June 14, 1932. E. G. HOLTZCLAW 1,862,893

ATTRACTOR FOR GAME FISH

Filed June 23, 1931

FIG. 1

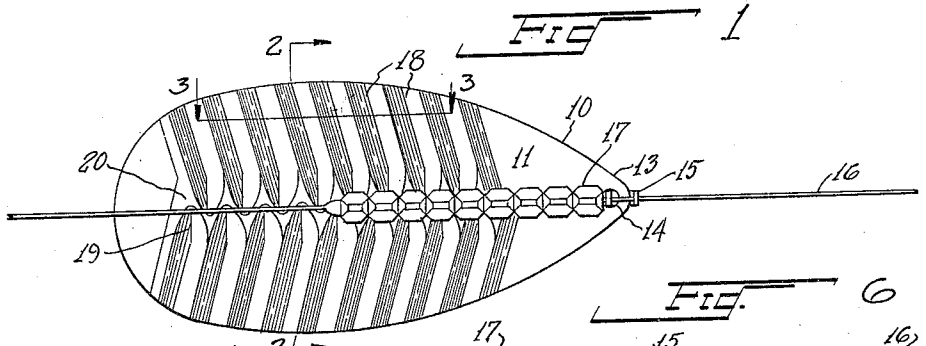


FIG. 6

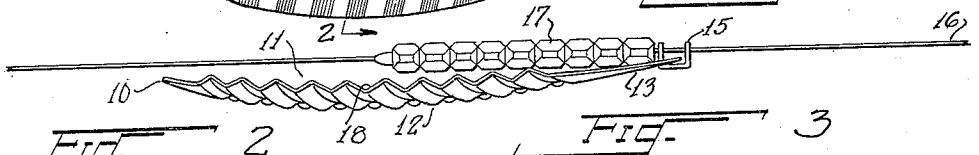


FIG. 2

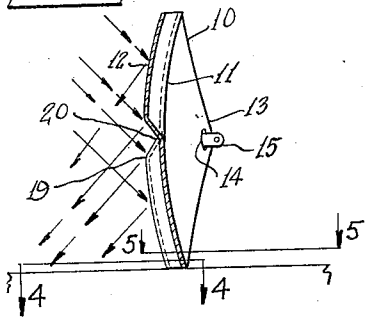


FIG. 3

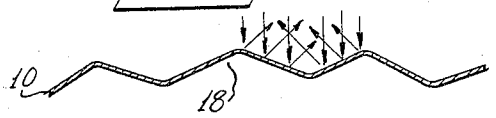


FIG. 5

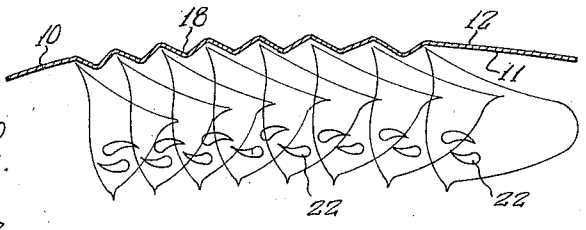
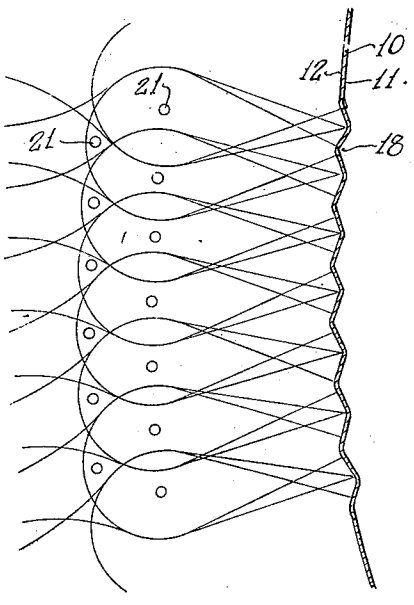


FIG. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ATTRACTOR FOR GAME FISH

Application filed June 23, 1931. Serial No. 546,213.

This invention relates generally to devices for catching fish, and particularly to an attractor for game fish.

The main object of this invention is to provide an improved form of attractor which will greatly increase the usefulness and efficiency of that class of devices known as spoons or spinners as a means for attracting game fish and causing them to strike.

The second object is to produce an attractor whose reflecting surfaces are so arranged and constructed as to produce an infinite number of intersecting beams of light for the purpose of increasing the value of the device as an attractor for fish.

These, and other objects, will become more apparent from the specification following as illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is an inside view of the attractor.

Fig. 2 is a section taken along the line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a section taken along the line 3—3 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a section taken along the line 4—4 in Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a section taken along the line 5—5 in Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the attractor.

Similar numbers of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Before entering into an explanation of this device it must be understood that a large variety of spoons and spinners have been constructed. These are usually highly polished to present a desirable reflecting surface. Sometimes they are set with precious stones, and in a few instances attractors have been discovered in which the surface thereof was corrugated in lines normal to the major axis of the attractor.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the attractor 10 is made in a somewhat oval form being concave on its inner side 11 and convex on its outer side 12. The end 13 is provided with an opening 14 through which is passed the clevis 15 which carries a wire leader 16 on which are mounted a plurality of brightly colored beads 17 which lie adjacent to the inner side 11 when the attractor is in use. Obviously, a number of these attractors may be connected in series, as is now the common practice.

Referring more particularly to my invention same will be seen to consist of the formation of two groups of corrugated surfaces forming within each group parallel grooves 18 which extend from the outer edge of the attractor almost to the major axis thereof. These grooves are not normal to the major axis of the attractor but incline backwardly, somewhat after the fashion of the feathers of an arrow. The inner end 19 of each groove 18 is somewhat rounded and merges gradually into the intervening area 20 between the two groups of grooves 18. It will also be noted that the grooves are arranged alternately instead of being directly opposite each other.

In Fig. 4 of the drawing a representative form of reflected beams is shown indicating the manner in which the rays reflected from the outer surface 12 intersect each other and depart from straight lines in a most bewildering fashion.

A similar illustration is shown in Fig. 5 relating to the reflections from the interior side 11.

Obviously, it is impossible to illustrate the numerous forms which these reflections may assume since they are affected by the elevation of the source of light, the position of the attractor itself, its speed of rotation and other factors which cooperate to make the sum total of reflections of a number and type especially adapted for the purpose intended.

In Fig. 3 is clearly illustrated the manner in which the rays striking on one face of the grooves are reflected in one direction and the rays striking on the opposite side of the grooves are reflected in the opposite direction, causing them to intersect. Not only are the rays caused to intersect (as shown in Fig. 4) but the rounded portions 19 serve to form the dots 21 on their exterior sides, or the somewhat elongated dots 22 on the interior side.

It will now be borne in mind that as the grooves in the two groups are not parallel it can readily be seen that the reflections

emanating therefrom will assume every possible angle with relation to the major axis of the attractor.

It will be noted that the attractor itself is in the form of a dished oval and that the corrugations do not necessarily extend to the endmost limits thereof.

I claim:

An attractor consisting of a dished oval reflector having two groups of corrugations formed therein each of which groups extends from the periphery of the attractor backwardly toward its major axis, the end nearest the major axis having a rounded reflecting surface merging into the body of the attractor, the corrugations of the adjacent groups having an alternate relationship.

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