

(No Model.)

J. SPRUCE & A. M. COMSTOCK.

LINE GUIDE FOR FISHING RODS.

No. 387,545.

Patented Aug. 7, 1888.

Fig. 1.

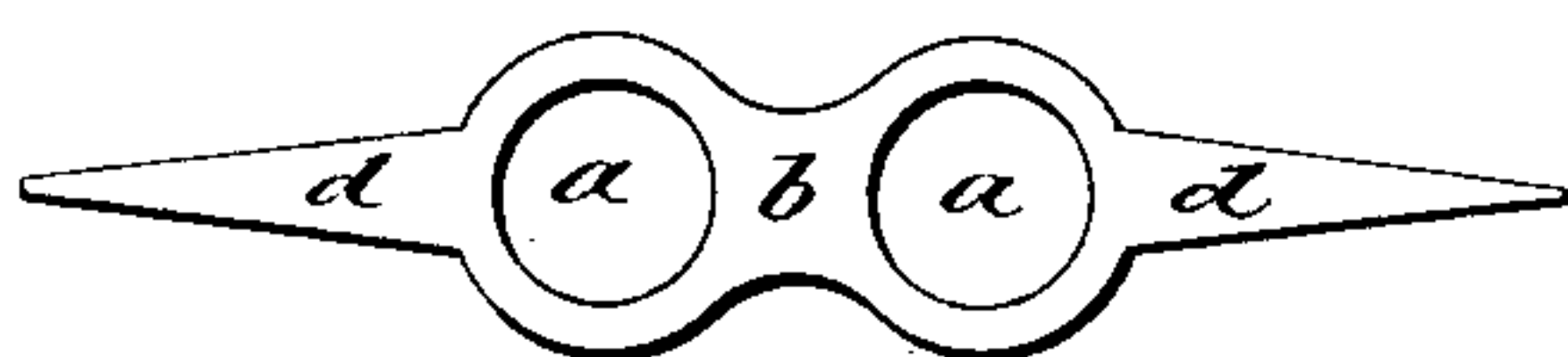


Fig. 2.

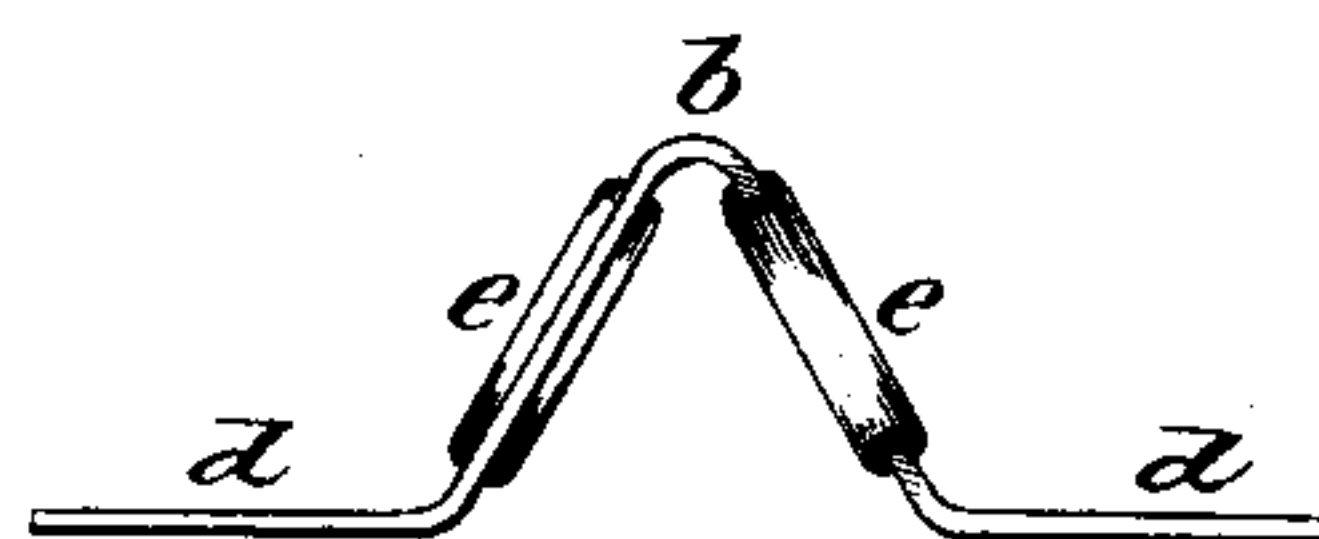


Fig. 3.

