

# Adult Stone size 1-3



Please watch the videos before choosing a specific fly pattern, they explain how to use Detached body pins, Wingburners and Wingmaterials. And how to tie in Wings/Wing-buds and Nymph-legs/Nymph-backs.

Use the TyinGuides, they will help you get the correct proportions.

## What you need:

J:son DBP large and medium.

J:son RWB A1-A3 and RWM A1-A3 wings.

J:son RWB S2-S4 and RWM S2-S4 head and shield.

J:son RNL S2-S4 legs.

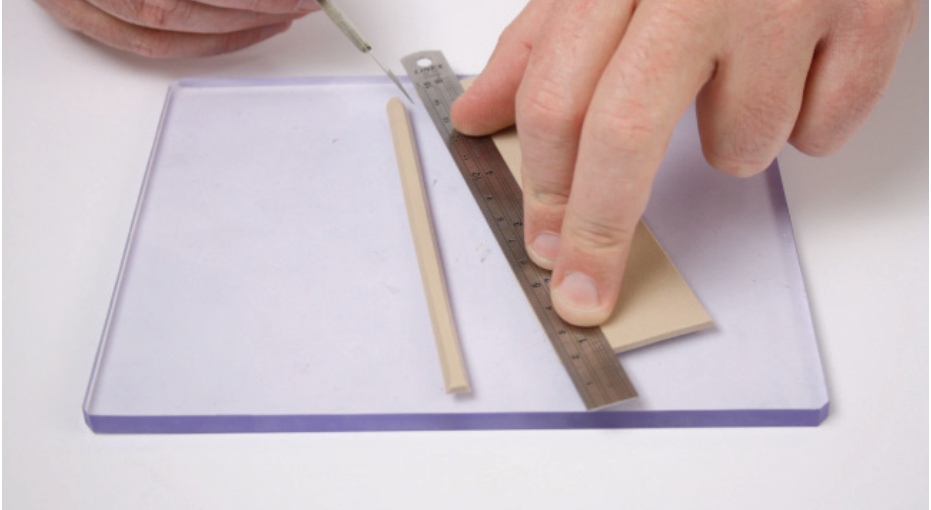
Foam in your choice of color cut into three strips 1 pc. Approx. 2x3, and two pcs. approximately 2x6-2x8 mm.

Synthetic dubbing in your choice of color.

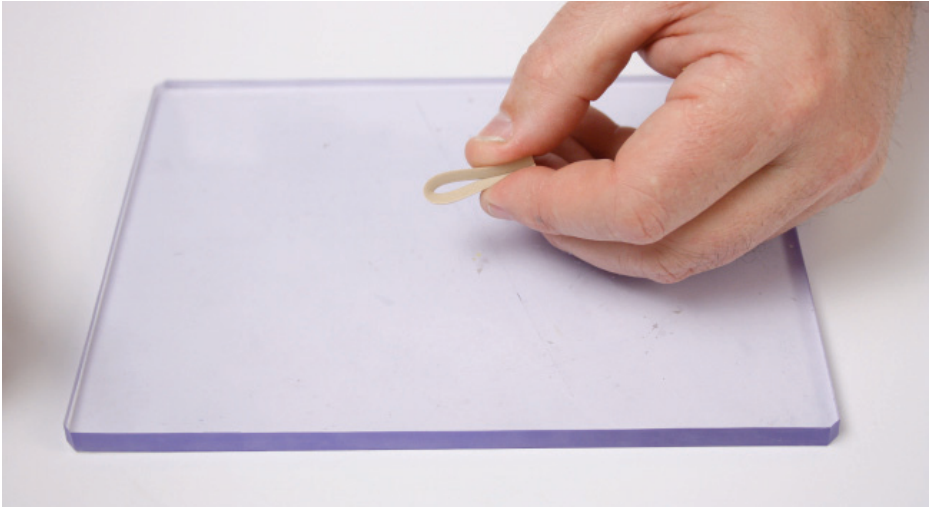
1 mm and 2 mm Solid Half Round LarvaLace or "rubber legs" for tails and antennas in your choice of color.



Rec. hook  
Size 4/6/8



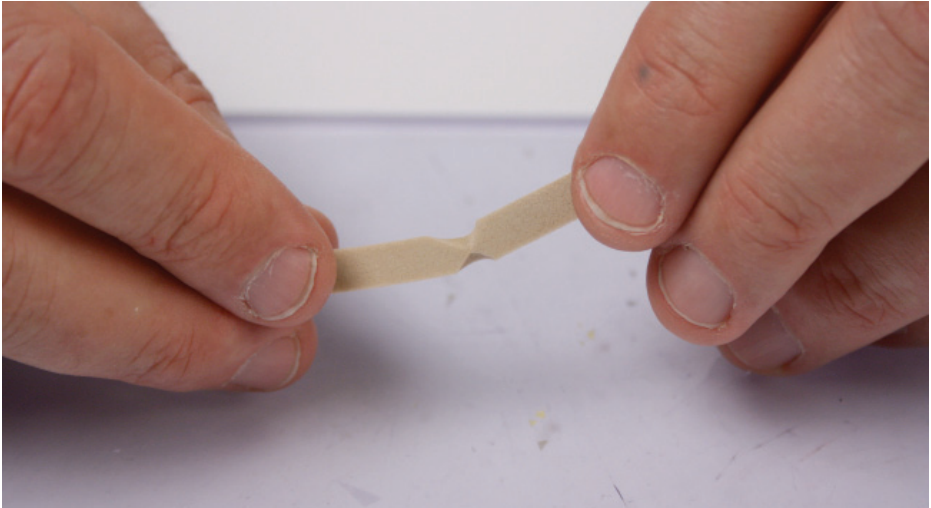
Cut three foam strips in your choice of color 1 pc. approx. 2x3 and two pcs. approx. 2x6-2x8 mm. (Depending on what size you want to tie). If you want, you can make angled cuts to get a rounder abdomen.



