## Dubbing Loop: additional instructions for general use.
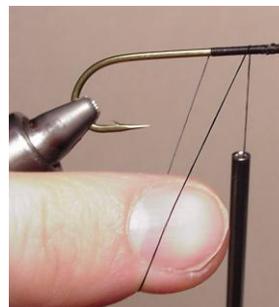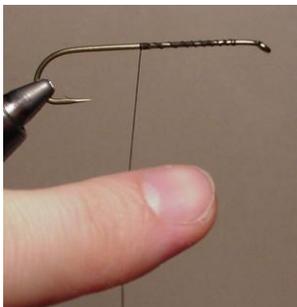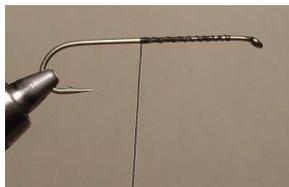
Let your thread hang straight down wherever you want to start the dubbing loop. Maybe even put in a half hitch to anchor the thread. Next, place your (left) finger on top of the thread. Then take the bobbin in your (right) hand and simply wrap up and over the hook shank. Let the bobbin hang down the backside of the hook shank. You have made a loop at this point.
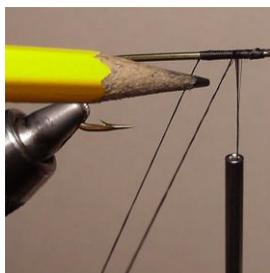
Look at the "gap" that will naturally be created because the thread comes from the bottom of the hook and wraps over the top- the gap is as wide as the hook is thick. This gap is not good as it can cause your material to slip out of the loop. To close this gap, you must warp your thread around the "thread loop" itself several times. Notice the photo, the thread wraps are going around the "thread loop" and not the hook- this closes the gap.

Now look at the pencil, it shows the gap closed and the thread has been wrapped back up and over the hook to get back onto the shank. Next, hook your "dubbing tool" on to the loop. We have 2 photos here, 1 shows the standard dubbing tool that has two prongs and the other shows the basic dubbing tool that we make and sell called a "Wayne's Hook Tool". Either tool will help you with a dubbing loop.

The last step is to take your material and insert it into the loop very carefully. We have taken a piece of paper and slid it into our loop and we suggest that you try a piece of paper first also. Then rotate or twist the dubbing tool or hook tool to begin to twist the material in the loop. **NOTE: if you use a strong thread it should not break.** Also, we usually do not use dubbing wax to hold the material in the loop. If you practice a loop, you will get good enough to leave out the wax- which can make the material ball up like gum if over used. Notice the entire time, the tying thread is forward waiting for the loop of twisted material to be wound on the hook forward as well. Tie off and you are ready for the next step in your fly