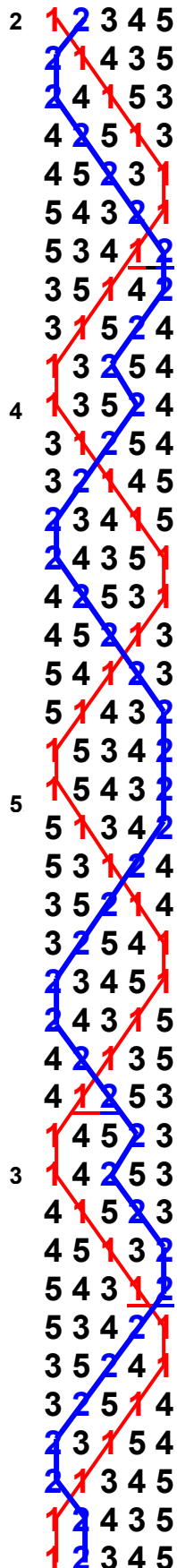


Bob Doubles (plain course)



Pass treble in 4/5, next work: dodge 3/4 down.

dodge 3/4 down.

Lead end. Become 4ths place bell.

Pass the treble in 3/4 going up, next work: long fifths.

long fifths - 4 blows behind.

Lead end. Become 5ths place bell.

Pass the treble in 2/3 going up, next work: dodge 3/4 up.

dodge 3/4 up.

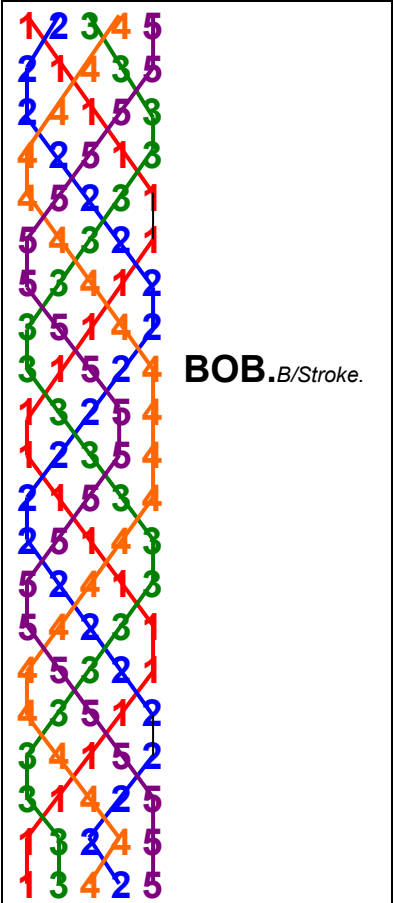
Lead end. Become 3rds place bell.

Pass the treble on second blow behind, next work: make 2nds.

make 2nds.

Lead end. Become 2nds place bell.

Bob Doubles (touches)

 <p style="text-align: center;">BOB.B/Stroke.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>The bob is called when the treble is in 2nds place at backstroke. It takes effect at the following backstroke.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">If about to make 2nds, run out and make 2nds next time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">If about to dodge 3/4 down, run in and dodge 3/4 down next time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">If about to dodge 3/4 up, make the bob ring 2 blows in 4ths place and make long fifths next time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">If ringing long 5ths, unaffected. Dodge 3/4 up next time.</p>
--	---

Ringling tips

- When unaffected ringing long fifths you ring over bell A, bell B, bell B, bell C. The bell you ring over twice becomes your *course bell*.
- When making the bob you have rung over bell A, the treble, bell B to get out to 4ths place you ring over the same bells to get back to the lead. i.e. bell A, the treble, bell B.

What to do if a bob is called

Place when bob is called	About to	Work when bob is called	Become which place bell?	Work next time
2nd blow in lead	Make 2nds	Run out	3rds place	Make 2nds
3rds place going up	Dodge 3/4 up	Make the bob (2 blows in 4ths)	4ths place	Long fifths
4ths place going down	Dodge 3/4 down	Run in	2nds place	Dodge 3/4 down
5ths place.	Ring 4 blows in fifths place	Unaffected	5ths place	Dodge 3/4 up

All about Bob Doubles

When you learn Bob Doubles there are lots of new concepts to learn:

- The blue line.
- The circle of work/order of work.
- Place bells.
- Where you pass the treble.
- And of course you must count your place

The **circle of work** is the order of the different pieces of work you do when you ring Bob Doubles. It is called a circle because each of the 4 working bells does every piece of work in turn; however, they all start at a different place on the circle – thus **place bells**.

There are 4 pieces of work, each bell starts with one of them and then moves onto the next one and then the next one until all 4 have been rung and the bell is back to where it started.

The blue line is a way to write out a method without having to use so many words: it puts the order of work in pictorial form.

The first 9 blows of Bob Doubles are the same as the first 9 blows of plain hunt on 5.

