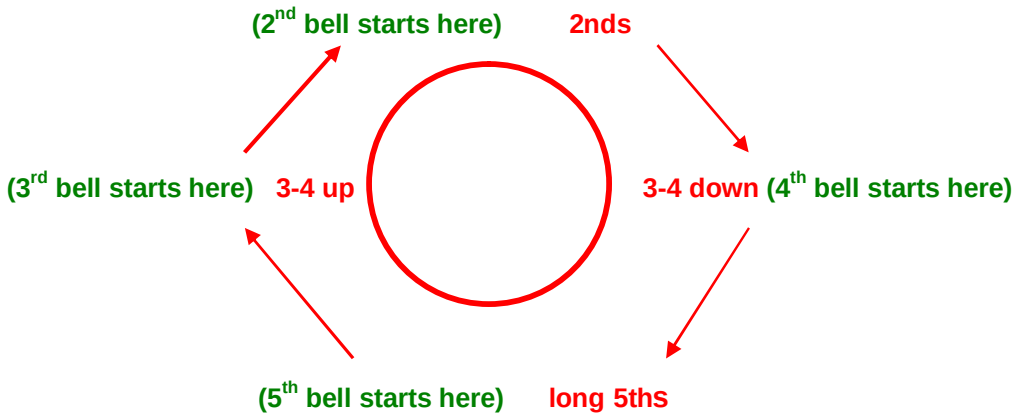
BOB DOUBLES

PLAIN COURSE

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

THE CYCLE OF WORK FOR A PLAIN COURSE



Some of the terms you will hear are Plain Hunt, Make Seconds, Dodge 3-4 Up or Down, Long 5ths or 4 Blows Behind, Make the Bob, Run Out or Run In, Place Bells and the Blue Line. These terms are explained in these documents.

After you have learnt to Plain Hunt, Bob Doubles is usually one of the first methods attempted. The treble plain hunts to the back and front and the 2, 3, 4 and 5 are what we call working bells, they complete the cycle of work above. In **most but not all** methods, if you are an even numbered bell ie the 2 ,4 ,6 etc you start by hunting in to the lead and if your an odd numbered bell ie 1, 3, 5 hunt out to the back.

Place Bells. In the Plain Course opposite the numbers **2 4 5** and **3** appear in the sixth column. These are the place bells. A place bell is where a particular bell starts in the method. For example, the 2nd starts the method having just completed its two blows in 2nds, the 4th has just dodged 3-4 down and so on.

You are often told to study the **Blue Line**. This literally means follow the line in blue (shown opposite).

Making 2nds. This is when you ring your bell, hand and back stroke over the treble. As the method starts the 2nd bell has just made 2nds. The first thing you do is lead and go on to the next work in the cycle, 3-4 down. In the plain course the 2nd bell always dodges with the 5th in positions 3-4 and the 3rd and 4th bells dodge together.

Another way to learn some of the basic methods is, what do you do when you **pass the treble** in certain positions. In Bob Doubles it goes like this: Treble takes you off the lead, make 2nds and lead again. Pass the treble in positions 2 and 3, dodge 3-4 Up. Pass the treble in positions 3 and 4, make long 5ths. Pass the treble in positions 4 and 5, dodge 3-4 Down.

SOME POINTS TO REMEMBER

Always count your places so you know if you are going out to the back or into the front. We all do although more experienced ringers tend to do it sub consciously. This may not appear important now but, as you progress it will become vital.

Try and remember the **cycle of work**. If you are lost and are told to make long 5ths then your next work is going to be Dodging 3-4 Up, dodging with the 5th.

You will know when you are about to make 2nds, the treble will take you off the lead. On all other occasions it will be the 4th bell. The same applies with the bell you take of the lead, this will always be the 3rd again the one exception, when you have just completed 2nds.

THIS IS THE PLAIN COURSE. BOBS OR A TOUCH AS ITS SOMETIMES CALLED CHANGES EVERYTHING

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