

dry before each dip. Tip: After the white base coat dip 2/3's of the lure in bright red, orange or chartreuse for a great looking lure.

Tips for Spraying

Small cans of spray paint are a great way to add dashes of colour to any lure. Use a small piece of screen or nylon mesh and tape it on the lure. Spray over mesh to create a fishscale effect.

Paints for wooden lures

When choosing the type of paint to use remember to use compatible types. Don't, for example, use a latex paint for the base white coat with alkaline paint as they may not adhere properly. Many lacquer paints contain strong solvents and are often not compatible with enamel or other mineral spirits-thinned house paints. So the basic rule of thumb when it comes to choosing the paint to use is to use similar paints for all coats and colours. Remember the final clear-coat must also be compatible with all other coats and be "water-proof". So use an exterior grade clear-coat.

Thinning Paints

- Use a lacquer thinner to lacquer paints. Do not use mineral spirits.
- Use mineral spirits to thin enamel and alkaloid paints.
- Use water to thin latex paints.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for proper thinning ratios or use this general guide. For *brushing* no thinning required. If *spraying*, thin paint four parts paint to one part thinner. If *dipping*, thin paint three parts paint to one part thinner.

Attach Hooks

Now attach any hook hangers, eye screws, diving lips and line attachment screws. Clear holes and partially screw eyes into lure then using a pair of pliers twist the eyes the rest of the way in. For large plugs set screws in two part epoxy.

Basswood Carving kit

- Bass Diver Baits
- Musky Jerk Baits
- Top Water Prop Baits
- Top Water Popping Baits

You can now make your own wooden plugs and crankbaits. Begin with one of Real Pro's Crankbait Patterns and with a little time and practice you will be carving the most incredible wooden plugs.

Real Pro's
SPORTFISHING

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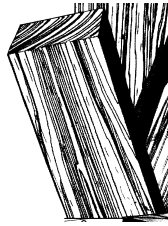
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Wood Selection

Each wood has a unique action. Softer woods tend to give the finished lure a more darting (faster) action when retrieved. Softwoods are more buoyant and thus may dive less than a similar lure made from a hardwood. Hard woods give the lure a slower, tighter action when retrieved. Hardwood is also less buoyant, almost neutral in many cases. Many hardwood lures will often remain suspended and tend to glide longer on their own momentum. All woods will catch fish. The type of wood you decide to use is an exciting variable. Identical lures made from different types of wood may end up having a completely different action. The best advice is to experiment and get the feel of several types of wood. Begin using soft fine grain BASSWOOD to get the hang of shaping and sanding.



Softwoods: Balsa, Pine, Cedar, and Basswood

Hardwoods: Maple, Oak, Ash, and Walnut

Cutting the Rough Shape of the Lure

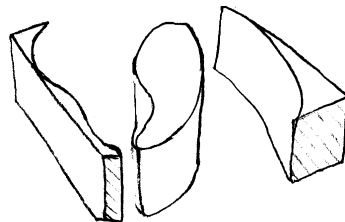
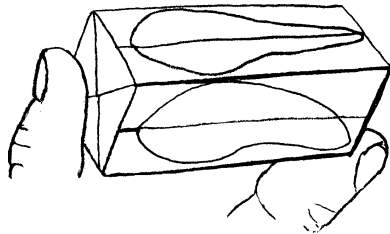
Begin by selecting a clear knot free block of wood, some what larger than the finished lure will be. Many round shaped top water lures have the same pattern on all four sides and thus may be turned on a wood lathe or cut by hand. Most other lures have irregular shapes and require separate top and side patterns and therefore must be cut by hand. The figures shown in these instructions show a Bass "O" Diver style plug. The process is similar regardless of the style or shape of plug you are building.

Now follow the steps below to shape your lure.

1. After selecting an appropriate block of wood. Draw centre lines on the top, sides and both ends of the block.

2. Using the template patterns provided, trace the outline of the lure on top and side of block. Use top pattern on top and side pattern on side of block. Use the centre lines to carefully position the pattern in the centre of the block.

3. Using a scroll saw or small band saw carefully cut along the side plane of the block. Keep the cut-outs as a base to rest your plug when cutting the top plane. Now cut the top plane.