Fold your wider foam strip in half.



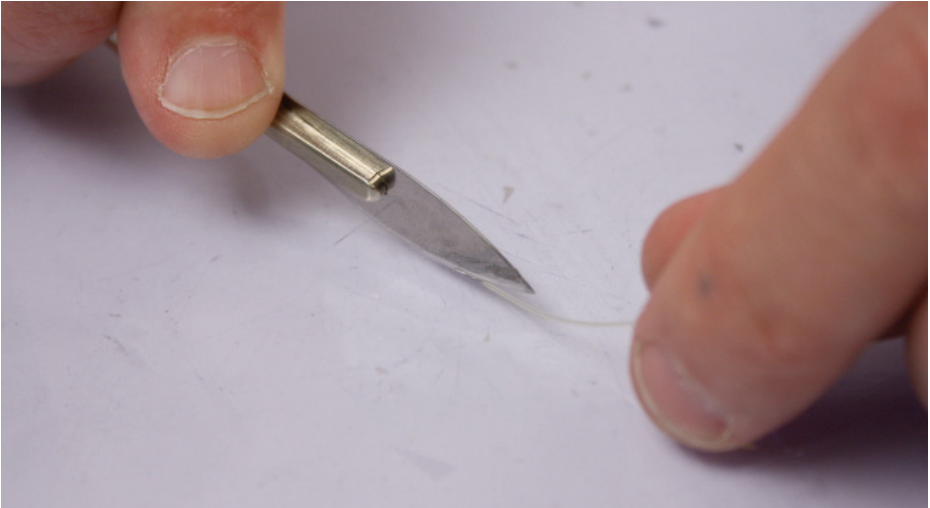
Cut out a piece of the corners to make room for of the tails.



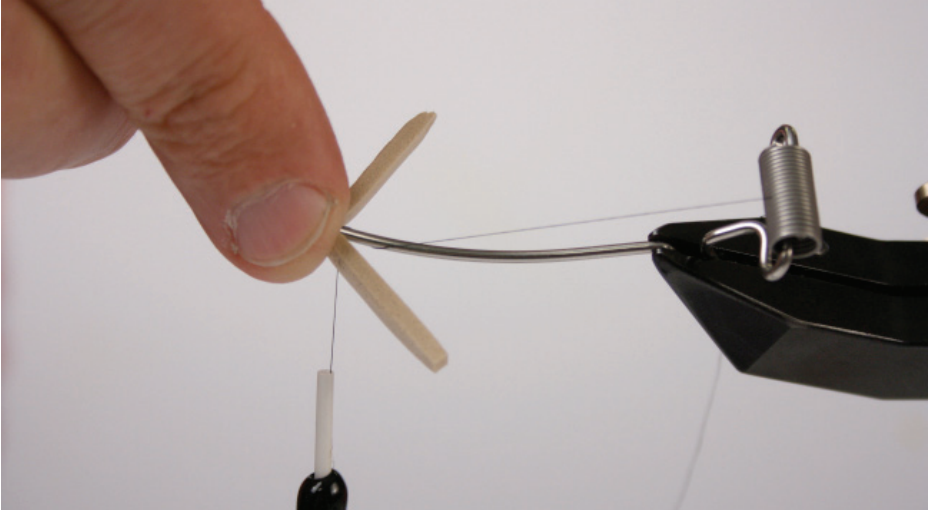
The picture shows how the precut foam strip should look like.



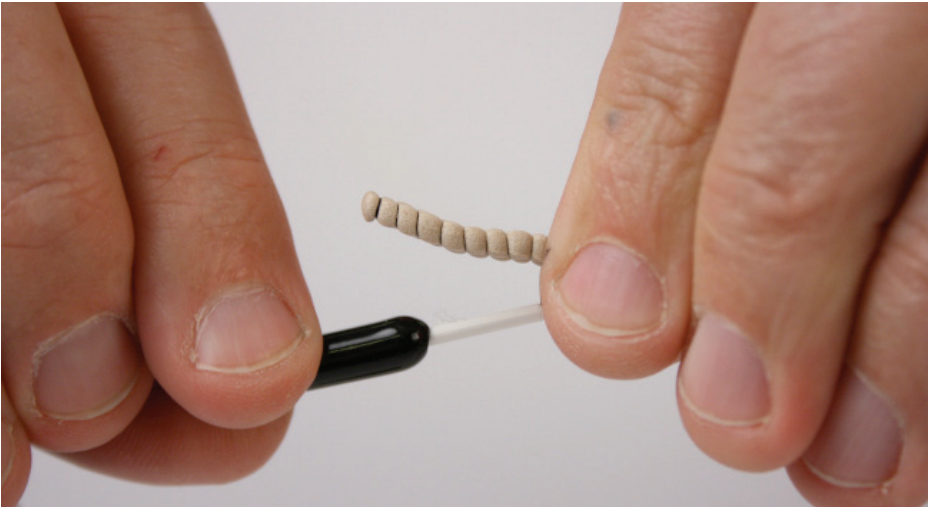
Take two pieces of 2 mm solid half-round LarvaLace and impale them with a long cut to get the tapered tails.



