

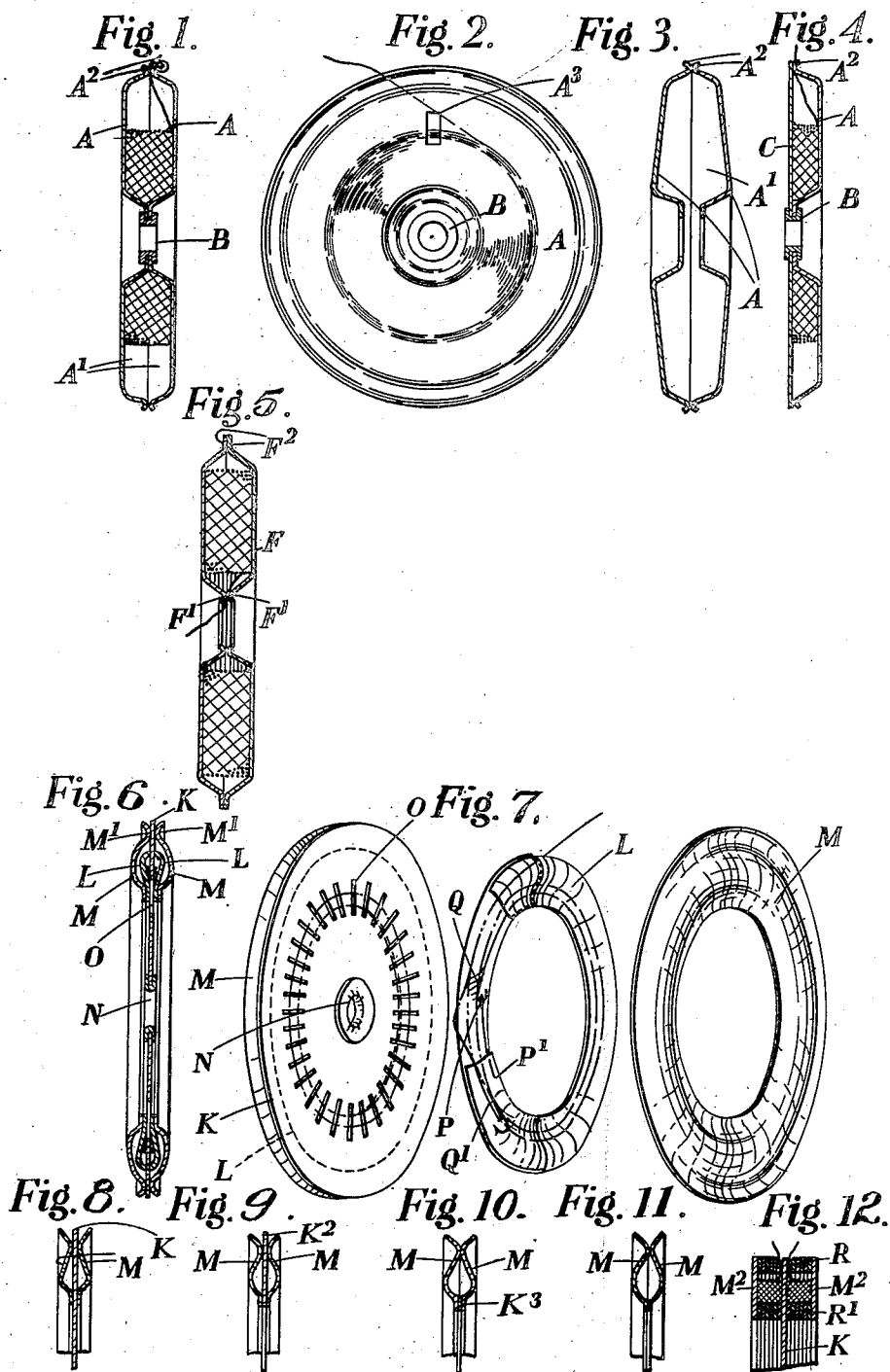
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HOLDER FOR THREADS, CORDS, LINES, WIRES, FLY-CASTS AND THE LIKE

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This invention consists in an improved holder for threads, cords, lines, wires, fly-casts and the like, and has for its object to provide means whereby such materials may be conveniently carried and stored ready for use, in such a manner

that the line is protected from injurious contact and entanglement with anything external to the holder, and is prevented from becoming entangled with itself and unwound of its own accord.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device which will allow a length of line, for example as used in rod fishing, to be quickly wound thereon and detached therefrom. A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby fly-casts and the like may be conveniently carried and stored ready for use in such a manner that the points and barbs of the hooks are protected so that they cannot catch in any object, while the cast itself and the droppers, if any, are kept free from kinks and entanglements. A still further object of the invention is to provide improved means whereby any number of lines, casts and the like may be readily packed safely without the use of packing material, and at the same time be easily inspected without anything having to be detached.

