

(No Model.)

C. S. TREADWAY.
FISHING ROD HANDLE.

No. 394,032.

Patented Dec. 4, 1888.

Fig. 1

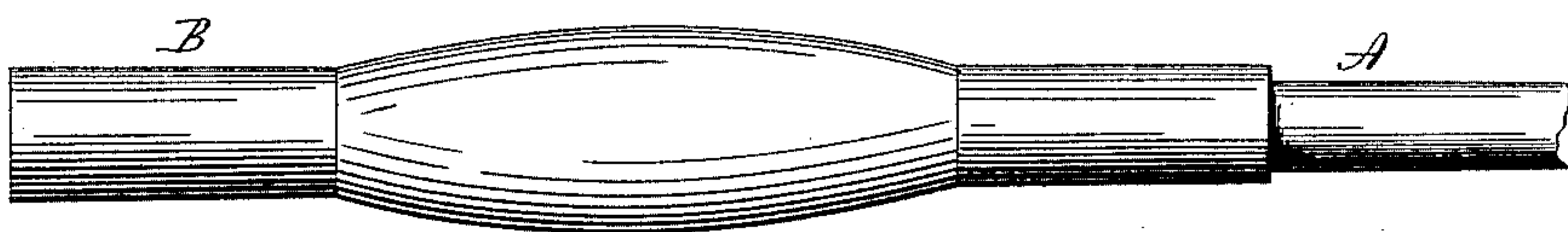


Fig. 2

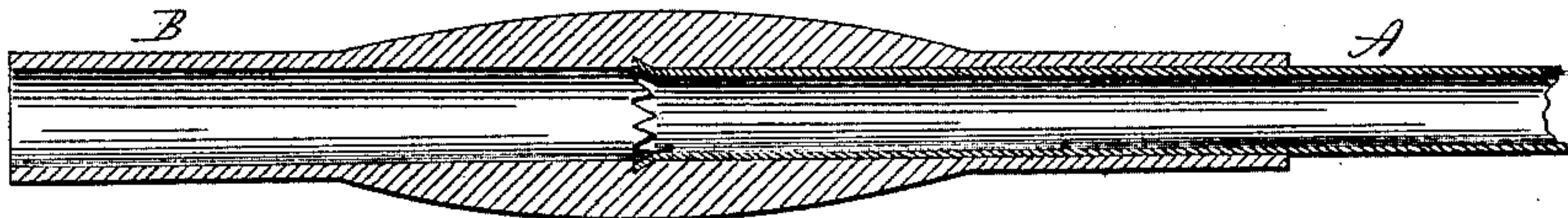


Fig. 3

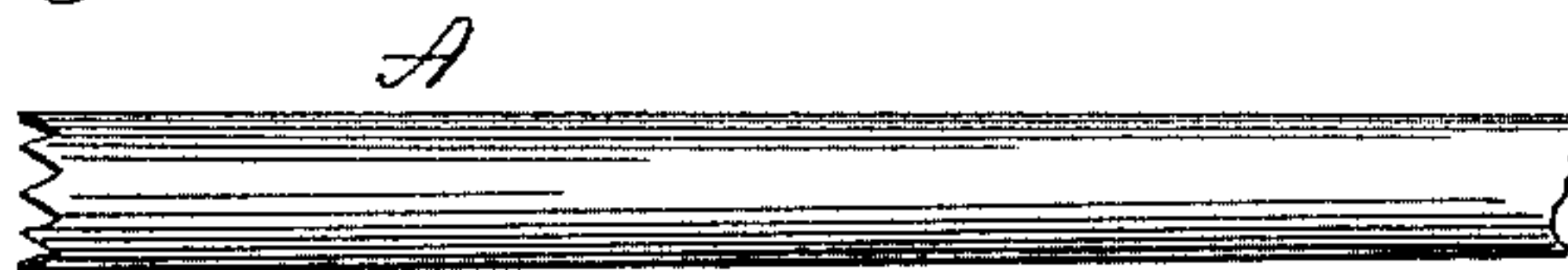


Fig. 4

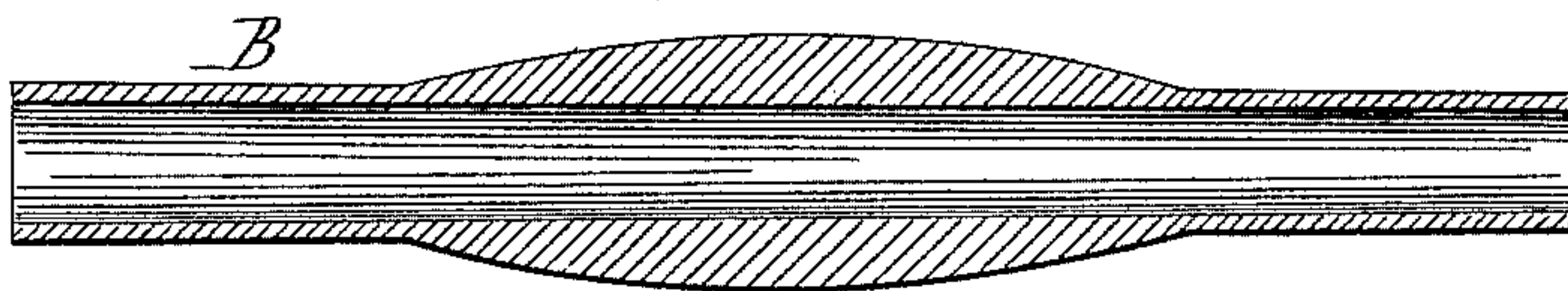
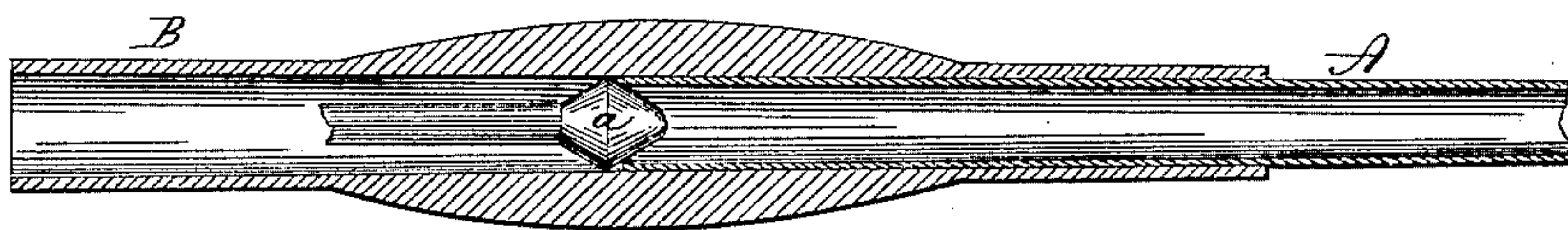


Fig. 5



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FISHING-ROD HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 394,032, dated December 4, 1888.

Application filed October 22, 1888. Serial No. 288,773. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. TREADWAY, of Bristol, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Fishing-Rods; and I 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 side view of a portion of the butt-section of a rod with the handle attached; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central section of the same; Fig. 3, the butt portion of the butt-section as prepared to receive the handle; Fig. 4, the handle detached. Fig. 5 represents the operation of interlocking the section and handle.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of fishing-rods which are made from thin tubes of metal, and particularly to those rods of this class which are commonly called "fly-rods." These rods are very slim and require to be enlarged at the butt-end to form a handle, so as to be conveniently grasped by the hand, the metal of the rod itself not being of sufficient size for this purpose.

The object of my invention is to apply the enlargement necessary for the handle to the butt-end of the metal tube, and to interlock the metal with the handle, so as to prevent possible detachment; and it consists in a wood or other suitable non-metallic handle, having an opening longitudinally through it corresponding to the butt-end of the metal tube to which it is to be attached, and so that the metal tube may be introduced into the wood or non-metallic handle until its butt-end is inclosed, and then the edge at the butt-end of the tube forced outward into and so as to engage with the handle, and so as to interlock the handle with the metal tube, as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the butt-section of the metal tubular rod; B, the handle which is secured thereto. The butt-end of the metal tube is best made as seen in Fig. 3—that is, with a series of notches cut into the metal, so as to form a series of teeth or spurs around the edge of the butt-end.

