

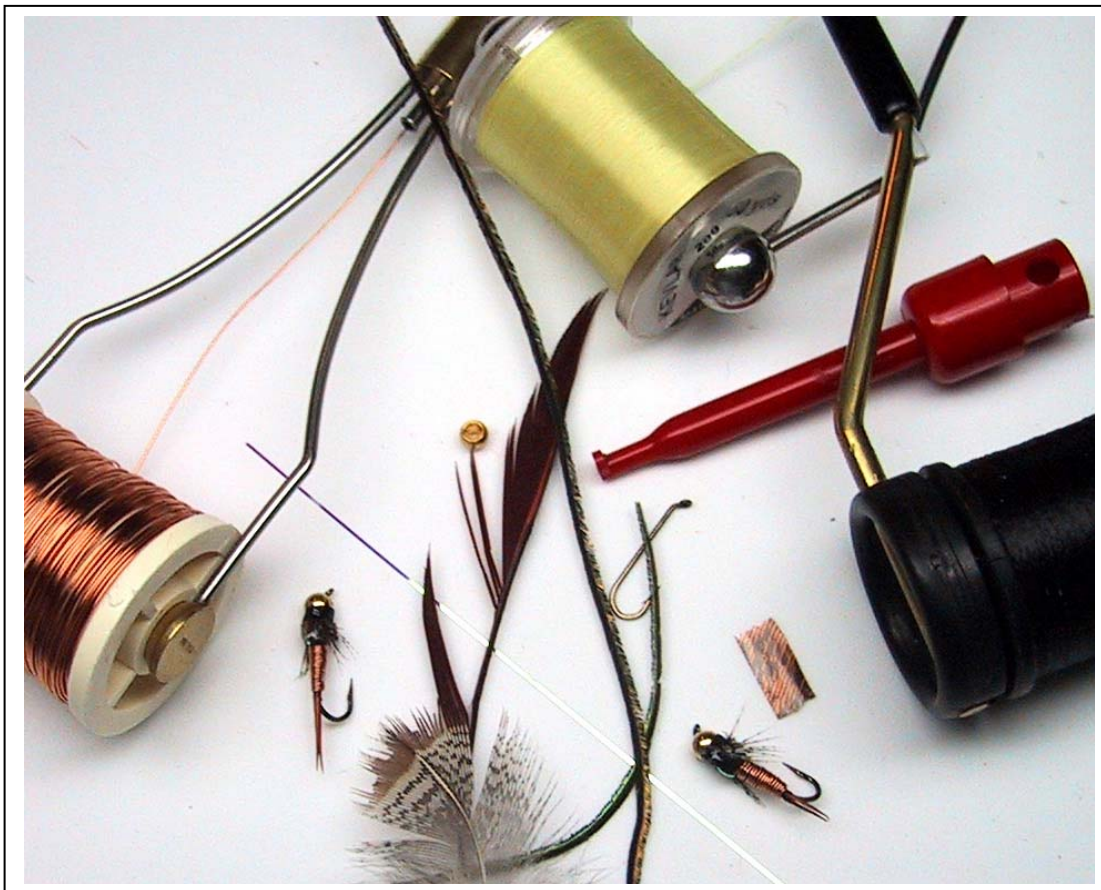
## Copper John by *David Chin* page 1



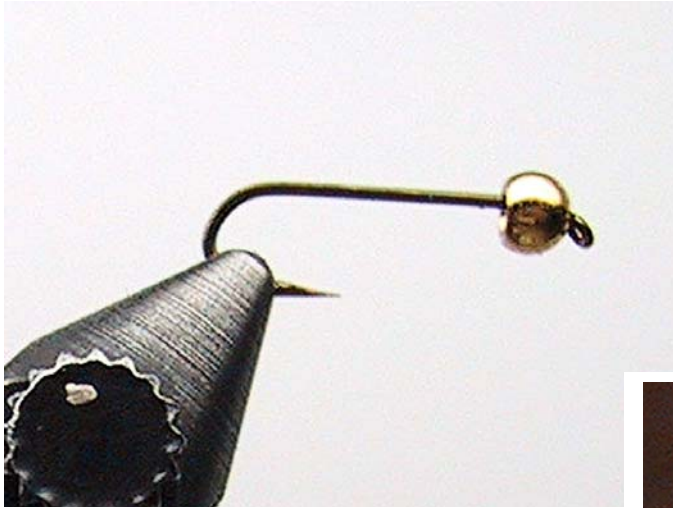
### Material

- Hook:** TMC 5263  
Mustad 9672 Size 10-18
- Thread:** Uni Thread 6/0 8/0  
Floss underbody
- Brass Bead:**
- Body:** Small copper wire
- Tails:** Brown goose biots
- Legs :** Partridge
- WingCase:** ThinSkin or plastic, Epoxy  
Finished.
- Thorax:** Peacock Herls

### Tying Size 14



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### ← 2.1 Inserting the bead.

