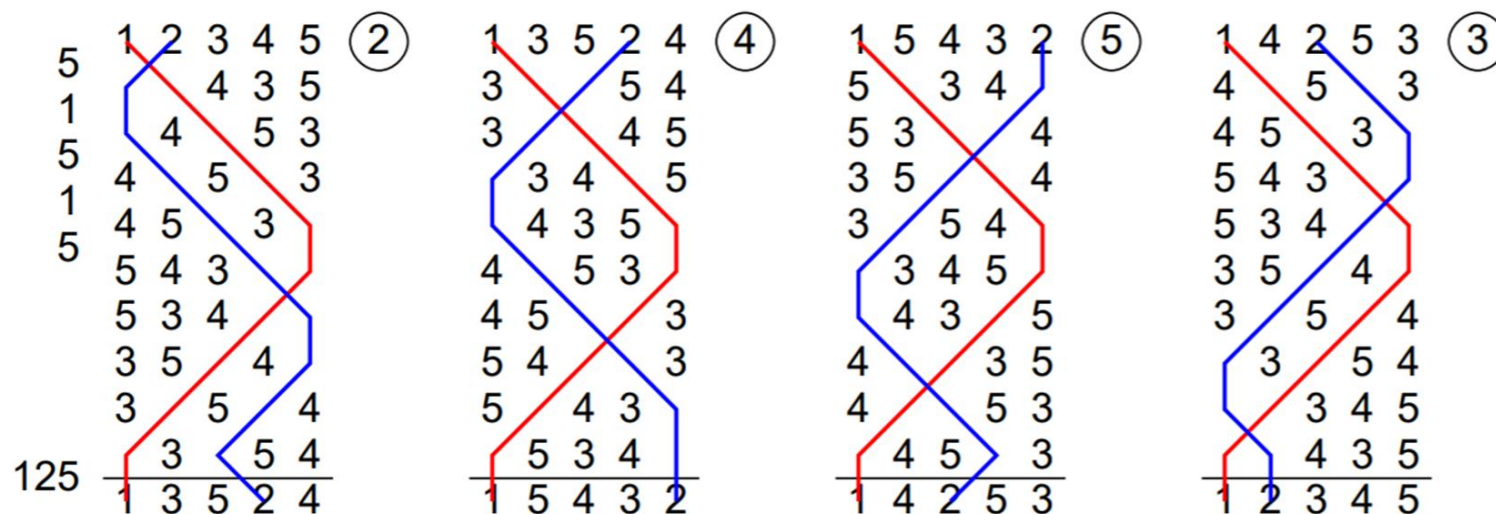




Plain Bob Doubles

Theory Session

Wednesday 26 January 2022 at 18:00 via Zoom



Aims:

This one hour online course is designed as a preliminary theory session for those attending the practical session on Saturday 29 January.

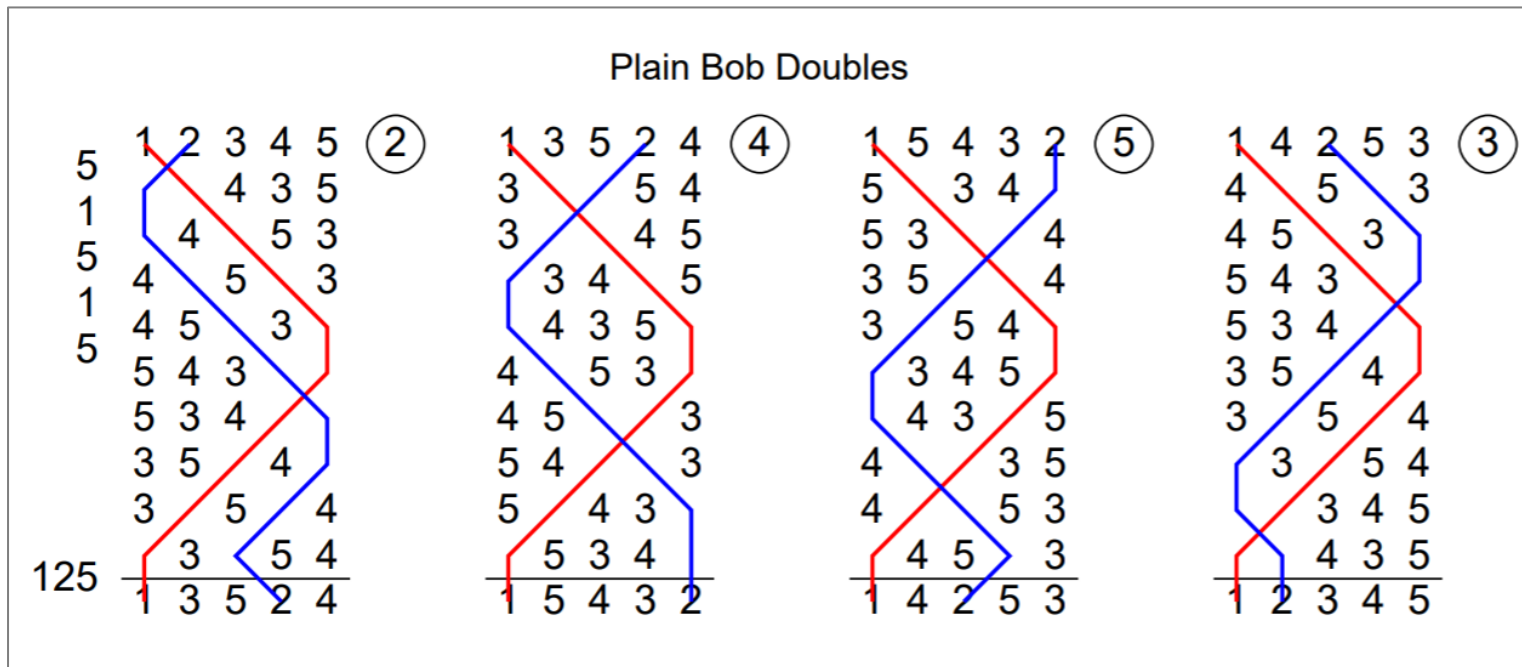
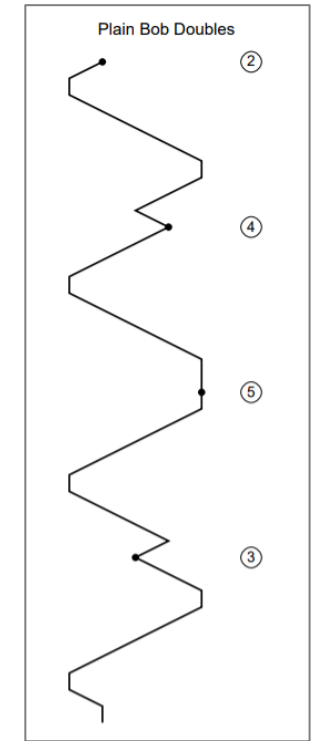
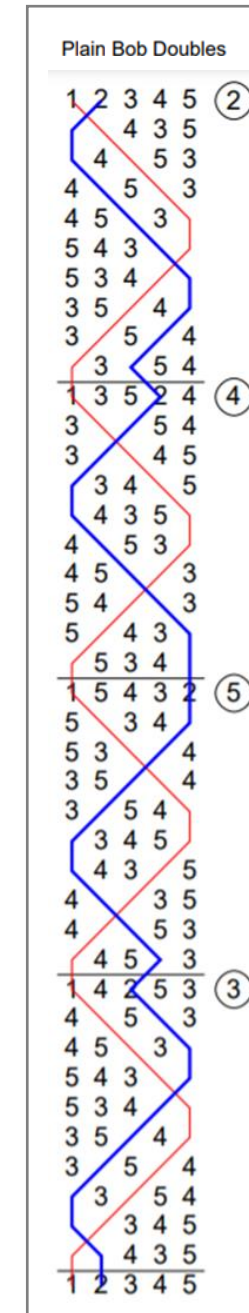
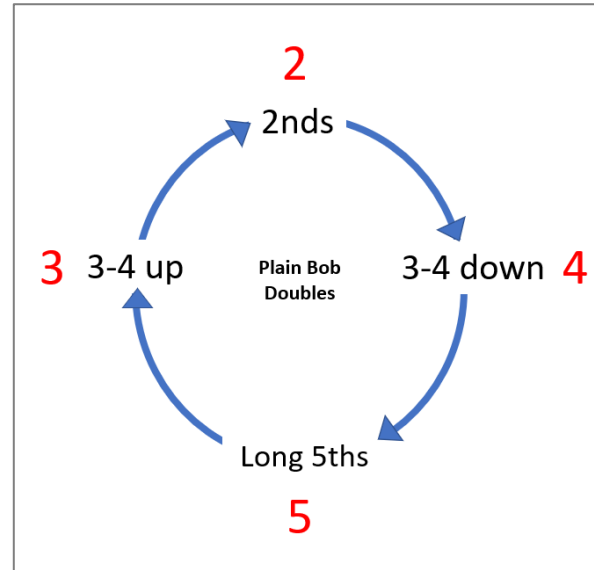
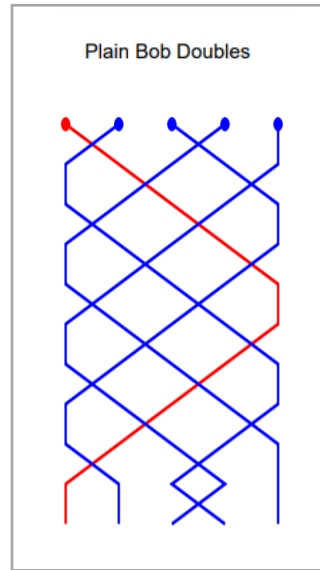
By the end of this session, you should have:

