

Nov. 6, 1951

J. D. CROWSON ET AL
JOINTED FISHING POLE FERRULE

2,574,249

Filed Jan. 11, 1949

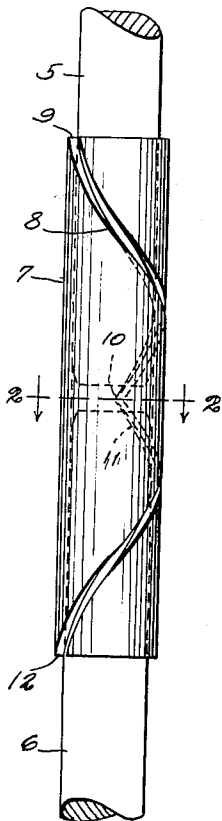


Fig. 1.

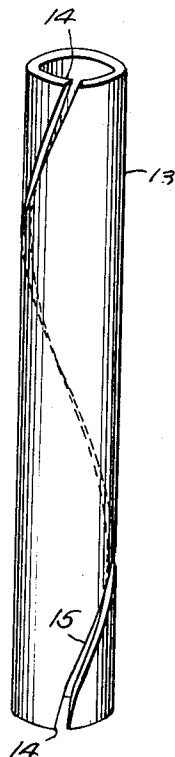


Fig. 3.

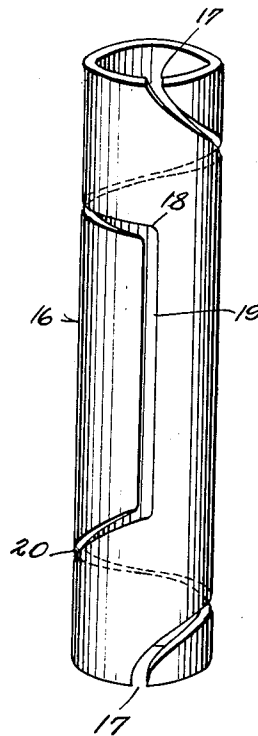


Fig. 4.

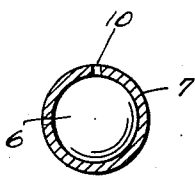


Fig. 2.

J. D. CROWSON
L. L. CROWSON
J. H. CROWSON

INVENTORS
BY *Chenoweth & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,574,249

JOINTED FISHING POLE FERRULE

Jewel D. Crowson, Louis L. Crowson, and Jonas
H. Crowson, Texarkana, Ark.

Application January 11, 1949, Serial No. 70,262

3 Claims. (Cl. 287-111)

1

This invention relates to a ferrule designed to effect a joint between two rod sections, such as the sections of a jointed fishing pole.

It is an important object of the present invention to provide a device of the character described which will act upon the sections to be joined in a manner whereby said sections are gripped more effectively than has heretofore been the case, but which will nevertheless permit ready removal of the sections from the ferrule when it is desired to disassemble said sections.

Another important object is to provide a ferrule of the character described which will act in the manner set forth above, but which will nevertheless be of simple construction, comprising a single piece of material.

Another important object is to provide a ferrule of the character described that will act as stated but which is capable of manufacture at low cost and can be fabricated with speed and ease.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts, hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Referring to the drawings

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a ferrule constructed in accordance with the invention, sections joined thereby being shown fragmentarily.

Figure 2 is a transverse section taken on line 2-2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of another form.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of still another form.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the form of Figure 1 is illustrated as releasably joining the ends of rod sections 5 and 6, said sections being joined by a sleeve-like member 7 constituting the present invention. Said member 7 is formed from any suitable material, and in the present instance comprises a short length of metal tubing.

In the form of Figure 1, a spiral cut 8 opens at one end of the tube as at 9, and follows a spiral path to the medial point of the tube where it communicates at 10 with the inner end of another cut 11 cut along a spiral of opposite helix, and opening at the other end of the tube as at 12.

As a result, the cuts 8, 11 actually combine to

2

provide what may be termed as a single cut that splits the tube from one end to the other and all portions of which are related angularly to the longitudinal axis of the sleeve.

In the form of Figure 3 a sleeve 13 has a single cut opening at 14 at opposite ends of the sleeve, said cut being extended along a spiral path as at 15. In the form of Figure 3, the spiral is all in one direction, and the cut does not reverse its spiral as was the case with the form of Figure 1.

In Figure 4, there is illustrated a ferrule comprising a sleeve 16 having a single cut opening at opposite ends 17 of the tube. Starting at one end, the cut is extended along a spiral path in one direction to a location short of the medial point of the ferrule where, at 18, said spiral portion merges into a straight portion 19 parallel to the axis of the tube and extending past the medial point of the tube. At its other end the straight portion 19 is in communication with the inner end of another spiral portion 20, the spiral portion 20 being of opposite helix as compared to the spiral portion first described.

We believe that there can be many other ways in which a cut could be extended in accordance with the invention, and the illustrations described above are intended mainly as examples of different applications of the single principle of invention. This principle is common to all the forms and will be described hereinafter.

In use, one takes the section 5 or 6 as the case may be, and this can be of slightly greater diameter than the inner diameter of the sleeve or ferrule 7. The section is inserted in the end of the ferrule and forced inwardly of the ferrule, while the user at the same time gives the section rotatable movement in a direction opposite to the direction of the spiral cut at said end of the ferrule. This causes the ferrule to open slightly, making insertion easier. In effect, the portions of the ferrule at opposite sides of the cut are sprung apart.

When the section has been inserted a desired extent, the section is rotated now in the direction in which the spiral is cut and this causes the ferrule to tighten up around the rod section so as to grip it tightly.

Whenever it is desired to remove the section from the ferrule, the section is pulled outwardly of the ferrule while at the same time rotating it again in the direction opposing the direction of the spiral, so as again to spring the portions of the ferrule at opposite sides of the cut away from each other for removal of the rod section.

3

While the rod section is within the ferrule, expansion or contraction of the rod section is accommodated by the ferrule, the ferrule automatically adjusting itself to said expansion or contraction.

It is a further characteristic of the ferrule that the springable nature and temper of the material, and the angular cut, makes it possible to fit sections of different diameter to a single ferrule, with the ferrule gripping said sections tightly in each instance.

What is claimed is:

1. A ferrule comprising a sleeve having a cut opening at opposite ends of the sleeve, the respective end portions of said cut extending along spiral paths of opposite helices, said cut adapted on insertion of a member to be gripped by the ferrule, to cause portions of the sleeve on opposite sides of the cut to be sprung apart.

2. A ferrule comprising a sleeve having a cut opening at opposite ends of the sleeve, the respective end portions of said cut being extended along spiral paths of opposite helices, whereby on insertion of sections to be joined by the ferrule, the inner diameter of the ferrule will be

4

resiliently increased by rotatable advancement of said sections therein, the cut having a medial portion communicating between the end portions and extending parallel to the longitudinal axis of the sleeve.

3. A ferrule comprising a sleeve having a cut extending from end to end thereof and opening at opposite ends of the sleeve, the cut extending along one spiral path for half its length and along a spiral path of opposite helix for the other half of its length, said paths intersecting at the center point of the cut.

JEWEL D. CROWSON.
LOUIS L. CROWSON.
JONAS H. CROWSON.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
327,479	Spalding	Sept. 29, 1885
2,456,764	Bach et al.	Dec. 21, 1948