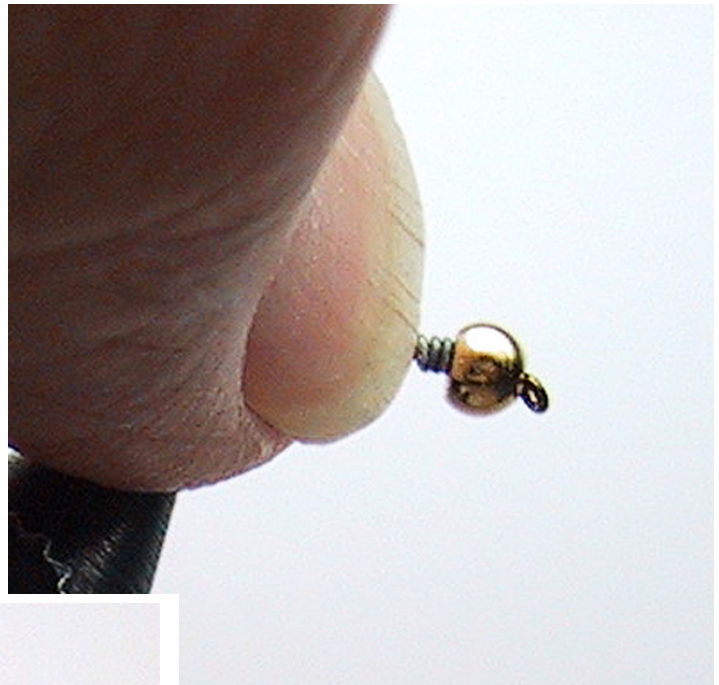
Dia. 1/8 for size 12-14

3/32 for size 16 18

Mash the barb down and insert the hook point through the smaller hole. Most bead has a front and back. The front has a flat side and a smaller hole than the rear side. Some are counter drilled.

### → Lead 2.2

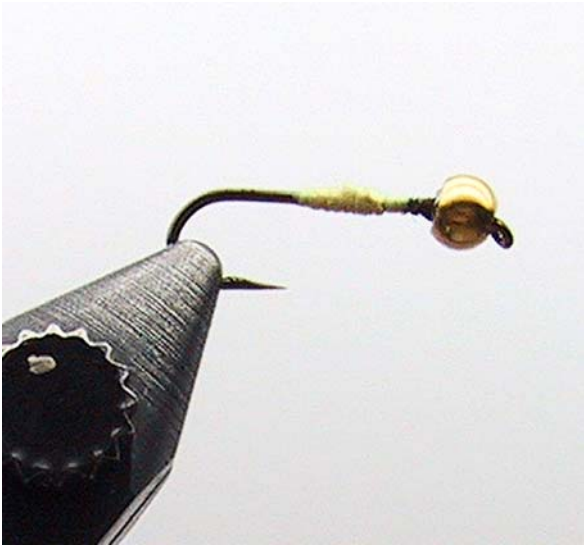
Use .015 lead. Make 3 wraps behind the bead. Gently push the lead inside the bead. If the lead will not go in, go to the next size .010. Most of the time if the front end of the lead is neatly wrap, and as you push gently turn the bead clockwise with the right hand. The lead should go in eventually.



### ← 2.3 Securing the bead

Use any color floss, preferably brown or black to build up a thread stop behind the bead to stop it from sliding backwards.

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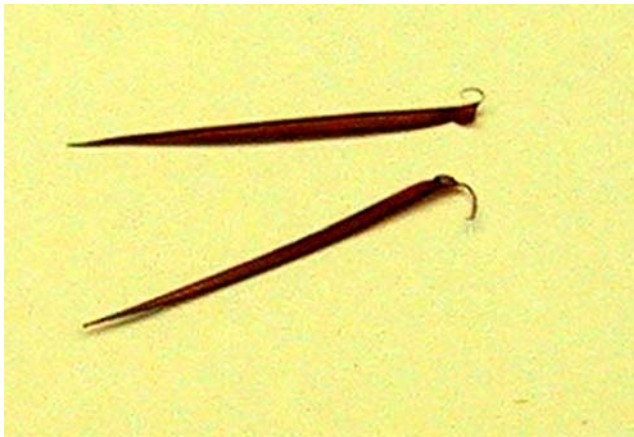
### 3.1 The under-body

Build the underbody with floss. Make a tapered body about  $\frac{1}{4}$  length behind the bead.



