April 16, 1940. A. R. BENSON 2,197,358

GUIDE MOUNTING

Filed Oct. 25, 1939

Fig. 1

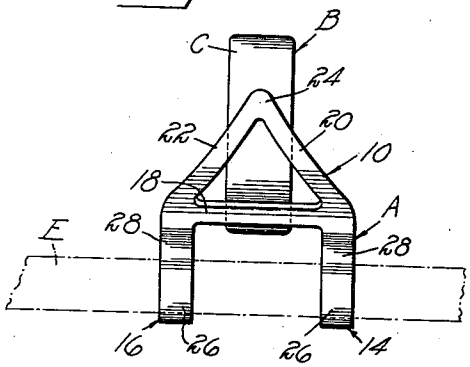


Fig. 2

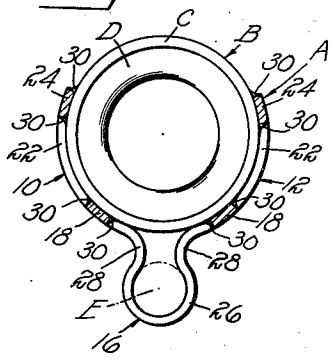


Fig. 3

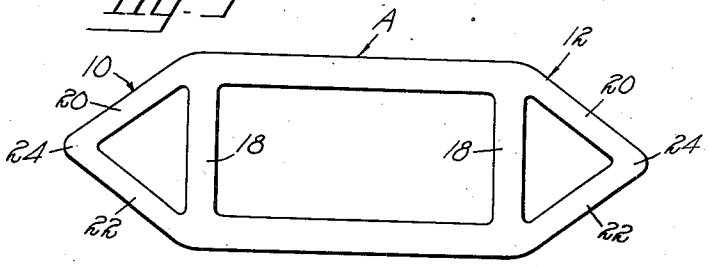
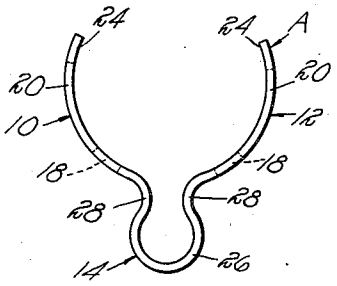


Fig. 4



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GUIDE MOUNTING

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5 Claims. (Cl. 43—24)

The present invention relates to fishing rod mountings and more particularly to an intermediate guide which is forced onto the rod until it frictionally engages same and then secured in its frictionally engaged position with suitable solder.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved guide mounting of the above-indicated type, which is of considerably greater strength than mountings of similar type which have heretofore been manufactured; the additional strength eliminating the tendency of the guide to collapse or become distorted when it is forced onto a rod.

A still further object is an improved guide mounting of relatively simple construction, utilizing a minimum number of parts, thus enabling economical manufacture thereof, though obtaining advantages not heretofore found in mountings of like type and intended for the same purpose.

Other objects will be in part obvious and in part pointed out more in detail hereinafter.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combination of elements, and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the construction hereafter set forth and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a side view of a mounting incorporating the invention herein;

Fig. 2 is an end view of the mounting with the cradle thereof partially in section;

Fig. 3 is a view of the cradle as initially stamped from suitable sheet metal; and

Fig. 4 is a view of Fig. 3 bent into cradle form.

Referring to the drawing, the invention comprises generally a metal cradle A having secured therein a line guide B; the guide illustrated comprising a metallic outer ring C encompassing and holding an inner stone ring D; it being understood, however, that the guide might be a one-piece solid ring of suitable hard material.

In the particular embodiment illustrated, the cradle A is a one-piece structure stamped from a piece of metal into the form shown in Fig. 3; the metal having sufficient resiliency to be bent and shaped to the form indicated in Fig. 4 to provide transversely spaced apart frame members 10 and 12 for supporting the ring C and longitudinally spaced apart expansion clamps 14 and 16 depending from and interconnecting the frame members and adapted to receive a fishing rod E to position and secure the mounting thereon.

The frame members 10 and 12 each comprise a lower cross bar 18 substantially three times the width of the ring C and a pair of arms or braces 20 and 22 extending upwardly from and at an acute angle to the extremities of each of the cross bars, with their upper ends intersecting and joined together to define an isosceles triangle with the lower cross bar and provide an upper ring contact 24 spaced away from but in alignment with the center of the cross bar 18. As previously indicated, the frames 10 and 12 are interconnected by the rod clamps 14 and 16, and each clamp includes an open top loop portion 26 connected to the outer extremities of the cross bars 18 by depending spacing portions 28.