The holder according to the invention comprises a hollow ring having formed therein a slit running around the ring for the passage of the "end" of the thread and resilient edges to the slit which edges press against each other so as yieldingly to grip said thread end.

The ring may be of any desired shape, such as a circle, a polygon or an oval; while the means for gripping the thread end may consist in resilient edges to the slit which edges may either press against each other so that the hollow of the ring is to all intents and purposes closed, or they may be spaced apart for a distance less than the thickness of the thread to be gripped.

The invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a sectional elevation of a form of holder adapted to receive thread, or the like.

Fig. 2 is a side view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the container shown in Fig. 1 prior to assembly.

Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of a modified form of container.

Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation of a container wherein the slit is on the inner periphery of the ring.

Fig. 6 is a sectional elevation of a container for holding fly-casts for fishing.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of Fig. 10 with one half "exploded".

Figs. 8 to 12 are fragmentary views in sectional elevation of various forms of containers more particularly for fishing line and the like.

Referring more particularly to Figs. 1 to 3, the holder comprises two similar members A, each of which comprises an annular trough A¹ having a doubled over portion or lip A² adapted to contact with the corresponding portion on the other member. A hole is formed at the centre and a riveted eyelet B serves to hold the two members rigidly together.

In order to ensure the edges A² contacting in a resilient manner each member A is made so that before they are assembled, when the edges A² contact the centre portions of the members are spaced apart, as shown in Fig. 3.

A thread may be secured to the holder by pressing the "end" of the thread between the lips A² and forming a slip knot in the thread whereby the hub of the container may be gripped. The thread is then wound on by rotating the holder. When the holder is full the end of the thread is severed and left projecting from the holder, and as it is held between the lips A² no inadvertent unwinding can take place.

The members A may be made of celluloid, colloidal, or any other mouldable or pressable material, either opaque or transparent, and where the containers are to be used for coloured threads, a small window as at A³ (Fig. 2) may be formed in one or each of the two members.

Fig. 4 shows a container of half the capacity of the holder shown in Fig. 1, and comprises one member A and a flat disc C held together by a riveted eyelet B, the lip A² pressing against the disc C and thus holding the thread.

Fig. 5 shows a holder F in which previously wound spools are inserted, the thread being unwound from the centre of the spool and passing between lips F¹ which are resiliently pressed together. The container F comprises two similar troughed annular members held together by means of the flanges F² which are secured for example by a cement, after the insertion of the spool. In the manufacture of this form, the process indicated with reference to Fig. 3 would be reversed, viz., the centre portion would be in contact and the peripheral portion spaced apart.

Figs. 6 and 7 show a form of the invention as applied to a cast holder for fishing. According to this form the holder is in the form of a circular disc K having fixed on each side near its periphery two moulded rings L, M of transparent ma-

terial arranged one above or outside the other. The topmost or outer rings M are moulded to form annular spaces on each side of the disc K and to present lips M¹ which are in resilient contact therewith. The inner rings L, which are not continuous, lie between the rings M and the disc K and overlap upon themselves for a portion of their circumference forming as it were a complete pitch and a part of a helix. Both the rings L, M are secured together and also to the disc K at their edges of smaller circumference. The edges of larger circumference of the inner rings L are slightly flanged towards and lie upon the disc K near the periphery. The lips M¹ of the outer or moulded rings M extend beyond so as to enclose the inner rings near the periphery and flare away from the disc K.

At the centre of the disc a hole may be formed to provide a bearing for rotating the holder between the thumb and a finger and in this hole an eyelet N may be loosely fitted to make the holder to rotate freely. A few turns of worsted thread (not shown) may be wound in between the inner ring and the disc K, the ends being brought out near the centre portion of the disc so that when one or more holders are packed in a container with damp pads the worsted thread by capillary action absorbs moisture and distributes it to the cast gut to keep it soft and pliable.

To facilitate the penetration of moisture oblong holes or slits may be formed in the disc K as at O where the smaller circumference of the rings adhere to it and be of such a length as to extend beyond the area of adhesion on each side so as to form channels of communication between the central portion of the disc exposed to the damping pads and the space where the cast lies.

At the periphery of the holder a flexible loop or loops as at P is or are provided so as to project slightly beyond the periphery when there is no cast in the holder and having their roots P¹ secured in the overlap of the inner rings L at the smaller circumference and close to the end of the overlap, away from the direction of winding.

Obviously one of the pair of discs L, M may be dispensed with to give a single cast holder.

In use the end of the line is attached to the flexible loop P and wound on the holder by gently pulling the line into the annular space through the flare of the closed aperture and between the lips M¹ at the periphery.