### 3.2 Thread body wrap.

Use brown thread(8/0) and starting from the Front, wrap towards the hook bend. At the bend of the hook build a little thread bump for the tails. Then advance towards the front to achieve a tapered body.

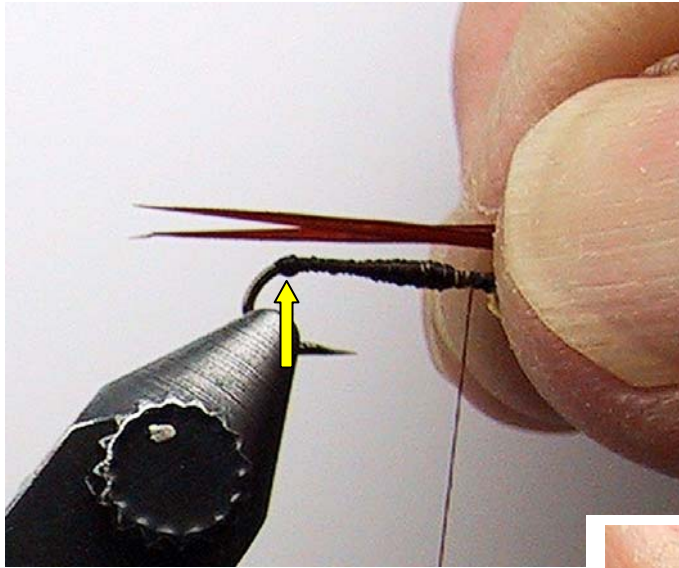


### 3.3 The Goose Biots Tails

Pull the biot fibers off the stem. Do not cut. Notice on the photo. The top fiber has a little Notch on the bottom. Each fiber has a stem, or spine and top and a soft edge on the bottom. When the notch is at the bottom like the top fiber, the tail will cure outward at the tip when tied in. The second fiber with

notch on top, the stem on the bottom, this fiber will curve away from the hook on the near side. Thus the top one is for the far side and the bottom fiber is for the near side.

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### 4.1 *Position tails method #1*

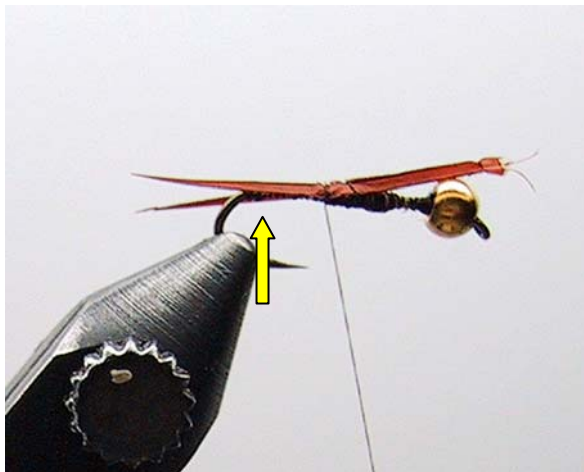
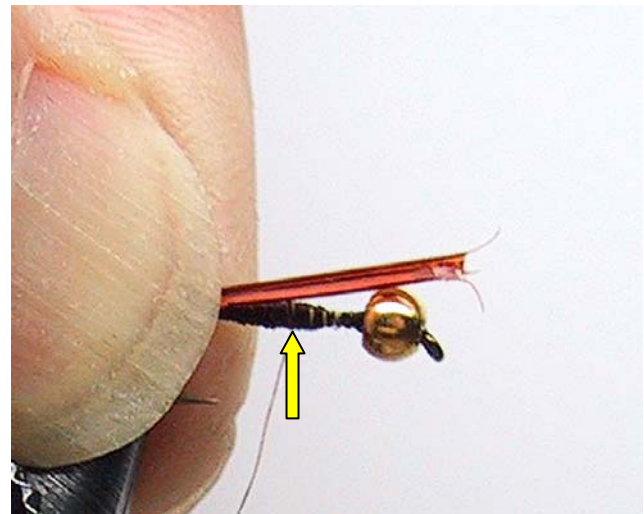
← If you have difficulty with this Method skip to method #2 starting a 5.1

4.1 continue.....

Hold the 2 fibers with the right hand positioning them on the hook shank  
With  $\frac{1}{4}$  length of the hook shank of the tails beyond the hook bend.

### → *The tie-in 4.2*

Pinch both the tail fibers with the left thumb and index finger, making sure that 1 fiber is on each side of the hook shank. Slowly relax the grip and allow the fibers to work on to the hook shank. Make 2 soft wraps at the butt ends to temporary bind down the tails.

