March 13, 1956 H. W. CHILDRESS 2,737,752

LONG DISTANCE CASTING CORK

Filed May 29, 1953

Fig. 1.

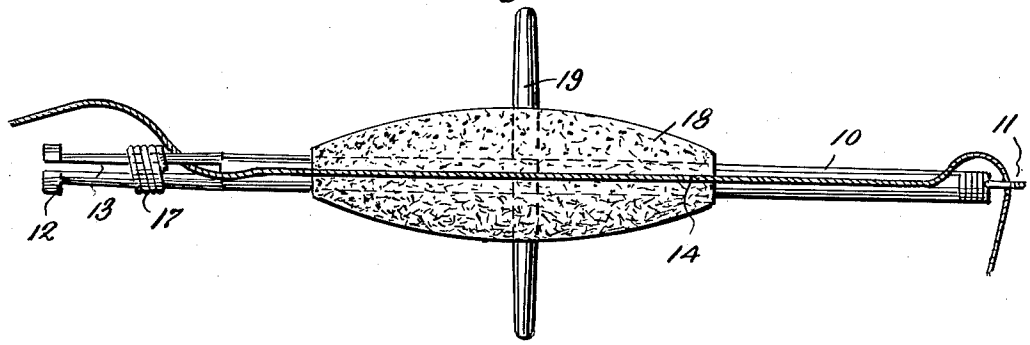


Fig. 2.

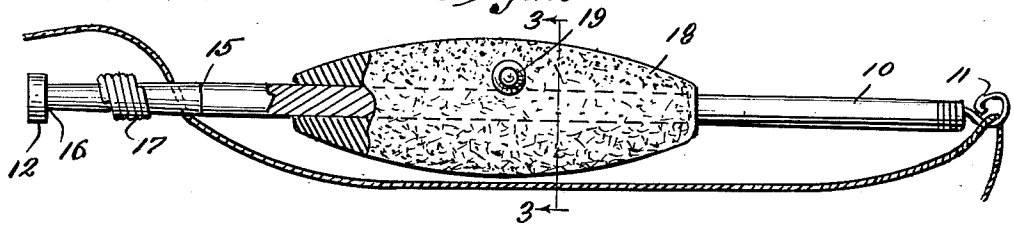


Fig. 4.

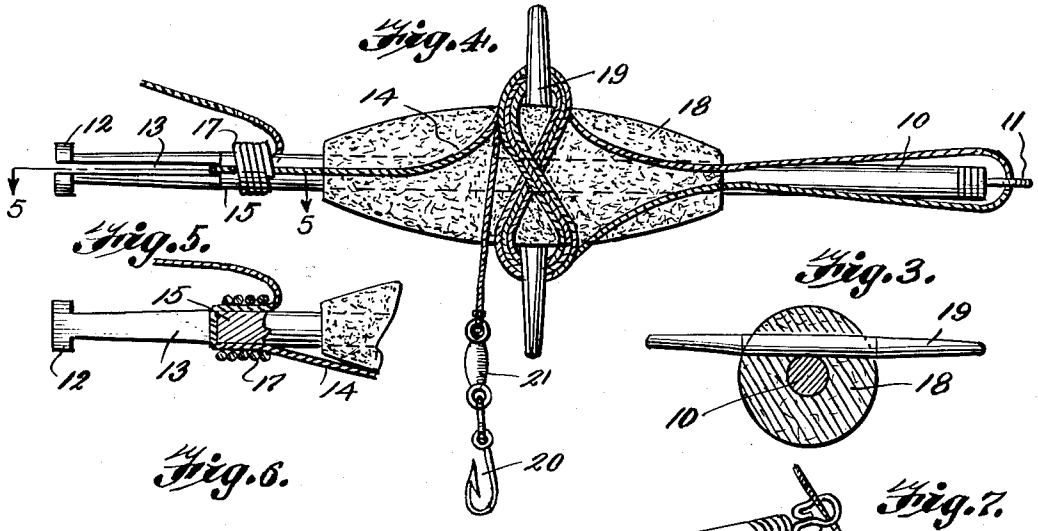


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 6.