- a better understanding of how Plain Bob Doubles “works”.
- gained some tips to help you when ringing Plain Bob Doubles in the tower.

We will cover:

- The "structure" of Plain Bob Doubles.
- Some terminology, including:
 - dodging
 - (blue) line
 - circle of work
- The relevance of knowing place bells and passing the treble.

We all learn
and look at
things in
different
ways ...



Why is it called Plain Bob Doubles?

Doubles

A method rung on 5 bells

ie 5 bells change places

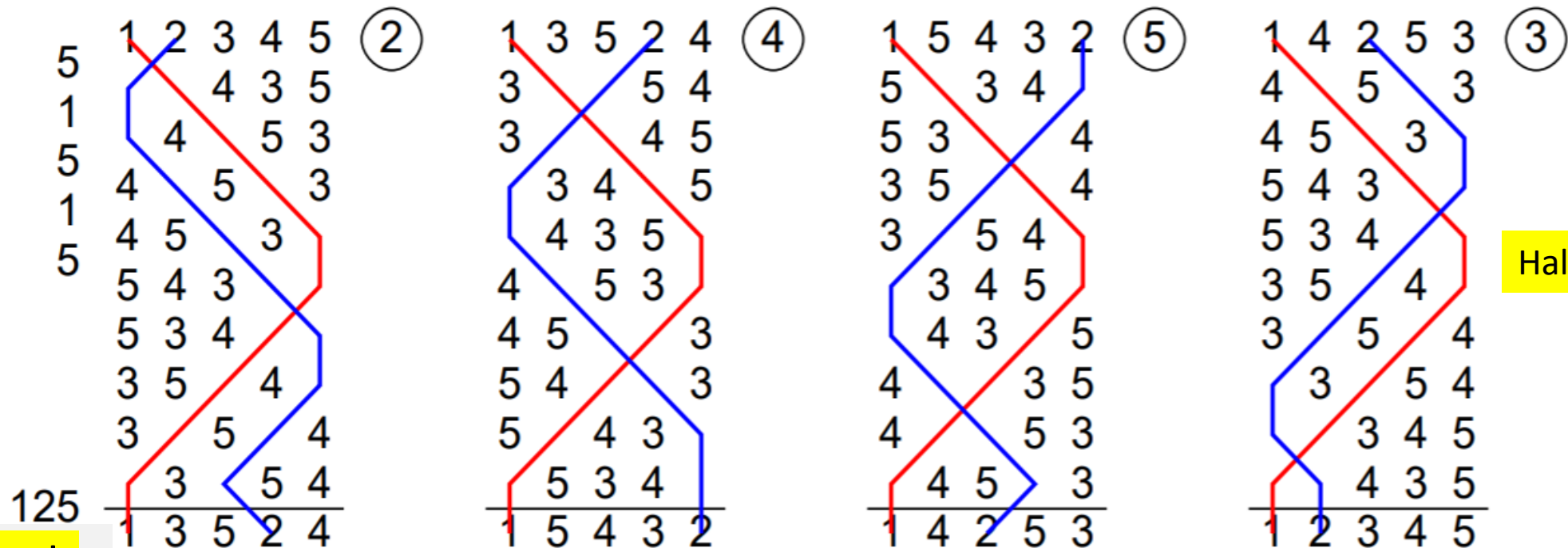
Note: May often be rung on 6 bells with the Tenor covering.

