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## Plain Bob Doubles – Bobs

### Purpose

There are three bobs in a standard extent (or touch) of 120 changes. Shorter touches can also be called.

Calls are made when the treble is in seconds place, hunting down to lead.

### At a bob

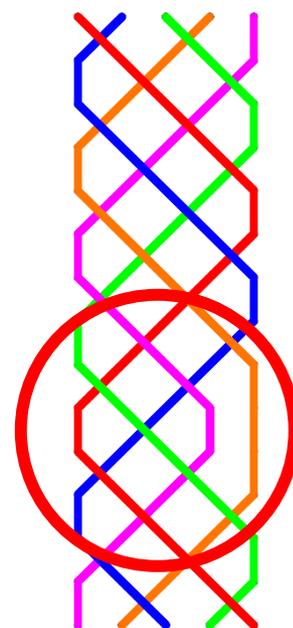
The effect of the bob is to change the work done by the other bells as the treble leads.

The bell about to **make seconds** will not make seconds, but plain hunt straight out to the back, also known as *running out*. Following the bob, it becomes third place bell, and its next piece of work will be making seconds over the treble.

The bell about to **dodge 3-4** down will not dodge 3-4 down, but will plain hunt straight to lead, also known as *running in*. Following the bob, it becomes second place bell and its next piece of work will be dodging 3-4 down.

The bell making **long fifths** (four blows behind) will be unaffected by the call, continuing to ring the method as normal.

The bell about to **dodge 3-4** up will not dodge 3-4 up, but instead make an extra blow in fourth place and *make the bob*. It becomes fourth place bell, hunting to lead, then straight out to the back where its next piece of work is making long fifths.



### Jargon

*Place Bell* – this is the work that a bell does as if starting from a plain course. For example, in Plain Bob Doubles, seconds place bell starts by leading, hunting out to the back and dodging 3-4 down. Fourth place bell starts by hunting to the lead, then out to the back to make long fifths.

*Extent* – a complete set of different rows for a set of bells. On five bells (doubles methods), this is 120 changes, without repeating a row. An extent of 120 changes usually takes about 4 minutes to ring.

*Touch* – a piece of change ringing, rung with calls, a touch can be of any length. For example, a shorter touch could be 60 changes long, a longer touch could be 240 or 360 changes long.