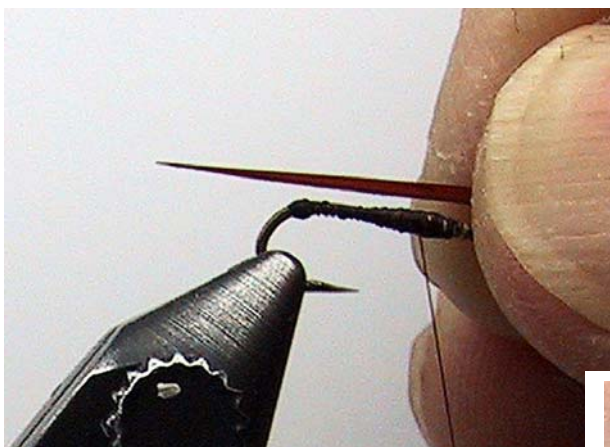


### ← 4.3 *The tails in position.*

Inspect the tails. If it is ok, proceed wrapping the thread to the thread bump.

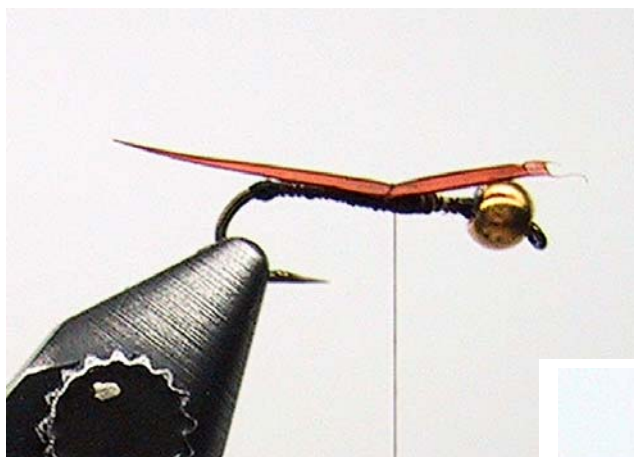
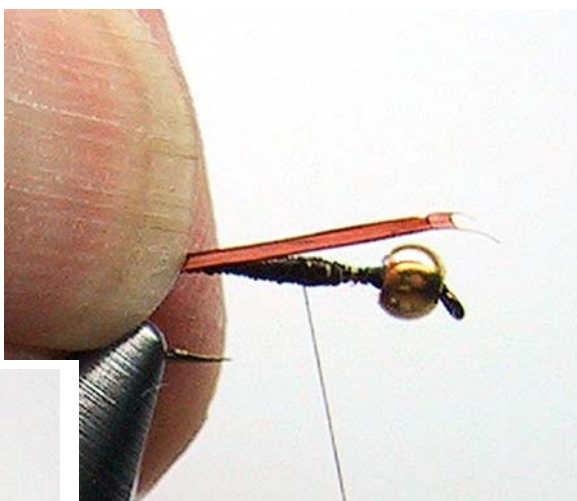
Skip to step 6.4

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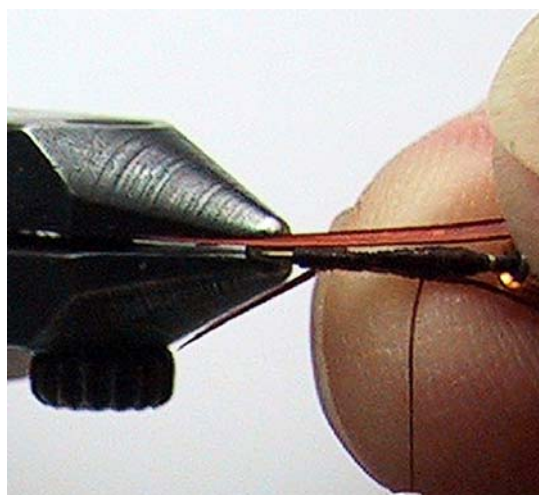
← **5.1 Tails Tie-in Method #2**  
Pick up a single biot fiber with the right hand. The notch should be on top and the hard stem on the bottom. Position it on the hook shank. The tail is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  length of the hook shank beyond the thread bump.

→ **5.2 Switch hand.**  
Pinch the single fiber with the left hand, thumb and index finger. Make 2 soft wraps where the bobbin thread is hanging.

