

No. 703,996.

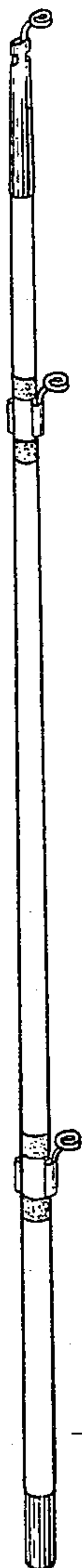
Patented July 8, 1902.

E. C. & E. M. CATTLEY.  
LINE GUIDE FOR FISHING RODS.

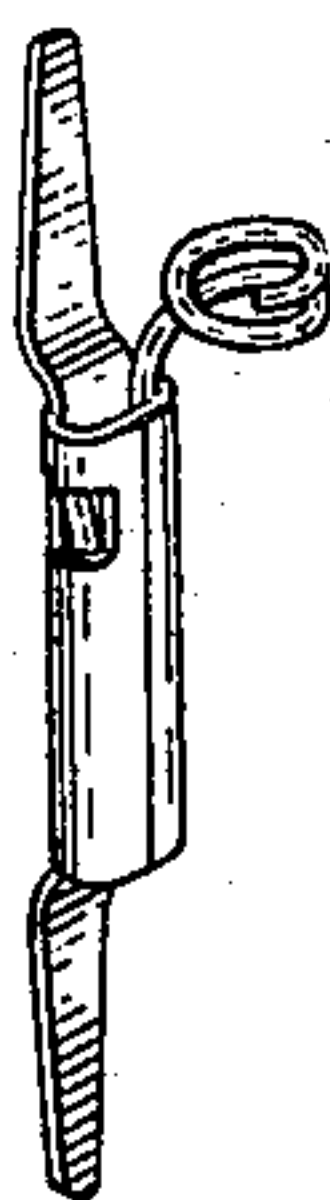
(Application filed Feb. 8, 1902.)

(No Model.)

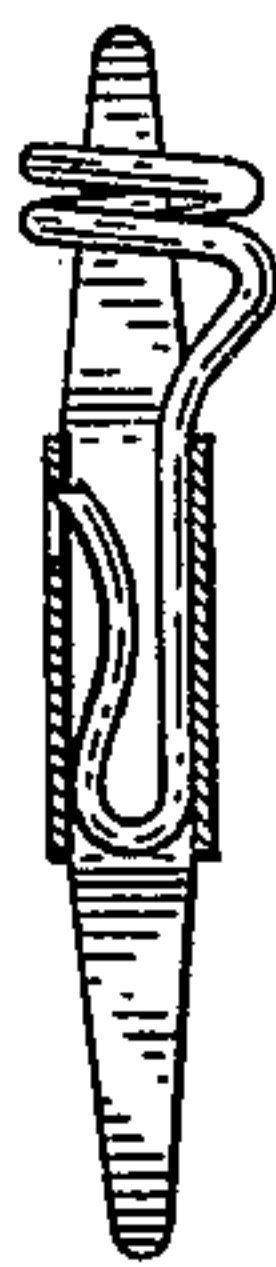
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 3.*

**Witnesses**

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## LINE-GUIDE FOR FISHING-RODS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 703,996, dated July 8, 1902.

Application filed February 8, 1902. Serial No. 93,231. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, EDWARD CONYENGHAM CATTLEY and ERNEST MOUNTCHARLES CATTLEY, of the city of Brooklyn, in the State  
5 of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Line-Guides for Fishing-Rods, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to devise a  
10 simple and convenient line-guide for fishing-rods; and it consists, essentially, of a ring formed of a helically-twisted wire and of means for detachably connecting the rings to a rod.

15 Our invention further consists of means for reversing the position of the ring at the end of the tip and of connecting the rings at opposite sides of the rod, so that the line may be used on either side at will.