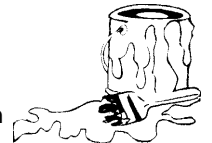
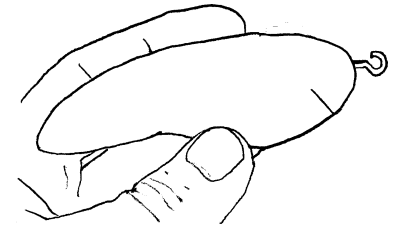
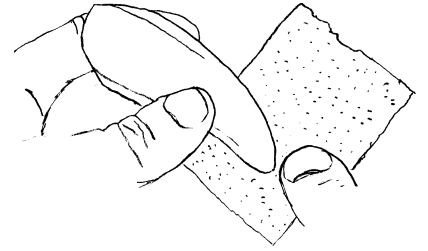
(Safety Tip: Use a drop of wood glue and glue the top and bottom cut-outs back onto the block. Use a rubber band to hold the block together for about one minute. Then remove the rubber band and cut the top plane. The glue will help keep the block from coming apart or rocking while

you're cutting the top plane. Now, before the glue has completely dried pull the top and bottom from the plug.)

4. You should now have a rough cut plug. Use a sharp wood carving knife or jack knife and cut the edges to bring the plug to a rough round shape.

5. Now use 60 grit sandpaper to sand the plug to the final shape. Once satisfied with the shape change to 80 grit sand paper then 120 grit, then 320 grit and finally 400 grit.

6. Look over the enclosed pattern and mark locations of screws for hooks, diving lips and line attachments. Drill small pilot holes for line tie and hook eye screws. The small screws used with the hook hangers and metal diving lips are self tapping and do not require pilot holes in softwood. Before attaching screws or diving lips permanently follow the painting instructions below to paint your lure



Painting Wooden Lures

There are several methods of painting wooden lures. You can brush, dip, spray or air brush (for super fine detail) your plugs. (Note small open eye screw in tip of above plug. This is a temporary screw used to hang the plug for drying.)

First, paint all lures with a coat of white paint or primer or clear sealer to seal the lure. White is necessary if your will be painting the lure a bright fluorescent or translucent colour(s). If the paint has been thinned the lure may require a second, third or fourth coat of white paint. Let the lure dry completely before applying another coat of paint.

After the base coat of white paint, paint the lure the desired colour(s). Always begin with the lighter colours first. After the paint has dried seal the lure with a quality water proof clearcoat to protect the finish. You may wish to apply several coats of clearcoat.

Tips for Brushing

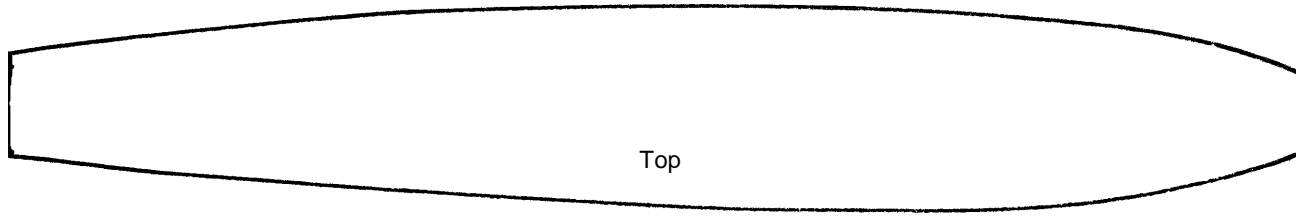
Brushing is by far easiest method and requires the least preparation. Use a small 1/4" brush. Always use several thin coats instead of one heavy coat. Paint very carefully and avoid overlapping strokes.

