Low 8 or 9)	Play the High 10 in the High Hand
10	7, High 8, High 10 and 11	Play 7 & 9
11	9, High 10, Low 10 and 11	Play 1 & High 9

The material included in this PDF document constitutes a 'fair use' of any copyrighted material as provided for in Section 107 of the U.S. Copyright law which allows for education, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research and is not deemed an infringement of copyright in the eyes of the law.

§ 107 . Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair use⁴⁰

Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 106 and 106A, the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by that section, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright. In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall include—

- (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
- (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;
- (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
- (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

The fact that a work is unpublished shall not itself bar a finding of fair use if such finding is made upon consideration of all the above factors.