20 Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a fishing-rod provided with our improved guides. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the tip provided with our improved guides. Fig. 3 is an exaggerated front elevation, partly in  
25 section, of one of the guides. Fig. 4 is a similar perspective view of the same.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures.

30 Each guide comprises a ring A, formed as part of a helix, and a shank B. Preferably formed integral with this shank is a spring-tongue C. Wherever a guide is required on the rod we connect a keeper or socket D.  
35 Each keeper is provided with the tongues E, secured to the rod by being whipped thereto or attached by metal band-rings in the ordinary way. In one side of each keeper we form a notch F, forming a shoulder with which  
40 the end of the spring-tongue engages, as shown in Fig. 3. The keeper for the end of the tip is formed integral with a cap G and has two notches F formed therein at opposite sides, so that a guide can be inserted in the socket  
45 with the spring-tongue engaging either notch, as desired, and the guide extending out toward either of two opposite sides of the rod. It is preferable that two series of keepers be connected to the rod at opposite sides, so that  
50 the guides may be connected to the rod on

either side, thus making the rod reversible, the guide at the end of the tip being of course inserted in its keeper to bring it in line with the other guides.

With guides formed as described it is not  
55 necessary that the line be threaded through the guides, as it is easily twisted into them somewhat as a key is placed on a split ring, and it is as easily removed. This gives our guide superiority over the ordinary ring, as  
60 the line may be disengaged from the guides without the necessity of previously removing sinkers, float, hooks, flies, artificial bait, or such other tackle as may be employed.

The ring of each guide preferably com-  
65 prises at least one turn and a half of the helix, so that it is impossible for the line to come out while in actual use. When a ring becomes worn or is broken by an accident, it may be quickly removed from the keeper by  
70 first disengaging the spring-tongue by a slight pressure of the thumb-nail through the slot in the side, when a slight pull will remove it from the keeper. A new one is readily  
75 placed in position by pressing the shank and spring-tongue down in the keeper until the latter engages the slot.

While our guide is more likely to wear than the agate guides frequently used, its cheap-  
80 ness and the ease with which it is renewed make it preferable in the long run.

Another advantage of our guide is that in traveling the rings can be taken off and safely placed in the fly-book or other receptacle,  
85 thus avoiding the risk of their being broken or knocked off the rod.

The reversible keeper at the tip is also an important feature, as the line may be used on either side of the rod with the end ring or guide always in line with the others along  
90 the rod, these latter being reversible, as already described.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. A line-guide for fishing-rods comprising a ring formed as part of a helix, and a shank,  
95 in combination with a keeper adapted to be secured to a rod, and means for removing the shank from the keeper without removing the latter, substantially as described.

2. A line-guide for fishing-rods comprising 100



a ring formed as part of a helix; a shank; and a spring-tongue formed by bending the shank back upon itself, in combination with a keeper forming a socket for the shank and  
5 spring-tongue and having a slot formed in its side to provide a shoulder for engagement by the end of the latter, substantially as described.

3. A line-guide for fishing-rods, comprising  
10 a ring formed as part of a helix; a shank; and a spring-tongue formed by bending the shank back upon itself, in combination with a cap to fit on a rod-tip; and a keeper integral with the cap forming a socket for the shank and  
15 spring-tongue and having a slot formed at each side to provide shoulders with either of which the end of the spring-tongue may engage, substantially as described.

4. A fishing-rod having two series of keepers secured thereto at opposite sides, and a 20 keeper secured to the end of the tip, in combination with a series of rings formed as parts of a helix; suitable shanks integral with the said rings; means for detachably 25 holding the said shanks in either of the series of keepers; and means for holding the shank of a ring in the keeper at the tip end in either of two opposite positions, substantially as described.

Brooklyn, New York, January 28, 1902.

EDWARD CONYENGHAM CATTLEY.  
ERNEST MOUNTCHARLES CATTLEY.

In presence of—

DAVID GRANT,  
JOHN JOS. STONE.