No of bells	Name
3	Singles
4	Minimus
5	Doubles
6	Minor
7	Triples
8	Major
9	Caters
10	Royal
11	Cinques
12	Maximus

Plain Bob

What is the **Treble** doing in each **lead**?

A **plain course** of Plain Bob Doubles



Lead ends

For convenience these are repeated at the top of the next lead.

One Lead

One lead of Plain Bob Doubles

Task 1:

Continue filling in the numbers,
row by row.

Stop when you get to the
Treble's handstroke lead (13254)

1	2	3	4	5	B
2	1	4	3	5	H
2	4	1	5	3	B
4	2	5	1	3	H
4	5	2	3	1	B
				1	H
			1		B
		1			H
	1				B
1	3	2	5	4	H
1					B

One lead of Plain Bob
Doubles

The Place Notation can be
written as 5.1.5.1.5

What would happen if you
continued the same pattern at
the lead end?

5	1	2	3	4	5	B
1	2	1	4	3	5	H
5	2	4	1	5	3	B
1	4	2	5	1	3	H
5	4	5	2	3	1	B
	5	4	3	2	1	H
	5	3	4	1	2	B
	3	5	1	4	2	H
	3	1	5	2	4	B
125	1	3	2	5	4	H
	1	3	5	2	4	B

One lead of Plain Bob
Doubles

Task 2:
Draw the line for the 2nd by
joining up #2

1	2	3	4	5	B
2	1	4	3	5	H
2	4	1	5	3	B
4	2	5	1	3	H
4	5	2	3	1	B
5	4	3	2	1	H
5	3	4	1	2	B
3	5	1	4	2	H
3	1	5	2	4	B
1	3	2	5	4	H
1	3	5	2	4	B

One lead of Plain Bob Doubles

Task 3:

Describe, in words, what the 2nd does.

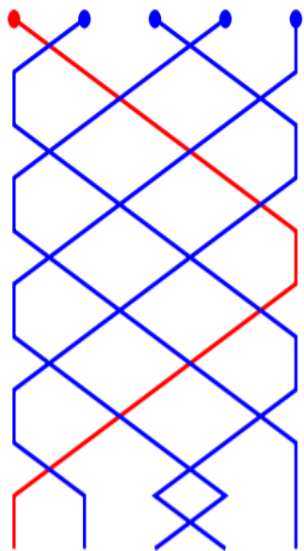
- Lead for a whole pull (ie handstoke and backstroke)
- Hunt up / Run out to the back
- Lay behind / in 5ths place for 2 blows
- Hunt down / run in to the front
- Dodge 3-4 down

Why is it important to know the commonly used terminology?

1	2	3	4	5	B
2	1	4	3	5	H
2	4	1	5	3	B
4	2	5	1	3	H
4	5	2	3	1	B
5	4	3	2	1	H
5	3	4	1	2	B
3	5	1	4	2	H
3	1	5	2	4	B
1	3	2	5	4	H
1	3	5	2	4	B

Task 4:

Draw in the lines for 3, 4 and 5



What you have drawn is the **grid** for Plain Bob Doubles.

Being aware of the grid is useful because it shows how everything fits together but most ringers will learn PB Doubles from the line.

VERY USEFUL TIP #1!

Plain Bob is just Plain Hunt EXCEPT when the treble leads!

When the Treble leads, one bell makes 2nds, two bells dodge and one bell does long 5ths.

It all happens at the same time!

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	4	3	5
2	4	1	5	3
4	2	5	1	3
4	5	2	3	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	3	4	1	2
3	5	1	4	2
3	1	5	2	4
1	3	2	5	4
1	3	5	2	4

