

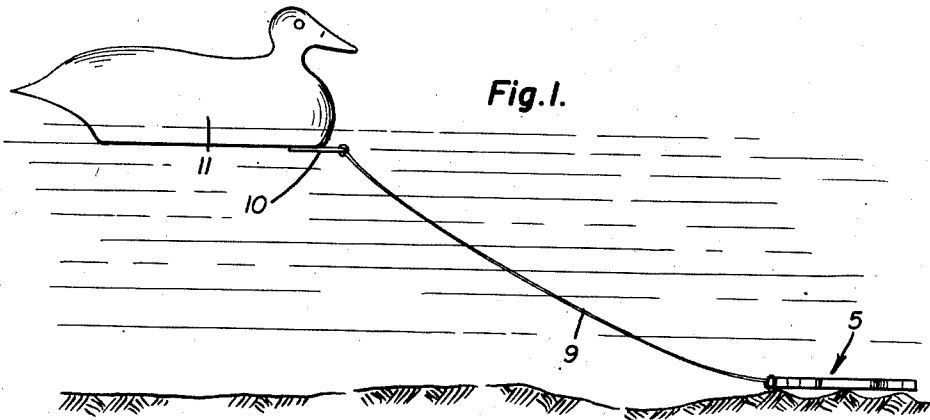
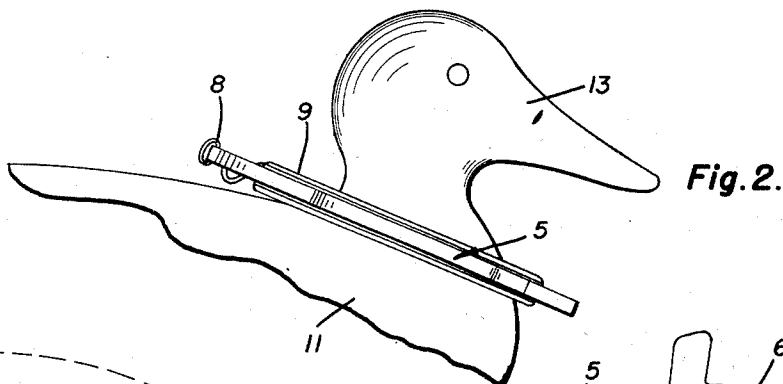
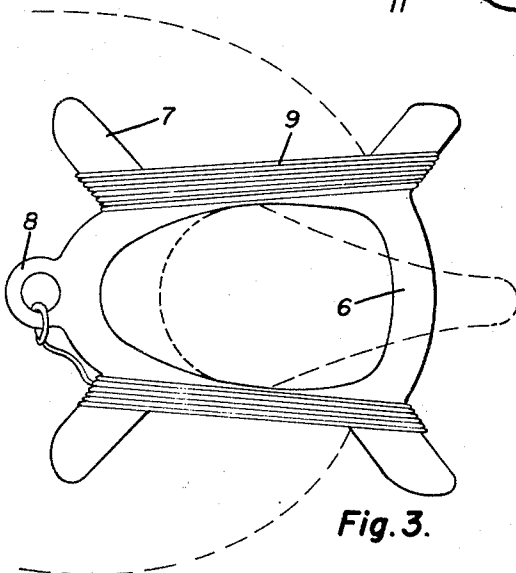
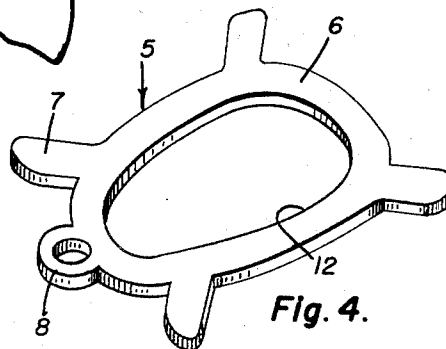
June 5, 1951