Take two pieces of 1 mm solid half-round or LarvaLace and impale them with a long cut to get the tapered antennas.



Secure your thread to the body pin. Fold the thin foam strip in half around the tip and stretch back parallel to the pin.  
(If you are uncertain how to use body pins, watch the video under “Fly tying” at [jsonsweden.com](http://jsonsweden.com))

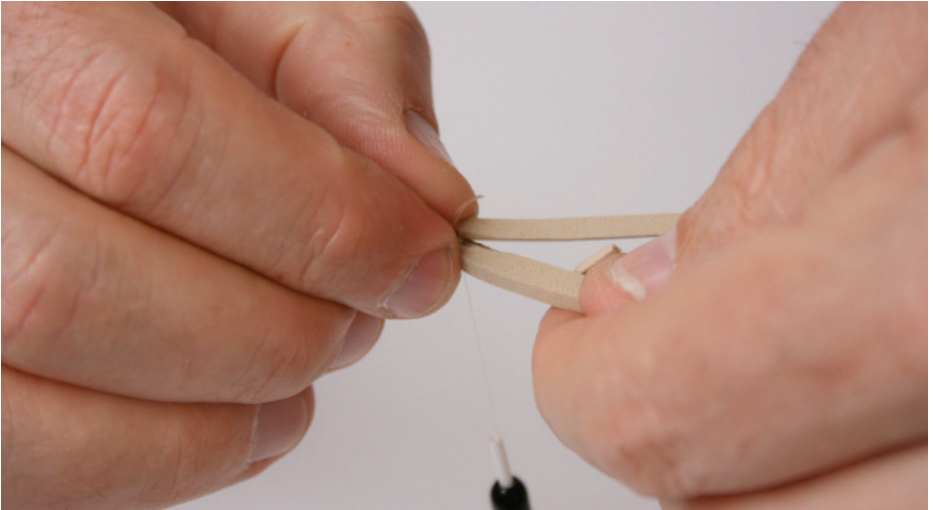


Tie down the foam strip backwards on the pin with loose turns and wind back to the tip again to create a base for the abdomen.  
Use the Tying-Guides to get the right proportions.

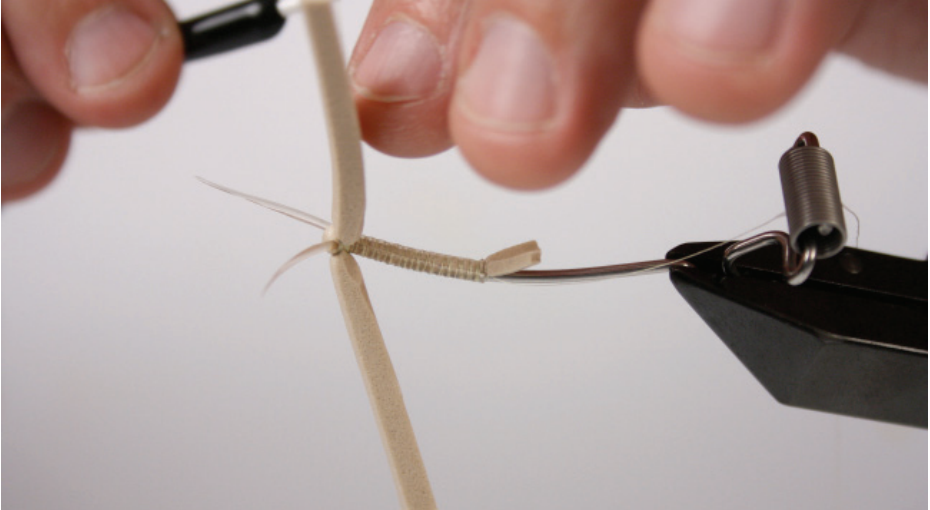




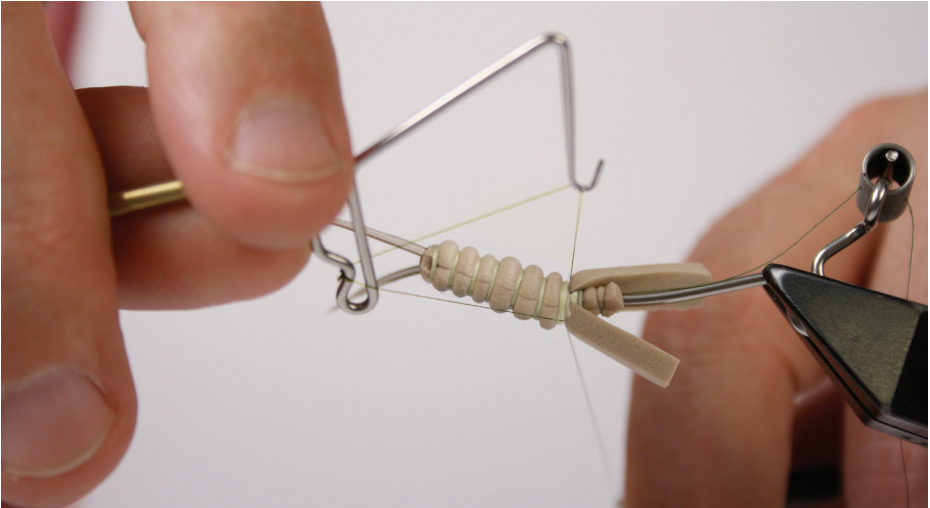
Then tie in the two tails parallel on both sides of the base and cut off excess material.