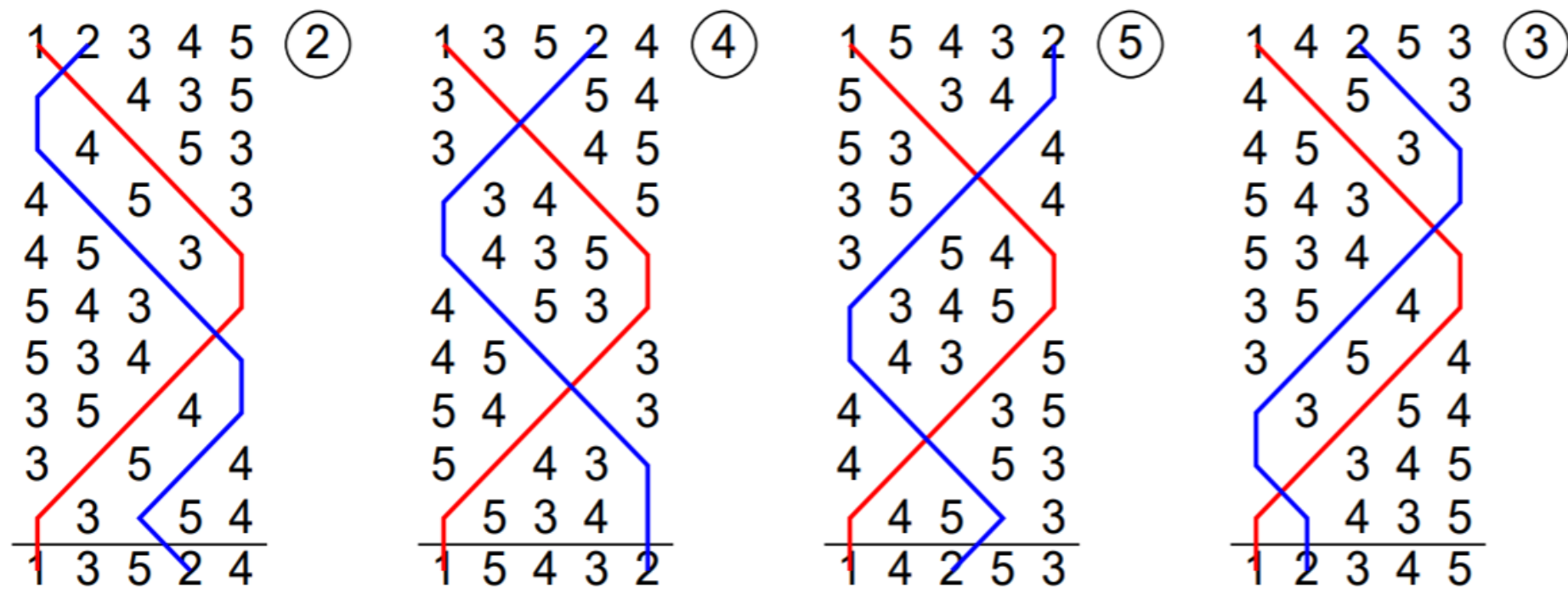
B
H
B
H
B
H
B
H
B
H
B

To turn the grid into the line, follow the **path** of the 2nd
which becomes

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	4	3	5
2	4	1	5	3
4	2	5	1	3
4	5	2	3	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	3	4	1	2
3	5	1	4	2
3	1	5	2	4
1	3	5	2	4

Order of
work

Plain Bob Doubles



Dodge 3-4 down

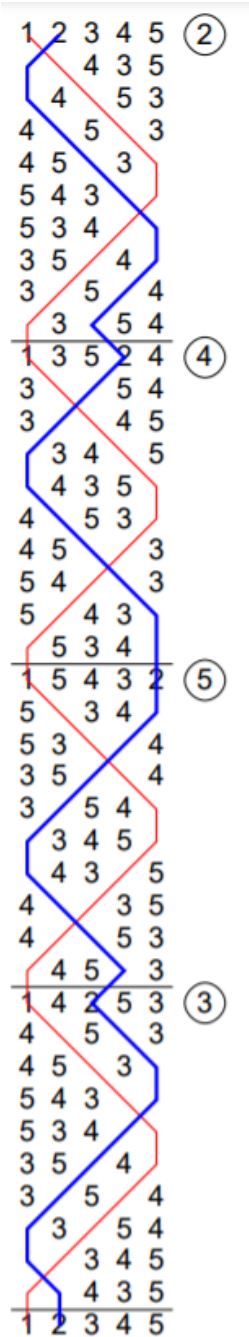
4 blows in 5ths
(Long 5ths)

Dodge 3-4 up

Make 2nds

Joining up the four leads gives us a **plain course** (40 changes) of Plain Bob Doubles ...

Task 5:
Describe the line of a plain course in words, starting with the 2nd.



Dodge 3-4 down

4 blows in 5ths
(long 5ths)

Dodge 3-4 up

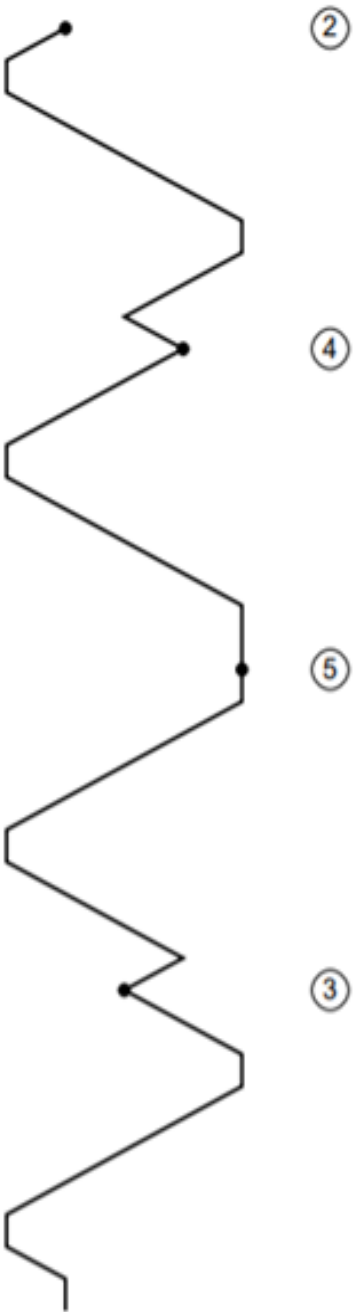
Make 2nds
(**Make a place** in 2nds)