H. L. RAWLINS ET AL
ANCHOR FOR DECOY DUCKS

2,555,815

Filed Dec. 12, 1946

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

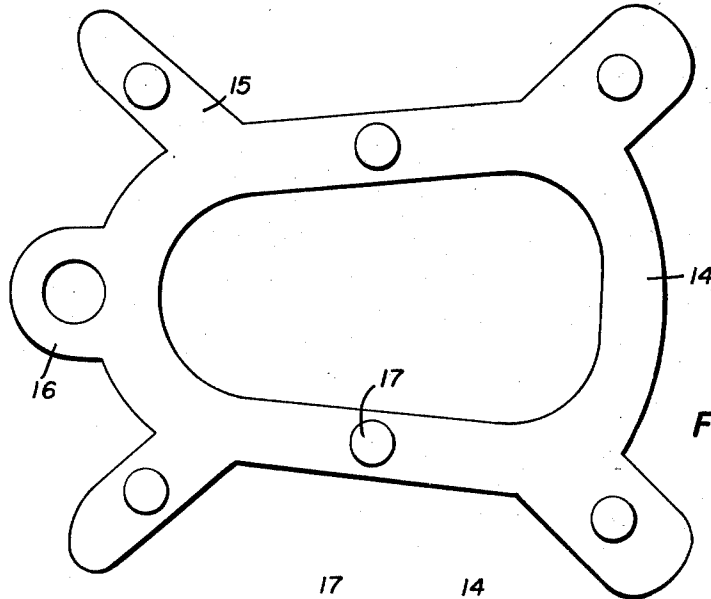


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

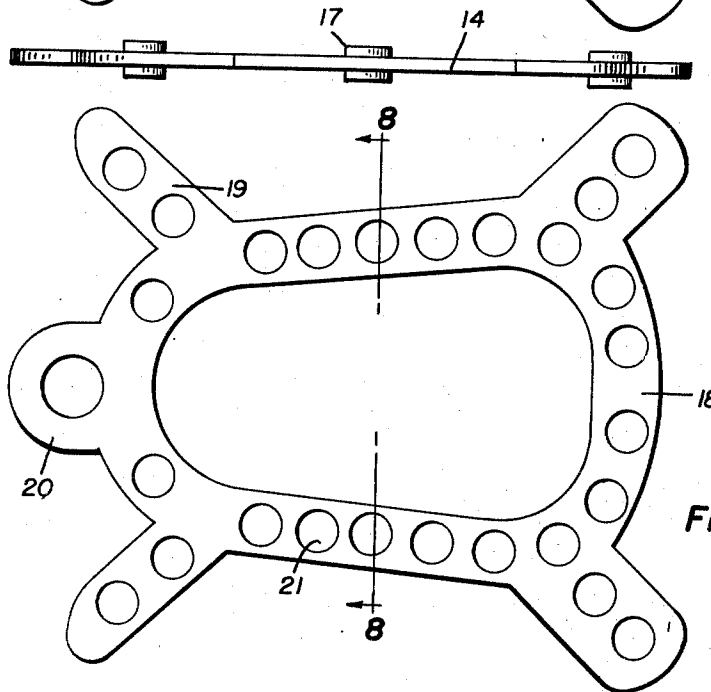


Fig. 7.

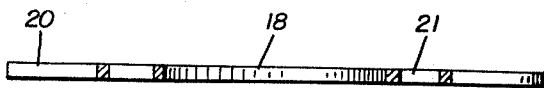


Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ANCHOR FOR DECOY DUCKS

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4 Claims. (Cl. 43—3)

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The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in anchors designed for use in connection with decoy ducks made of wood or of other suitable material.

An important object of the invention is to provide an anchor of this character adapted to be hung on the neck of a decoy to facilitate carrying of the anchor to and from the water.

A further object of the invention is to provide an anchor embodying a plurality of laterally projecting prongs by means of which the anchor line may be wound on the anchor to prevent the line from becoming entangled with the lines of other decoys.

An additional object of the invention is to provide an anchor of this character on which the line may be wound and from which the line automatically unwinds when the anchor is lowered in the water until it reaches the bottom, thus automatically regulating the length of the anchor line.

A still further object is to provide a device of this character of simple and practical construction, which is efficient and reliable in operation, relatively inexpensive to manufacture and otherwise well adapted for the purposes for which the same is intended.

Other objects and advantages reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view showing the anchor in anchoring position with a decoy.