Tips for Dipping

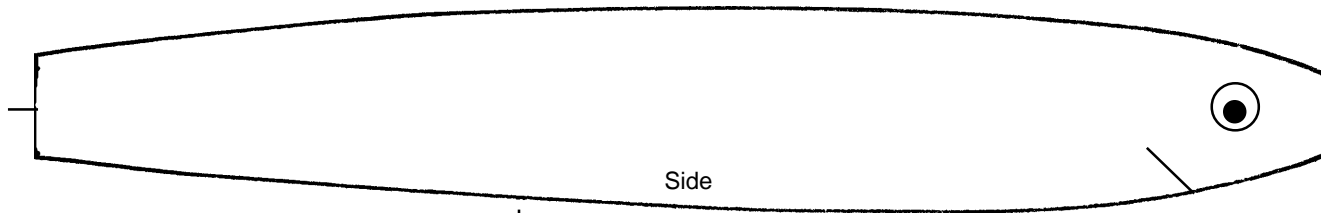
Always thin the paint you are using to prevent drips from drying on the lure. If drips develop on the lure thin the paint a little more. Dip the lure several times, letting it

Musky Jerk Bait Pattern 1

Actual Size



Top



Side

Hook Attachment
Screw with 1/4" Cup

Line Attachment
Screw with 1/4" Cup

Lip Slot

Note: Use size 7 split ring
to attach trebles hooks to
hook attachment screws.

Hook Attachment
Screw with 1/4" Cup

Note: Use size 5 Colorado
Blade. Concave side to front of
lure. Use mounting screw with
two part epoxy to secure lip.

Musky Jerk Bait Material List:

Hook Attachment (2)	.....	Closed Eye 1"
Line Attachment (1)	.....	Closed Eye 1"
Crankbait Cups (3)	.....	1/4"
Diving Lip (1)	.....	Size 5 Colorado
Diving Lip Screw (1)	.....	1/4" Mounting Screw
Treble Hook (2)	.....	Size: 3/0
Split Ring (3)	Size: 7
Eyes (2)	7mm Moving Crankbait Eye
Basswood Block Size	1 1/8" x 1 1/8" x 8"

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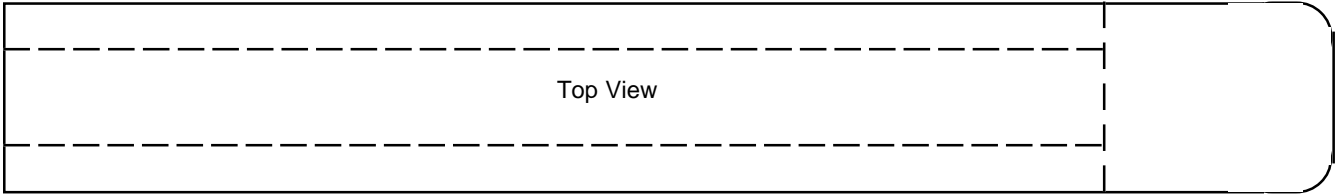
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Musky Jerk Bait Pattern 2

Actual Size



Top View

Top 1/4" corner of plug is rounded



Side View

Line Attachment Screw with 1/4" Cup

Hook Attachment Screw with 1/4" Cup.
Eye screw should be mounted in two part epoxy and at 45 degree angle.

Hook Attachment Screw with 1/4" Cup.
Eye screw should be mounted in two part epoxy and at 45 degree angle.

Note: Use size 7 split ring to attach trebles hooks to hook attachment screws.

Musky Jerk Bait Material List:

Hook Attachment (3)	.....	Closed Eye 1"
Line Attachment (1)	.....	Closed Eye 1"
Crankbait Cups (3)	.....	1/4"
Diving Lip (0-)	.....	n/a
Diving Lip Screw (0)	.....	n/a
Treble Hook (2)	.....	Size: 3/0
Split Ring (3)	.....	Size: 7
Eyes (2)	7mm Moving Crankbait Eye
	or painted eye
Wood Block Size	1 1/8" x 1 1/8" x 8"

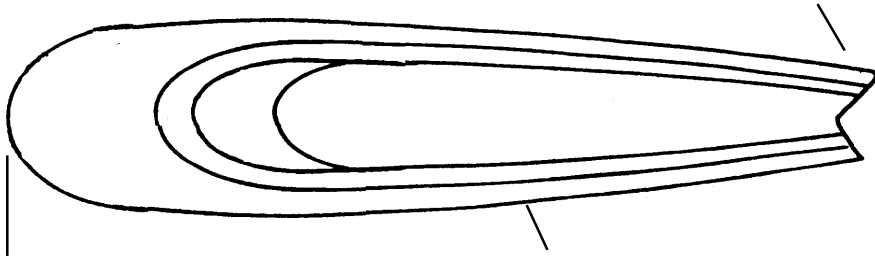
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Jerk Bait

The Jerk Bait can be made in any size. The three inch model is popular for all game fish while larger 4-1/2" and larger models are great on largemouth bass, pike, and even musky.