Become 4ths place bell

Become 5ths place bell

Become 3rds place bell

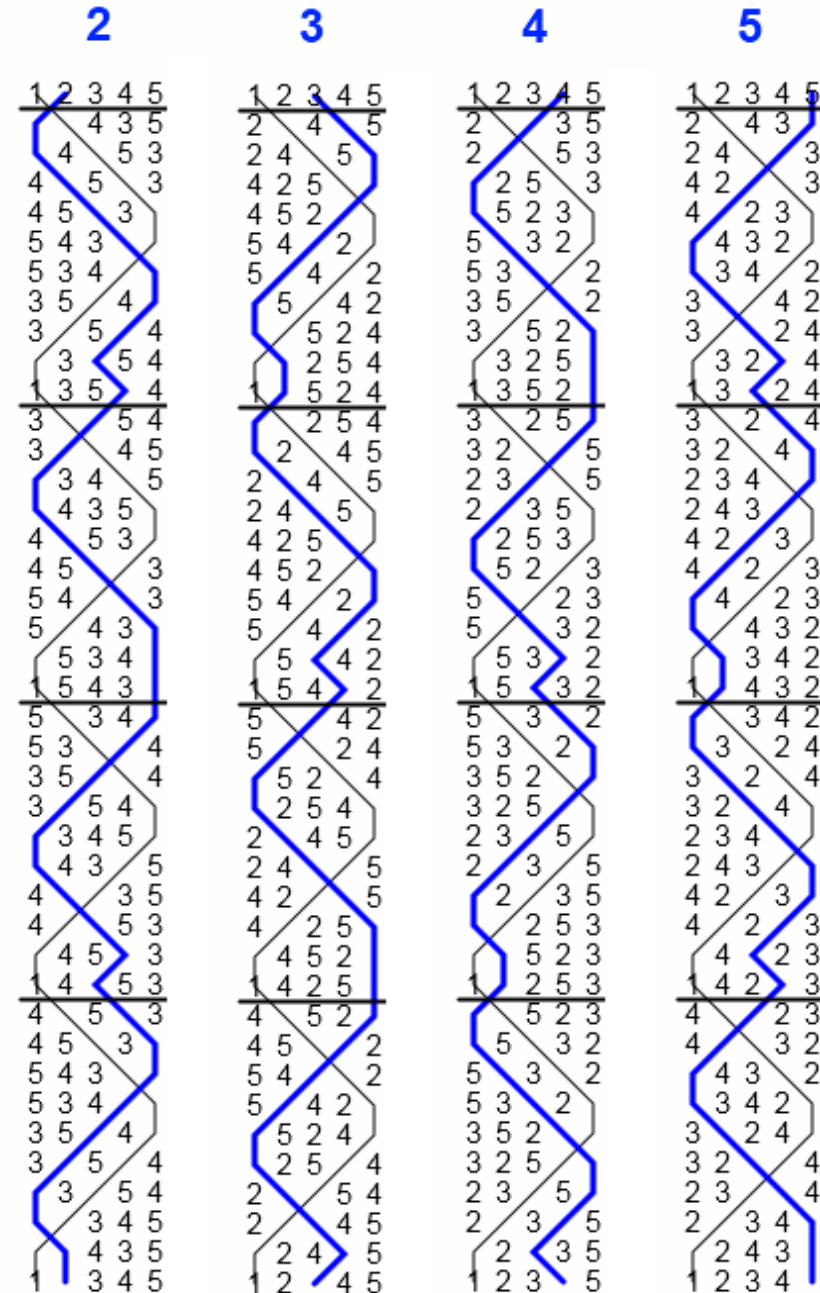
Become 2nds place bell



Each **inside (or working) bell** rings the same line, but starting in a different place.

Which bell is NOT an inside (or working) bell?

Sometimes, when ringing PB Doubles, there can be another bell which isn't a working bell ... Which bell might this be?



VERY USEFUL TIP #2!

Learn the place bells.

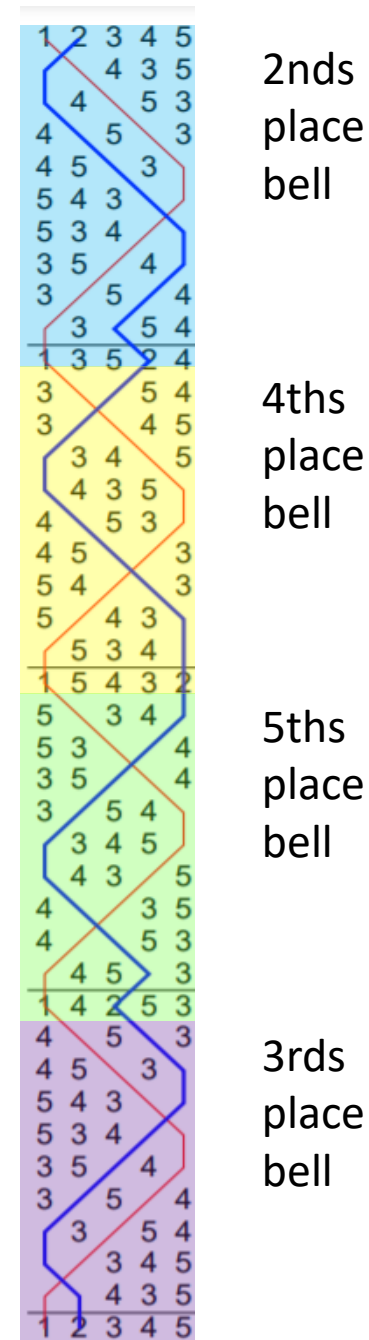
This will be really helpful when you start to ring touches and are affected by bobs.

To help remember where each bell starts in Plain Bob (and Plain Hunt) on any number of bells

