



Mitchell **300**

TECHNICAL PERFECTION

Your *Mitchell*



- 1 HANDLE**
- 2 HOUSING**
- 3 PICK-UP**
- 4 BRAKE**
- 5 SPOOL**
- 6 ANTI-REVERSE LEVER**



Designed by technicians who are anglers, made with first-class metals, precision machinery and in accordance with the very latest methods, the Mitchell reel is a masterpiece of technical perfection.

Its main components are :

1. HANDLE

This is designed to enable the line to be wound in easily, gently or powerfully if necessary. The shape of the handle knob is designed to give a comfortable hold.

2. HOUSING

This is water-tight and comprises a case and a cover held in place by three screws. It protects the internal parts of the reel.

3. PICK-UP

This operates automatically. Its full bail shape gives it complete efficiency.

4. BRAKE

This is smooth, progressive, efficient and

of fool-proof adjustment. Its accurate adjustment is easily obtained through a wing-nut.

5. FIXED SPOOL

The shape of the upper flange of the spool or drum is bevelled to enable the line to slide easily at the moment of casting.

6. ANTI-REVERSE LEVER

This lever enables the rotation of the handle in the direction opposite to winding-in to be halted at will. Push the lever and there you are. This is an outstanding advantage which enables you for example to let go of the handle, and pick up the landing net, when you have got a fish. For certain types of fishing it is essential that you should be able to lock the handle of the reel in the direction which allows unwinding of the line.

Mitchell

its advantages

SPOOLS

The spool can be instantly removed or replaced. Simply take the spool between the thumb and second finger, press lightly with the fore-finger on the central button and pull: the spool comes off. To replace it, insert it on its spindle and press home. The spool is removed and placed in position without disturbing the brake.

The Mitchell is supplied with two spools of different capacities. One of them, with a large centre hub, holds 75 metres of 7 1/2 lbs., and the other with the small centre hub holds 150 metres of 13 lbs. A Third spool holding 75 metres of 4 lbs. can be supplied separately.

WINDING THE LINE ON TO THE SPOOL.

Regular winding of the line on the spool is of prime importance to facilitate the flow of the line when casting. On the Mitchell, winding of the line is synchronised with a reciprocating motion of the spool, which produces a spiral-wind retrieve. As a result, the fishing line unwinds without any resistance during the cast. This is the secret of the long and accurate casts obtainable with the Mitchell.

PICK-UP

The pick-up of the Mitchell, in the shape of a full bail, is made of stainless alloy. It is perfectly robust and warp proof. Its friction guide is of extra hard metal and is wear-proof.

SIZE

For the purpose of carrying the reel or storing it when not in use it is possible to reduce its size by folding the handle. To do this, pull it gently to disengage the catch from its slot and then turn the handle towards the housing of the reel.

LIGHT-WEIGHT

The weight of the Mitchell reel has been designed to give maximum convenience and it perfectly balances the rod without causing any fatigue or cramp.

The information contained in this book is also applicable to the " Mitchell No. 301 " Right hand wind. (For left-handed fishermen).

using the reel

FILLING THE SPOOL

A reel is properly filled if the fishing line is flush with the edges of the spool. However, in order to avoid spontaneous unwinding of the line, it is advisable to leave about 1/8 th inch leeway. The finer the line utilised, the smaller the tolerance for the filling.

If necessary, the hub of the large-capacity spool may be covered with old fishing line or with wool to avoid having too long a new line.

To transfer the line from the container spool, on which it is sold, to the spool of the reel, first attach the line to the groove of the drum

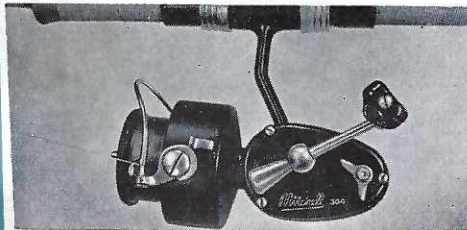


by means of a double slip knot; then unwind the line from the container spool, getting someone to hold it for you as indicated in the photograph.

In order to ensure that winding is equal and uniform, your assistant should give the line a constant tension by braking it with a light pressure of the fingers on the edges of the spool.

FIXING THE REEL ON THE ROD

The Mitchell reel is fixed on the rod by means of rings provided for this purpose. It is only necessary to ensure that the reel is correctly in alignment with the rings.



FIXING THE LINE

When the reel has been fixed on the rod, put the line into position in the following manner: first open the pick-up and unwind about 6 feet of line. Then pass its end through each of the rings of the rod, and fasten to trace or cast, on the spinner or whatever bait is being used. Finally, operate the pick-up to check that the line is in a suitable position both for casting and for reeling in.

