

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 2nd blow behind, next work, make 2nds.

make 2nds.

Lead end. Become 2nds place bell.

Bob Doubles (Touches).

| | |
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| <p style="text-align: center;">BOB.B/Stroke.</p> | <p>The Bob is called when the treble is in 2nds place at backstroke. It takes effect at the following back stroke.</p> <p>If about to make 2nds, run out Make 2nds next time.</p> <p>If about to dodge 3-4 down, run in. Dodge 3-4 down next time.</p> <p>If about to dodge 3-4 up, make the bob ring 2 blows in 4ths place. Long fifths next time.</p> <p>If ringing long 5ths, unaffected. Dodge 3-4 up next time.</p> |
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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. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 2 nd blow in lead | Make 2nds. | Run out. | 3rds place bell. | Make 2nds. |
| 3rds place going up. | Dodge 3-4 up. | Make the bob 2 blows in 4ths. | 4ths place bell. | Long fifths. |
| 4ths place going down. | Dodge 3-4 down. | Run in. | 2nds place. | Dodge 3-4 down |
| 5 th s place. | Ring 4 blows in fifths place | unaffected | 5ths place bell, | 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 to write out a method with out 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

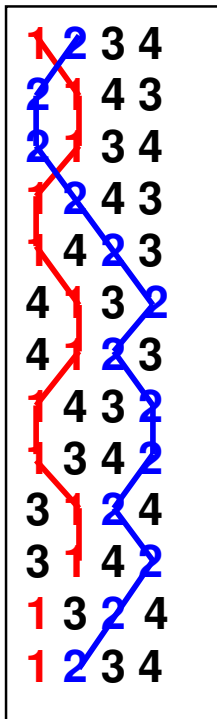
| Bell Two | Bell four | Bell five | Bell three |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 3-4 down | | | |
| Long fifths | Long fifths | | |
| 3-4 up | 3-4 up | 3-4 up | |
| Make seconds | Make seconds | Make seconds | Make seconds |
| | 3-4 down | 3-4 down | 3-4 down |
| | | Long fifths | Long fifths |
| | | | 3-4 up |

Obviously its 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 practice 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 tenor 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 rope sight.*
- **Ringing Bastow Little Bob Minimus**
- **Ringing “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”** *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.*



Bastow Little Bob Minimus

A very simple method which could have several uses

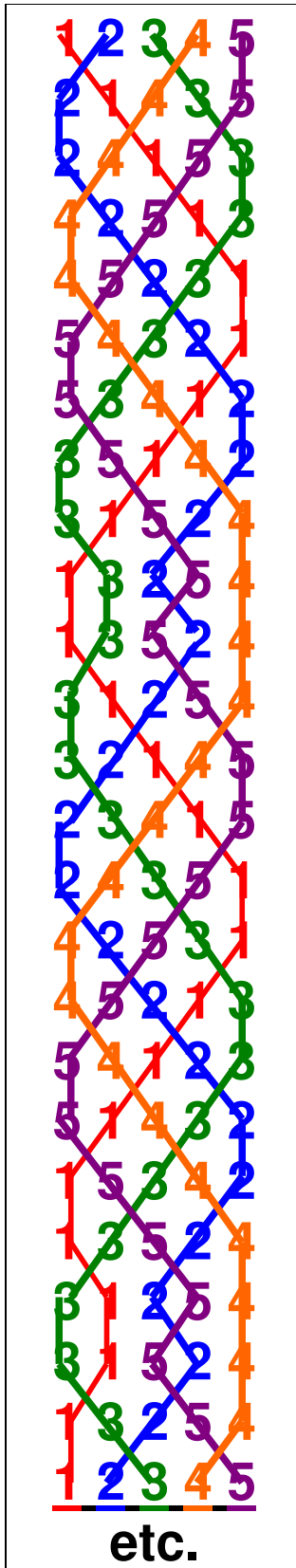
To allow the treble to practice going into and out of the lead to work on accurate striking

As an introduction to method ringing

It is simple and short and may be easier to ring than longer methods

If 5 and 6 ring behind a very inexperienced ringer can ring the 6th

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 3.

The 3 leads, does not make seconds and then runs out again to make seconds on the following lead.

