SD APPLICATION NOTE 1

RIMS / HUBS TRADE BACK
and
RIMS / HUBS TRADE ANYTHING

There is a subtle aspect of these calls that is sometimes misunderstood. The rims are the ends, and the hubs are the centers. The people who do the circulate or the <anything> are the *original* rims or hubs.

First, a little background. These calls appear to have been originally intended for use in thars:

```
        3G>
        3B<
4G^ 4BV 2B^ 2GV
        1B>
        1G<


rims trade back

        3B>
        2G<
4B^ 3GV 1G^ 2BV
        4G>
        1B<
```

When the formation is a thar, it is easier to see the analogy with a wheel. Each miniwave is a spoke of the wheel. The hub is the center, and the rim is the outside.

At present, this call is most commonly used from waves. On a '`rims trade back`', everyone does a trade, and then the original rims (ends) circulate. They are of course the centers after the trade.

When the call is done from a tidal line, there is a convention that the centers and ends are determined in each 4-person line.

```
    4B^  3GV  4G^  3BV  1B^  2GV  1G^  2BV
```

The boys are the rims and the girls are the hubs in this case.

Why do we define it that way? The answer seems to be that the definition of "centers" and "ends" isn't well agreed-upon in a tidal setup in any case, and this definition seems to allow some popular and interesting applications. There is a lot of existing precedent for things like this:

```
4B^   3GV   4G^   3BV   1B^   2GV   1G^   2BV

        rims trade [single wheel]

       3BV              2BV
    3G^      4GV     2G^      1GV
       4B^              1B^
```

When we go into columns, things get very interesting. The centers and ends do not change during a trade in columns. Therefore the common rule that 'rims trade back' means that everyone trades and then the centers circulate won't work. The original rims are still the new rims. So, on a 'rims trade back', everyone trades and then the new ends (who are the same as the original ends) circulate.

```
4B>    1B>    1G<    2G<

4G>    3G>    3B<    2B<

    rims trade back

4B>    3G<    3B>    2G<

4G>    1B<    1G>    2B<
```

The ends traded and then circulated, finishing back where they began.

When we apply the 'yoyo' concept, things get even more interesting:

```
4BV   3B^   3G^   4GV   2G^   1GV   1BV   2B^

    YOYO rims trade [SINGLE shakedown]

        4BV
                1G>    1B<
        4G^

                    2GV
    3B>    3G<
                    2B^
```

Here is another example:

```
1B<    3G>

2B>    4G<

2G>    4B<

1G<    3B>

YOYO rims trade [shakedown]

2BV    1G>    1B<    4GV

2G^    3B>    3G<    4B^
```