REGULATING THE BRAKE

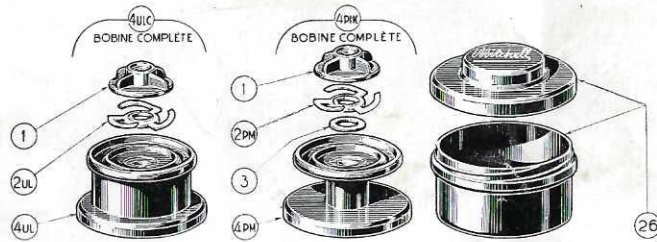
The brake is of prime importance in casting. Its object is to apply resistance to the pull of the fish, not total resistance, but resistance sufficient to exhaust the fish. A fine line will, in actual fact, offer resistance to a fish through its own natural elasticity but beyond the breaking point of the line the spool brake is essential for control when playing the fish in a long struggle.

The brake is adjusted in the following manner: Lock the handle with the anti-return lever. With the pick-up in the closed position, take the line in the left hand and pull it vigorously. If the spool turns easily, tighten the brake slightly by means of the wing-nut, if on the other hand the line stretches and spool does not turn, loosen this nut. Adjustment of the brake is carried out in stages. Only experience will tell when the adjustment is correct. When the brake has been regulated, it is advisable to turn the adjusting nut back a quarter of a turn to provide a safety margin.

MAINTENANCE

Once per fishing season lubricate the reel through the hole which is revealed by unscrewing the plug screw situated at the rear of the housing. For this operation, use a grease of low consistency. Now and then unscrew the handle, by turning it in the direction opposite to that for winding in, and fill the hole which is thus revealed with light motor oil.





component parts of your

Mitchell

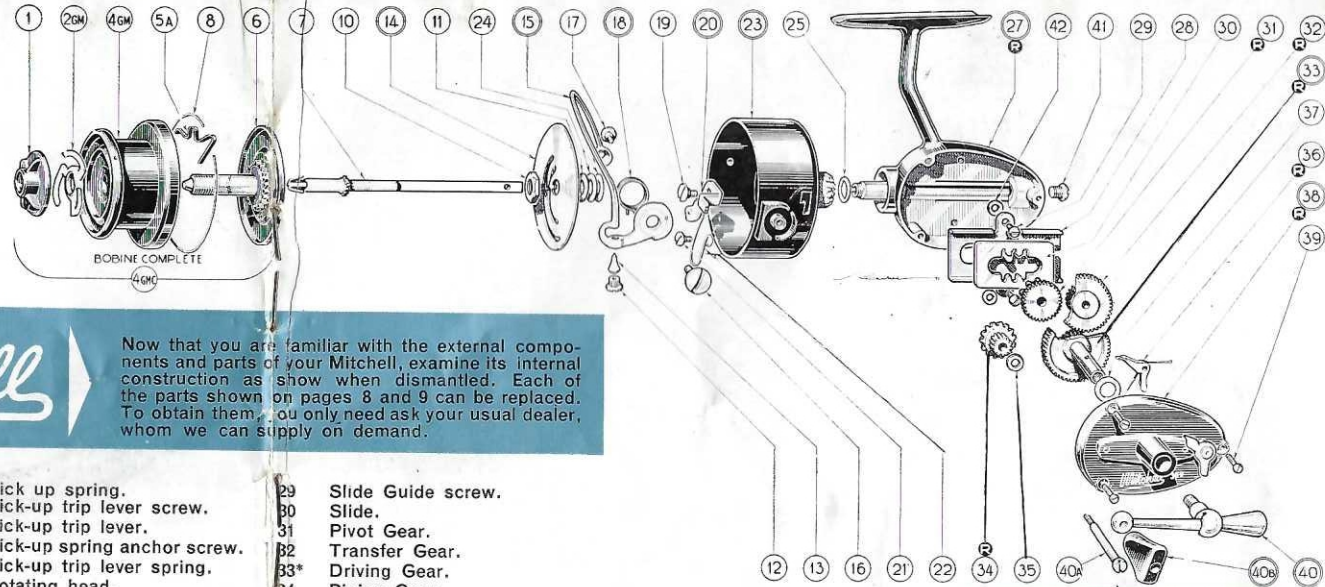
Now that you are familiar with the external components and parts of your Mitchell, examine its internal construction as shown when dismantled. Each of the parts shown on pages 8 and 9 can be replaced. To obtain them, you only need ask your usual dealer, whom we can supply on demand.

