

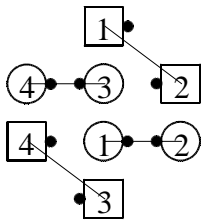
Keith's Class by Keith Rubow

Jay concept

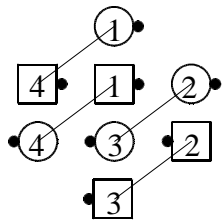
Welcome to Keith's Class. This month we will look at the Jay concept. We will look at Jay naming conventions, as well as Jay shape changers and some very unusual Jays.

DEFINITION: From a generalized ¼ Tag (or other applicable formations!), work in a distorted box consisting of two ends and two centers, and do the call. The centers determine which ends they are working with by an optional <direction>, such as Front (the default), Back, Right or Left.

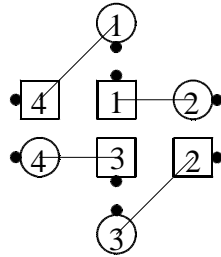
Jay naming conventions



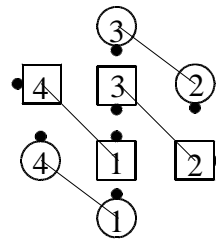
Front Jay
(default)



Back Jay



Right Jay

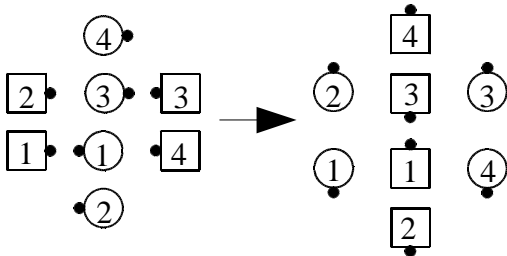


Left Jay

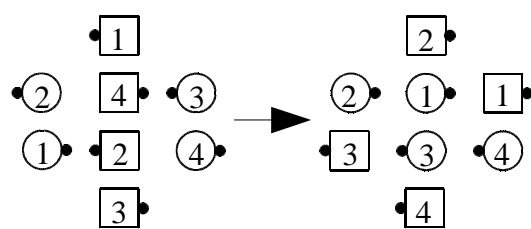
Hint: The centers should point to the ends they are working with. If the ends are looking out they need to look behind them to see which centers they are working with. Always identify your Jay before you start to move.

Note: The <direction> applies only to the centers, and tells the centers which ends they work with. The ends, of course, work with the centers who are working with them, so no direction needs to be given to the ends. But sometimes Jays will be referred to as Front-to-Front, Back-to-Back, Front-to-Back or Back-to-Front. In this case the first direction goes to the centers, and the second direction is for the ends. The second direction is supposed to be some sort of helpful “hint”, but it is never necessary, and it does NOT tell the ends which centers they are working with.

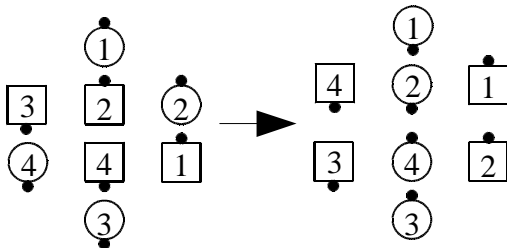
Front Jay, Square Thru 2



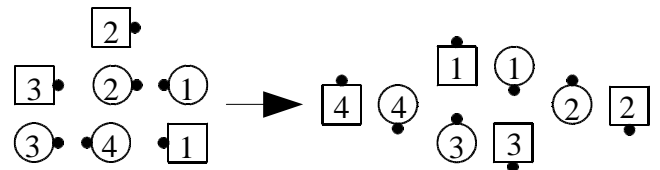
Back Jay, Vertical ½ Tag



Right Jay, Wheel the Sea



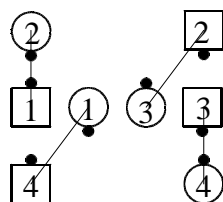
Front Jay, Pass the Ocean



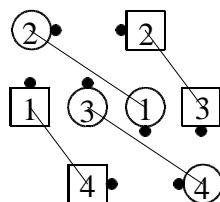
This is a shape changer!

Unusual Jays

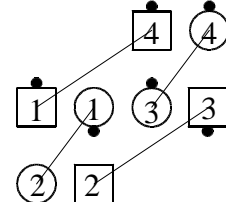
Rarely seen, Jays can exist in formations other than general ¼ tags. Here are some examples.



Front Jay



Back Jay



Front Jay