

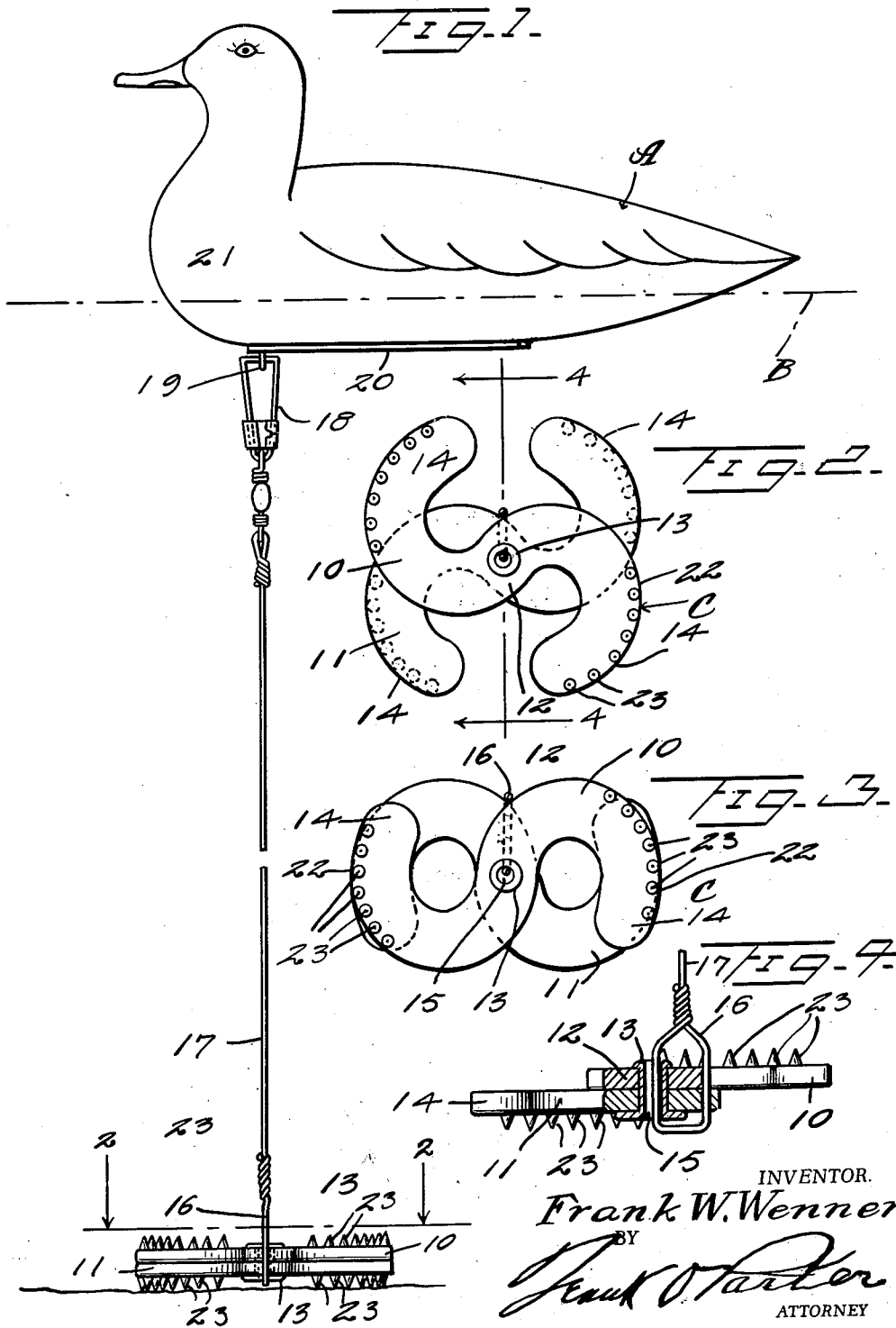
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ANCHOR FOR DECOYS

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ANCHOR FOR DECOYS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 114—206)

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The invention relates to an anchor, and more especially to a decoy anchor.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of an anchor of this character, wherein a decoy will be held in position, and such decoy prevented from drifting with the wind or waves when afloat on a body of water for service.

Another object of the invention is the provision of an anchor of this character, wherein the connecting cord or the like between the decoy and the said anchor can be reeled for the length in conformity with the depth of the water upon which the said decoy is afloat when in use.