Fold the wider foam strip in half around the tip and stretch back parallel over and under the pin.



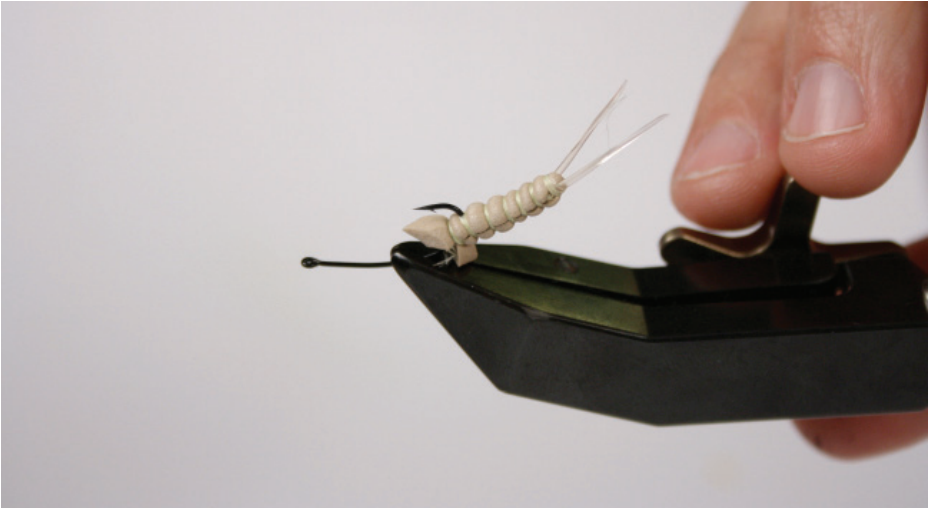
Tie in as close to the tip as possible with 3-4 turns and release your grip on the foam. Then wind your thread between the foam strips backwards one or two turns around the base separately.



Stretch the foam backwards again, make 6-8 turns around both foam and pin for a first segment. Release the foam, 1-2 turns backwards on the base, stretch the foam backwards and make a second segment. Repeat the process until you are satisfied with the length of the body and tie off. Use the Tying-Guides to get the right proportions.



Pull off the body from the pin, roll it a few times against a hard surface to smooth out the segments and cut off the excess foam. Leave a couple tabs to tie in on the hook shank.

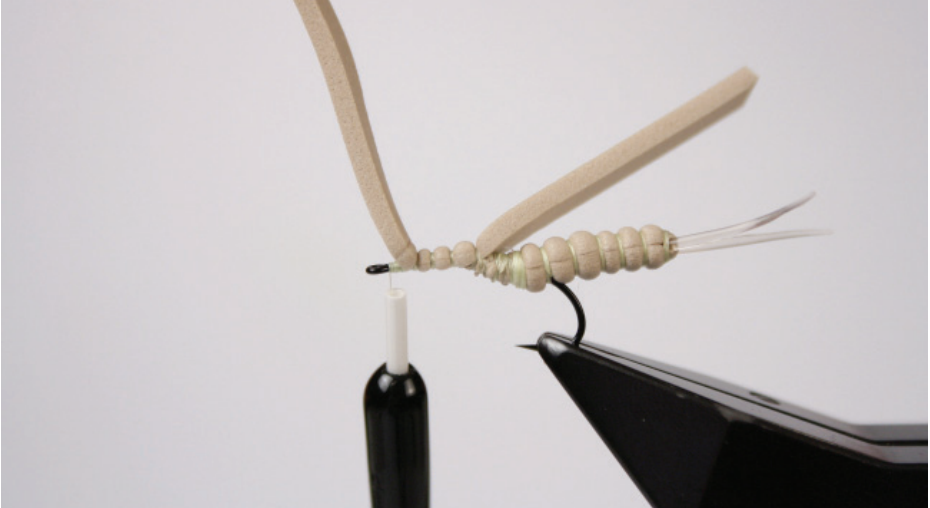


Turn your hook upside down in your vise and thread the body on to the hook so that the hook point is sticking out from behind the last segment.

