Calling Plain Bob Triples

This crib is intended to allow ringers to quickly look up and learn how to call a simple touch of Plain Bob Triples at a glance.

Composition

168	Pla	ain Bob Triples	
W	Η	1234567	
-	-	1452367	
-	-	1234567	

Note: There are four calls, and the **blue line** to the right only shows two. This is because you must **repeat** the calling shown a second time for the touch to come round.

The minimum you need to know to call the touch:

- Two calling positions, essentially two blows before the lead end. More precisely the backstroke when the treble is in seconds place. The calls are most accurately placed by watching the treble, noting that its backstroke is about ¹/₂ a blow before you will ring if you are at the back of the change.
- You will have to say "*that's all*" one blow after the last call (backstroke), at the following hand-stroke.
- <u>You do not have to keep the touch right</u>. If it goes wrong, just say '*stand*' or '*rounds*' and let the person running the ringing decide what to do next.



Calling from the 6th

You may have noticed the 6^{th} is a 'fixed bell' in that it is unaffected by any of the calls in this touch. Hence, by altering the position of the calls on the **blue line** so that they are relative to the 6^{th} instead of the 7th, there is an alternative simple bell to call from.



may	W	<u>1234567</u> 1235746 1372654
		1763425
		1647532
		1456273
you	Η	1452367
e the	W	1453726
hod.		1574632
end		1765243
own		1627354
		1236475
	Η	1234567

More Technical Detail for the Keen Understanding this is not necessary to call the touch, but it is help to keep it right. "W' is short for 'Wrong' "H' is short for 'Home' Each call changes the 'coursing order', the order in which pass the bells, as shown in the figure below. You may notice

pass the bells, as shown in the figure below. You may notice the effects of the calls as you continue to hunt through the method. The sequence of 'lead heads' (the row completing the lead end dodge where the circles are drawn on the **blue lines**) are shown to the right.

	5324						
W	3254	(5	make,	3	out,	2	in)
Η	3542	(2	make,	5	out,	4	in)
W	5432	(3	make,	5	out,	4	in)
Η	5324	(4	make,	3	out,	2	in)

Note that on the **blue line** showing the calling from the 6^{th} , 'W' and 'H' still describe where the 7^{th} is at the time of the call, and therefore how the coursing order should be transposed.

Philip Abbey 19 January 2006