

COMMON CENTS SYSTEM

The process is quick and simple and requires no special tools.

The Measurement Process

In the event that you wish to take your own measurements, the process for doing so is simple and straightforward and does not necessarily require any special equipment. **Many commercial rod manufacturers and some custom rod builders have devised elaborate CCS blank holding fixtures. While certainly nice to have if you plan to measure blanks and rods on a continual basis, they are not at all necessary for the occasional user.*

Power Measurement

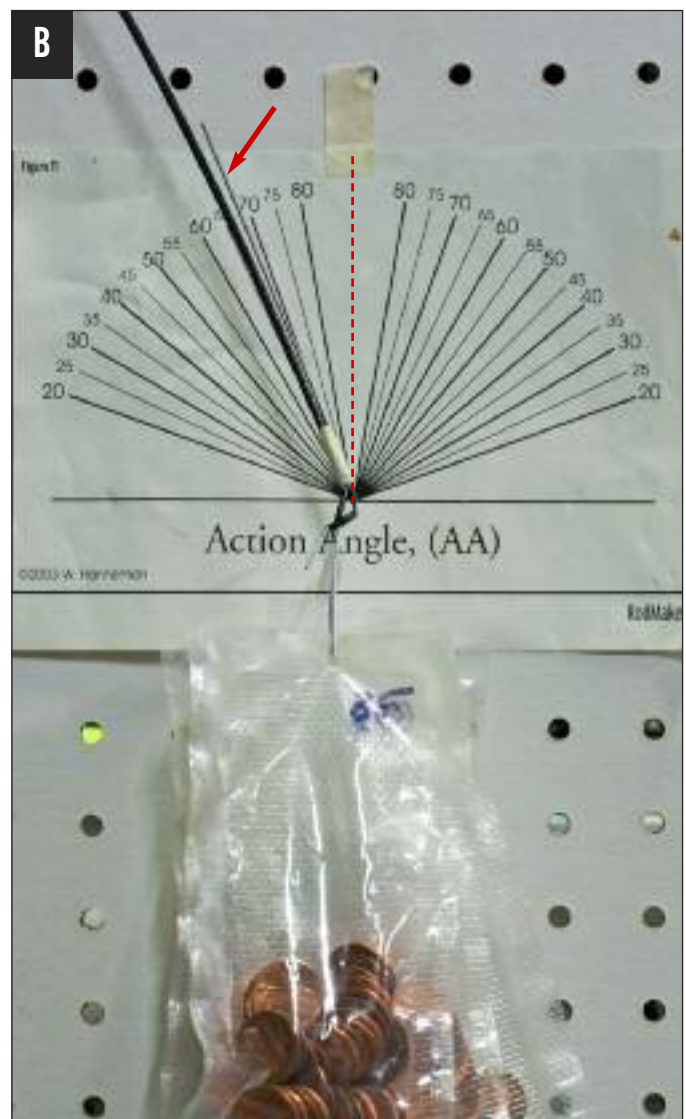
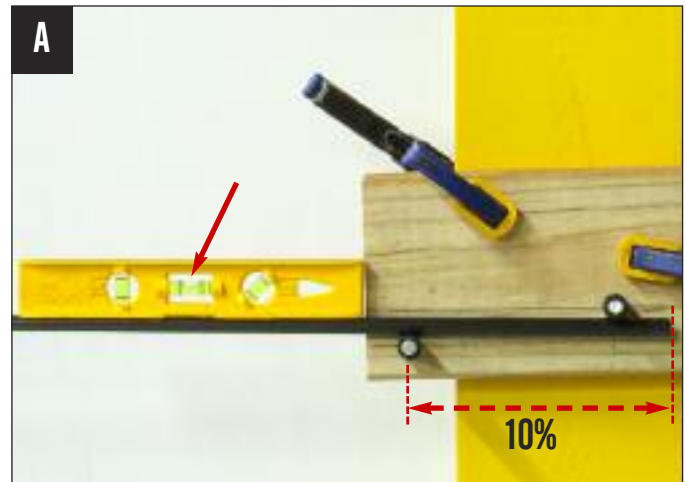
1. Support the blank or rod so that it is butt-level. The forward support point should be located a distance that is equal to 10% of the rod's total length, i.e. an 84 inch long rod would have a forward support point at 8.4 inches from the butt end (A). This section should be level. Expect some tip droop due to the rod's own weight along its length. This is normal. **A simple support fixture is shown in the photo. It can be clamped to any upright fixture. Adjust so that the aforementioned support holds the butt area level.*

