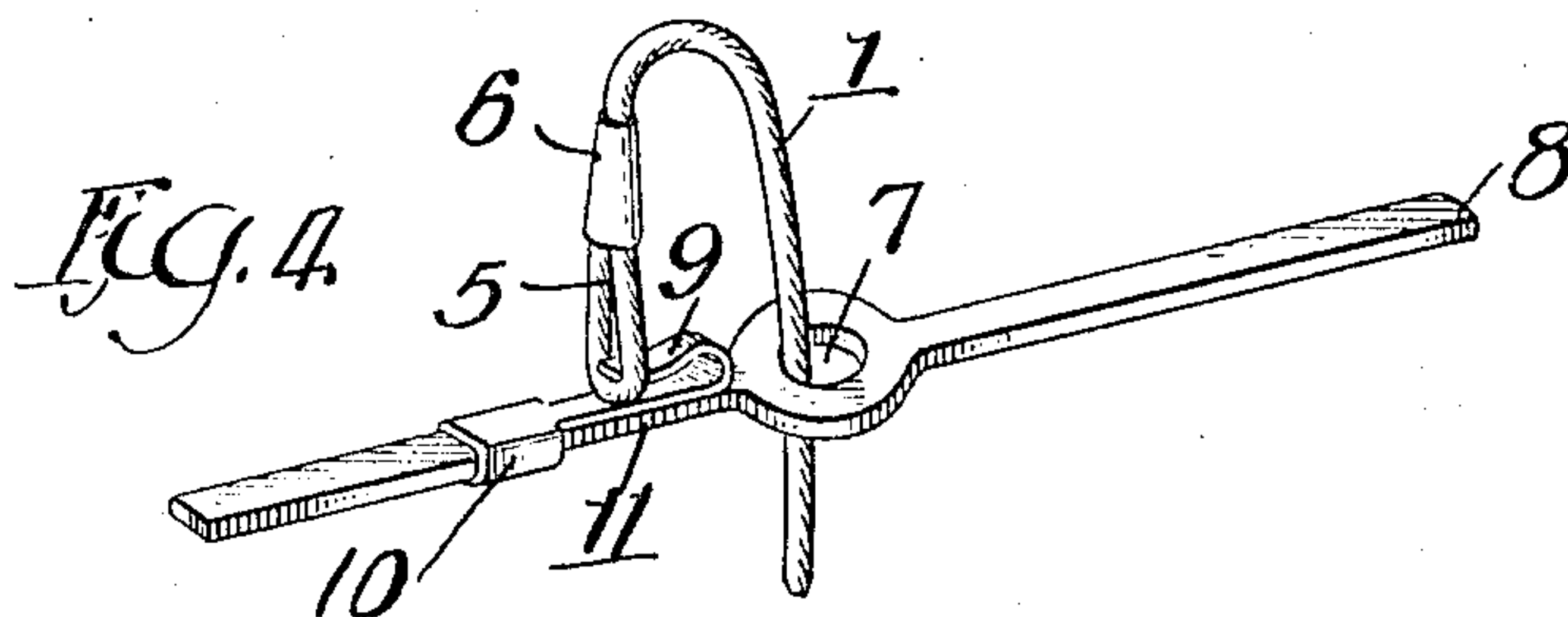
