

## The TLT philosophy

The technical assumption of which TLT derives, is the energy produced by the fisherman and the relative energy, or at least limited, which is the ordinary fishing rod able to transmit. If we do not count cm, these limits are almost achieved (in distance). Therefore, in my opinion, I do not believe that this can be achieved by 'scraping the last bits out of the barrel'; this solution does not lie in resorting from increasingly powerful equipment, burdened by heavy weight which is currently often the case, but rather by exploding and maintaining the better energy yield: an approach which I know has never been taken into account and that however was already been adopted and implemented for almost 40 years now.

Taking advantage of this principle is equivalent to obtaining a better result, even when using traditional tools and weights are used.

### Characteristics

1. TLT makes use of fishing rods of 7 ½ feet, or few other specifications.
2. This technique uses a line number 3, which is a combination of lightness and distance, dually in time.
3. With this equipment, TLT is able to obtain the same performances (the distance of fishing, the holding of the fish etc.) with instruments of 8 or 9 feet and further, which launches line number 5 or even 6.
4. These results are obtainable thanks to the high speed during the cast, which is characteristic for TLT.
5. The speed in TLT is not a given, yet essential to have tension. By having tension, one intends to control the line, which is a non-random result.
6. These specificities, together with an angled trajectory (angled towards the water surface) makes that all problems concerning with the fishing activity, precision, the laying of the fly, its presentation and pacification of the water deposition of the line etc. correspond with the intent of the cast.

### The dynamics of a TLT launch

Disposition and pressure of the fingers on the grip.

In TLT, the grip needs to be embraced, permitting the fishing reel to be held in the palm of the hand, at the beginning of the launch hold backwards. Thanks to this grip, the musculature is half relaxed. During the boosting-moment, the muscles are tense at the back and involve mainly the middle- and index finger pressing under the cork. Immediately after this moment the finger muscles relax again, with exception of the thumb which stiffens to combat and control the motion of the fishing rod at the back. With the start of the launch shortly ahead (acceleration), the fundamental role is again carried out by the thumb, which starts to put progressively more and more pressure on the cork. The peak of this pressure needs to be in complete coincidence with the boost moment.

### 180 degrees

In TLT the peak of the fishing rod completes the casting, carrying out a straight line, corresponding with an angle of almost 180 degrees.

## **Acceleration**

The large space that results from these 180 degrees provides excellent acceleration. However, per se, may even be irrelevant. It is totally useless if your hand does not follow very quickly.

## **The inclination to 45 degrees**

The casting technique of TLT is not developed in a vertical manner like the usual techniques but with the rod tilted at 45 degrees.

## **Non-stop**

TLT focusses on the parameter 'non-stop'. The stop has been abolished and the focus has, instead, been laid upon a 'continuing constant pressure' which is a direct result of the line casted with a very high speed and therefore continuously tense.

This allows a control of the line for over its entire length during the total duration of the launch.

## **The boosting-moment**

The boosting-moment of TLT, the moment which is defined with this simple little formula: "contract your muscles as much as possible and press with the utmost energy your thumb at the cork, progressively and immediately after the launch": a movement executed with the speed of lightning. The motion tends to be quite consistent, expressed in a much reduced amount of space, yet in a very advanced manner.

This action is highly explosive and must involve -almost- exclusively the top of the fishing rod. During the forward acceleration, the speed increases up to its top. At this point the hand muscles contract and make the 'boosting-moment' explode, transforming the speed into strength. This motion, like the 'Kime' in Japanese martial arts, may be defined as focusing the maximum movement of explosive power.

## **The attenuation**

The attenuation is the movement TLT counter poses at the 'stop'. Unlike the first, the stop is a movement which makes the rod depart from standing still. Therefore the instrument needs more time and in a certain way more space as well, to enable the movement: more handicap towards a good acceleration. The maneuver (the boost and the attenuation) does not derive from two separate gestures. In any case they are simultaneously, at least to the extent that the two movements can be characterized by two motions and objectives almost diametrically counterpoised. The 'boost' moment is extremely fast and filled with energy. The attenuation on the other hand is just as fast yet decelerates; it has the task to dissolve the energy and to discipline it. The first creates a rocking of the rod tip (bouncing), the other, thanks to the boost-moment, is very advanced and brought linearly which cancels this rocking or reduces it to a minimum. This ultimate maneuver affects both the boosting-moment at the back-cast, as well as the one ahead and consists of replacing your hand a dozen of centimeters (or even more) forward or backward. This, in the end depends on the specific dynamics.

## **Function of the wrist**

In TLT, the wrist may flex until almost bending, completely foldable or can remain stiff. This actually depends on the specific dynamics. The wrist's bending helps to fulfill the rod tip to carry out a better outing to benefit a great acceleration and subsequently, outcome.