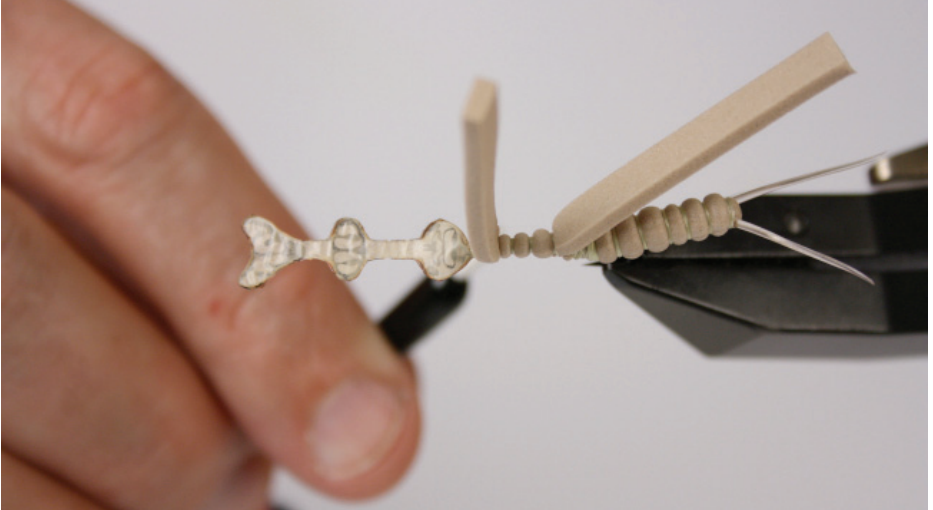




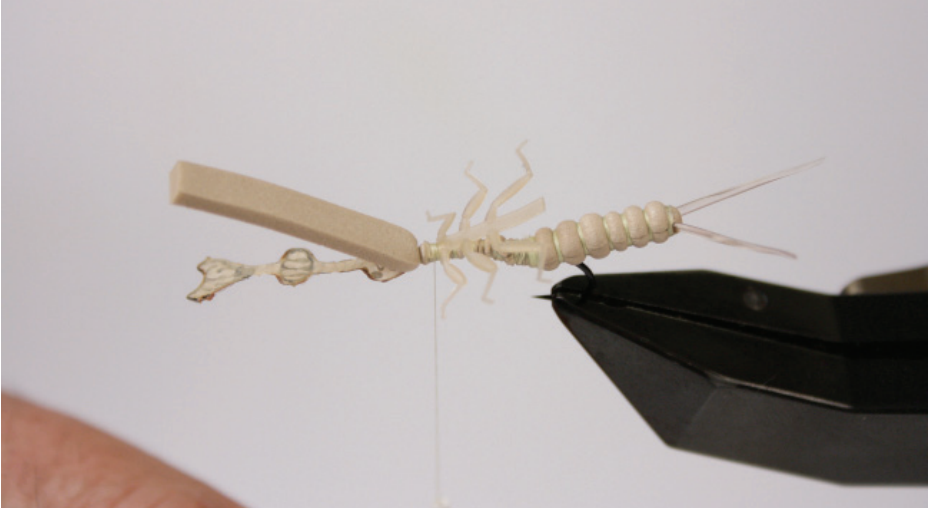
Adjust your vise to the right position. Tie in the abdomen trim the excess foam and tie down the remains with some tight turns on the hook shank. Use the Tying-Guides to get the right proportions.



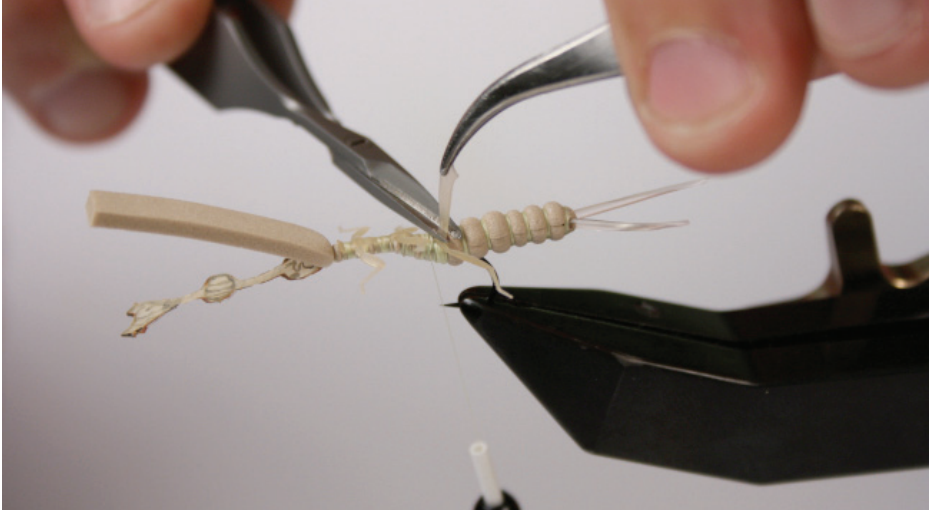
Take the next wide foam strip and tie it down with some loose turns up to about 2-3 mm behind the hook eye.



Tie in head, back and wingbuds just behind the hook eye using the stem as shown and secure with a couple of tight turns. Cur off the rear foam strip. (If you are uncertain how to make wing-buds, watch the video under "Fly tying" at [jsonsweden.com](http://jsonsweden.com)).



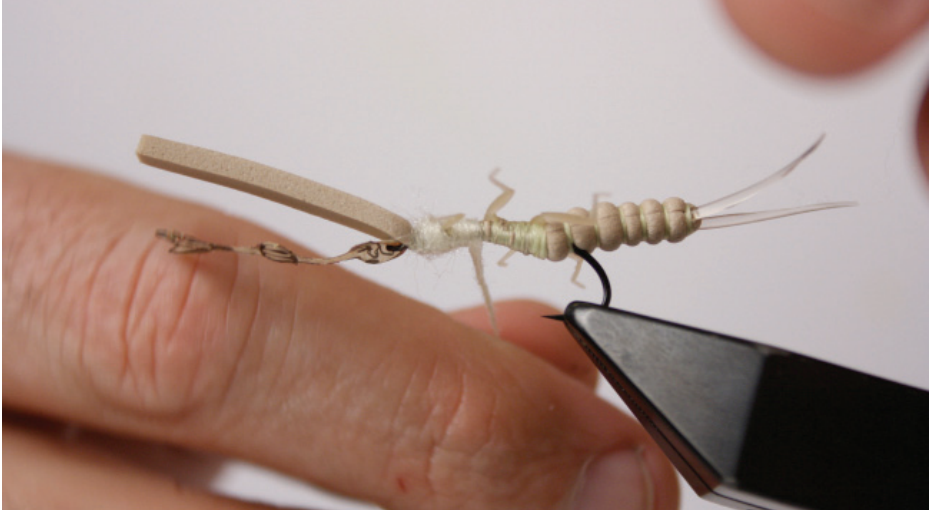
Tie in the stem of the legs just behind the foam strip, secure with a couple of tight turns and cut off excess material. (If you are not sure how to tie in nymph legs, watch the video under "Fly tying" at [jsonsweden.com](http://jsonsweden.com))  
Use the Tying-Guides to get the right proportions.