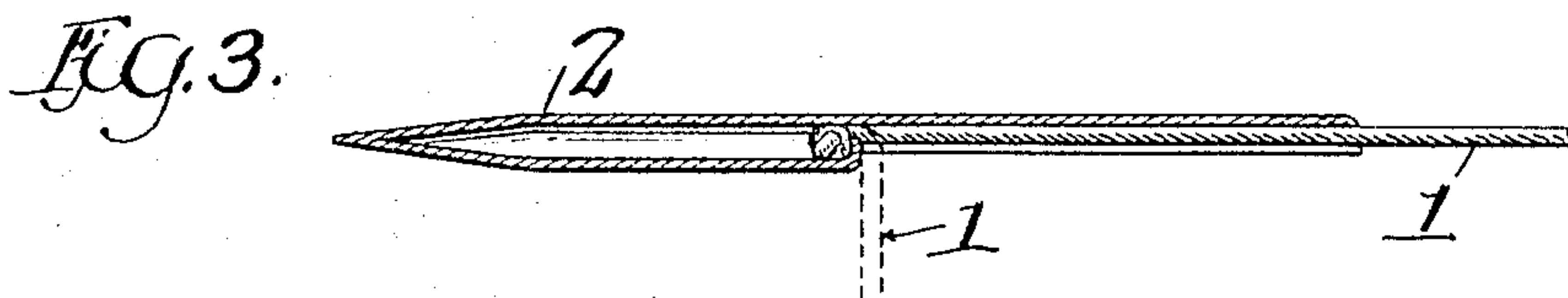
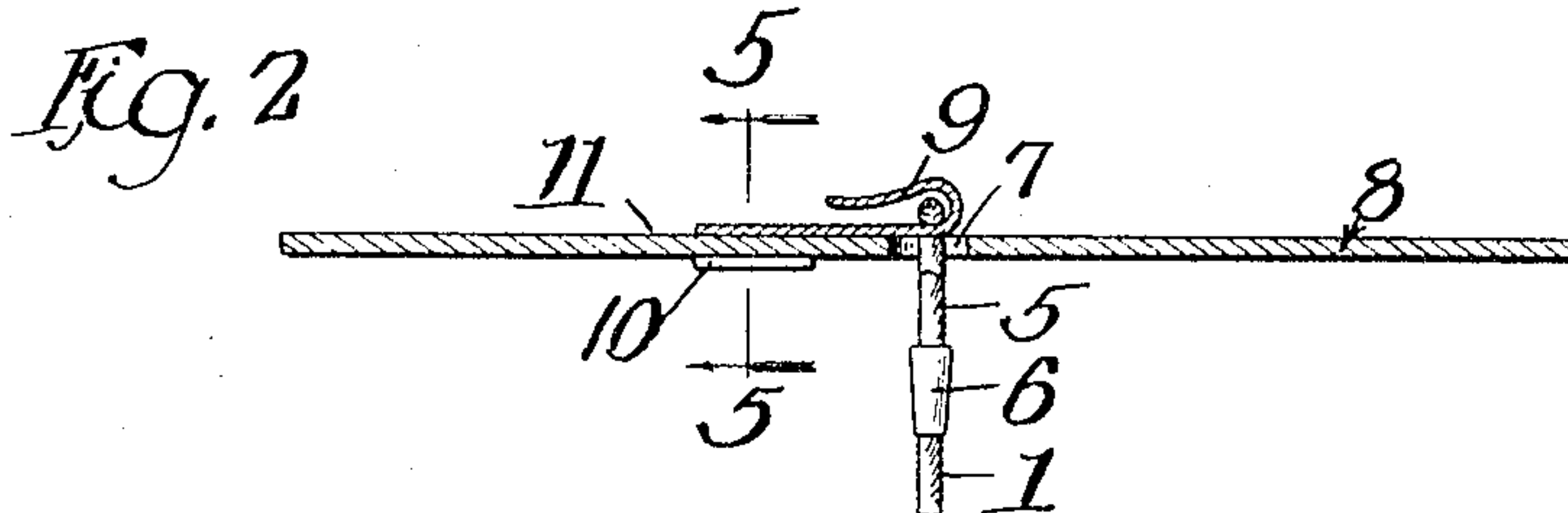