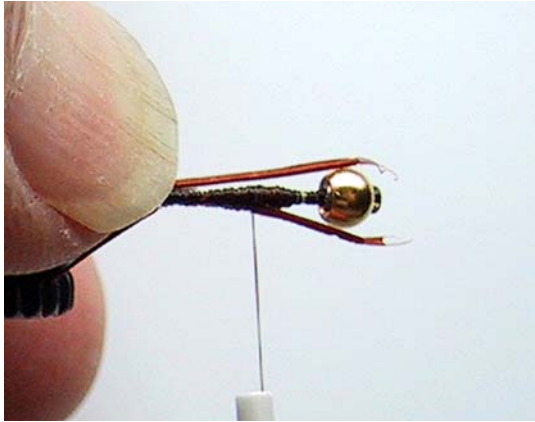


← **5.3 Near side tail**  
Once the tail is in position. Wrap the fiber with the thread to just in front of the thread bump.

→ **5.4 The outside Tail**  
Rotate the vise to show the outside of the hook. Pick up a biot fiber, notch on top for this tie in. Place it on the hook shank and positioning it to the same length of the one that had already been tied in.

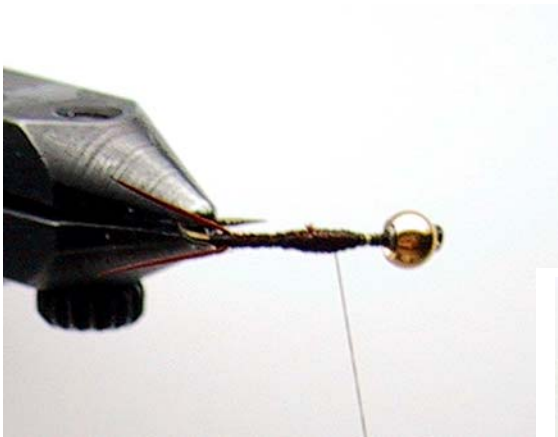
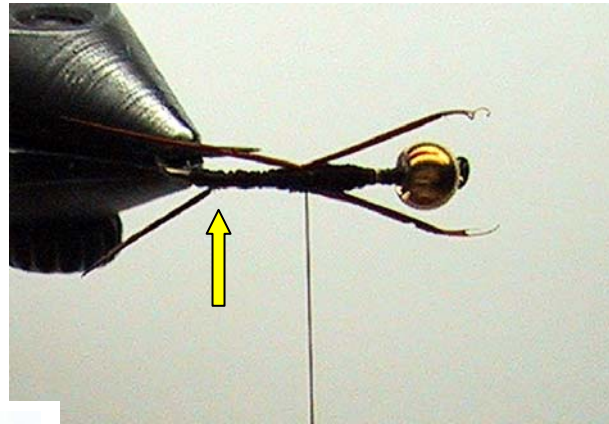


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← **6.1** *Outside tail in position*  
Pinch the tail with the left hand, then make a soft wrap at where the thread is hanging.

→ **6.2** *Tying in the 2<sup>nd</sup> tail.*  
Inspect the position of the second tail to the first one. Then wrap the thread to the front of the thread bump



← **6.3** *Bring the thread back to the front.*

**6.4** → *Tails tied in*

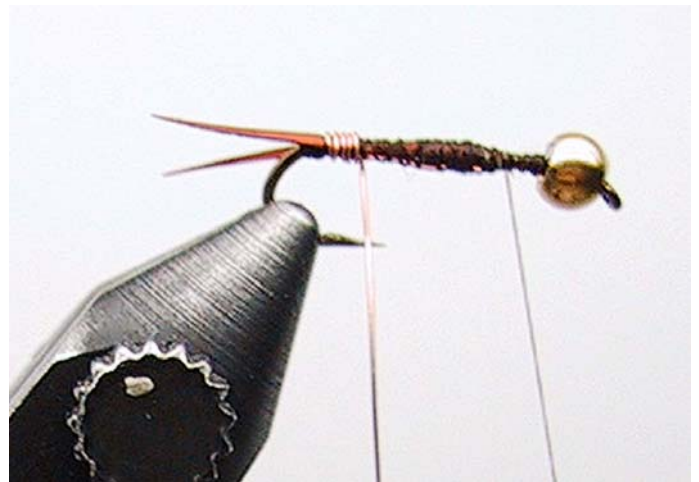


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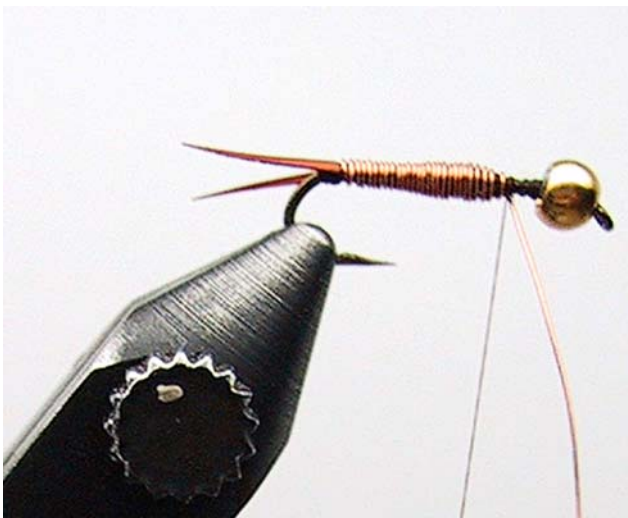
### 7.1 Tying in the wire ribbing

Tie in the wire at  $\frac{1}{4}$  length behind the eye. Push the wire to the under side of the hook and wrap it just a little ahead of the thread bump. The first wrap of the wire must not touch the tails.