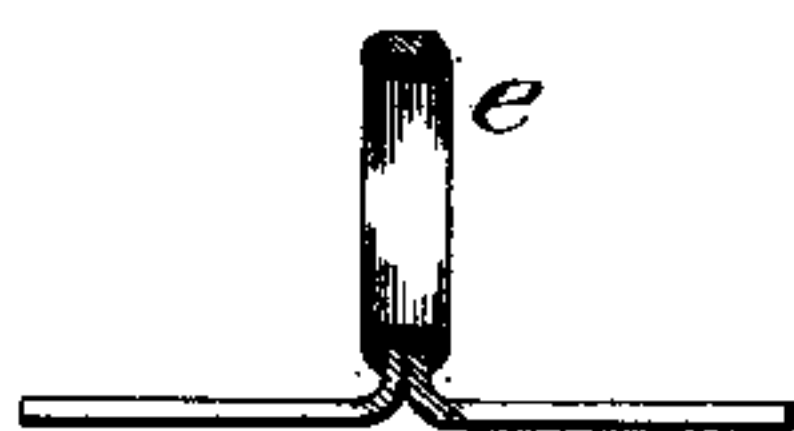


Fig. 4.

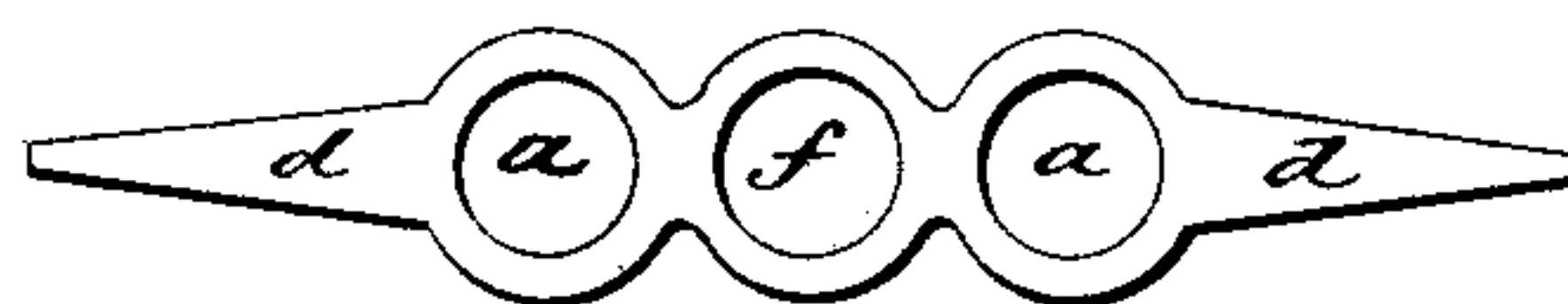
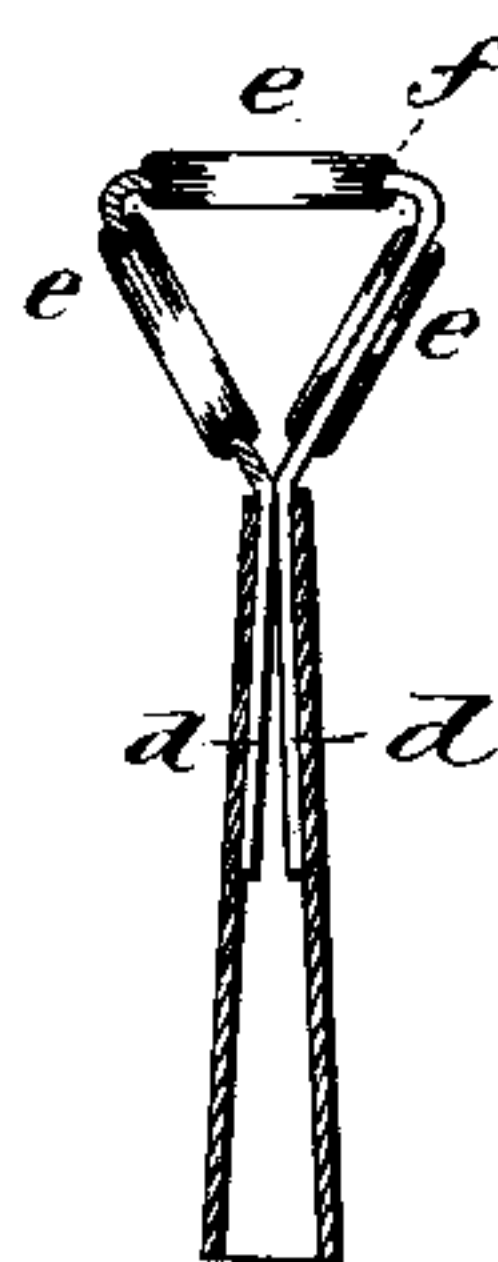


Fig. 5.