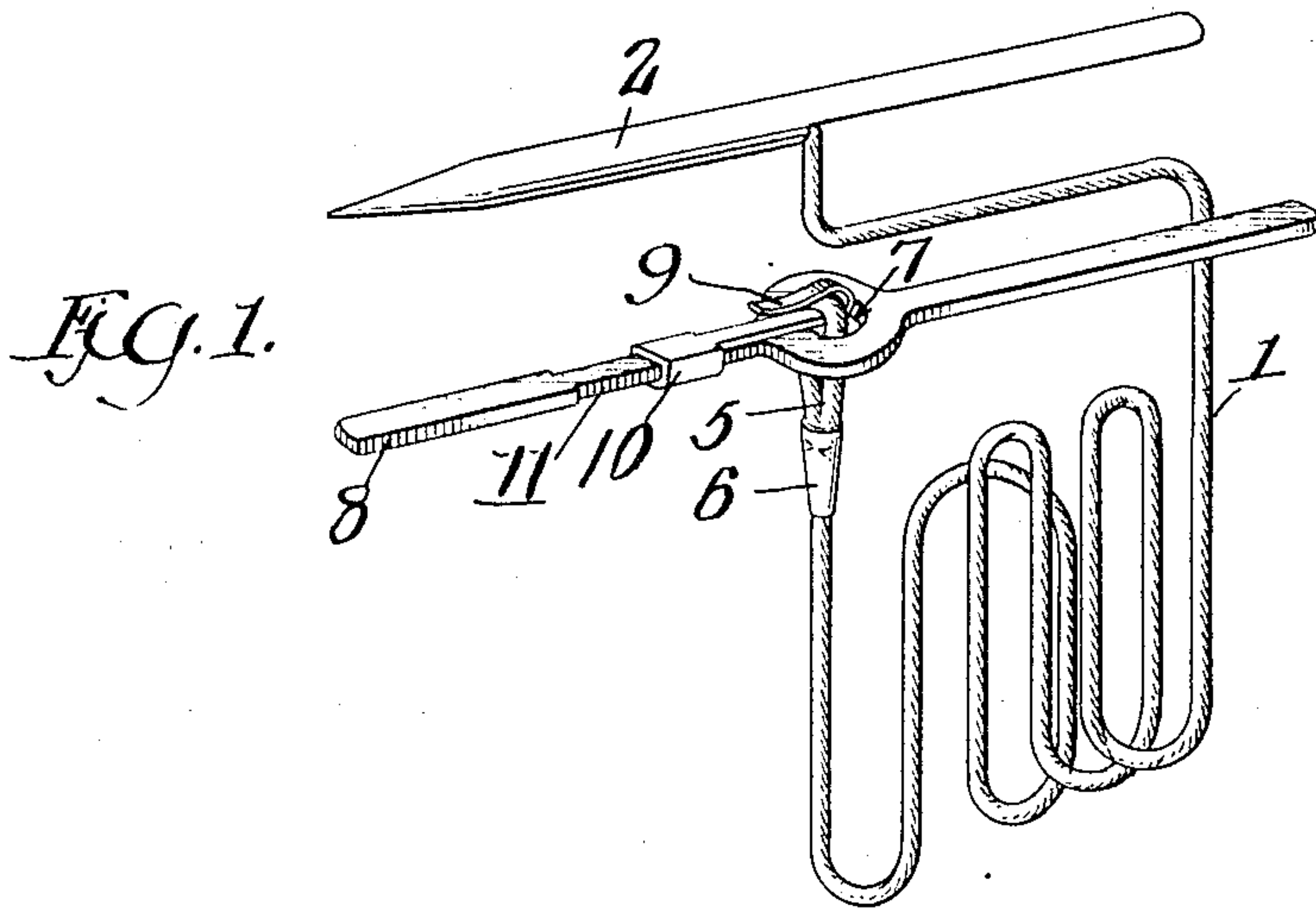


