H. J. FACKENTHALL.

FISHING SINKER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 19, 1913.

1,127,747. Patented Feb. 9, 1915.

Fig. 1,

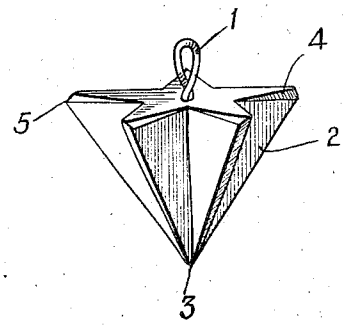


Fig. 2,

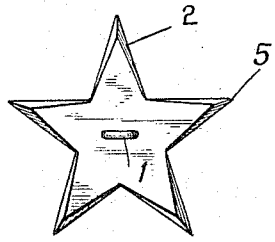


Fig. 3,

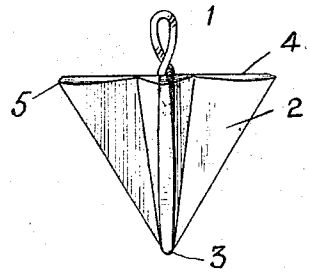
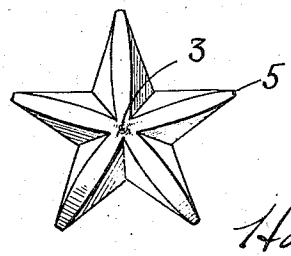


Fig. 4.



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FISHING-SINKER.

1,127,747. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 9, 1915.

Application filed December 19, 1913. Serial No. 807,735.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HART J. FACKENTHALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Trenton, in the county of Mercer and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fishing-Sinkers; 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.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a sinker for deep sea fishing, and more particularly to provide a sinker so shaped that it may be cast a long distance and will carry the line without twisting and also will sink quickly through the water without being materially deflected from its original direction irrespective of the roll of the surf or the flow of the tide, and ultimately will anchor the line to the ocean bottom without substantial danger of a change in position irrespective of strong ocean currents.

The particular advantages of a sinker constructed in accordance with the present invention are hereinafter set forth in more detail, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the complete sinker; Fig. 2 is a top view of the same; Fig. 3 is a side elevation, and Fig. 4 shows the sinker as viewed from its narrow or bottom end.

In the construction illustrated, the sinker is of metal and preferably of heavy metal, such as lead or an alloy, and has embedded in it and permanently attached, a loop of wire, 1, to which the fishing line may be secured. The sinker is of conical shape, but with triangular cuts extending from base to apex, thereby forming five or a similar number of fins or arms, 2, grouped symmetrically about the central solid portion or core of the sinker. Preferably, these fins are of substantial width at their exposed edges, and in cross section each is of triangular outline, as clearly indicated by the figures of the drawing. At the apex of the cone, all of the fins converge to a blunt point, 3, while at their other ends these fins form a star shaped structure, as illustrated by Fig. 2. Preferably, the upper edges of each fin are beveled off at 4, thereby eliminating the sharp corner which otherwise would exist at that point, and also having the effect of producing a relatively sharp corner 5 at the extreme outer part of each fin. These outer corners are very effective in preventing the weight from rolling over a sandy bottom under the influence of a strong tide or surf, for they are capable of digging into the sand and giving a firm anchorage to the line, and furthermore prevent free rolling of the sinker on the ocean bottom.

It has been found in practice that a sinker constructed as above described can be cast farther than a round sinker of equal weight, and with less turning or twisting while in the air, and with less strain on the line which is being thrown. The conical shape of the sinker cuts down the air resistance to its flight, and the projecting fins steady it in flight and prevent it from whirling while traveling with the line. Also, the steadiness, given to its flight by the projecting fins, holds the sinker to its original direction and prevents the curving or swerving which might occur particularly in a strong wind if the sinker were not thus held against rapid whirling or spinning.

When the sinker strikes the water, its center of gravity is so positioned that it cuts through the water quickly and reaches the bottom without being whirled by the surf or greatly deflected by the tide. It goes down quicker than a spherical weight, and is substantially free from the drifting which characterizes the descent of an ordinary sinker through rapidly moving water. When the sinker reaches the bottom, it strikes on its apex and will either embed itself in the bottom or turn over on its side, so that the projecting and relatively sharp corners 5 can dig into the bottom and give anchorage to the fishing line.

The sinker may be of any desired size and weight, and may vary from the relative proportions shown in the drawing, as I am well aware.

I claim:

1. A fishing sinker of compact form having projecting fins radiating from a solid core in which the center of gravity lies, and a line anchorage in the center of the widest portion of the sinker and near the center of gravity.

2. A fishing sinker consisting of a solid, tapering central core, a plurality of projecting fins radiating therefrom and converging until they meet at an apex, the center of gravity lying in the central axis of the core

and below the tops of said fins and a line anchorage opposite said apex and near the tops of said fins.

3. A fishing sinker shaped with a plurality of fins grouped about a solid central core and converging at the apex of the cone, the center of gravity of the sinker lying in said core and below the tops of said fins and a line anchorage in said core opposite said apex and near said center of gravity.

4. A fishing sinker of conical shape consisting of a central core with means for attaching a line thereto, and a plurality of fins symmetrically disposed about said core and converging at the apex of the cone, the center of gravity lying in the central axis of the cone and below the tops of said fins, said fins with said core forming a flat star shaped base.

5. A fishing sinker of conical and symmetrical outline having a wire loop embedded therein to form a line anchorage at the base of the cone, said sinker being cut away from base to apex to form fins converging at the apex of the cone, the other ends of said fins being beveled along their sides and forming points to anchor the sinker to the ocean bottom.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

HART J. FACKENTHALL.

Witnesses:

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A. BARRETT.