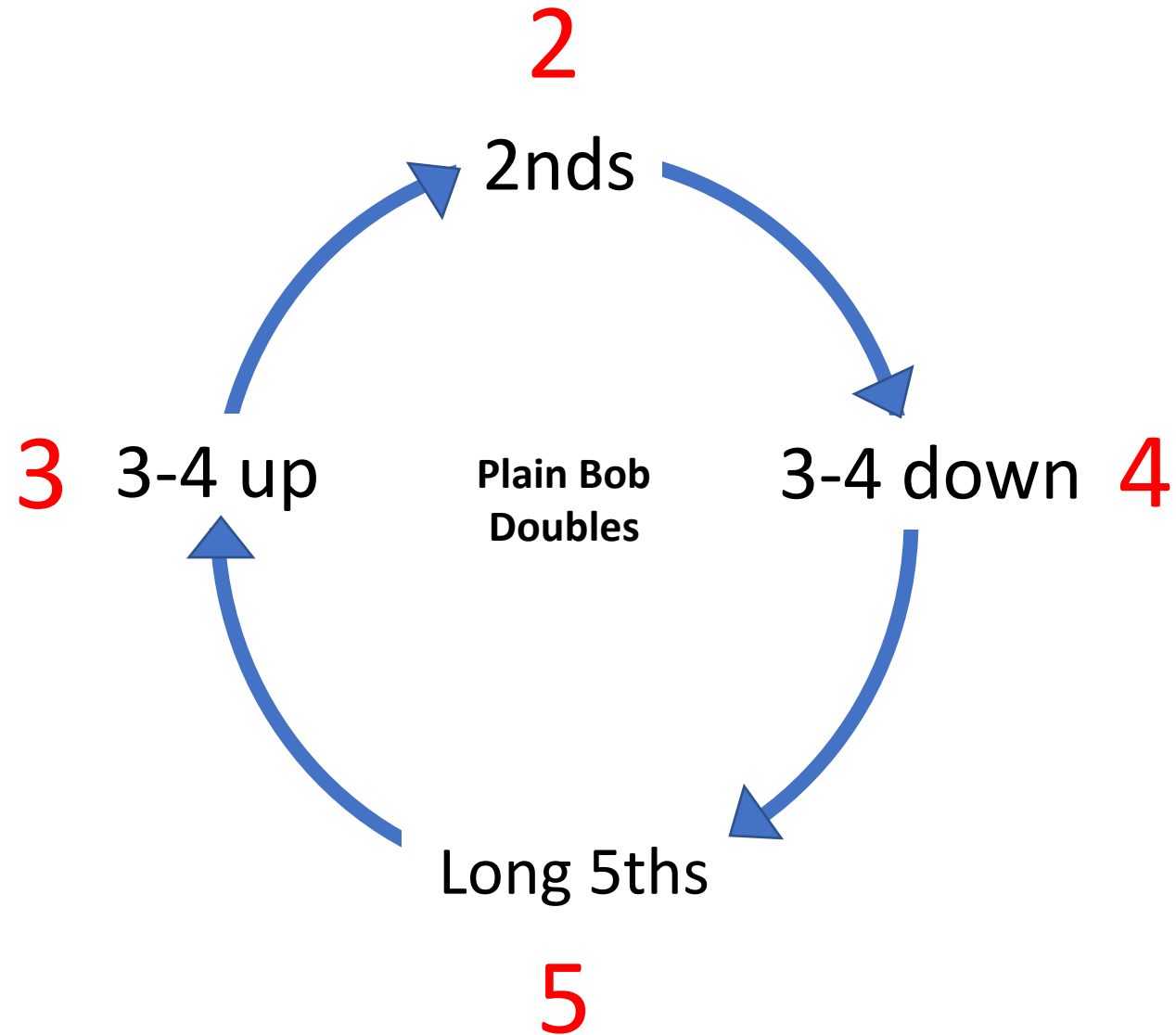
Odds out; Evens in

(In PB Doubles, the 5th does one blow in 5ths, then in)

Learn the line in bite sized chunks, one lead at a time.



Circle of work

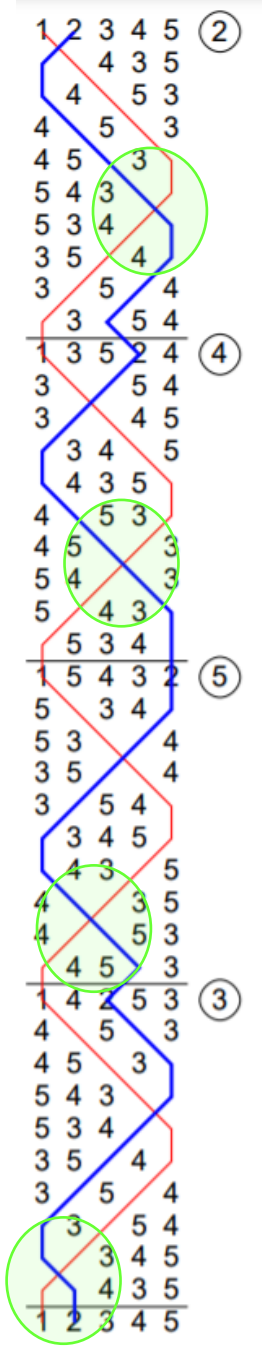


Passing the treble ...

VERY USEFUL TIP #3!

Learn where you pass the treble
AFTER you have led.

Where you pass the treble will tell
you what your next piece of work is.



Pass the treble 4-5 up

Dodge 3-4 down

Pass the treble 3-4 up

4 blows in 5ths
(long 5ths)

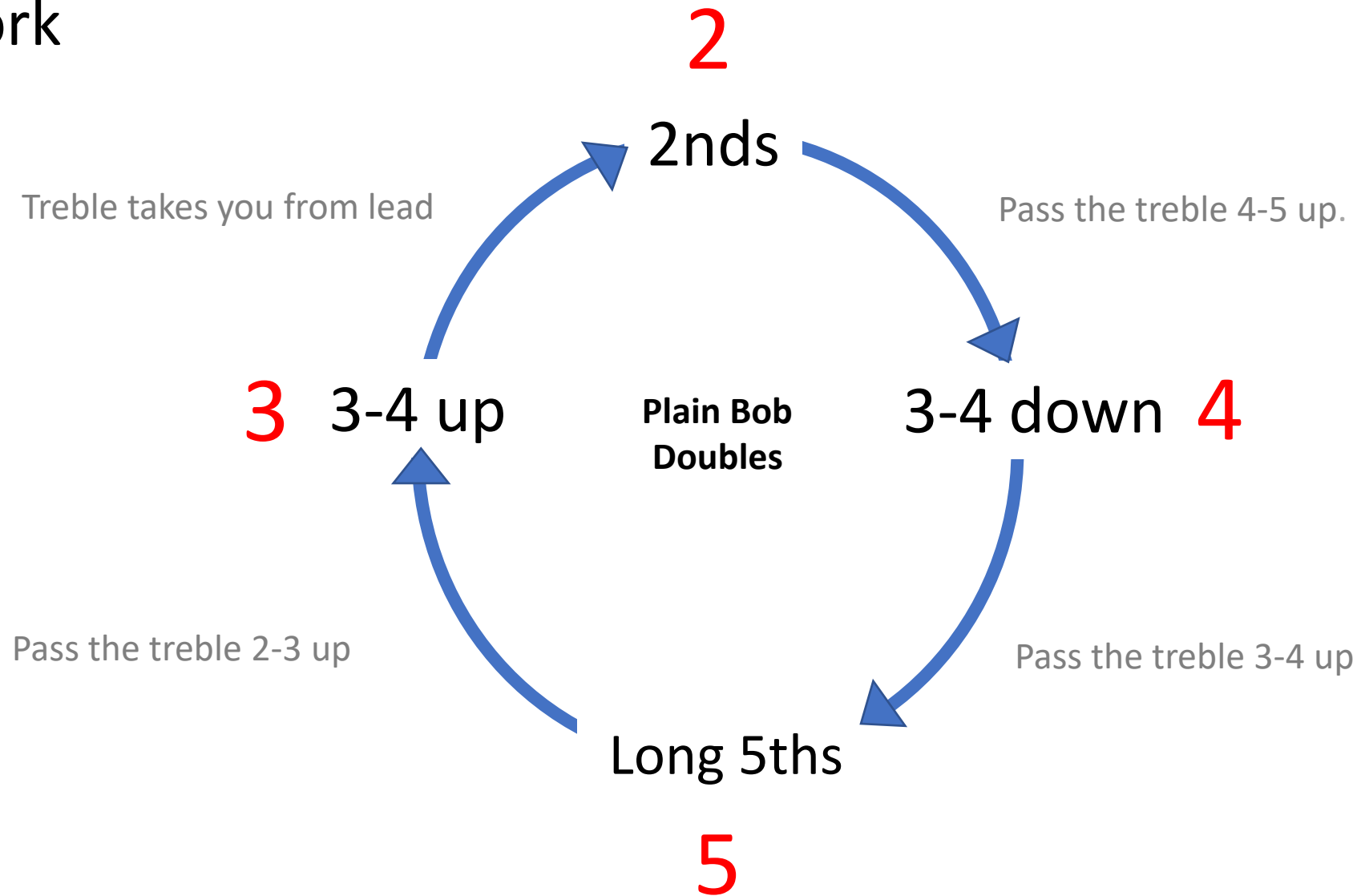
Pass treble 2-3 up

Dodge 3-4 up

Treble takes you from lead

Make 2nds

Circle of work



Other helpful tips ...