### 7.2 Wrapping the body.

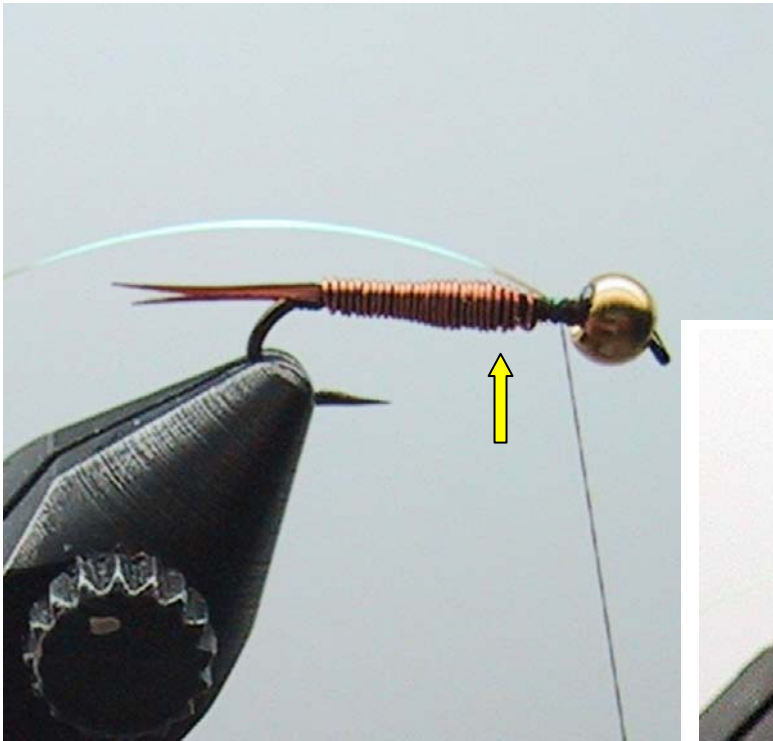
Carefully make the first wrap with the wire. This is a normal wrap. The wire up, across the hook, down and under and then up again. On The first wrap make it as close to the tails tie in point . Proceed with 2 more wraps. This time each wrap must be tight against the last wrap, top of the last wrap, and let it slide off. Proceed to where the thread is hanging.



### Tying off the wire 7.3

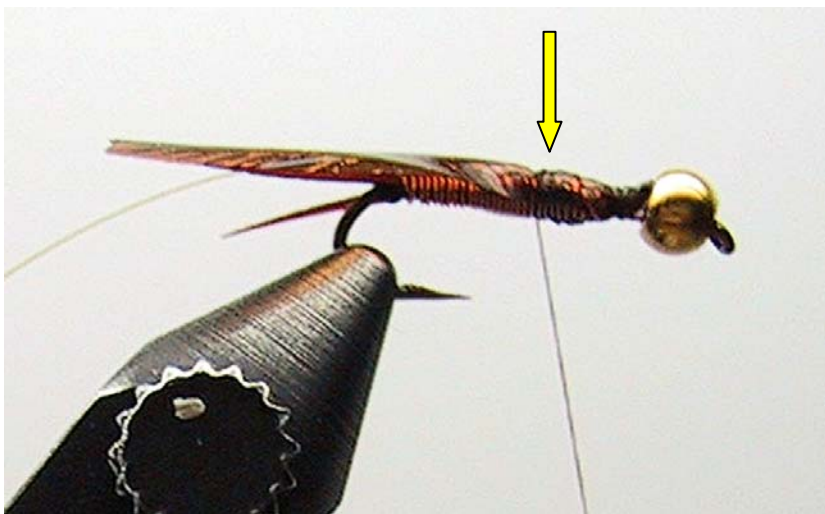
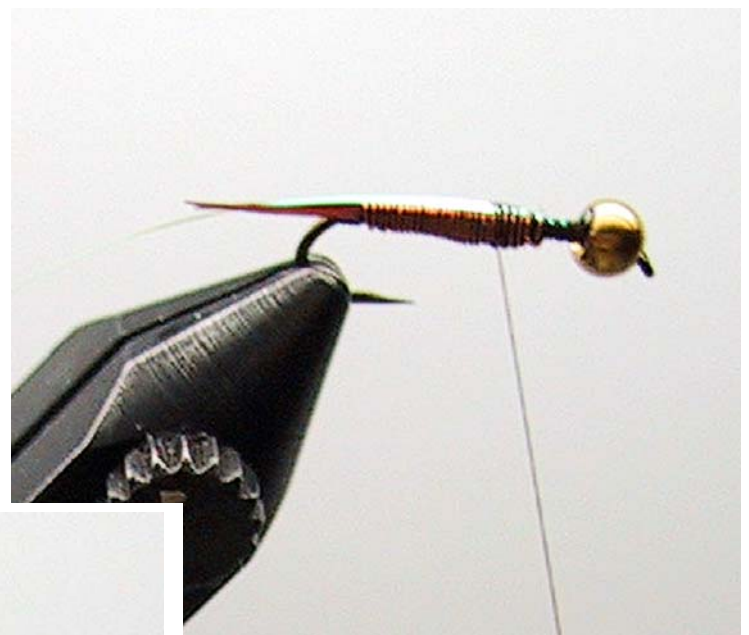
Bring the thread up and cross the last wrap of Wire. Make 2 more good wraps here and trim off the wire. Or breaking it by bending it.