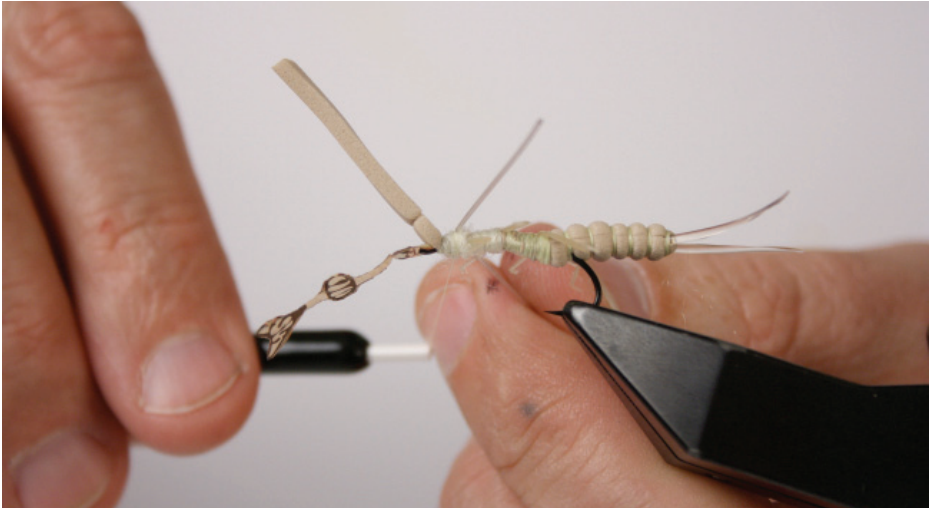
Fold the legs forward and wind your thread back on the hook shank, fold down the legs and tie in with a few tight turns between the first and second pair of legs. Repeat the process until you tied in the whole stem. Cut off the excess and wind your thread forward to just behind the foam strip.



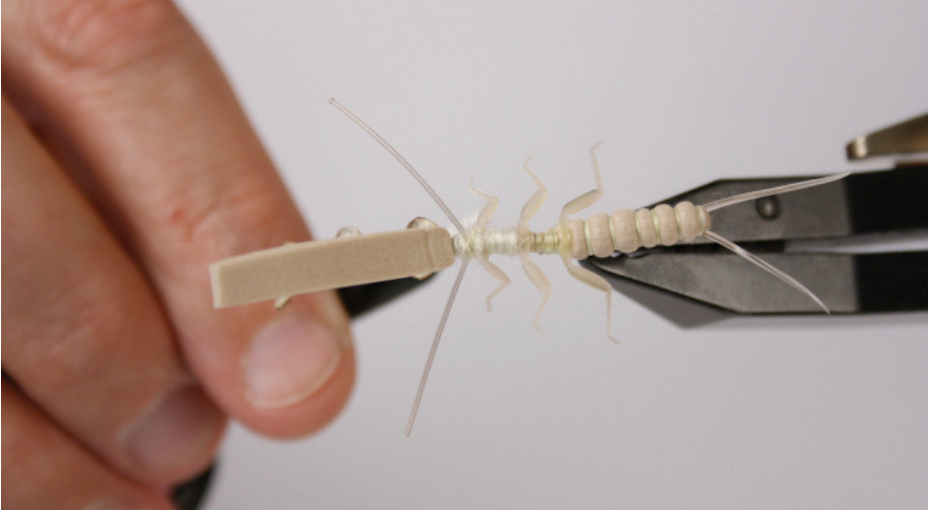
Tie in a small stack of synthetic dubbing in your choice of color. Stretch the dubbing and spin it loosely together with your thread.



Wind the dubbing evenly across the front part of the thorax and place your thread behind the hook eye.



Tie in the first antenna, adjust it to the correct position and secure it with a couple of tight turns.



Tie in the second antenna, adjust it to the correct position., cut away excess material and secure it with a couple of tight turns.

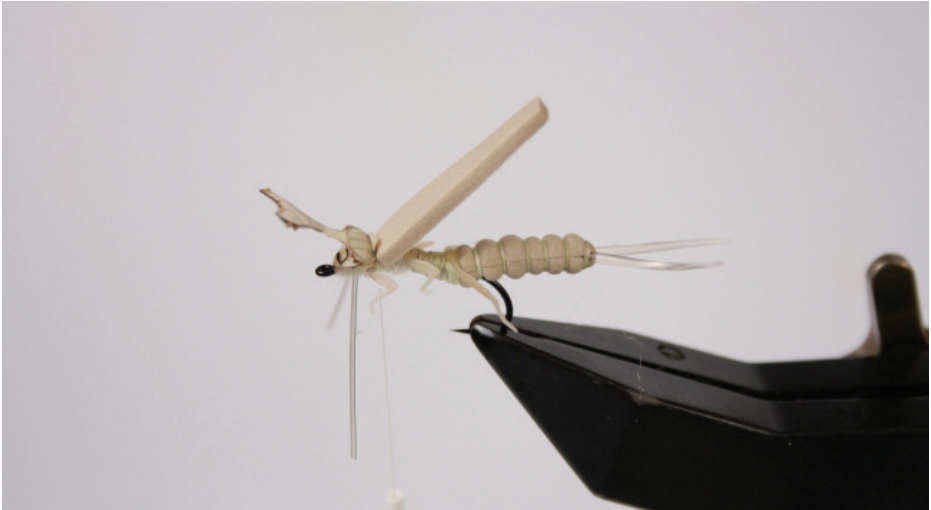


Fold back and tie in the foam strip just behind the first pair of legs to create a base for the head. Secure with a few tight turns.