In the form adapted for fly-casts the tail fly Q is hooked to the flexible loop P and as the cast is wound on the holder it passes from between the overlap of the ring L to between the said ring and the disc K. When each dropper fly Q¹ if any is reached it is pushed head first into the annular space between the inner and outer rings L, M. It will be seen therefore, that as the tail fly Q lies in the overlap of the inner ring L and the dropper flies Q¹ in the annular space between the two rings L, M they cannot catch in or foul the cast which lies between the inner ring L and the disc K. By reason of the helical form of the inner ring L the cast at the completion of the first round turn automatically passes behind the overlap of the ring L where it is shown in double dot and dash lines and continues between it and the disc K at all subsequent turns.

The cast and flies thus lie protected in their respective spaces and are out of contact with nearby objects, for example, the lining of a pocket. The holder, therefore, can be carried in the pocket

uncovered without any risk of the hooks catching in the pocket lining.

When a cast is to be used the cast holder is held at the central bearing hole between the thumb and a finger and the projecting tying loop of the cast is pulled. This causes the cast holder to revolve, allowing the cast and fly hooks to emerge and so provide a ready means of unwinding the cast without twisting. On account of the loop P being flexible and free to be pulled out it provides a ready means of disengaging the cast from the holder, which disengagement leaves the loop P in position for applying another cast.

A space having an etched or matt surface may be provided on each side of the body of the holder on the central portion between the bearing hole and the rings, on which to write the name of the flies on the cast attached to that side of the holder.

Figs. 8 to 12 show alternative forms of containers for holding lengths of fishing thread such as fishing twine. Fig. 8 is similar to Fig. 6 but for the rings L being omitted. Fig. 9 is similar to Fig. 8 except that the disc K² is an annulus. Fig. 10 shows the rings M secured to a shallow annulus K³ to present a single annular compartment. Fig. 11 is the same as Fig. 10 but shows the disc K³ omitted, the rings M, M being secured together at their smaller circumferences.

Fig. 12 shows an alternative form in which the outer rings are flat annular discs M² which are spaced from the disc K by a series of large and small rings R, R¹ all secured together, the innermost large rings R being chamfered and in resilient contact with the disc K, while the innermost small rings R¹ are secured to the disc K.

The members M may be made by moulding or pressing them in sheets and then subsequently cutting or pressing out the individual members.

I claim:—

1. An improved holder for threads, cords, lines, wires, fly-casts and the like (hereinafter referred to as "thread") comprising a hollow ring, a slit running around the said ring for the passage of the "end" of the thread, and resilient edges to the slit which edges press against each other so as yieldingly to grip the said thread "end".

2. A holder according to claim 1 comprising two discs one at least of which is dished, the edges of said discs abutting resiliently against one another so as yieldingly to grip the thread end.

3. A holder according to claim 1 comprising two discs secured at their centres, the outer peripheries of each disc pressing resiliently against each other.

4. A holder according to claim 1 comprising two discs secured at their centres, an annular trough formed in each disc, the outer peripheries of each disc pressing resiliently against each other.

5. A holder according to claim 1 comprising two discs secured at their centres, one of said discs being flat, an annular trough formed in the other disc, the outer periphery of said troughed disc pressing resiliently against the flat disc.

6. A holder according to claim 1 comprising two discs secured at their centres, the outer peripheries of each disc pressing resiliently against each other, the peripheries of the discs, before they are assembled, being adapted to contact while the other portions are spaced apart, in order to ensure that after assembly the peripheries of the discs will be resiliently pressed together.

7. A holder according to claim 1 and adapted

to hold previously wound spools, comprising two similar troughed annular members which are secured together after insertion of the spool.

5 8. A holder according to claim 1 comprising a disc and a troughed ring secured to the side and near the periphery of said disc.

10 9. A holder according to claim 1 comprising a disc, a troughed ring secured to the side and near the periphery of said disc, and a non-continuous inner ring having overlapping ends secured to said disc between said disc and said ring.

15 10. A holder according to claim 1 comprising a disc, a troughed ring secured to the side and near the periphery of said disc, a non-continuous inner ring having overlapping ends secured to said disc between said disc and said ring, and

a loop between the overlapping ends of said inner ring.

11. A holder according to claim 1 comprising a disc a troughed ring secured to the side and near the periphery of said disc and capillary means when the holder is adapted to hold a cast 5 for fishing.

12. A holder according to claim 1 comprising a disc, an annular disc spaced from said disc, a series of large and small rings for spacing said annular disc from said disc, said rings and an- 10 nular disc being secured together, while the innermost ring of said large rings is in resilient contact with said disc, and the innermost ring of said small rings is secured to the disc.

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