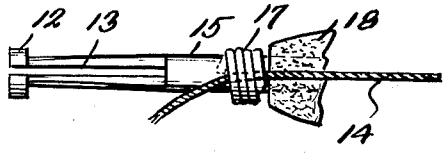
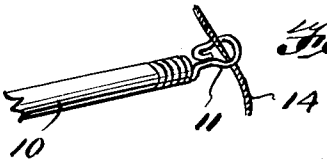


Fig. 7.



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LONG DISTANCE CASTING CORK

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Application May 29, 1953, Serial No. 358,378

1 Claim. (Cl. 43—44.88)

This invention relates to improvements in casting corks, the principal object being to provide a cork equipped with tackle which can be cast a considerable distance and which upon settling upon the water will unloosen so much of the line as is desired to lower the hook to a predetermined depth.

Another object of the invention is to provide a casting cork that will allow the fisherman to reel in his catch completely to the rod tip without any obstruction in the line.

Another object of the invention is to provide a casting cork of the character stated which is of very simple construction and capable of being manipulated very easily.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a long distance casting cork which can be manufactured and retailed at a low monetary figure.

A further object of the invention is to provide a casting cork ensemble of the character stated which is positive acting and not susceptible to the ready development of defects.

These and various other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following description.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a bottom plan view.

Figure 2 is a side elevation with a portion broken away.

Figure 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a top plan view of the structure.

Figure 5 is a section taken on line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary top plan view showing the spring in a position with the line disposed to prevent automatic sliding thereof.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the right hand end of the cork.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen, that numeral **10** denotes an elongated stem provided at one end with an open spring loop **11** and at its opposite end with a circumferential flange **12**. The latter end of the stem **10** is bifurcated to provide a slot **13** for the reception of a fish line **14**. This end of the stem tapers outwardly from a big point **15** to a reduced neck **16**, inwardly of the flange **12**. On this tapered end portion is a coiled compression spring **17**.

At the intermediate portion of the stem **10** is located and properly secured, a cork or other floatable body **18** and through this body and preferably secured to the stem **10** is a yoke **19**.

It can now be seen, that in preparing this casting cork for use, the fish line **14** is first trained through the slot **13**, between the spring **17** and the crotch of the slot, as shown in Figure 1. In securing line to cork, loop line under

spring **17** from the side nearest cork. Drop one side of loop over flange **12** down in slot **13**. Catch line on side of spring toward cork and pull line tight. This secures line to cork underneath spring, ready for automatic setting. The fish line is then trained across the cork **18** and snapped into the loop **11**.

The line is then allowed to pass through the loop **11** until that amount of the line desired to depend into the water with a fish hook **20** and sinker **21** thereon is depending below the loop **11**. This position of the part of the line to be submerged is set by moving the spring **17** to the right in Figure 2 and to the position shown in Figures 4 and 5. This fastens the fish line against further extension.

That portion of the fish line which is extended beyond the loop **11** is now brought around and laced back and forth around the end portions of the yoke **19** and to the extent shown in Figure 4. It will be observed, of course, that the yoke **19** is off balance or center with respect to the stem **10** and, of course, the cork **18**.

With the ensemble prepared in the manner shown in Figure 4, the same can be cast a considerable distance. When the ensemble hits the water, the cork **18** will promptly turn over with the yoke **19** on the bottom side and with the result that the line will gradually peel off alternately from one end of the yoke **19** and then the other end of the yoke **19** until all of the fish line is off of the yoke and the line then pays through the eye **11** and descends to the predetermined depth.

Should the fisherman desire to free his line or if a fish is hooked he need only give a sudden jerk or the pull of the fish against the rod tip will free the cork on the line by lifting spring **17** off the shoulder portion **15** of the stem **10**, enabling the fisherman to reel in his catch completely up to his fish, therefore eliminating any slack line between rod tip and hook. Furthermore, the line may be threaded under the spring **17**, as shown in Figure 6 to prevent automatic sliding of the line.

Obviously, the stem **10** can be of plastic or some other suitable material as can the yoke **19**.

While the foregoing description sets forth the invention is specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

In a fishing cork ensemble, a floatable body, a stem extending through said body, an open spring loop at one end of said stem, a flange at the other end of said stem, said other end of said stem and said flange having an inwardly extending slot therein, said other end being tapered from its juncture with said body to a reduced portion adjacent said flange, and a coil spring snugly encircling said other end of said stem.

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