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### ← **8.1** *The Flashabou*

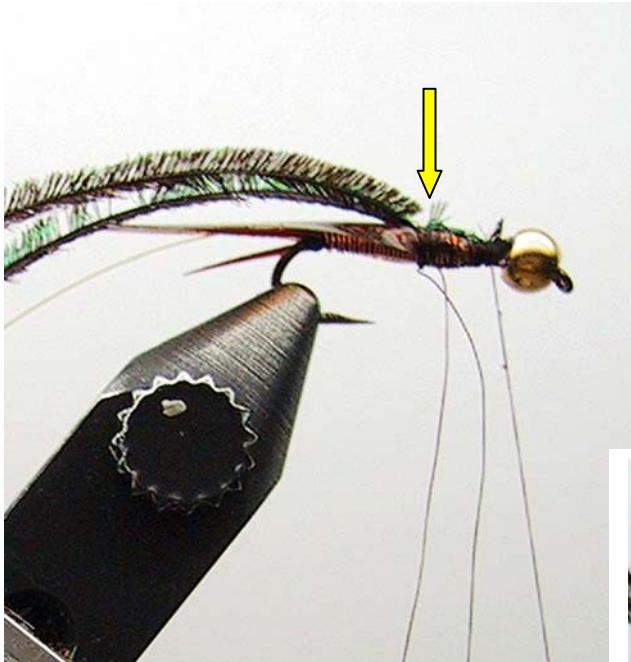
Tie in the flashabou behind the bead  
Wrap all the way to the arrow point.  
About  $\frac{1}{4}$  length from the bead of the  
hook shank.



### ← **8.2** *The ThinSkin.*

Tie in the ThinSkin as the  
Flashabou. Stopping at the  
Point of the arrow

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### ← 9.1 *Thorax- Peacock Herl*

For the Thorax, use 2 pieces of peacock herl . Preparing the herl rope.  
Make a loop with the thread about 6 inches long. Take the thread down, then up and around the hook once, then one wrap around the threads under the hook, then advance the thread to behind the bead.

### → 9.2 *Making the herl rope*

Catch the herl and the thread with a clip or hackle pliers. Cut off the butt ends and the excess thread.



### ← 9.3 *Twisting the herl rope.*

Pinch the rope about 2 inches above the twister. Twist the twister. The rope will tighten from the twister to the pinch area. Then gently release the pressure on the pinch and the rope will start twisting from the top. When the desire tightness has been achieved. Pinch the rope to stop the twisting.

