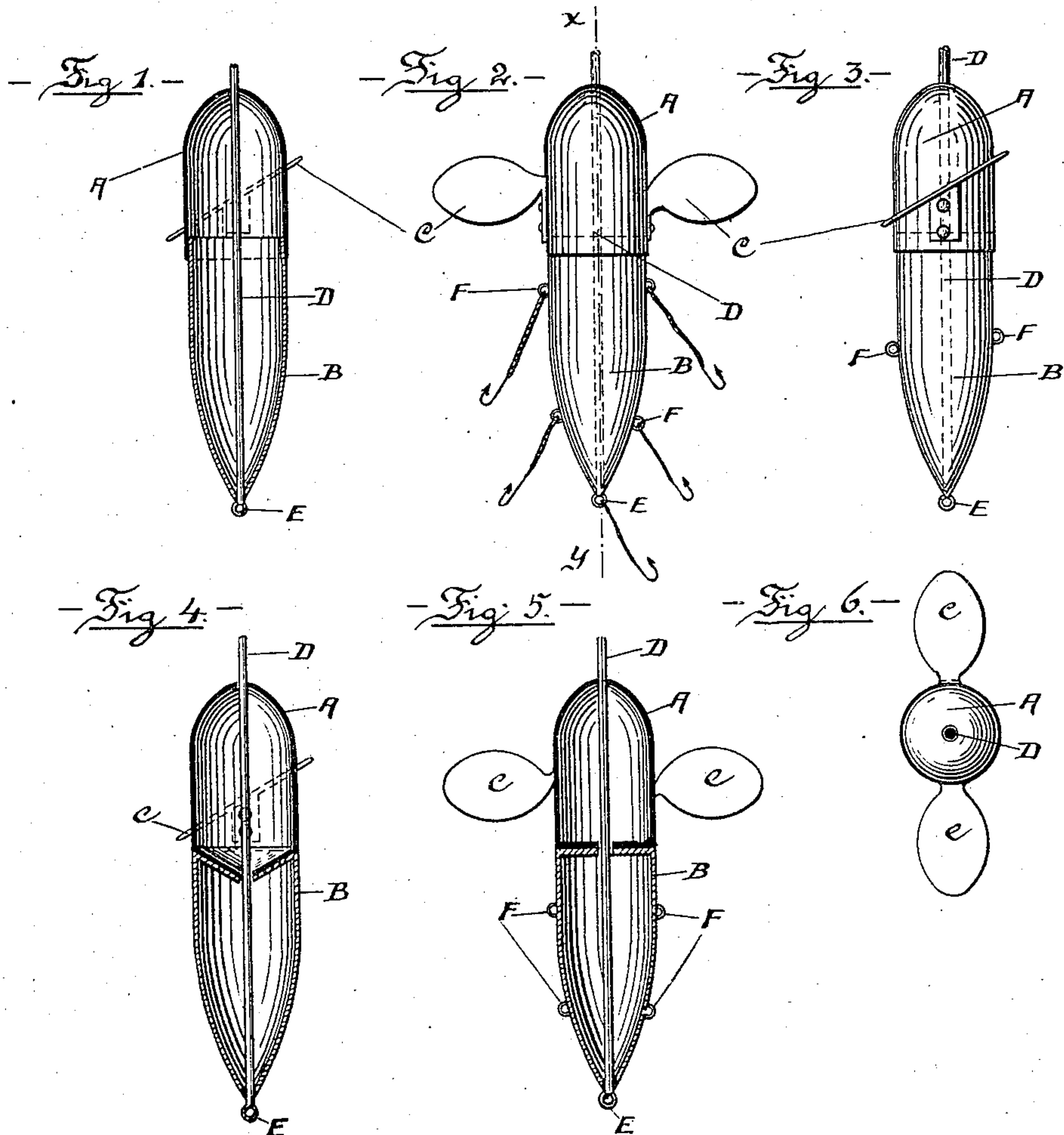


(No Model.)

L. S. HINCKLEY.
PHANTOM FLOAT.

No. 574,993.