You always dodge with the same bell.

Long 5ths is always over the same 2 bells ie ABAB

Course bell

This is the bell which you follow around.

You lead and lay after your course bell.

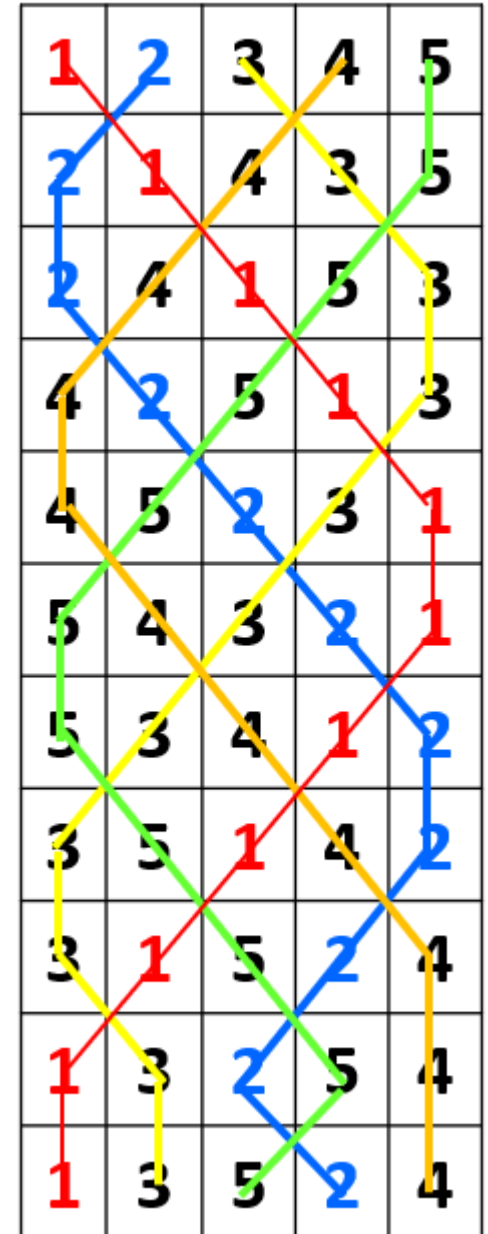
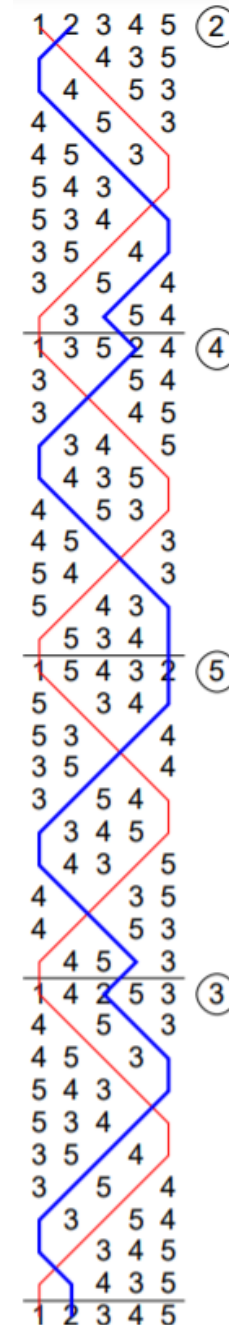
“Follow (your course bell) to the front.” ... What does this mean?

After bell

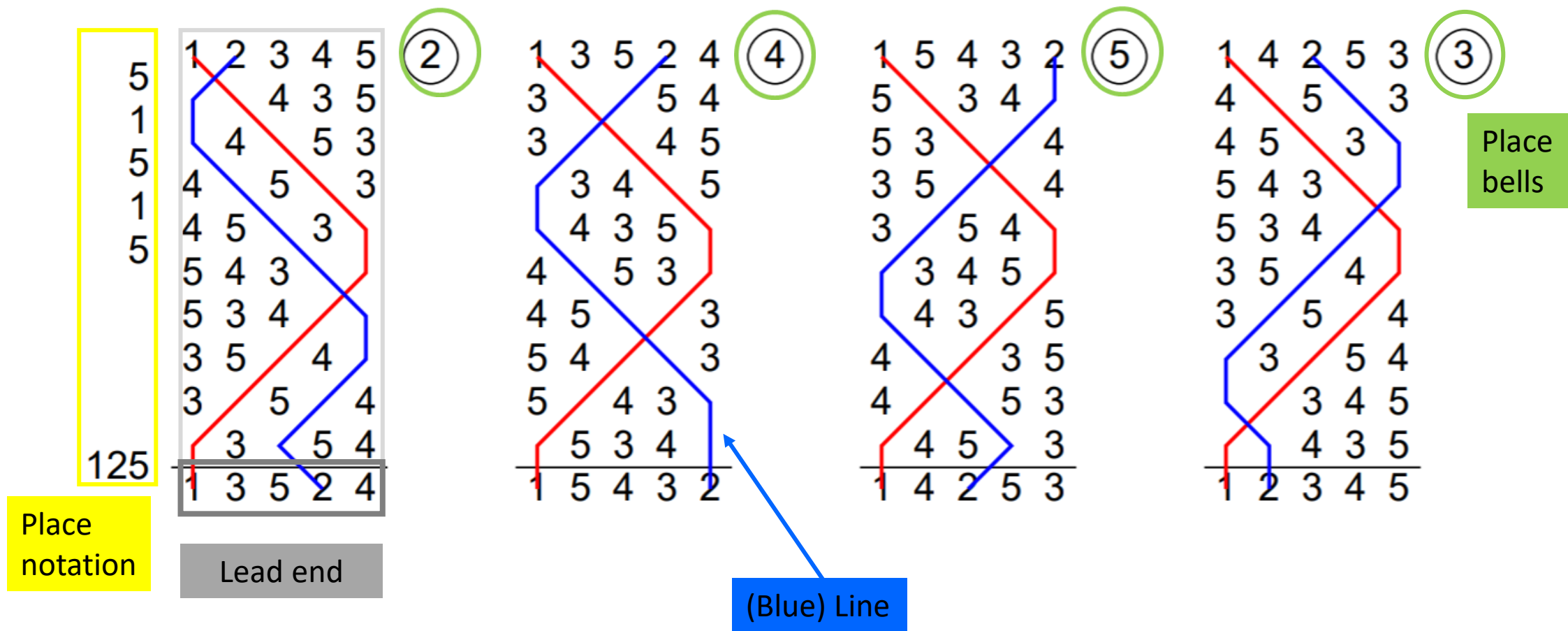
The bell which follows you around

ie it leads and lays after you do.

