No. 683,750. Patented Oct. 1, 1901.

W. GUINDON.

FISH HOOK.

(Application filed Feb. 27, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

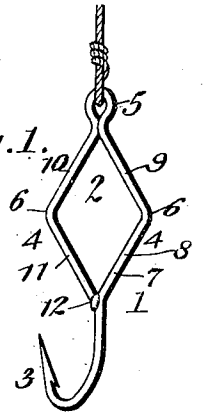


Fig. 2.

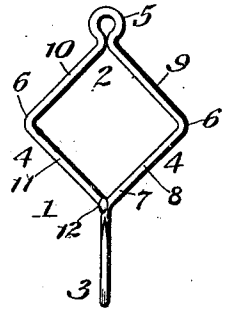


Fig. 3.

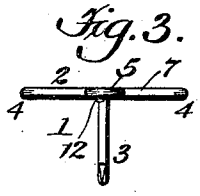
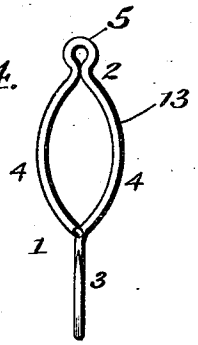


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

A. R. Applemann Jr.

J. M. Hoctor

INVENTOR

William Guindon,

BY J. R. Littell,

his ATTORNEY.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GUINDON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FISH-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 683,750, dated October 1, 1901.

Application filed February 27, 1901. Serial No. 49,045. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GUINDON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fish-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fish-hooks; and it has for its object to provide an improved device of this class which shall be superior in point of positiveness of action in hooking the fish, durability, and general efficiency.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating my improved fish-hook in operation. Fig. 2 is a detail front elevation of the improved fish-hook. Fig. 3 is a detail top plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of a modified form of construction.

Corresponding parts in all the figures are denoted by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates my improved fish-hook, which may consist in its main construction of the shank portion 2 and hook portion 3, the shank portion 2 being provided according to my invention with lateral wings or extensions 4, which extend oppositely in a plane substantially at right angles to the plane of the shank and hook portions. The upper end of the shank portion 2 may be provided with the customary eye or loop 5 for connection with the fish-line. The wings or extensions 4 are preferably angular in form, the outer sides of each of the same converging at a point 6, which points are substantially opposite or in a line drawn at right angles to the plane of the shank and hook portions.

In the preferred form of construction the fish-hook consists of a single length of stiff wire 7, which is formed at one end into the hook portion. The wire 7 is then extended at an angle with the hook portion, as at 8, to form one of the sides of one side extension 4, thence at an angle, as at 9, to form the other side of the same side extensions, thence looped to form the eye 5, thence extended at an angle, as at 10, to form one side of the opposite side extension 4, thence extended at an angle, as at 11, to form the other side of the same side extension 4, and finally connected, as at 12, with the main portion of the wire at the point of connection of the hook portion 3 and the shank portion 2.

It will be seen from the above description that the side extensions 4 constitute as well the shank portion of the fish-hook and consist of a substantially rectangular frame-shaped portion, which is interposed between the hook portion and the connection-eye 5.

In Fig. 4 is shown a modified form of construction in which the side extensions 4 are oppositely curved in form and the shank portion 2 is consequently elliptical in form.

The operation and advantages of my improved fish-hook will be readily understood. The fish-hook is baited and used in the customary manner, and the purpose of the side extensions 4 is to cause the hook portion to enter the mouth of the fish in such position with relation to the jaws that the hook portion will be directly engaged with and firmly embedded in the upper or the lower jaw. It is a matter of common knowledge that a fish in taking a hook customarily grasps it at the side instead of directly by the point of the hook portion, and if the said point becomes engaged with the jaws it is ordinarily with the soft yielding tissues at the sides of the mouth, which do not afford a firm hold for the hook. With my improved fish-hook this operation is impossible, as the jaws of the fish will become engaged with the lateral extensions 4, which will turn the hook portion inwardly into the proper position between the jaws of the fish and enable the hook portion to be firmly embedded in the upper or the lower jaw.

I do not desire to be understood as limiting myself to the details of construction and arrangement as herein described and illustrated, as it is manifest that variations and modifications may be made in the features of construction and arrangement in the adaptation of the device to various conditions of use without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention and improvements. I therefore reserve the right to all such variation and modification as properly fall within the scope of my invention and the terms of the following claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. An improved fish-hook, comprising the shank portion and the hook portion, the shank portion being frame-shaped in form whereby lateral extensions are provided, and said lateral extensions being arranged in a plane substantially at right angles with the plane of the shank portion and the hook portion.

2. An improved fish-hook, comprising a frame-shaped shank portion and a hook portion, said fish-hook being composed of a single length of stiff wire which is formed at one end into the hook portion and the other end of which is connected with the major portion of the wire at the point of junction of the shank portion and the hook portion, said wire being formed centrally into the frame-shaped shank portion and a connection-eye.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM GUINDON.

Witnesses:
GEO. VAIL HUPPERTZ,
J. R. LITTELL.