

[129.]

H. CAMP.

Improvement in Metallic Fishing Lines.

No. 118,772.

Patented Sep. 5. 1871.

Fig. 1

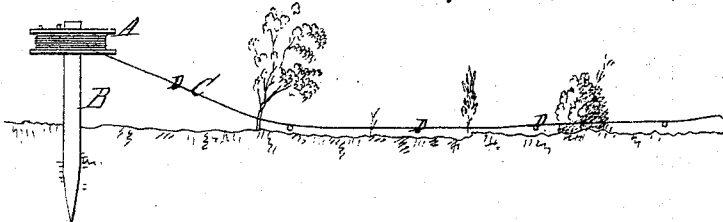


Fig. 2

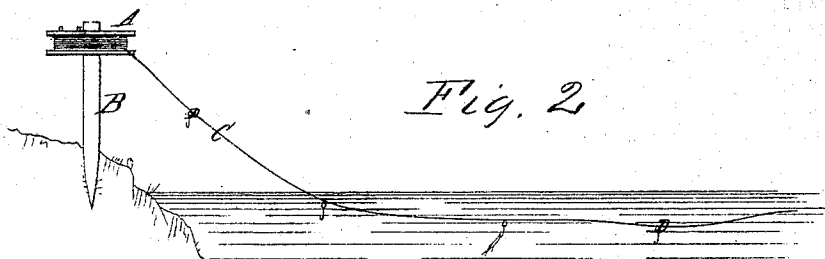
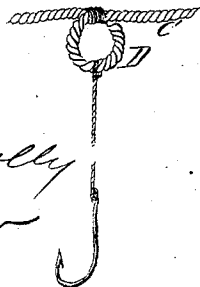


Fig. 3



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY CAMP, OF COVINGTON, GEORGIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN METALLIC FISHING-LINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 118,772, dated September 5, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY CAMP, of Covington, in the county of Newton and State of Georgia, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Metallic Fishing-Line, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of my invention used as a land-measure. Fig. 2 is a representation of my invention as a fishing-line. Fig. 3 is a section of line, showing the form of loop or eye.

This invention has relation to an improvement in that class of fishing-lines known as "trot-lines." The line to which said improvement refers is made of fine copper wire twisted. It is unwound from a reel and the hooks attached at regular intervals. The novelty consists in the formation of the loop, by means of which the hooks are secured and prevented from drawing or sliding out of place. When the loops are formed a distance apart equivalent to some standard of measurement, as feet, yards, and the like, the line may be used as a measure in ascertaining distances, laying out grounds, &c.

Referring to the drawing, A represents the reel; B, the reel-standard inserted in the ground; and C represents the line.

As before stated, it is made of copper, of which

several strands are taken and twisted together. Thus made, the line is pliable. Copper is used as being more durable for the purpose than any other metal, and stronger, according to the thickness of the line, than any other suitable material. The loops marked D are formed by bending the line around once, as shown in Fig. 3, to form an eye, and, where the two parts of line come together, wrapping a piece of thin wire tightly and coating the seam with solder. The hook is attached as represented in same figure.

This loop is of more service than the ordinary kind made by knotting the line. The knot is liable to slip, become enlarged or diminished, and sometimes contracts so as to break. Again, by means of a permanent loop or eye, as described, a broken hook may be easily removed and a new one put in its place. Considering the line as adapted to the purposes of a measuring device, said loop is the only one that can be adjusted accurately with any degree of ease or rapidity.

I claim—

In a fishing-line, the loops D, placed at suitable distances apart, and constructed as herein specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

HARRY CAMP.

Witnesses:

FRANK B. CURTIS,
D. D. KANE.