“(This bell) takes you from lead” ... What does this mean?



A recap of the terminology



Finally

So far we have looked at a plain course of Plain Bob Doubles, which comes round after 40 (different) changes / 4 leads.

What is the maximum number of different changes (called an **extent**) which can be rung on 5 bells?

$$1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 = 120$$

To ring a **touch** (more than a plain course, less than a Quarter peal) we need to change the order of the bells by calling a **Bob**.

A rule! ... Changes cannot be repeated. If they are, the touch is **false**.

What happens at a Bob?

First of all a quick recap

What happens at the lead end in a **plain course** of Plain Bob Doubles,?

Plain course: 2nds is made

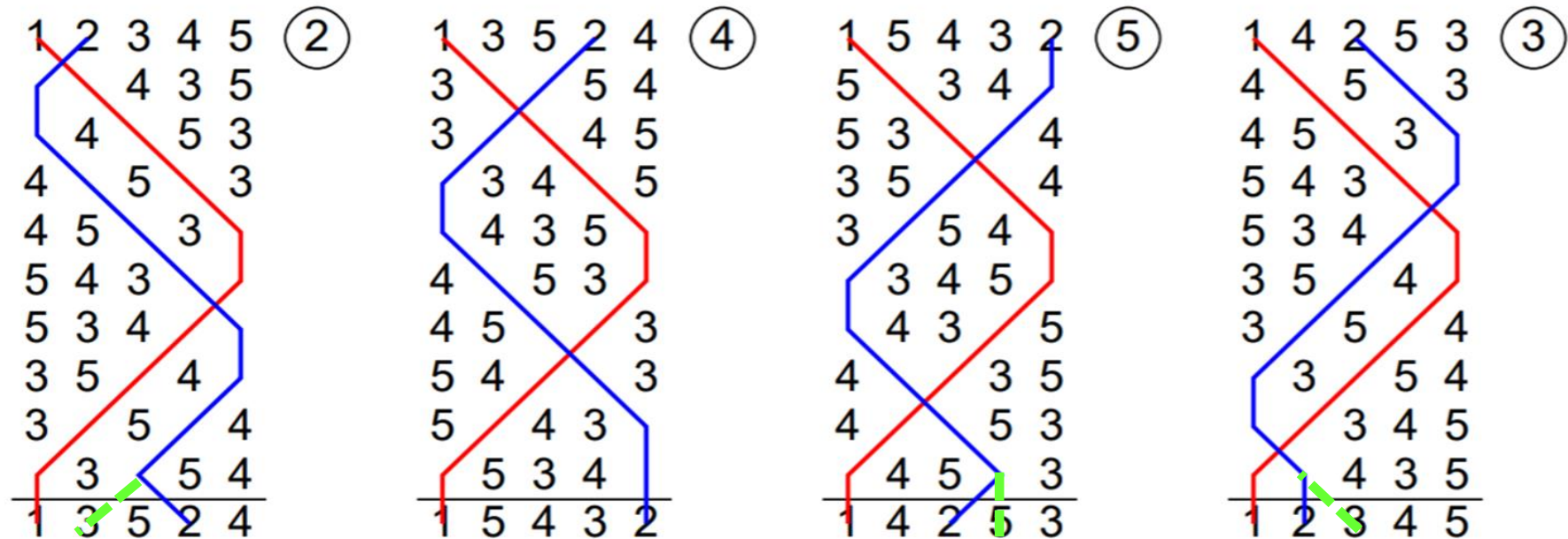
At a Bob, 4ths is made instead

The Bob is called when the treble is in 2nds place at backstroke.

It takes effect at the lead end (ie the following back stroke.)

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	4	3	5
2	4	1	5	3
4	2	5	1	3
4	5	2	3	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	3	4	1	2
3	5	1	4	2
3	1	5	2	4
1	3	2	5	4
1	2	3	5	4

Plain Bob Doubles



Plain lead	Dodge 3-4 down	4 blows in 5ths (Long 5ths)	Dodge 3-4 up	Make 2nds
If a Bob is called	Run in. Become 2nds place bell. Dodge 3-4 down next time.	Unaffected (But note: the bells you are following will be ABBC, not ABAB)	Make the bob (ie ring 2 blows in 4ths place.) Become 4ths place bell, (so go back down to the front.) 4 blows in 5ths (Long 5ths) next time.	Run out Make 2nds next time.

A recap of the aims of this session:

By the end of this session, you should have:

- a better understanding of how Plain Bob Doubles “works”.
- gained some tips to help you when ringing Plain Bob Doubles in the tower.

We will cover:

- The "structure" of Plain Bob Doubles.
- Some terminology, including:
 - dodging
 - (blue) line
 - circle of work
- The relevance of knowing place bells and passing the treble.

A LITTLE BIT OF HOMEWORK FOR SATURDAY

1. On the sheet provided (Sheet 2), please write out a plain course of Plain Bob Doubles and draw in the line for the 2nd
2. Try to learn the order of work, starting from the 2nd.
(Try to think about where you pass the treble)
3. Look at where each of the other bells start.

Extra:

If you are fairly confident that you can ring a plain course, learn what to do if a Bob is called.

Sheet 2

Plain Bob
Doubles

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	4	3	5
2	4	1	5	3
4	2	5	1	3
4	5	2	3	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	3	4	1	2
3	5	1	4	2
3	1	5	2	4
1	3	2	5	4
1	3	5	2	4

1	3	5	2	4
	1			
		1		
			1	
				1
				1
			1	
		1		
	1			
1				
1				

1	5	4	3	2
	1			
		1		
			1	
				1
				1
			1	
		1		
	1			
1				
1				

1	4	2	5	3
	1			
		1		
			1	
				1
				1
			1	
		1		
	1			
1				
1				