May 1, 1923. 1,453,987

S. MILLS

SINKER

Filed Sept. 19, 1922

Fig. 1,

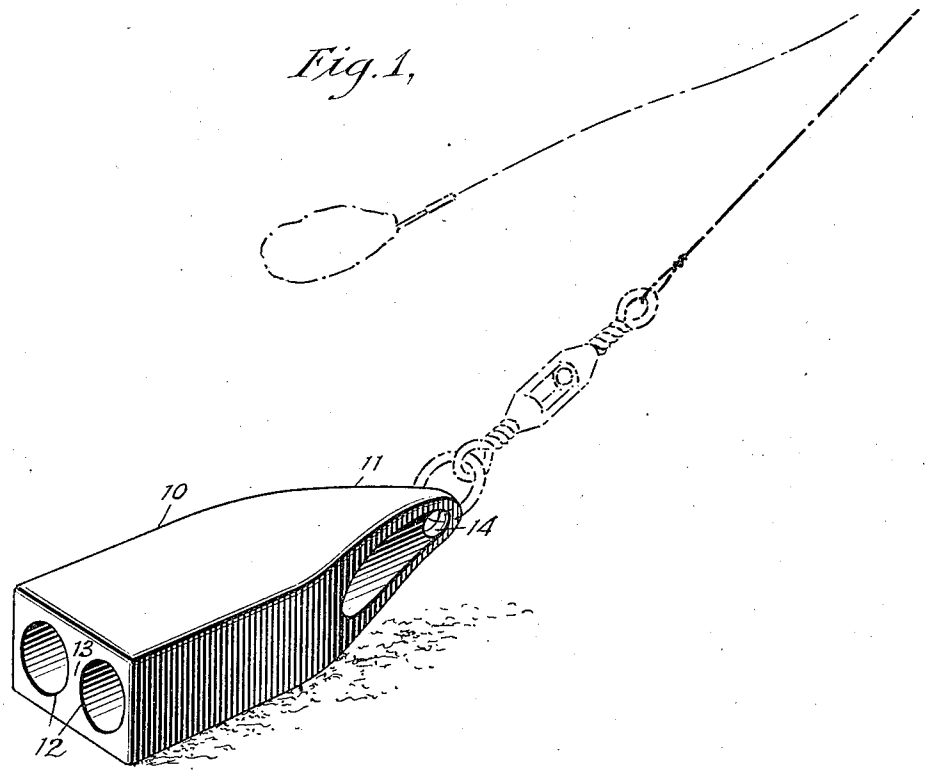


Fig. 2,

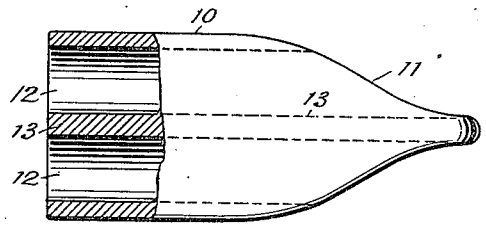
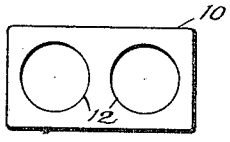


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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Patented May 1, 1923. 1,453,987

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SINKER.

Application filed September 19, 1922. Serial No. 589,165.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL MILLS, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Sinker, of which the following is a description.

My invention relates to sinkers for fish lines and has for its general object to provide a sinker so formed as to result in a better hold of the sinker on the bottom so that a sinker of minimum weight may be employed, the increased holding action furthermore requiring less paying out of the line as compared with an ordinary sinker of equal weight, the reduced weight resulting also in less strain on the pole and tackle.

Another object is to provide a sinker that will present the minimum resistance in winding in the line, a further object being to provide a sinker that will maintain a true course in casting and make for a longer cast with a given effort.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, it being understood that the drawing is merely illustrative of one example of the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sinker formed in accordance with my invention;

Figure 2 is a partly sectional plan view;

Figure 3 is a rear end view of the sinker.

In carrying out my invention in practice the sinker designated generally by the numeral 10 has its sides tapered at the front as at 11 and presents substantially flat surfaces at the top and bottom. Preferably the sinker is given an oblong form for its major portion and the top and bottom surfaces are comparatively broad. Longitudinally of the body of the sinker is a hole or a plurality of holes, there being a pair of parallel holes 12 in the illustrated example. The holes 12 terminate at the sides of the tapered front end 11 of the sinker leaving a web 13 between the holes, said web disposed at the medial plane of the sinker. In the web 13 at the front end is a transverse eye 14 to receive any suitable means for securing the sinker to a fish line.

I have found in practice that the sinker formed as described has an increased holding effect on the bottom, a comparatively light sinker serving to hold the line in swift currents. Moreover, it has been found that the provision of the hole or holes longitudinally of the sinker gives the result that in reeling in the line the sinker offers very little resistance. Also, in casting, it will be found that my improved sinker maintains a true course and carries a greater distance than an ordinary sinker with the same effort. The holes 12 opening at the sides of the sinker afford an entrance for the flow of water rearward of the eye 14 and unobstructed by the means for fastening the sinker to the line, it being observed that the holes terminating at opposite tapered sides of the sinker present inlet openings for the water rearward of the connection of the line fastening means and the sinker.

I would state in conclusion that while the illustrated example constitutes a practical embodiment of my invention, I do not limit myself strictly to the exact details herein illustrated, since, manifestly, the same can be considerably varied without departure from the spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a sinker for fish lines, said sinker having means for overcoming the drift tendency of a sinker which is elongated and of a bulk and weight to normally tend to drift in a current, said means including a longitudinal hole through the sinker and of a cross sectional area permitting an unimpeded flow of said current therethrough.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a sinker for fish lines having a longitudinal hole for the passage of water through the sinker, said hole having an entrance opening of greater area than the cross sectional area of the hole; and means to fasten a fish line to the sinker, said means being independent of said hole and disposed in front thereof and leaving the hole at the entrance and along the length thereof unimpeded by the fastening means.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a sinker for fish lines having holes extending longitudinally therethrough at opposite sides of the medial line.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a sinker for fish lines having holes extending longitudinally therethrough at opposite sides of the medial line and presenting a

longitudinal web at the medial line between said holes, said web having means affording connection for a fish line.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a sinker for fish lines, said sinker formed at its front end with opposite sides tapered and having longitudinal passages extending through the sinker and affording inlet for the entrance of water at said tapered sides.

6. As a new article of manufacture, a sinker for fish lines, said sinker formed at its front end with opposite sides tapered and having longitudinal passages extending through the sinker and affording inlet for the entrance of water at said tapered sides, the sinker having a longitudinal web between the water passages, said web having a transverse hole for receiving fastening means to secure the sinker to a fish line.

7. As a new article of manufacture, a fishing sinker made oblong and presenting substantially flat surfaces at the top and bottom and formed with longitudinal passages, the front end of the sinker being tapered at opposite sides and said passages terminating at the tapered portions of said sides.

SAMUEL MILLS.