Fished on the surface with slow jerk and rest movements. Fish will violently explode on the surface often splashing the angler. A large propeller blade can be added to the rear of this bait to create more action on each jerk of the bait.

Carve a 90° beak on the front of the stick bait. An eye screw should be placed in the centre of the beak



Attach rear treble using an eye screw and small split ring. If attaching a propeller blade remember to use a longer eye screw and two cup washers, each facing the propeller blade. Do not over tighten the rear screw.

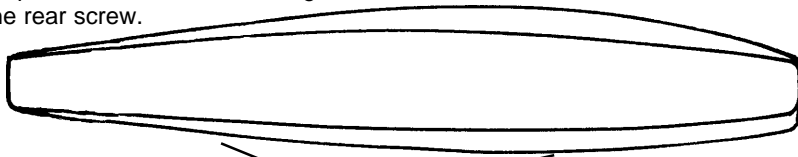
Attach front treble approximately in the centre of the body, using an eye screw and small split ring or a hook hanger.

Prop Bait

The Prop Bait is often referred to as the top water bass smasher. The long slender body represents floating injured bait fish. Retrieve in short and slow jerky movements. Allow the bait to come to a full rest before any additional retrieve. Bass will often smash the bait just before all the surface bubbles disappear.

Attach rear treble and propeller blade using a long eye screw and two cup washers, each facing the propeller blade. Do not over tighten the rear screw.

Attach front propeller blade using a long eye screw and two cup washers, each facing the propeller blade. Do not over tighten the rear screw.



Attach front and middle treble using hook hangers and two mounting screws for each hanger.

Bass/Walleye Diver

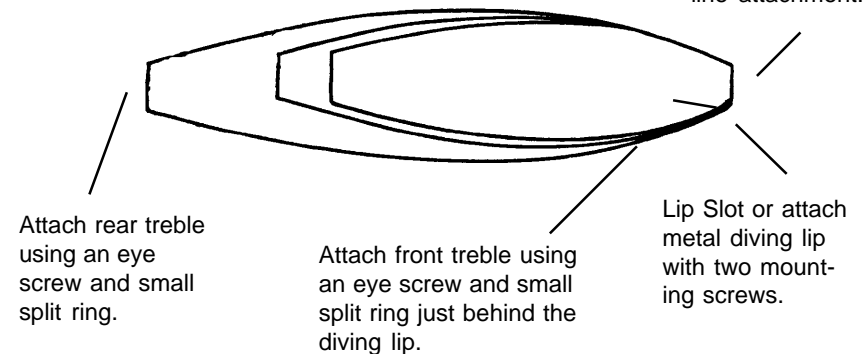
The Bass/Walleye diver can be made in many different sizes. The two inch is popular for smaller game fish while the larger 2-1/2" and 3" versions are great on bass, walleye and pike.

This diver will dive to depths of 8 feet when using our metal diving lip. With plastic lips, depending on lip angles and lip size the bait will dive to a depth from 1 foot to over 6 feet. If you decide to use a plastic lip, you must cut a small lip slot approximately 1/4" deep. You must also use an eye screw on the front of the body, for the line attachment.

Each bait uses two trebles hooks, one just behind the diving lip and another on the rear of the bait. Attach the front hook with a size 1 hook hanger and two mounting screws and the rear hook with an eye screw and split ring.

Carve the bait by hand to the rough shape of the lure then begin sanding to shape. If you have a lathe you can quickly shape one or even two bodies from a single piece of basswood.

If using a plastic diving lip use an eye screw for the line attachment.



Attach rear treble using an eye screw and small split ring.

Attach front treble using an eye screw and small split ring just behind the diving lip.

Lip Slot or attach metal diving lip with two mounting screws.

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