

No. 785,845.

PATENTED MAR. 28, 1905.

W. R. WHEELER.

FISHING ROD.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1904.

Fig 1.

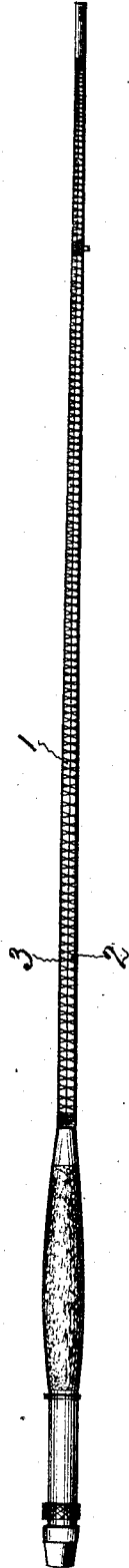
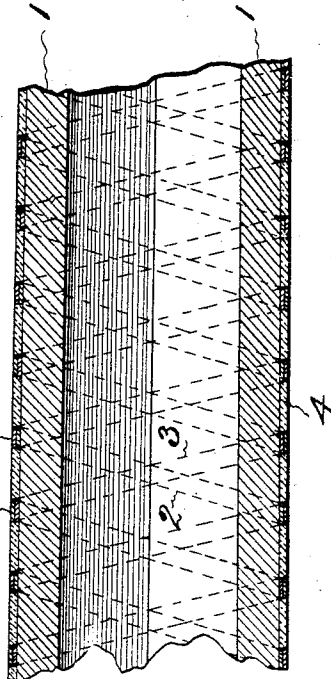


Fig 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. WHEELER, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE ANGLERS COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

FISHING-ROD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 785,845, dated March 28, 1905.

Application filed August 10, 1904. Serial No. 220,218.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. WHEELER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Fishing-Rod, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the whipping of fishing-rods, and is particularly applicable to built-up rods of the split-bamboo type; but it is also useful for whipping and strengthening sectional and solid rods of other material.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and cheap whipping which does not materially add to the weight of a rod and which while attractive in appearance greatly strengthens a rod and increases its elasticity and the uniformity of its bend.

This invention can be applied to rods made from solid wood or rods built up from splints of bamboo and the like; and it resides in a rod whipped with very thin flat metal ribbons laid spirally in opposite directions, so as to bind the joints or texture of the rod tightly at short intervals for its entire length, the ribbons overlying each other, so as to obtain the great strength of a double wrapping and the elasticity of a spiral and also to produce a pleasing appearance.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings shows a side view of the butt-section of a rod whipped according to this invention. Fig. 2 shows a greatly-enlarged longitudinal section of a portion of this rod.

The invention is illustrated in connection with the butt-section of a rod made from split bamboo, the splints 1 of which are prepared and glued together in the usual way. After the splints have been glued together if the section is made up of splints, or after the section has been smoothed if it is formed of solid wood, a thin narrow ribbon 2, of copper, brass, bronze, or other suitable metal, preferably plated or treated so as to be non-corrosive and produce a pleasing appearance, is wrapped spirally very tight from one end of the section to the other. Then a similar ribbon 3 is tightly wound spirally in the opposite direction from one end of the section to the other. The windings are preferably

so made that the strands will cross each other at equal distances apart and produce a regular diamond pattern along the rod. A single ribbon may be wound in each direction; but it is preferred, as is shown in the drawings, to wind two ribbons in each direction. These ribbons are very thin and flat, and after they have been tightly wound upon the section of the rod the interstices between them are filled with varnish 4, as shown in Fig. 2, which varnish is rubbed down, so as to produce a very smooth surface. This varnish protects the wood and the ribbons and also cements the ribbons in position. The spiral windings in opposite directions bind the fibers of the wood or the joints of the splints very tightly together, so there is no chance for the wood to crack or the joints of the splints to split open. The ribbon is very thin and light and does not increase the bulk of the rod nor its weight, and yet it is very strong and is easily protected by varnish. The winding of a rod with this tough ribbon adds greatly to its strength without affecting the flexibility of the rod. In fact, a rod wound in this manner is more flexible and bends with a greater regularity and uniformity of curve than a rod that is whipped in the ordinary way—that is, with silk whippings at short intervals along the length of the rod—for with the spiral whippings the tension is uniform the entire length of the joint and not concentrated at particular localities, as with the ordinary whipping. It takes less time to apply a whipping of this nature, and no cross-whippings are required, except where the line-guides are fastened.

The invention claimed is—

A fishing-rod having its surface whipped with oppositely-extending open spiral coils of thin flat narrow metal ribbon and having the spaces on the surface of the rod between the ribbons filled with varnish whereby the entire surface is smooth and the wood protected and the ribbons cemented to the wood by the varnish, substantially as specified.

WILLIAM R. WHEELER.

Witnesses:

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