2. The tip must now be deflected from butt-level, a distance equal to 1/3rd of the blank's total length, i.e. an 84 inch long rod should be deflected 28 inches. Use common U.S. cents minted from 1986 and beyond to attain the required deflection (B). **An easy method for making the deflection is to measure the height of the rod butt from the floor and then subtract the required deflection distance from that number. The difference will be the distance from the floor to the rod tip that the rod must be deflected, i.e. if the butt is 60 inches from the floor and the required deflection distance is 28 inches, the tip should be deflected until it is 32 inches from the floor.*

3. Empty the plastic bag and count the number of cents that were required to obtain the proper deflection distance. Use the Common Cents Rosetta Stone chart to find the Effective Rod Number (ERN). This is your rod's relative power measurement. The higher the number, the greater the rod power is.

Action Measurement

1. With the rod deflected the required distance, Tape a straight wire or piece of straight uncooked spaghetti to the rod tip. The length of straight piece should be long enough to intercept the outer numerical scale. This is your angle indicator (B-arrow).

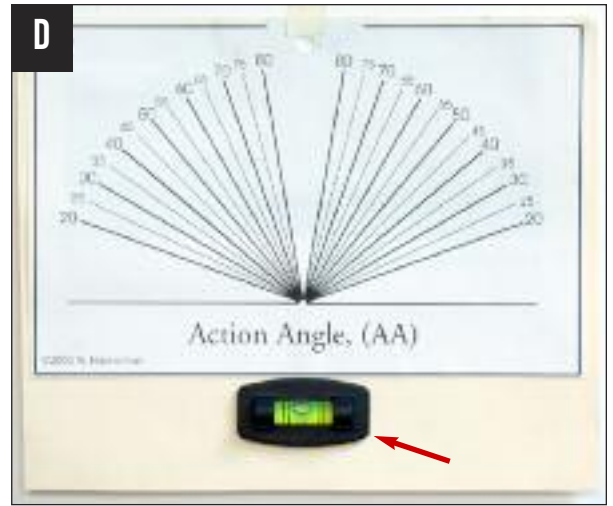


2. Position the Action Angle chart behind the rod and locate it so that the rod tip is on center (0-degrees). Make sure the chart is level. **It is permissible to use a common 6-inch protractor as the Action Angle scale. Or you may simply print a copy of the AA chart as provided.*

3. Note the degree mark where the *indicator* intersects the Action Angle chart. This is the rod's Action Angle (AA). The higher the number the faster the action is. **Note that the CCS does not attempt to relate the AA figure to subjective terms such as Fast, Moderate or Slow.*

AA Chart Tip!

Affix a common spot level to the AA Chart (D). This allows for a more accurate reading of the AA figure. Make sure the rod tip (blank) or tube end (rod) is set and centered on the "0" mark of the AA Chart.



Counting Pennies

When measuring rods that require a large number of U.S. Cents to obtain the required deflection, consider pre-bagging larger Quantities of pennies and marking the quantity on the outside of the bag for quick reference (E). This makes the cent counting process easy and quick!

DBI Listing

Dr. Hanneman chose the term **Defined Bending Index** as a quick means of inscribing a rod with relative action and power measurements. Thus, DBI is listed as ERN/AA. Inscribing the DBI on a rod provides a quick means of noting the rod's relative action and power.

