



Dealing Procedure

Players place a wager inside the appropriate betting spot in front of them. The limits for the amount of the wager are determined by the casino and should be displayed at the table. The play of the game, 'Power Blackjack', is very similar to regular Blackjack except in certain circumstances whereby the player has received a specific 2-card holding which allows the player to perform additional actions.

POWER SPLIT

If the player is dealt a 2-card hand total of 'hard' 15 or 16 then the player may elect to split the 2 cards to form 2 separate hands. For example, the player is dealt a King and a 6 and as this totals 16 the player is allowed to split these cards. This procedure is called a 'Power Split' and the player will signal this option to the dealer by placing an additional wager next to the original wager as in the regular game. The dealer will perform the split in the same way as regular splitting is performed in the regular game i.e. the dealer will deal with each card in turn until the player has reached a point whereby no further cards are required or the player has 'bust'. If the player performs a 'Power Split' then the player is still allowed to double on any subsequent 2-card hands after the 'Power Split'. For example, if the player receives a 5 on the 6, after a 'Power Split' with the King, 6, then the player may elect to double.

The 'Power Split' option can only be performed on the first 2 cards that the player receives and not on any subsequent 2-card hands formed by either regular splitting or the 'Power Split'.

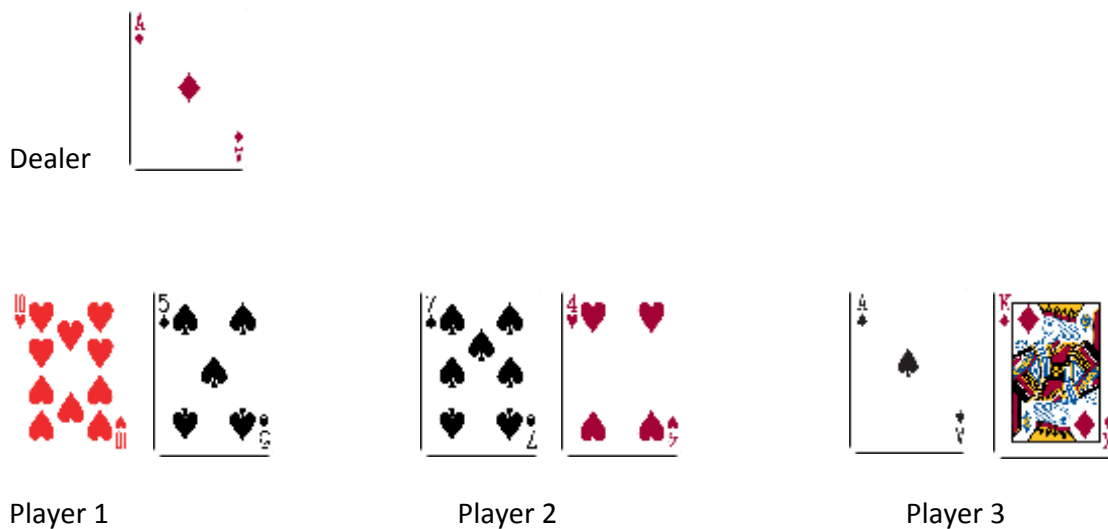
POWER DOUBLE

If the player is dealt a 2-card total of 'hard' 10 or 11 then the player may elect to use the 'Power Double' option. This additional feature allows the player to perform a regular double but with the added option of being able to replace the double-down card with the next card in the shoe if the player wishes to do so. For example, the player is dealt 8, 3 and elects to 'Power Double'. The dealer places the additional player bet in the same way as a regular double and deals the double-down card to the player. In this example the double-down card is a 6 so the player elects to take the next card in the shoe. The player will signal this to the dealer by simple rolling his finger to indicate that he wishes to move on to the next card instead. If the player was satisfied with his first double-down card then he would indicate this by waving his hand above the cards as in the regular game. Once the dealer receives the

'rollover' signal then he will pick up the 6 and replace it with the next card in the shoe. In this example the next card is a 9 and so the player has ended up with a total of 20. If the player does not like the 2nd double-down card then they cannot revert back to the original double-down card. In the example above, if the 2nd double-down card had been a 3 then the player would not be allowed to revert back to the original 6 double-down card. The 'Power Double' option is only allowed to be performed on the initial 2 cards dealt to the player and cannot be used after a player has either split or 'Power Split'.

PLAYING THE GAME

3 players sit down to play 'Power Blackjack' and the hands are dealt out as follows:-



Firstly, the dealer will ask for any 'Insurance' as in the regular game. In this example, all 3 players decline 'Insurance' and so the dealer checks for 'Blackjack'. The dealer does not have a 'Blackjack' so turns to player 1 who indicates a 'Power Split' by placing an additional wager beside his current bet. The dealer then splits the 10 and 5 and deals the next card to the 10 which, in this example, is a 7. The player stands on the 17 so the dealer deals the next card to the 5 which is another 5. The player cannot 'Power Double' as this is only allowed on the initial 2 cards. Instead, the player elects to perform a regular double and places another wager beside the split wager. The dealer deals a Jack so the player has a total of 20 on the 2nd hand.

Player 2 elects to use the 'Power Double' option and places an additional wager beside the original bet. The deal deals an Ace to the player who then rolls his finger to indicate that he wishes to take the next card from the shoe instead. The dealer then burns the Ace and deals the next card from the shoe which is a 4. The player can only discard the double-down card once and so must now stand on a total of 15.

Player 3 has a 'Blackjack' and will be paid at odds of 3/2.

The dealer now turns over the hole card and reveals a 3 for a current total of 'Soft 14'. The

dealer draws another 3 to make a total of 'Soft 17' and so must draw again. This time the next card is a 9 giving the dealer a hard total of 16 so again the dealer draws and this time it's a 6 which gives the dealer a final total of 22. In 'Power Blackjack' all remaining hands on the table are pushed with a dealer total of 22 so the dealer simply indicates a 'table push' by tapping the table with both hands and picks up the cards ready to deal the next hand. Even though the dealer scored a total of 22 it can be seen that any player 'Blackjacks' will still win and only push against a dealer 'Blackjack'.



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POWER DOUBLE ANY 10-11
1st 2 CARDS

Dealer must hit soft 17 and will push on a total of 22
BLACKJACK PAYS 3-2
INSURANCE PAYS 2-1

POWER SPLIT ANY 15 or 16
1st 2 CARDS