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary side elevational view of the decoy showing the anchor placed over the head of the decoy when not in use.

Figure 3 is a top plan view.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of one form of the anchor.

Figure 5 is a plan view of a modified anchor construction.

Figure 6 is a side elevational view thereof.

Figure 7 is a plan view of a further modification, and

Figure 8 is a sectional view taken upon the plane of the section line 8—8 of Figure 7.

Referring now to the drawings in detail and first with respect to the form of the invention illustrated in Figures 1 to 4 inclusive, the numeral 5 designates the anchor generally which is constructed of any suitable metal in the form of a ring of flat oval shape as shown at 6. Arms

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or blunt prongs 7 project laterally from the sides of the ring or body 6 adjacent the front and rear ends thereof, the arms at each side of the body extending in diverging relation with respect to each other. The arms 7 extend in the plane of the surface of the body.

An eye 8 is formed at the narrow end of the body also in the plane of the surface thereof and to which one end of an anchor line 9 is attached and the other end of the line 9 is attached to an eye or the like 10 secured to the lower portion of a decoy 11.

The opening 12 in the body 6 of the weight is of sufficient area to receive the head 13 of the decoy to mount the anchor on the neck of the decoy when the anchor is not in use, the line 9 then being wound around the arms or prongs 7 as shown in Figure 3 to thus secure the line against entanglement with objects or with other lines of other decoys.

When it is desired to place the decoy in a body of water the anchor 5 is removed from the head 13 and the decoy and anchor tossed into the water where upon the anchor will sink to the bottom and at the same time the line will unwind from the arms 7 thereof until the anchor reaches the bottom where upon further unwinding of the line ceases. Accordingly the anchor automatically pays out the line in accordance with the depth of the water in which the anchor is placed.

In Figures 5 and 6 of the drawings I have illustrated a modified anchor construction and which includes the oval body 14 having the arms or prongs 15 projecting laterally from the sides thereof adjacent the narrow and wide ends of the body, the narrow end of the body also being provided with the line attaching eye 16.

The upper and lower surfaces of the body 14 are formed with a plurality of lugs 17 which are adapted to embed in the mud at the bottom of the body of water thereby adding as a further drag for the anchor.

Figures 7 and 8 represents a further modification in which the oval body is shown at 18 and the laterally projecting arms at 19 at the sides of the body adjacent the narrow and wide ends thereof, the narrow end of the body also being provided with the line attaching eye 20. The body 18 and arms 19 are formed with openings 21 which increases the area of the anchor that is in contact with the bottom and thus creates a drag to further prevent drifting of the decoy.

In view of the foregoing description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings

it is believed that a clear understanding of the construction, operation and advantages of the device will be quite apparent to those skilled in this art. A more detailed description is accordingly deemed unnecessary.

It is to be understood, however, that even though there is herein shown and described a preferred embodiment of the invention the same is susceptible to certain changes fully comprehended by the spirit of the invention as herein described and the scope of the appended claims.

What we claim as our invention:

1. An anchor for a decoy comprising an elongated flat body of sufficient density and mass to constitute an anchor, said body having an enlarged central opening for mounting on the neck of a decoy, said body having convexed ends, a pair of arms adjacent each of said convex ends, the arms of each pair extending from opposite sides of the body in relatively diverging relation with the pairs of arms also being in diverging relation to each other, each of the convex ends extending into the space between the arms of a pair of arms to define therewith a pair of anchor line receiving and retaining recesses, and means carried by one of said convex ends for securing the body to an anchor line.

2. An anchor for a decoy comprising an elongated flat body of sufficient density and mass to constitute an anchor, said body having an enlarged central opening for mounting on the neck of a decoy, said body having convexed ends, a pair of arms adjacent each of said convex ends, the arms of each pair extending from opposite sides of the body in relatively diverging relation with the pairs of arms also being in di-

verging relation to each other, each of the convex ends extending into the space between the arms of a pair of arms to define therewith a pair of anchor line receiving and retaining recesses, said body having openings to receive the soil of the bottom of the body of water upon which it rests.

3. The combination of claim 2, wherein said openings extend through said body and are spaced from each other.

4. The combination of claim 3 wherein said body and arms are coplanar.

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