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| 1 Wing-nut. | 5 A Click spring. |
| 2 G Tension spring for large-hub spool. | 6 Spool spindle. |
| 2 P Tension spring for small-hub spool. | 7 Reel axle. |
| 2 UL Tension spring for Ultra-light spool. | 8 Spool Line Clip. |
| 3 Fibre washer. | 10 Baffle plate holding nut. |
| 4 G Drum only - small spool. | 11 Baffle Plate washer. |
| 4 G Small spool complete. | 12 Pick up friction guide holding screw. |
| 4 P Drum only - large spool. | 13 Pick up friction guide. |
| 4 P Large spool complete. | 14* Baffle plate. |
| 4 UL Drum only - ultra light spool. | 15* Bale Pick up Arm. |
| 4 UL Ultra light spool complete. | 16 Pick up screw No. 1. |
| | 17 Pick up screw No. 2. |

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| 18* Pick up spring. | 29 Slide Guide screw. |
| 19 Pick-up trip lever screw. | 30 Slide. |
| 20* Pick-up trip lever. | 31 Pivot Gear. |
| 21 Pick-up spring anchor screw. | 32 Transfer Gear. |
| 22 Pick-up trip lever spring. | 33* Driving Gear. |
| 23* Rotating head. | 34 Pinion Gear. |
| 24 Rotating head adjustment washers (3) top. | 35 Pinion Gear adjustment washers (2). |
| 25 Rotating head adjustment washers (3) bottom. | 36 Anti-return clutch. |
| 26 Plastic Spool Box. | 37 Driving Gear adjustment washers (2). |
| 27* Housing without cover plate or fittings. | 38* Cover plate assembly. |
| 28 Slide Guide. | 39 Cover screw. |
| | 40* Handle complete. |

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| 40 A Handle knob screw. |
| 40 B* Handle knob. |
| 40 AB* Handle complete. |
| 41 Lubrication cover screw. |
| 42 Slide Guide adjustment washers (2). |

The reference "R" on the illustration indicates the parts are special in the case of the "Mitchell Rapid No. 350". Indicate this. The parts marked with* indicate that they are different for the left-hand Mitchell (Type L-H No.301). Specify this.



and now, let us make a cast

1. With the foot of the reel between the second and third fingers, wind in until the bait is 10 to 12 inches from the end ring of the rod. Stop when the pick-up roller is in the high position.



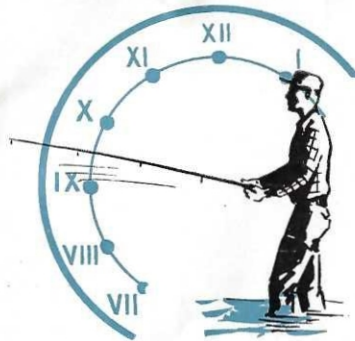
2. Extend the forefinger of the right hand and take the line with it. Turning the handle backwards, bring the pick-up roller to low position.



3. Without changing the position of your right hand, take the upper end of the pick-up in your left hand and turn it downwards to bring it into the open position. A click will indicate that you have done this.

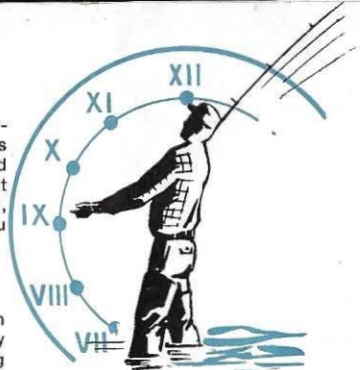


4. You are ready to cast. At the exact moment when you do this, open the forefinger of your right hand and thus release the line which will unwind automatically.



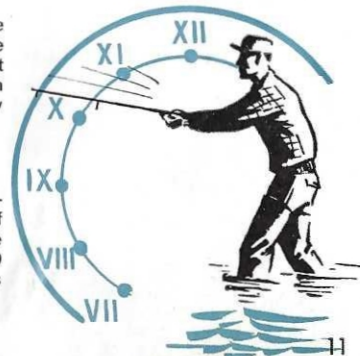
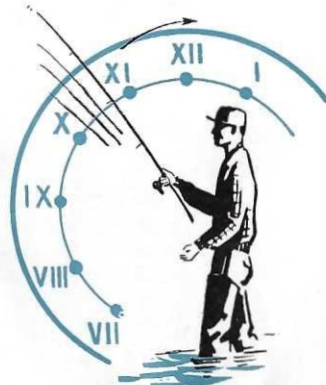
1. Assume a natural and comfortable position. Hold your rod as indicated at the third stage and determine where you wish to cast your bait. On an imaginary dial, your rod extended in front of you will point to 9 o'clock.

2. Starting from the initial position of 9 o'clock, bring the rod gently but firmly and without stopping into the 1 o'clock position.



3. At the instant you arrive at the peak you will feel the tip of the rod continuing its movement towards the rear by the momentum obtained and storing the energy required for the forward cast.

4. Pressing firmly with your forefinger to assist the tensioning of the spring of the rod, commence the return movement towards 9 o'clock open your forefinger as indicated in the fourth stage.