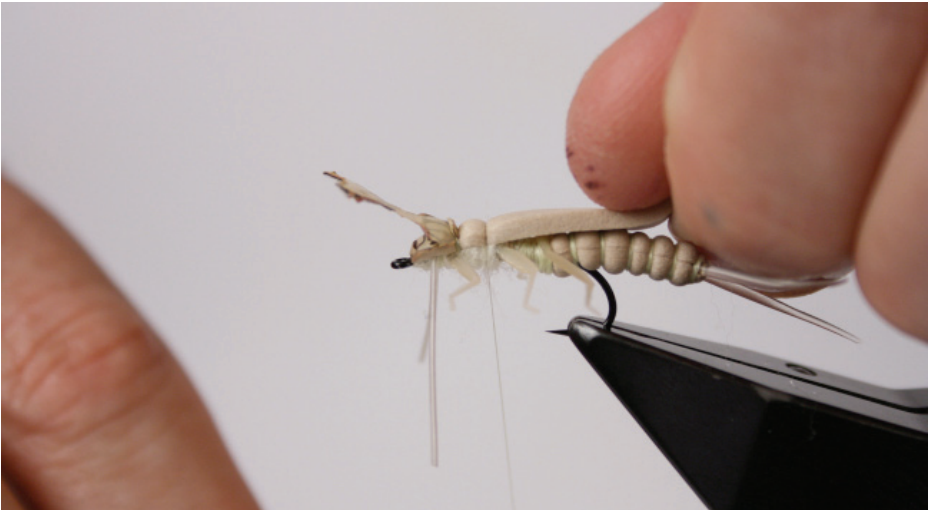
Fold back and tie in the head with a few tight turns.



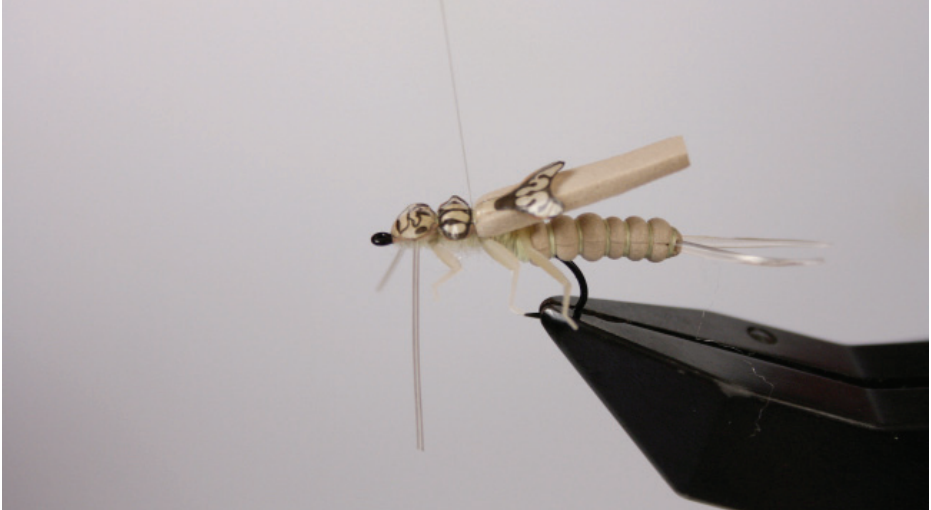
Fold the back forward so that it is parallel to the head, tie in the stem with a few tight turns right behind the head.



Tie in some new dubbing spin it loosely with your thread. Spread it evenly between the first and second pair of legs and secure with a few tight turns.



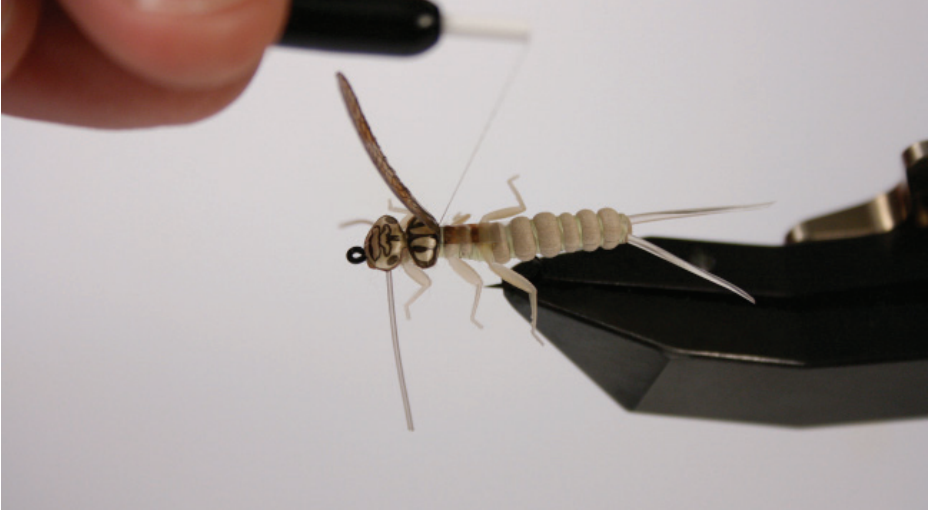
Fold down the foam strip just in front of second pair of legs to create a base for the back and secure with a few tight turns.