This has the effect that-

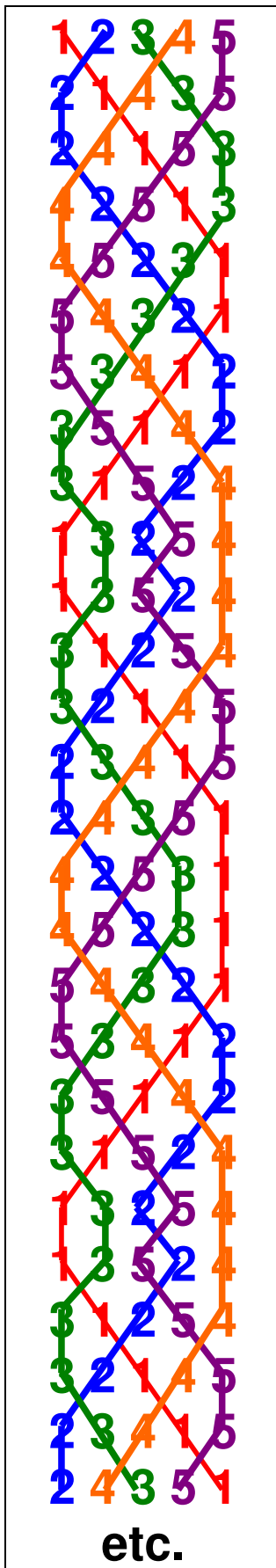
The 4 makes long fifths every lead.

The two dodges down every lead.

The five 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 practice 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 into the plain course.

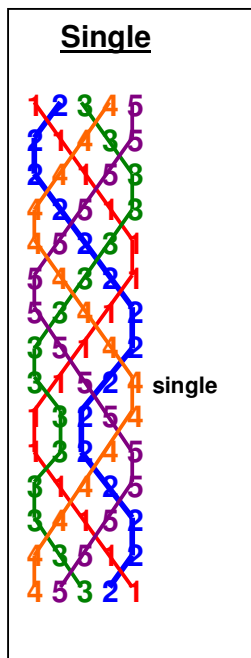
This exercise can be used for any bell on either of its two dodges, or if required each of them in succession.

Practical ideas for learning to ring touches.

The learning can be broken down into small steps.

The touches are false but designed for teaching purposes.

- Call two bobs at consecutive lead ends. *This can be used at any call and has the effect of repeating the same work twice. In this way a bell can be called to run in twice, run out twice, or make the bob and then ring long fifths unaffected. After the two calls the bells will be back into a plain course. This has the effect that the learner can ring a plain course with just one piece of work affected by a "bob".*
- Use a single instead of a bob. *The single in Plain Bob Doubles is made in 1 2 3 with 4 and 5 swapping over. The unaffected /observation bell is the one making seconds at the lead end. After leading again the learner gets a straight run at the new coursing order. Picking up the new coursing order from the lead is a skill already developed when hunting the treble to touches and should prove easier than picking up the new coursing order from the back.*



- Call a bob every other lead. *In this way you can get one bell to practice making the bob over and over again. 3 calls will give you 60 changes.*
- For a bit of fun when the learner can ring a 120, call each bob three times consecutively. *This will make a touch of 180, which will wake them up and keep them on their toes if they are not expecting it!!*

- **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 any where”.
- **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.

Plain Bob Doubles Worksheet

How to Write Out a Plain Course

- Write out line by line.
- Put the 2 into the lead.
(AS SHOWN)
- Each bell leads twice
- Then every bell that can swap, changes place/crosses with the following bell.
- When the treble gets back to the lead the bell ringing over it in seconds place does a second blow over the treble and then leads again.
- Continue as above for the next three leads until it comes back into rounds.
- When you have finished Use a red pen to join the treble line up.*
- Use a different colour to join the path of the 2 up.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
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| 1 | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

2nds place bell

*Passes the treble in
...../.....?
work?.....
becomes..... place bell?*

*Passes the treble in
...../.....?
work?.....
becomes.....place bell?*

*Passes the treble in
...../.....?
work?.....
becomes.....place bell?*

*Passes the treble in
...../.....?
Work?.....
Becomesplace bell?*