J. DINEEN.
FISH STRINGER.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 28, 1908.

927,840.

Patented July 13, 1909.



Witnesses:
J. H. Alfreds
J. R. Wilkins

Fig. 5.

Inventor
John Dineen
by Poole & Brown
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN DINEEN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FISH-STRINGER.

No. 927,840.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 13, 1909.

Application filed October 28, 1908. Serial No. 459,818.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN DINEEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fish-Stringers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the numerals of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a novel fish-stringer and has for its object to provide a stringer which can be easily inserted through the gills of a fish, from which the fish can be easily removed and one which provides a convenient grip or handle for carrying the fish.

The invention consists in the matters hereinafter set forth and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the assembled stringer. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal cross-section of a cross-bar secured to one end of the stringer. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal cross-section of the needle used in threading the string through the gills of the fish. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective illustrating the method of attaching the cross-bar to the string. Fig. 5 is a transverse cross-sectional view taken upon line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

As shown in the said drawings, 1 designates a cord constituting the body of the stringer. At one end the said cord is attached to a metal needle 2, at a point midway between the ends of the latter. Said needle is pointed at one end and provided with a longitudinally arranged groove in its portion extending from the point of attachment of the cord to its opposite end, said groove being large enough to receive the cord. The cord rests within said groove and is parallel with the needle during the stringing of the fish on the cord. The cord may be disengaged from the groove, and the needle turned at right angles to said cord, as seen in Fig. 1, at which position of the parts the needle forms in effect a cross-piece which may be grasped by the hand for holding the end of the cord. At its other end the cord 1 is provided with a loop 5 formed by doubling back the end of the cord and securing the doubled back end to the body of the cord by means of a clamp 6. The looped end thus formed is adapted to be passed through a

centrally located aperture 7 in a cross-bar 8 and to be secured to the cross-bar by means of a hook 9. The said hook 9 is attached to a slide 10 which has the form of a sleeve surrounding a reduced portion 11 of the cross-bar 8. Said slide is adapted to be moved on the bar endwise of the latter to carry the hook toward and from the aperture 7 in the said cross-bar.

In securing the cord to the cross-bar 8, the looped end of the cord is inserted through the aperture 7, when the hook is in its position away from the said aperture, the loop is then engaged with the hook, as seen in Fig. 4, and the slide is then moved toward the aperture until the hook is over the latter, the cord being drawn through the aperture as the hook is moved, until the parts assume the position shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

In the operation of removing the fish from the stringer, the slide 10 is moved away from the aperture 7 of the cross-bar 8 and the looped end of the cord is removed from the hook 9 and drawn through said aperture 7. The end of the cord thus freed from the cross-bar may be drawn through the gills of the fish, and the latter thereby easily removed from the stringer. After the removal of the fish the parts of the stringer are reassembled by securing the cross-bar 8 to the looped end of the cord 1 in the manner hereinbefore described.

The advantage gained in having a needle attached at a point between its ends to the cord and adapted to swing at right angles thereto is that it provides a convenient means of carrying the fish, as the said needle 2 and the cross-bar 8 when placed together and parallel with each other may be held together in the hand and provide a convenient handle or grip, as seen in Fig. 1, by which the stringer and the fish thereon may be conveniently carried. The aforesaid arrangement of the needle is also convenient in securing the stringer to the boat, as by passing it through a screw-eye inserted into the side of the boat and then turning it at right angles to the cord the needle will hold the cord engaged with the screw-eye, without the necessity of looping or tying the cord.

The needle 2 may be conveniently constructed by providing a point on one end of a piece of metal tube and cutting away the tube for half its length, to an extent of about half its diameter, so as to leave an open groove of proper size to receive the cord. As

shown in Fig. 3, the cord and needle are secured together by knotting the end of the cord, inserting the knotted end into the tubular portion of the needle adjacent to the inner end of the groove and clamping it therein by bending inwardly the end portion of the wall of the tube adjacent to the inner end of the groove.

It is to be understood that the accompanying drawings illustrate a form of my novel device which I have adopted as one convenient for practical use, but that in carrying out my invention it may be modified in its details without departure from my invention. It is also to be understood that my invention is not limited to the specific details and features of construction shown in the said drawings except so far as the same may form the subject-matter of certain of the claims hereto appended.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A fish stringer comprising a cord, a needle to which the said cord is attached midway between the ends of the needle, said needle being provided with a longitudinally arranged groove opening through the lateral face thereof and extending from the point of attachment of the cord to the end of the nee-

dle, said groove being adapted to receive the cord, and a cross bar on the other end of the said cord.

2. A fish stringer comprising a cord, a needle attached to one end of the said cord, said cord being provided at its other end with a loop, a cross bar provided with an aperture through which the looped end of the cord is adapted to pass, and a member carried by said cross bar adapted to pass through the loop to detachably secure it to the said cross bar.

3. A fish-stringer comprising a cord, a needle attached to one end of the said cord, said cord being provided at its other end with a loop, an apertured cross-bar through which the looped end of the said cord is adapted to pass, and a slide movable upon said cross-bar and provided with a hook adapted to be engaged by the looped end of the cord.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses, this 23rd day of October A. D. 1908.

JOHN DINEEN.

Witnesses:

T. H. ALFREDS,
G. M. CAMPBELL.