



One of the first things that you will notice about the SFT fibreglass fly rod series is that we use what is called an “internal ferrule” or “spigot ferrule”. Both names are correct and this type of ferrule is necessary to deliver both the smooth action and casting ability of each fly rod in this series. As you may not be familiar with this type of ferrule, here are a few facts what these are and why we have chosen to use them.

A ferrule is more than simply a means of joining two or more sections of a rod together. Ferrules have an important effect on the overall action of a fly rod. They must be as light as possible for efficient transfer of energy through the rod when casting yet strong enough to withstand maximum rod loading when playing a fish. The best design of ferrule will have the least affect on the action of a rod.

The internal ferrule is considerably more difficult to construct than a standard “tip over butt” ferrule which is the standard for graphite fly rods, however in a fibreglass fly rod, the advantages are numerous and in fact, necessary to the design.

We select graphite stock that is compatible with the relative stiffness of a given fly rod, and roll the spigot ferrule on a steel mandrel just like the actual rod blanks. Our internal ferrule is actually a tube within a tube, which provides sufficient wall thickness at the point of connection. The ferrule piece is glued into the top of the butt section of the blank, and the protruding spigot is fit to the female end of the tip section.

The internal ferrule allows us to build a rod with a continuous taper from butt to tip that transfers energy more efficiently, has a consistent taper through the ferrule and adds very little weight.

To assemble these fly rods, do not force the joints together. Simply fit together at approximately a 45 degree angle aligned with the dots and gently turn for a snug fit.

When assembled, there is a slight gap between the sections as pictured below:



To clean this joint, you may occasionally wish to gently wipe the inside of the female ferrule with a cotton swap dipped in alcohol and allow to dry and similarly with the male ferrule, by gently wiping with a cloth. Lubrication is not necessary and we do not recommend the use of any manufactured product or spray on these ferrules. If you wish, you may use a very light coat of pure beeswax. Avoid any wax that may contain acids or colours.