No. 613,519. Patented Nov. 1, 1898.

P. JUNOD.

TROLLING SPOON.

(Application filed Feb. 25, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

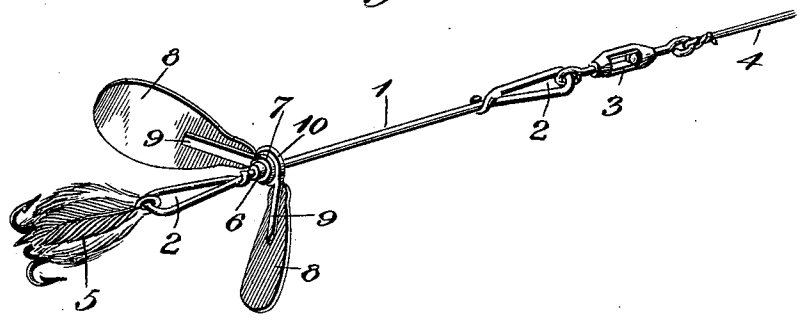
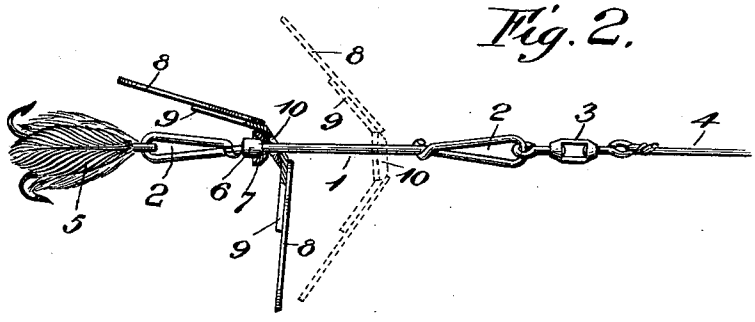


Fig. 2.



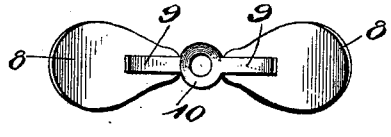


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

Paul Junod, Inventor.

Witnesses
J. Faust Culverwell,
Edwin Bruce.

By his Attorneys,
C. A. Snow & Co.

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL JUNOD, OF CELINA, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEORGE AUSTIN, OF SAME PLACE.

TROLLING-SPOON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 613,519, dated November 1, 1898.

Application filed February 25, 1898. Serial No. 671,591. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL JUNOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Celina, in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Trolling-Spoon, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to trolling-spoons or spinning bait for fishing purposes; and the object of the invention is to provide such a device in which the spinner will be free to rock sidewise upon the rod upon which it is mounted, to move longitudinally of the rod, and to spin freely with a minimum of friction irrespective of the position it occupies relatively to the rod.

With these objects in view the invention consists of the several details of construction and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a trolling-spoon made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly in section, showing the spinner in two different positions, one being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the spinner. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the washer detached.

Similar reference-numerals indicate similar parts in the several figures.

1 indicates a rod formed from a piece of wire having each end bent to form a loop 2. 3 indicates the usual swivel connected to the upper loop and to which swivel the line 4 is also attached. 5 indicates the feather-covered hooks, which are connected to the lower loop 2. All these parts are of any usual or preferred construction and form no part of my invention.

Just above the lower loop 2 a collar 6 is secured on the rod 1 in any suitable manner and forms a bearing for the concavo-convex washer 7, which is fitted over the rod 1 with sufficient looseness to permit it to rock freely from side to side on the rod. The concave face of the washer is adapted to engage the collar and the convex face thereof to form a bearing for the spinner. The spinner is formed of two wings 8 of thin bright metal secured, respectively, to arms 9, which extend from opposite points of a perforated disk 10. This disk is also concavo-convex and is fitted over the rod 1 with its concave face adapted to engage the convex face of the washer.

The opening in the disk 10 is of greater diameter than the opening in the washer, and the disk will therefore be free to rock sidewise on the washer independently of the joint sidewise movement which it may have with the washer on the rod.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the spinner and the washer are free to move up and down on the rod between the upper loop 2 and the collar 6 and also to rock sidewise on the rod, and that the spinner will spin with a minimum of friction irrespective of the position it may occupy relatively to the rod. In Fig. 2 I have indicated two positions which the spinner may assume on the rod, one being indicated in dotted lines and the other in full lines. Fig. 1 shows the position the spinner will normally assume under ordinary conditions.

The advantage of having the spinner free to move on the rod longitudinally thereof is that it will readily yield should it come in contact with any stationary object, such as a stone or a log, and also in the event the fish should strike it when swallowing the hooks. It is also obvious that the spinner and washer may rock sidewise upon the rod and that the spinner will still be free to spin on the rod with a minimum of friction.

It will be understood that changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination of a rod, to the opposite ends of which the line and hooks are respectively connected, and a spinner loosely mounted on the rod and extending on both sides thereof and free to rock or tilt sidewise thereon to spin or rotate freely and to slide longitudinally thereof, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a rod, to the oppo-

site ends of which the line and hooks are respectively connected, a collar near the lower end of the rod, a washer loosely mounted on the rod above the collar, and a spinner also loosely mounted on the rod above the washer, the said washer and spinner being respectively free to rock sidewise on the rod and also to move longitudinally thereof, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a rod, to the opposite ends of which the line and hooks are respectively connected, a collar near the lower end of the rod, a concavo-convex washer loosely mounted on the rod above the collar, and adapted to engage the latter, and a spinner also loosely mounted on the rod above the washer, and having a concave face to fit over the convex face of the washer, the said washer and spinner being respectively free to rock sidewise on the rod and also to move longitudinally thereof, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

PAUL JUNOD.

Witnesses:
H. C. RABE,
CARL GROSS.