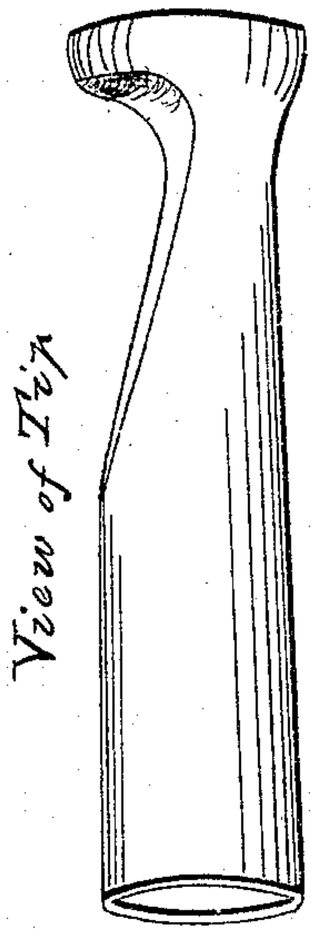
# R. N. Isaacs.

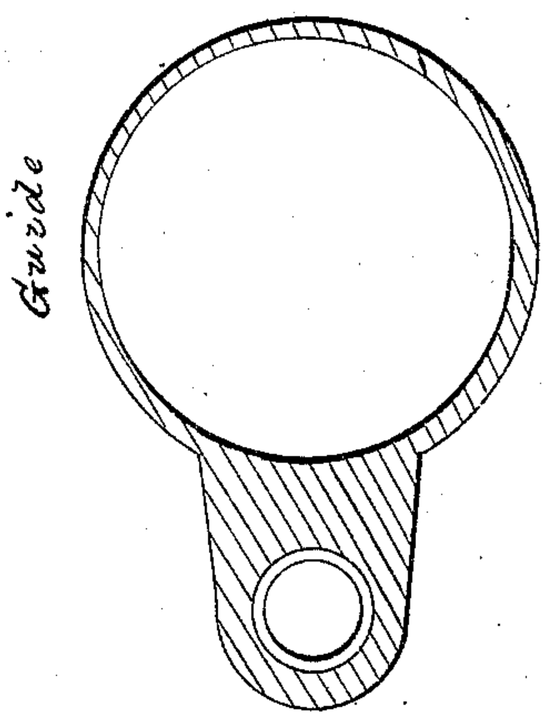
## Fishing Rod,

No. 58,833. Patented Oct. 16, 1866.

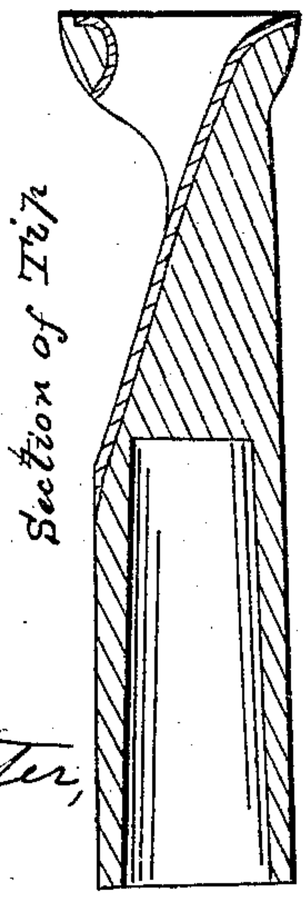
View of Tip



Guide



Section of Tip



Witnesses;
Stephen Chester,
J. N. Chester.

Inventor;
Russell N. Isaacs.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUSSELL N. ISAACS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FISHING-RODS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **58,833,** dated October 16, 1866.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RUSSELL N. ISAACS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Fishing-Rods; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the said invention.

The nature of my invention consists in the application of enamel to the guides on those parts of the fishing-rod through which the line passes from the reel to the tip. The places on the rod through which the line runs are well known as "guides," and at the extreme end of the rod the "tip."

The guides are put on the rod at intervals, and are usually made of metal rings fitted to the rod, to which rings metal eyes are firmly attached. These eyes are made as round and smooth as possible. Figure 1 represents their construction, which is simple.

The tip is by far the most important attachment to the rod, from which the line proceeds directly to the water, and the construction which now generally prevails is shown in Fig. 2. These tips are made of smoothly-finished metal and serve a good purpose, but where used in active service soon become injured by the line. The constant coursing of the line through the tip and the weight at the end of the line when the fish is heavy soon wear grooves in the metal, and as these become deepened they increase the wear upon the line, and finally, becoming sharp-edged, wear out and destroy the finest and most valuable lines. To prevent this annoyance and damage, some fishermen have resorted to the use of tips jeweled or inlaid with carnelian; but it is evident that these are both fragile and expensive.

In my invention the strength of the metallic tip is combined with the hardness and smoothness of the jewel.

The drawings show where the enamel is applied to the metal, which is wherever the metal is exposed to the friction of the line.

I do not confine myself to the use of any particular enamel or vitreous substance. Porcelain may be used to advantage; but a very strong and smooth enamel, requiring a high heat to flow and attaching itself with firmness to the metallic parts, is probably the best application.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The application to the metallic guides and tip of fishing-rods of an enamel or covering of glass, porcelain, or any similar vitreous substance, to protect the line from friction and wear, substantially as described.

RUSSELL N. ISAACS.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN CHESTER,

I. N. CHESTER.