The order of work

<u>Bell two</u>	<u>Bell four</u>	<u>Bell five</u>	<u>Bell three</u>
3/4 down			
Long fifths	Long fifths		
3/4 up	3/4 up	3/4 up	
Make seconds	Make seconds	Make seconds	Make seconds
	3/4 down	3/4 down	3/4 down
		Long fifths	Long fifths
			3/4 up

Obviously it's very hard to remember all this, especially when you are ringing the bell, so we learn **where we pass the treble** as this tells us what our next piece of work is when we forget or have a quick panic! (See chart.)

Bob Doubles

Practical ideas for developing ringing skills to build the learner up to ringing plain courses of Plain Bob Doubles.

- **Plain hunt from every inside bell.** *To practise all the different starts for the first lead of the method.*
- Having a bit of fun. **Plain hunt from every start and move round a bell:** *anti-clockwise from the treble to the fifth means less likelihood of a stay being bumped or broken.*
- **Dodging practice from rounds.** *Over at hand/under at back, under at hand/over at back.*
- **Hunting the treble to different methods,** *to develop ropesight.*
- **Covering,** *to develop ropesight.*
- **Ringng “Funny Bob Doubles”** before ringing the method *to repeat the first piece of work of each bell as many times as required.*
- **Once the learner is ringing the method, “Bayles Bob Doubles”** *can be used to allow the learner to repeat one or both dodges as many times as required within one touch to work on improving the accuracy of the dodge.*

Funny Bob Doubles (Peter S Bennett)



Plain Bob is rung up to the point where the treble leads for the second time.

The treble then makes seconds over the third.

The third leads, does not make seconds and then runs out again to make seconds on the following lead.

This has the effect that-

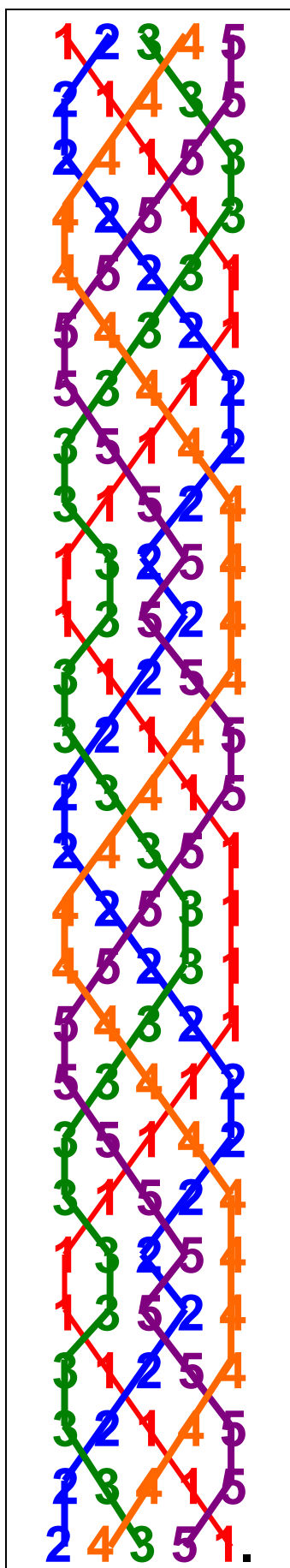
The fourth makes long fifths every lead.

The second dodges down every lead.

The fifth dodges up every lead.

NB. Note that the bells pass the treble in different positions on alternate leads.

Bayles Bob Doubles



Plain Bob is rung up to the point when the bell needing to practise has completed the dodge it wishes to repeat.

The conductor then calls
"Go Bayles"

The treble then rings four blows behind every time.

The bell which has just made 2nds only goes to fourths place and back to the front where it makes 2nds again.

This has the effect of making the bells which were dodging repeat the same dodge every lead.

When enough repetition has been made the conductor calls
"Go Plain Bob"
just as the dodge has been completed and the ringing returns to the plain course.

This exercise can be used for any bell on either of its two dodges, or if required, each of them in succession.

What could come next?

- **Reverse Canterbury Doubles.** Useful in a situation when there is an inexperienced band and everyone is learning together. The work in a plain course is as in Bob Doubles except that places in 3/4 replace the dodges. The starts for the 3 and the 4 are different with each ringing one blow at home and then the 3 running in and the 4 out. The bob is the same as a Grandsire bob for the bells at the front and therefore is a building block, which will come in useful when learning Grandsire Doubles.
- **Grandsire Doubles.** This is probably the most commonly learned second method. It is a fun method widely rung and in some areas of the country is the first method rung. It is a good step where the tower has a good Doubles band but is weak on 6. The disadvantage of it is that it is not within the Plain Bob pattern and sometimes it is said that it "Doesn't lead anywhere".
- **Plain Bob Minor.** Might be the method of choice where the tower has a competent Minor band. It has the advantage that it follows Plain Bob rules and extends naturally from Bob Doubles. It is a good stepping stone to more complicated Minor methods.