Nov. 25, 1941. J. J. CASELLA 2,263,674

FISHING TACKLE

Filed Oct. 21, 1940

Fig. 1.

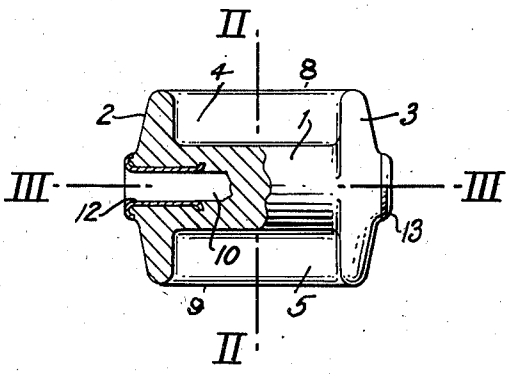


Fig. 2.

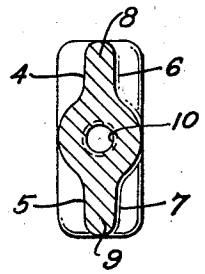


Fig. 3.

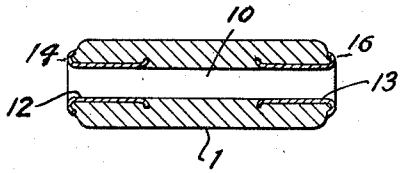
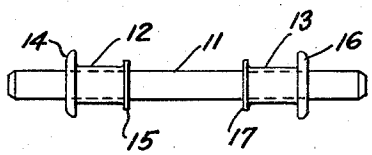


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR.
JOHN J. CASELLA
BY
Baldwin Sale
ATTORNEY.

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FISHING TACKLE

John J. Casella, San Francisco, Calif.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 43—52)

This invention relates to fishing tackle and more particularly to line sinkers.

Among the objects of the invention is to provide a compact, streamlined sinker that will lie on the bottom where it falls and not drift with the current.

Another object is to provide a sinker through which the line may slide after the sinker comes to rest on the bottom.

Another object is to reduce the frictional wear and tear on the line and the sinker where the line passes therethrough.

Another object is to protect the opposite ends of the opening through the soft lead sinker against destructive contact with the swivel hook-eye or other line equipment.

Other objects and advantages will appear as the description progresses.

In this specification and the accompanying drawing the invention is disclosed in its preferred form. But it is to be understood that it is not limited to this form because it may be embodied in modifications within the spirit of the invention as defined in the claims following the description.

In the one sheet of drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view from above of a sinker constructed in accordance with this invention partially broken away in longitudinal section.

Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same on the line II—II, Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section on the line III—III, Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a detail in elevation of the opposed ferrules frictionally locked on the mandrel, ready to insert in the mold.

In detail the construction illustrated in the drawing, referring to Fig. 1, comprises the cylindrical body portion 1, with the substantially rectangular ends 2, 3. These ends taper slightly inward toward the axis of the center portion.

The depressed portions 4, 5 and 6, 7 on the opposite sides of the fins 8, 9 permit the ends 2, 3 to sink into the sand or sediment to anchor the sinker against movement on the bottom of the waters being fished in; see Fig. 2.

The central portion 1 has the axial hole 10 therethrough from end to end. This hole is cored by the mandrel 11 that is set into the mold. Because of the soft ductile nature of the relatively pure lead forming the weight, and its tendency to become roughened and worn by the friction of the line, and the impact of the sinker against rocks ashore and at the bottom of the water, the center hole 10 is reinforced at each end by the hard brass ferrules 12, 13.

The opposite ends of these ferrules are flanged outward as at 14, 15 and 16, 17 respectively. These ferrules are forced onto the mandrel 11 in the desired opposed relation so that the flanges 15, 17 are embedded in the body of the sinker and the flanges 14, 16 are exposed at the opposite ends of the hole 10. The flanges 15, 17 securely anchor to ferrules 12, 13 against displacement when the sinker is cast in the mold. After removal therefrom the mandrel 11 is forced out of the sinker, leaving the ferrules in place, and a hole 10 of uniform diameter throughout.

This invention operates substantially as follows:

The fish line—not shown—is passed through the hole 10 and attached to a swivel to which the desired form of fishing tackle is attached.

When the line is swung or "cast" the weight of the sinker is thrust against the swivel. The interposed ferrule 12 or 13 prevents the swivel end from marring or denting the mouth of the hole 10. When the sinker rests upon the bottom in running water the line is free to play out through the hole 10 the desired distance from the bottom, if a float or spinner is part of the tackle.

When the fish nibbles the bait or takes the hook for a run the pull is instantly registered on the line independent of the weight of the sinker. The hard ferrules 12, 13 reduce friction and wear on the running line, in playing or pulling in the catch.

When the swivel or tackle is drawn up to the sinker the pull lifts the end 2 or 3 to tilt the sinker so that its anchorage to the bottom is easily broken. The tapered ends or streamlining of the sinker enable it to slide freely along even a rocky bottom.

Having thus described this invention what is claimed and desired to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A fish line sinker having a substantially cylindrical central portion with a hole extending therethrough; heads on the opposite ends of said sinker and tapering toward the axis of said central portion; lateral fins extending from said central portion between said heads respectively; and flanged ferrules embedded in the opposite ends of said hole respectively.

2. A fish line sinker having a substantially cylindrical central portion with a hole of uniform diameter extending therethrough; integral heads on the opposite ends of said sinker and tapering toward the axis of said central portion; lateral fins extending from said central portion between said heads respectively; and ferrules within said hole and having outer flanges externally surrounding the opposite ends of said hole and inner flanges embedded in said central portion adjacent said ends respectively.

JOHN J. CASELLA.