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LINE-GUIDE FOR FISHING-RODS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 387,545, dated August 7, 1888.

Application filed January 30, 1888. Serial No. 262,418. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES SPRUCE and ASA M. COMSTOCK, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Line-Guides for Fishing-Rods; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a view of the blank from which the said guide is formed; Fig. 2, a side and sectional view of the said guide as bent for attachment to the side of the rod, showing the two eyes as separate; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section showing the two eyes as brought together to form a single eye; Fig. 4, the blank from which the tip is formed; Fig. 5, the said blank bent into shape for the tip and showing the bushing in the eyes.

This invention relates to an improvement in attachments applied upon the side and tip of fishing-rods as a means for guiding the line from the reel through the tip, and particularly to that class of guides which are made from sheet metal.

As heretofore produced these guides have been cut in a single piece from sheet metal, the central portion of the guide for the side of the rods has had two holes punched therein, and, with a shank extending from each end, the central portion of the guide then doubled, or substantially so, so as to turn the said holes at an angle to the rod, and through which holes the line will run, the shank serving as a means for securing the guide to the rod. In the case of the tip three holes have been made in the central part of the guide, with like shanks projecting therefrom, the said central portion bent to bring the three holes into a triangular shape, and the two shanks together to be inserted into a ferrule to fit the end of the rod. Such a construction is seen in United States Patent No. 234,812, and on which our invention is an improvement.

A difficulty arises in the use of these guides from the fact that the punched holes in the metal unavoidably fray or cut the line. To avoid such action of the guides upon the line

it is necessary that the holes through the guide shall present a smooth rounded surface. To produce such a smooth rounded surface is the object of our invention; and it consists in a guide for fishing-rods made from sheet metal, the body of the guide having holes formed therein, and is also constructed with projecting shanks, combined with an eyelet-like bushing in the said holes, the said bushing forming a rounded working-surface around the holes.

The guides for the side of the rod are cut from sheet metal, as represented in Fig. 1, and consist of a central portion through which two eyes, *a a*, are formed, with a connection, *b*, between, and at each end is a projecting shank, *d*. Then through each eye an eyelet, *e*, is introduced, its flange bearing upon one side and closed down upon the reverse side, so as to form a rounded interior surface of considerably greater extent than the thickness of the metal from which the guide is formed. The two eyes form but a single guide. In some cases the blank is doubled in the central portion, *b*, so as to bring the two eyes oblique to each other, as seen in Fig. 2, with the shanks *d* extending therefrom in a longitudinal plane, and so that the said shanks laid upon the side of the rod may be secured thereto by winding in the usual manner or otherwise. In other cases the blank is doubled, so as to bring the two eyes close together, as seen in Fig. 3. In that case a single eyelet, *e*, introduced through the two eyes and closed thereon forms a bushing, presenting a very considerable extent of smooth rounded surface.

In forming the tip the blank is made with eyes *a a* and with a central eye, *f*, between them, the three eyes being connected, as seen in Fig. 4, and they are also constructed with the same shanks, *d*, as first described. In this case each of the eyes is bushed with an eyelet, *e*, as represented in Fig. 5. The two eyes *a* are turned from the central eye, *f*, and brought together so as to form a triangular shape, as seen in Fig. 4, the two shanks *d d* extending therefrom at a plane at right angles to the central eye, *f*. These shanks are introduced into the tubular ferrule for attachment to the tip of the rod in the usual manner and as represented in Fig. 5. By this construction the

eyes present a smooth rounded surface of much greater extent than can be produced in the blank from which the eyes are formed, and the roughness or cutting capacity which necessarily accompanies the punched eye is avoided, and this without adding materially to the cost of manufacture, as the bushings are introduced by machinery.

We claim—

10 The herein-described line-guide for fishing-rods, made from a single piece of sheet metal, the central portion punched to form eyes *a a*,

and having shanks *d d* projecting therefrom, the said eye portions bent at an angle to said shanks, combined with bushings through the eyes closed down upon both sides and so as to form a rounded interior surface for the eyes, substantially as described. 15

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