Usually the sections of the rod are slightly tapering from the butt toward the tip. The handle is best made from wood, as seen in Fig. 4, and is of tubular shape, its interior corresponding to the butt-end portion of the butt-section A, and so that the section A may be introduced through the butt-end of the handle portion and forced through until the butt-end of the section A is brought entirely within the handle, as seen in Fig. 2. The handle is best made with an enlargement, as shown, and as usual in fly-rods, to give the requisite size and shape for the hand to firmly grasp the rod.

The section A, Fig. 3, is forced into and so far through the handle, Fig. 4, as to bring the butt-end of the section A within the handle portion, as seen in Fig. 5. Then an instrument is introduced from the butt-end of the handle portion, as represented in Fig. 5, the head *a* of the instrument preferably of conical shape, its maximum diameter larger than the internal diameter of the butt-end of the section A—say of the same diameter as the interior of the handle portion—where the butt-end of the section A stands. This instrument is forced into the butt-end of the section A, which causes the spurs on the end of the section A to turn outward into the body of the handle, as seen in Fig. 2, and so as to interlock therewith, thus firmly uniting the metal section with the non-metallic handle. After this engagement of the handle portion and the butt-section has been made the instrument is removed, and the rod is left tubular throughout.

The notching of the end of the section A to produce the engagement of the handle therewith is not necessary, as the instrument introduced, as described, will expand the end of the section A to such an extent as to turn its edge into the non-metallic handle, whether it be toothed or not. I however prefer the teeth or spurs, because they require less force to make the engagement of the handle with the butt-section.

I have described the invention as applicable to what are commonly called "fly-rods;" but it will be understood that the handle may be applied in the same manner to the rods whether they be fly-rods or stiff rods, and by applying the handle to the stiff rod it may be made of smaller diameter and proportionately

lighter than would be convenient without such enlarged handle.

I claim—

5 The herein-described improvement in tubular metal fishing-rods, consisting in a tubular non-metallic handle set upon the butt-end of the metallic butt-section and so as to bring the butt-end of the said butt-section within the non-metallic handle, and the edge of the

said butt-end of the non-metallic section expanded and turned outward into the body of the non-metallic handle, whereby the said handle is interlocked with the butt-section, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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