Patented Jan. 12, 1897.



—Witnesses—

John L. ...

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—Inventor—

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LIVINGSTON S. HINCKLEY, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PHANTOM FLOAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,993, dated January 12, 1897.

Application filed November 3, 1896. Serial No. 610,933. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LIVINGSTON S. HINCKLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Phantom Floats; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an innovation in the manufacture of the floats or buoys used by anglers, and, in addition to being manufactured of the metal aluminium and as a consequence thereof, it has by me been improved so as to, from a mechanical point of view, possess several novel features that make it more useful and practical for its purpose, the object thus being, as a matter of fact, to furnish a more attractive bait to the fish caught by these means by constructing the herein-described float so as to present to the eyes of the said fish a glittering quickly-revolving float when drawn through the water.

In describing my invention I shall allude to the accompanying drawings, where like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different views, and wherein—

Figure 1 shows a sectional view of my improved float, according to a center line xy on Fig. 2, and showing one method of combining the two parts A and B of which the float consists. Fig. 2 is a front view of Fig. 1. As the float is circular and entirely symmetrical it is only as regards the location of the wings that I speak about front and side views. Fig. 3 is an external side view of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a sectional view through a center line, showing a second method of combining the two parts; Fig. 5, a sectional view of a center line, showing a third method of joining the two parts together; and, finally, Fig. 6 is a top view of Fig. 3.

My float is composed of two parts A and B, that move independently of each other, but can, as shown in my drawings, have their touching surfaces move against each other in, at all events, three different ways, and prob-

ably more, but the three here shown have been found by me to cause the least friction and will be sufficient to illustrate my invention. 55

The two parts A and B, which compose the body of the float, are made of aluminium, as above mentioned, this metal possessing for this purpose of mine three qualifications—viz., lightness in weight, durability, and imperviousness to being attacked by water, thus retaining its brightness, a prominent feature in this article of manufacture. Attached in any suitable manner to or made part of the upper part A are two or any number of blades 65 or wings C, furnished to give a revolving motion to said upper part when drawn through the water. Said blades can be set at any angle found most convenient for the purpose. Passing through the center of the entire float 70 and secured in a suitable manner to the part B is a cord or wire D, furnished with an eye E, said eye E utilized for the same purpose as the other eye F, attached to different parts of the part B—viz., that of having the snell 75 with its hook attached to them. The upper part A will revolve around this cord or wire and consequently fits loose on it, whereas the lower part B is firmly secured to the wire D, by means of the eye E, suitably secured to 80 B, as aforesaid. The two parts A and B can, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, where A laps over B, move one inside of the other, or, as illustrated in Fig. 4, A can be cone-shaped and fit into an equally cone-shaped hollow 85 constructed in B, or, as illustrated in Fig. 5, they can be finished with perfectly flat surfaces. Any other method of conforming them to each other, leaving the upper part A revoluble and preserving the oblong pear-shaped 90 form, as illustrated, can be adopted, but will not change my inventive idea and would constitute an infringement thereon. Both of the said parts A and B can and generally will be filled with any light buoyant matter that will 95 easily float on water, such as cork, wood, &c.; and

What I consequently claim as a new article of manufacture for the purposes herein described, and desire to secure protection for 100 by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A hollow aluminium body, two individually-separate parts constituting the same, each capable of being filled with floatable

matter, a wire passing through both said parts, the upper part revolving on and the lower part attached to said wire, two or more blades or wings attached to the upper revoluble part
5 in any suitable manner, all for the purposes as set forth, substantially as it is illustrated and described.

2. In a hollow aluminium float of the character set forth, an upper revoluble part hav-
10 ing two or more wings or blades attached for the purposes as set forth, a lower part furnished with eyes, a wire or cord passing through the center of the said float having

the lower part attached thereto, and the upper part movable thereon, conforming with 15 their touching surfaces to each other in the manner described and illustrated and for the purposes as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 2d day of No- 20 vember, 1896.

LIVINGSTON S. HINCKLEY.

Witnesses:

AUGUST M. TRESCHOW,
AXEL V. BEEKEN.