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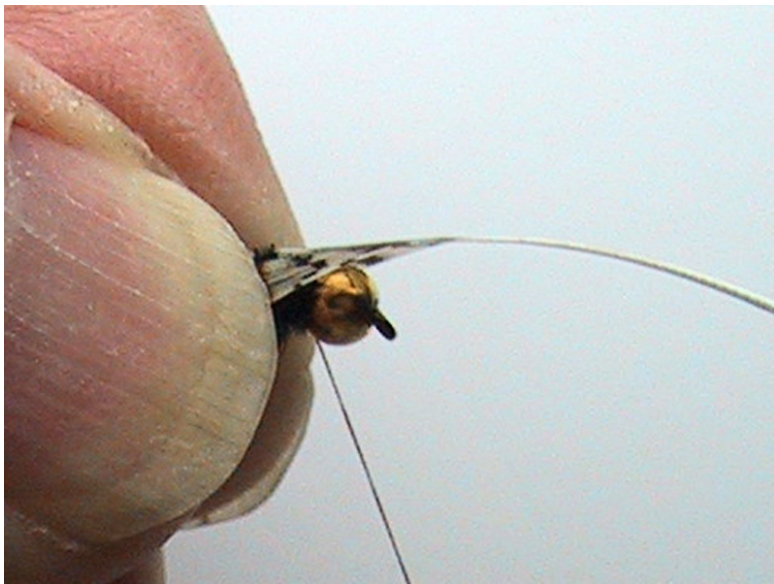
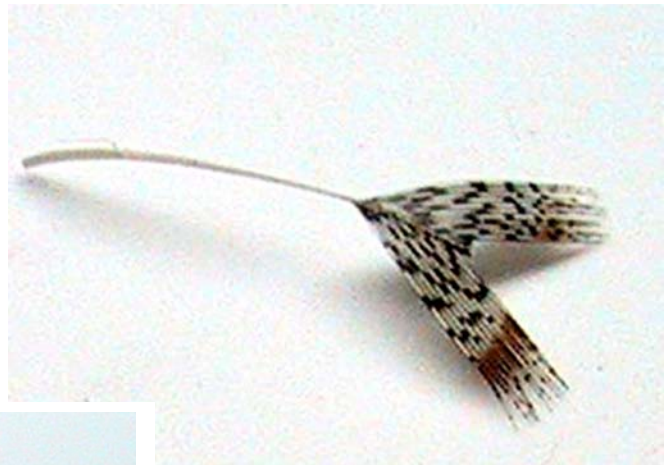
### *10.1 The Thorax*

Wrap the herl rope to make a tight and rather large Thorax. Leave plenty of room behind the bead head for the legs, wingcase and the Flashabou. Cross the last wrap of the herl with the thread and make 2 more wraps to secure it. Cut the excess herl, but do not cut The thread.



### *10.2 The legs.*

Prepare legs from a Partridge feather. Cut a notch at the tip ends and pull off the rest of the feathers on the stem as in the photo.



### *Positioning the legs.*

Pick up the feather with the left hand align it behind the bead. Make a soft wrap to lightly bind down the feather.

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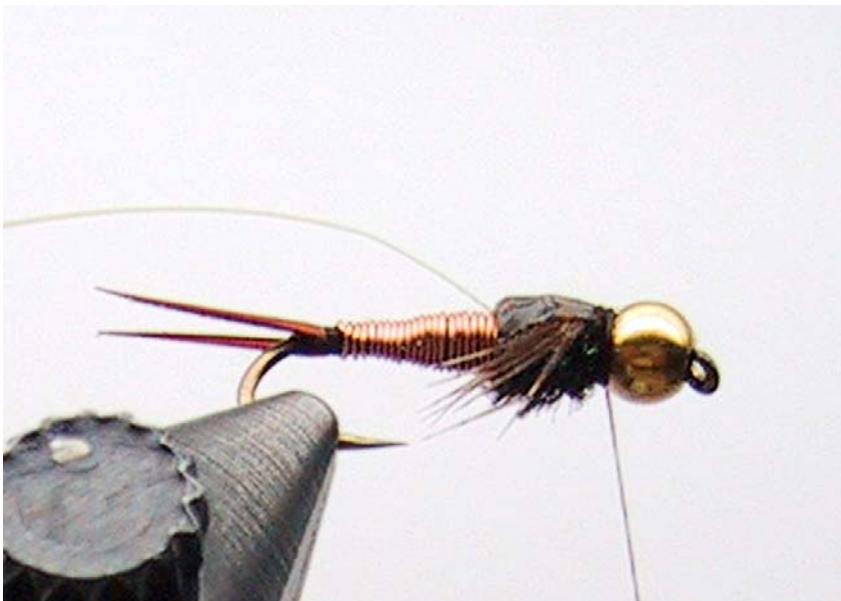
### 11.1 Legs in position.

Inspect the legs. Rotate the vise to look at the legs on the far side. Then make 2 tight wraps to secure them. Trim off the excess feather



### 11.2 The wingCase

Pull the Thinskin WingCase over the Thorax towards the head. Make sure that it is centered. Make 2 wraps with the thread, then fold back and make one more wrap. Then trim off the excess ThinSkin.



### Securing The Wingcase

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Bend the flashabou over the Thorax and bind down with thread behind the bead.



Mix a small drop of 5 minute Epoxy. Use a tooth pick to pick up a small amount and apply to The WingCase.

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