Rods

If you fit a Mitchell reel to a poor fishing rod, you will nullify the advantages you are entitled to obtain from the reel. A fishing rod for casting is a precious object. Its fundamental design, its material, the shape and location of the rings, all these details contribute in giving it a particular appearance and a specific action and performance. Fibre Glass Rods are excellent for this purpose.

Too thin a rod gives excessive vibration; a light rod can be used only for extremely light casting. On the other hand, a heavy rod can be used only for casting heavy lures. To begin with use a rod of average weight.

Lines

In order that the various elements of your equipment may make a harmonious whole, they must be adapted to one another.

Casts are difficult, too short and inexact if you use a fishing line which is too coarse for the rod or for the weight of the lure. Too fine a line pays out nicely, but the risks of breakage are tenfold if the rod is too strong.

To cast lures of less than 1/4 oz., choose lines of 3 1/2 lbs to 7 1/2 lbs. If necessary, the breaking strain of the line can be increased for baits between 1/4 oz. and 3/7 oz. For freshwater fishing, 19 1/4 lbs is a maximum and there is no advantage in exceeding it.



How to fish

FISHING

Casting consists of throwing a lure, that is to say a bait generally made of metal, then retrieving it in by means of the reel. During its travel in the water, the bait is animated by two movements; it is pulled by the line in the direction of the angler, and it turns undulates or vibrates according to circumstances. These two movements combined have the effect of luring the fish, intriguing it, and inciting it to bite.

During casting, the line unwinds freely, and no part of the actual reel is in operation. You are able to control the bait during the cast by gently pressing the end of your forefinger on the line as it pays out.

You will very quickly find that by keeping a complete control over your casting in this way you have more precision and retain the ability to brake the length of a cast or to soften the fall of the bait on the water.

WINDING IN

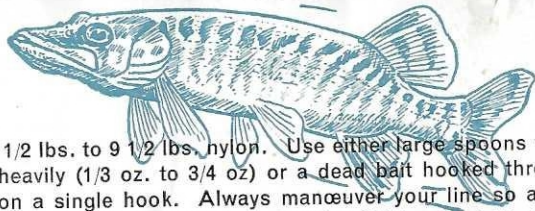
Some fishermen stop the course of the bait by braking with the finger before winding in, others stop the cast by turning the handle of the reel. Although there are no hard and fast rules in the matter, and you can consequently adopt one or other of the methods after trying them out, it is important to engage the reel so that pick-up picks up at the line without any hesitation and without there being any slack, since this might prevent the line's being uniformly wound on the spool of the reel.

If you are fishing in deep water, retrieve with the rod in a low position, the tip level with the water, and your bait will travel deep. In shallow or weedy water, retrieve with the rod almost vertical; you will thus avoid your bait catching on the bottom and can guide it more easily round obstacles.

Pike



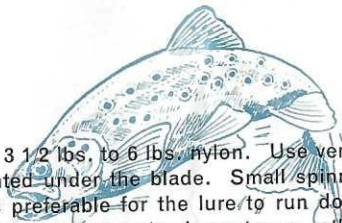
Use 7 1/2 lbs. to 9 1/2 lbs. nylon. Use either large spoons weighted fairly heavily (1/3 oz. to 3/4 oz) or a dead bait hooked through the nose on a single hook. Always maneuver your line so as to fish as slowly as possible and very deeply. With a metallic lure or a swimming fish, strike vigorously when you have a bite. On the other hand, with dead bait or live bait, wait a few seconds before striking so that the pike may take the hook completely.



Trout



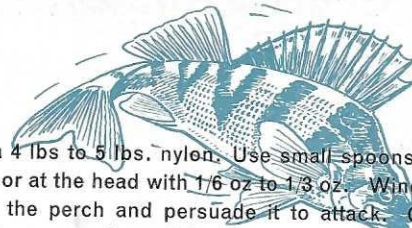
Fish with a 3 1/2 lbs. to 6 lbs. nylon. Use very small spoons, preferably weighted under the blade. Small spinners are also very efficient. It is preferable for the lure to run downstream or cross on the slant from upstream to downstream rather than go upstream. It is necessary to retrieve sufficiently quickly for the spoon or spinner to have a swimming speed slightly in excess of the speed of the current. You must strike vigorously at the slightest bite and in order to avoid the fish slipping the hook keep very close contact with the fish during the entire period it fights.



Perch



Fish with a 4 lbs to 5 lbs. nylon. Use small spoons weighted under the palette or at the head with 1/6 oz to 1/3 oz. Wind in fairly quickly to intrigue the perch and persuade it to attack. Carefully explore the downstream reaches of falls, weirs or rapids, the shallows at the approaches to holes and the immediate surroundings of any obstacles in the river (rocks, fallen trees, and so on).



For Sea
For Salmon

Mitchell
SALT WATER

No. 302 for the left-hand wind.
No. 303 for the right-hand wind.
Bail pick-up.

Game fishing



Mitchell

**Technical
Perfection**