A further object of the invention is the provision of an anchor of this character, wherein the connecting cord or the like between the decoy and the said anchor can be reeled for the storage of such when not in use.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of an anchor of this character, wherein the reeling of the connecting cord or the like thereon enables the said anchor to be held against the bottom of the decoy for the carriage of the latter to and from the hunting scene, and the cord or the like being clamped in its reeled condition, which prevents tangling of such cord or the like, as well as eliminating damage to a fragile type decoy in that the weight is held against the bottom of the latter.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of an anchor of this character, wherein it affords maximum surfaces which help to prevent drift or drag along the bottom of the stream or lake, drift or drag being eliminated or minimized due to the manner of attachment of the cord or the like to such anchor, namely to the center portion of the latter, as this tends to force the weight to dig into the mud of the bed of the stream or lake when the wind and currents exerts a pull on the cord or the like, while the biting tines or teeth present on the anchor assure a firm gripping quality.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of an anchor of this character, wherein the same when in clamping position approaches the figure (8) eight and effects opposed opening and closing jaws, so that the suspension cord or the like can be conveniently wound or unwound from such anchor, and when wound on the latter such cord or the like will be securely held in this condition on the closing of the said jaws.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of an anchor of this character, wherein

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it is novel in construction, convenient for use and storage with the decoy, it being light in weight, strong, durable, neat in appearance, thoroughly reliable and efficient and inexpensive to manufacture and install.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, which discloses the preferred embodiment of the invention, and as pointed out in the claim hereunto appended.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a decoy showing the anchor constructed in accordance with the invention connected thereto.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the anchor in an opened position.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 showing the anchor closed.

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken approximately on the line 4—4 of Figure 2 looking in the direction of the arrows.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views in the drawing.

Referring to the drawing in detail, A designates generally a decoy, in this instance is imitative of a duck, although it may be an imitation of any other water fowl specie, and illustrated afloat on a body of water, the water line being indicated at B, the decoy being made from wood or other material, as is usual for service.

Associated with the decoy A is an anchor denoted generally at C, which constitutes the present invention, which comprises a pair of substantially S-shaped members 10 and 11, respectively, each being made from metal, cast, stamped or otherwise formed, both approximating four oz. in weight, a convenient weight for carrying purposes, and are reversely disposed, side-by-side to each other, with their intermediate portions crossing one another, as at 12, while these portions in proper matched relation are swingingly attached one to the other by a tubiform rivet constituting a pivot 13.

The members 10 and 11 outwardly from the intermediate portions 12 effect hook-like jaws 14, which approach and recede on the swinging of the said members for the closing and opening of such jaws in the use of the anchor C, the pivot 13 being the axis of movement for such members.

Loosely trained through the eye 15 of the pivot 13 is one stretch of a terminal loop 16, which is

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about the intermediate portions 12, of a connecting cord or the like 17, it being of any required or selected length, and at the other end is a swiveled coupling 18, which is detachably engaged in an eye screw 19, secured in the bottom 20 of the body 21 of the decoy A, preferably at the area indicated in Figure 1 of the drawing. In this manner the anchor C is flexibly attached to the decoy for anchoring purposes in the use of the latter.

Following the outermost curved edges 22 of the bills of the jaws 14, at the outside surfaces thereof are rows of spaced protruding biting tines or teeth 23, these being for the purpose of gripping the bed of the stream or lake when the anchor makes contact with such bed or bottom of the said stream or lake, so as to prevent drift of the decoy during anchorage of the same.

The anchor C can be let out from the decoy, which normally has the cord or the like reeled about the intermediate portions 12, with the jaws 14 closed for clamping the cord or the like in this reeled condition, and such anchor A securely held against the bottom of the decoy, to have the anchor contact with the bed of the stream or lake, accordingly to the depth of the water, this being effected on the opening of the jaws 14. Now, should the depth of the stream or lake be less than the length of the cord or the like 17, only a determined extent of such is let out from the anchor C and the remaining reeled portion of this cord or the like being held thereon and clamped thereto by the closing of the jaws 14 of the anchor A without liability of accidental unreeling of the cord or the like further therefrom.

Thus it will be apparent that the cord or the like 17 when reeled on the anchor C it prevents tangling and maintains the anchor secure against the bottom of the decoy A, in a convenient position for carrying to and from the hunting scene, as well as eliminates damage to a fragile type of decoy by being held against the bottom portion thereof.

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The anchor will hold a decoy in position, and prevent it from drifting with the wind or waves, and such anchor C will control the length of the cord 17 or the like to conform to the depth of the water of a stream or lake, there being no drag to the anchor C along the bottom of the stream or lake, this drag being minimized due to the manner of attaching the cord or the like to the center of the said anchor as this tends to force the same to dig into the mud when the wind and current exert a pull thereon. The foregoing features of the anchor C make it possible to use a lighter weight anchor than normally required.

What is claimed is:

15 An anchor for a decoy having a cast line, comprising: a pair of substantially S-shaped members reversely superposed to each other with intermediate portions crossing each other, a pivot eye swingingly connecting the members medially to
20 each other effecting the cast line connection therewith and opening and closing jaws at opposite sides of said eye, whereby the members when in open position allow the line to be reeled on and from the same and when said members
25 are in closed position will retain said line reeled thereon, and biting teeth exposed at opposite extremities of the members.

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