Fold the back backwards and tie in with a couple of tight turns in front of the second pair of legs.



Cut away the remaining wing material and tie down the foam strip to just in front of third pair of legs. Cut off the excess foam and tie down the remains, then go forward with your thread again to just behind the back.



Tie in the first wing just behind the back 2-3 mm sideways from the middle, but straight and parallel to the abdomen.  
(If you are uncertain how to make wings, watch the video under “Fly tying” at [jsonsweden.com](http://jsonsweden.com)).



Tie in the second wing just behind the back 2-3 mm on the other side of the middle, but straight and parallel to the abdomen. Trim the excess wing material. Use the Tying-Guides to get the right proportions.



Tie in some new dubbing and spin it loosely together with your thread.



Wind the dubbing evenly on the rest of the thorax to hide the remains and create a good base for the wings.

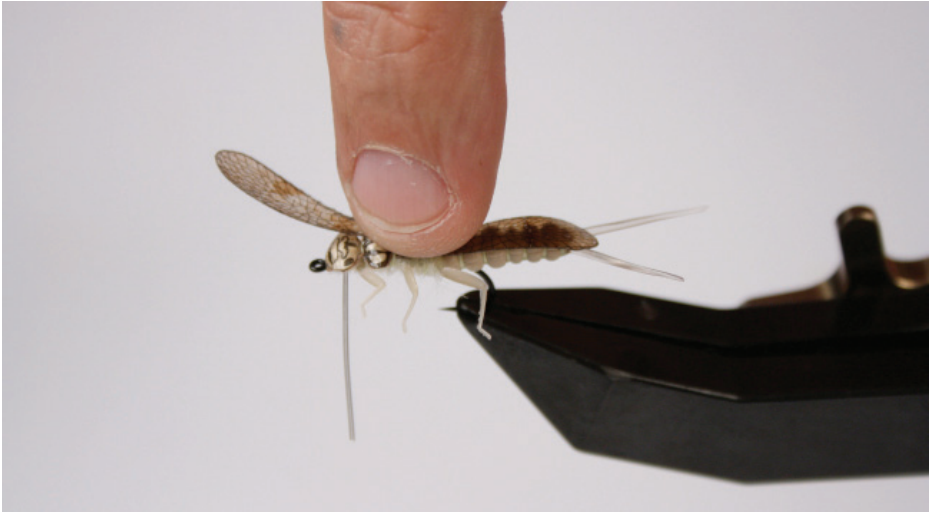




Trim any excess dubbing and secure with a few tight turns of tying thread and tie off with a whip-finish.



Brush on a little super glue under the first wing. Be careful not to use too much glue, or you will risk destroying your fly.



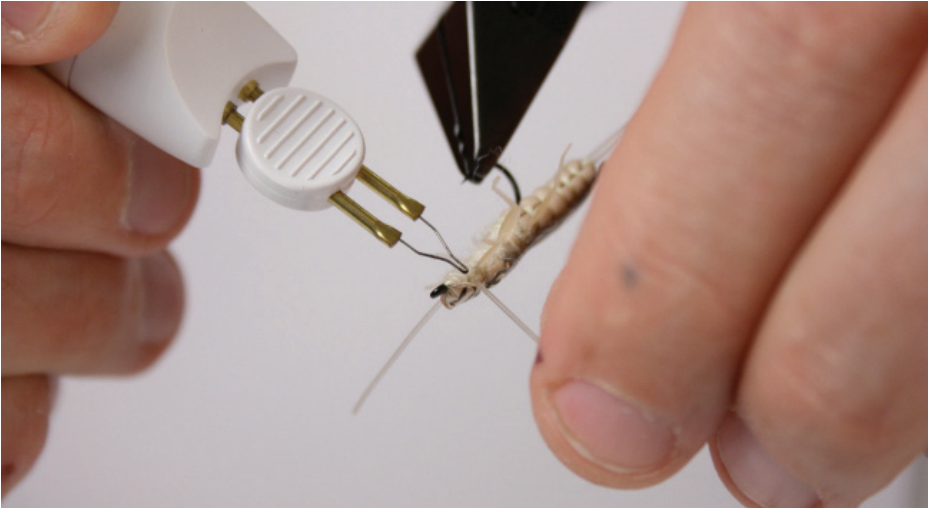
Fold the wing back and press down gently (not too hard) against the body a few seconds to let the glue cure properly.



Brush on a little super glue under the second wing. Be careful not to use too much glue, or you will risk destroying your fly.



Fold the second wing back and press down gently (not too hard) against the body a few seconds to let the glue cure properly.



Heat a dubbing needle in your lighter or use a Hotpoint pen to adjust the tails and antennae. Heat where you want them to give in, keep them in the desired position and let them cool before you let go.



Fine-tune the fly by cutting or removing unwanted fibers with scissors or tweezers. If necessary, you can cut and taper antennas and tails to desired length. Use the Tying-Guides to get the right proportions.



The fly is finished. If you want you can add a coat of varnish over the head and back to get a harder and shinier finish on your fly.