(Model.)

P. S. REDFIELD.

Angling Float.

No. 240,611. Patented April 26, 1881.

Fig. 1.

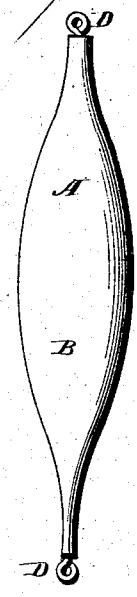


Fig. 2.

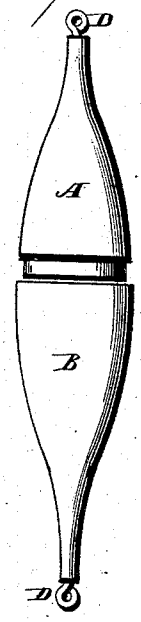


Fig. 3.

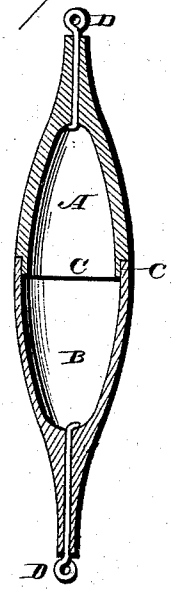


Fig. 4.

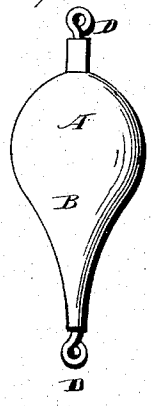


Fig. 5.

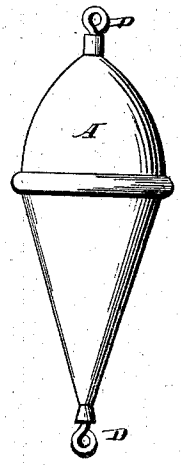
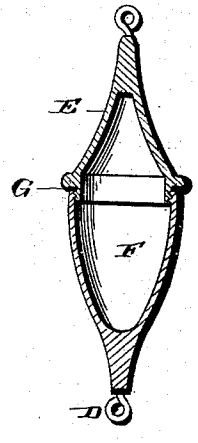


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

Herman Moran

E. L. Nottingham

INVENTOR

P. S. Redfield.

By H. A. Seymour.

ATTORNEY

N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL S. REDFIELD, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

ANGLING-FLOAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 240,611, dated April 26, 1881.

Application filed February 7, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL SPEARE REDFIELD, of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Angling-Floats; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in angling-floats, the object being to produce devices of this character which shall combine simplicity and cheapness of construction with durability in use and a peculiar fitness and adaptation for the purpose for which they are designed.

With these objects in view my invention consists in certain details of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter shown, described, and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a float constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the separate sections of my device in position to be joined together. Fig. 3 is a view of a float in cross-section; and Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are modified forms of floats.

A and B respectively represent the upper and lower sections of a float—in this instance constructed of turned wood. The two sections are adapted to be joined together by providing one of them with a flange, C, adapted to be received within the open end of the other section.

In the drawings I have shown the upper section, A, of the float provided with an annular flange, as described at C, which is adapted to be fitted in close connection into the open end of section B. The sections may be adapted to be joined at any point of the length of the float; but, inasmuch as the parts are turned separately, it will generally be found more convenient to join them at the points of their greatest diameter, as it is difficult to turn a cavity which grows larger from the point where the turning-tool is inserted. After two parts have been prepared to be joined together the flange C is coated with glue or cement and pressed within the end of the opposite section. When dry a very superior float will have been formed, inclosing a body of air, and hence light and buoyant. The application of attachments D for the line fits the device for use.

While it is apparent that many devices for attaching the floats to the lines may be resorted to, I prefer to employ attachments for which I obtained Letters Patent No. 188,755. These devices consist in simple wires inserted through the stems of the floats, and having their inner ends bent and their outer ends coiled. However, to increase the durability of the article and to enhance its appearance in the water, (for it is well known that fish are attracted by any shining or brightly-colored article floating on the water's surface,) I prefer to coat the float with some suitable water-repelling substance, as paint or japan, to which a coloring-pigment has been added. The float may be, if desired, first coated with japan, which presents a very glossy surface, and when so coated bands of paint of one or more colors may be applied over it. The paint or japan or other water-repellent will serve the threefold function of preventing the wood from absorbing water, and hence impairing its buoyancy, of more effectually sealing the connection between the two sections of which the float is made, and of enhancing the appearance of the completed article.

The coloring-matter may, of course, be applied in a great variety of dispositions and with an eye to the different effects which it is desired to produce.

I do not wish to limit myself to wood alone as the material of which to manufacture my improved float, as it is apparent that metal, papier-maché, vulcanized rubber, and other substances might be employed with good results.

The floats above described are designed to be used in surface-fishing only, where the motion of the float on the water indicates to the angler fish at the bait; but by modifying this construction I am enabled to produce a device which may be readily converted from a surface-float to a sinker. This is accomplished by adapting the two sections of the float to be screwed together, such construction being shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings the line of demar-

cation between the two sections is wholly obscured by paint or enamel, with the intention of excluding all possible entry of water.

The modified construction shown in Fig. 6, while it may be colored as convenience may dictate, is not coated with a view to prevent the entrance of water to the air-chamber therein, but is provided with an annular rubber ring, G, which is interposed between the two sections and excludes water from the air-chamber when the two parts E and F are screwed together. In instance of using this construction as a surface float, the sections may be simply screwed tightly together. If, now, it is desired to use the same float under different conditions and as a sinker, in adapting it to this latter use it is only necessary to unscrew the sections and weight it with pebbles, lead, or shot, and screw the sections together again. The amount of weight introduced into the float is, of course, dependent on the depth to which it is desired to have the device sink.

I would have it understood that I do not limit myself to the exact construction shown and described, but hold myself at liberty to make such changes as fairly fall within, but do not transcend, the spirit of my invention.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An angling-float made in sections, forming an interior air-space, said float provided with line attachments, which are inserted and secured in the opposite ends thereof, and the float coated with a suitable water-repellent, substantially as set forth.

2. An angling-float made of two hollow cones joined at their bases, said cones being coated with a water-repellent, and each provided with a line-attaching device, which is inserted and secured in the apex of the cone, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of January, 1881.

PAUL SPEARE REDFIELD.

Witnesses:
GEO. L. COOKE, Jr.,
CHARLES M. SALISBURY.