With the cradle so constructed, the complete mounting may be manufactured in either of two ways, depending upon whether or not it is to be used on expensive rods, wherein the diameter of the rod is substantially true, or on cheap rods, where considerable variation in diameter may occur. When manufactured for use with expensive rods, the cradle will be secured to the ring C with the lower cross bars secured thereto in the third and fourth quadrants thereof and equally distant to each side of the vertical diameter through the ring, and the upper frame contacts 24 secured in the first and fourth quadrants equally distant slightly above a horizontal diameter through the ring; the angle between each upper and lower contact of each frame member being approximately seventy-five degrees, thus spacing the contacts at widely separated intervals. Moreover, due to the length of the cross bars 18, the rod clamps 14 and 16 will be spaced considerably to either side of the ring C, and the spacing portions 28 securing the loops 26 to the cross bar are of such length that when the rod is inserted into the clamping rings it is spaced slightly away from the ring C.

With this construction, if there is any slight variation in the rod the clamps 26 may expand without transferring the strain on the metal to the contacting points, and thus no distortion or collapsing occurs as the cradle is being forced onto the rod. Moreover, as the clamping rings 14 and 16 are spaced apart a considerable distance, the cradle will have a double support on the rod, the cross bars 18 will be substantially parallel to the rod and the ring C will be braced over a considerable distance.

Although the ring C may be secured to the cradle A by hard solder, an added advantage

when the four-point contact is utilized is that the ring may be integrally secured by the use of soft solder applications 30, and substantially greater strength is obtained than in a mounting wherein only the two upper contacts are utilized and the ring secured thereto with hard solder. Moreover, the use of soft solder eleminates the necessity for subsequent pickling and buffing, thus reducing the cost of manufacture.

When the mounting is to be used for cheaper rods where excessive spreading is apt to occur because of the fact that the rods are not true, the lower cross bars 18 will not be soldered to the ring, thus permitting excessive expansion of the loops 26, while still maintaining the additional strength secured by the utilization of the elongated cross bars and braces extending therefrom, whereby the bracing of the ring will be such that no collapsing or distortion will occur.

Preferably, the cradle frame members are of substantial width and have considerable surface contact with the ring B, making it possible to use extremely thin layers of solder, though obtaining extremely strong joints because of the large contacting areas.

As many changes could be made in the above construction and many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawing shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

It is also to be understood that the language used in the following claims is intended to cover all of the generic and specific features of the invention herein described and all statements of the scope of the invention which, as a matter of language, might be said to fall therebetween.

I claim as my invention:

1. A fishing rod mounting including a ring, a cradle supporting said ring, said cradle including transversely spaced apart frame members, each frame member having upper and lower ring engaging contacts secured to said ring, said lower contact being substantially wider than the width of the ring, and rod receiving loops depending from and interconnecting the ends of said lower contacts, said loops being open adjacent the ring whereby same may expand upon insertion of a rod therein.

2. A fishing rod mounting including a metal ring, a cradle supporting said ring and including transversely spaced apart frame members, each frame member including a lower cross bar, and side braces extending upwardly and at an acute angle from the ends of said cross bar and intersecting at their upper ends to provide a ring contact, the outer ends of said cross bar being interconnected by depending loops adapted to receive a rod therein.

3. A fishing rod mounting including a ring, a one-piece metal cradle for receiving the ring, said cradle including a pair of transversely spaced frame members, the bottom of each frame member being secured to the ring in the second and third quadrants an equal distance to either side of the vertical diameter through the ring, and the top of the frame member being secured to the ring at a point above said bottom member, the bottoms of said frame members being of substantially greater width than the metal ring and having their ends interconnected by depending open top loop defining a bore parallel to the bore of the ring.

4. A fishing rod mounting including a ring, a one-piece cradle member for receiving the ring and including spaced apart cross bars of substantially greater width than the ring and secured thereto at an equal angle to either side of the lowermost point thereof, a pair of braces extending upwardly and inwardly from each cross bar and having their upper ends secured to said ring at a point above said cross bar, the outer ends of said cross bars being interconnected by depending spaced apart, open top loop members adapted to receive a fishing rod.

5. A fishing rod mounting comprising a one-piece metal member having frame members interconnected by depending loop members, said frame members comprising elongated bottom cross bars, and braces extending upwardly and inwardly from each cross bar and having their upper ends intersecting at a point spaced from but in a line with the center of the cross bar, said loop members depending from and interconnecting the outer ends of said cross bars.

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