Sept. 5, 1944. O. D. PREMO 2,357,357

FISHHOOK

Filed June 4, 1942

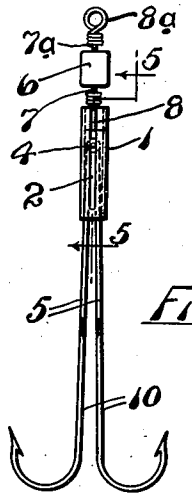


Fig. 1.

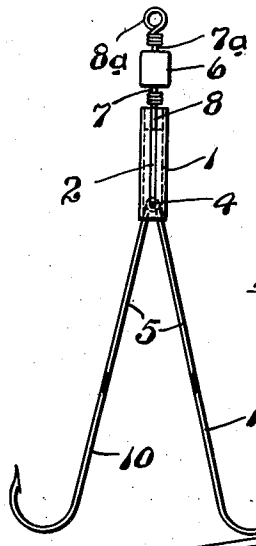


Fig. 2.

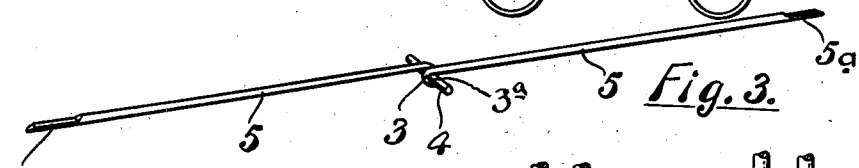


Fig. 3.

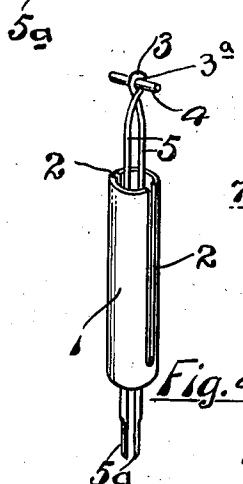


Fig. 4.

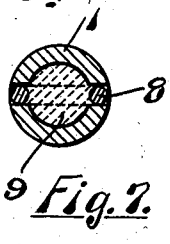


Fig. 7.

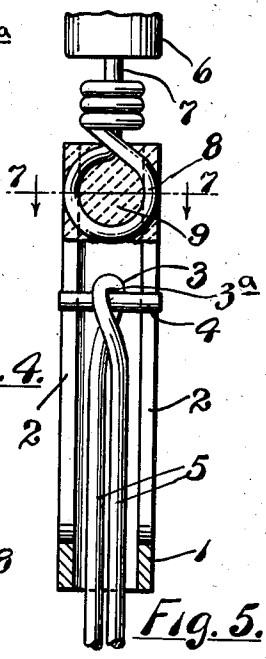


Fig. 5.

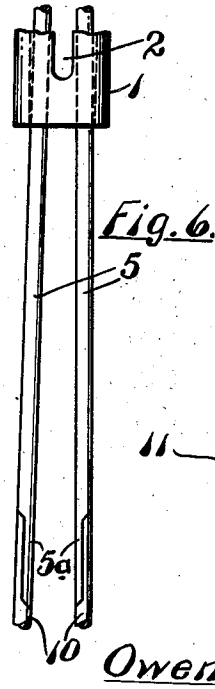


Fig. 6.

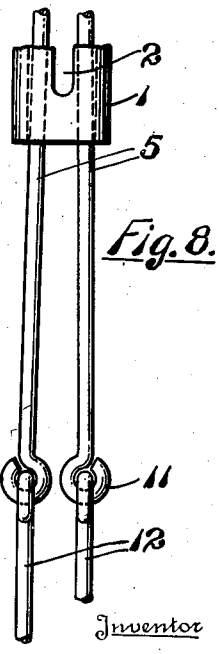


Fig. 8.

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2,357,357

FISHHOOK

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Application June 4, 1942, Serial No. 445,689

4 Claims. (Cl. 43—36)

This invention relates to a novel construction of a fish hook. It is an object and purpose of the present invention to provide a pair of hooks which may be brought toward each other in a set position and which will automatically be moved to a sprung position upon striking by a fish, the hooks springing outwardly and spreading apart in the mouth of the fish for greater effectiveness in hooking the fish and preventing its escape.

A further object of the invention is to provide a simple and novel construction of a fish hook of the character noted made of parts which may be easily fabricated and assembled and which may, if desired, be provided with a rotating or swivel means whereby connection may be made to the line and the hooks having free rotation without twisting the line. With these and other objects which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the combinations and association of parts and in the construction hereinafter described and claimed. It is to be understood that various modifications in detail may be resorted to without departing from the invention disclosed in the accompanying drawing, in which,

Fig. 1 is an elevation of the hook in its set position.

Fig. 2 is a similar view in the sprung position.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating the manner in which the shanks of the hooks or the member to which the hooks are attached are provided in a single spring wire turned at substantially its middle point about a pin.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the assembly of the wire and pin with a slotted sleeve.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged vertical section taken substantially on the plane of line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary enlarged side elevation of the lower part of the sleeve and the associated portions of the hooks in the set position.

Fig. 7 is a transverse section on the plane of line 7—7 of Fig. 5, and

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 6 of a modified form of construction.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in the different figures of the drawing.

In the construction a sleeve or housing 1 open at both ends is provided having diametrically opposite longitudinal slots 2 in opposite sides reaching from one end of the sleeve nearly to but terminating short of the other end thereof.

Associated with the sleeve is a spring wire which is wound substantially midway between its ends at 3 around a pin 4, providing two oppositely extending shank portions 5 which at their free ends may be flattened or beveled as indicated at 5a. The length of the pin is greater than the interior diameter of the sleeve 1. The two shank portions 5 of the wire are brought together and the free end portions thereof inserted downwardly through the sleeve, as in Fig. 4, the end portions of the pin 4 entering and traversing the opposed slots 2.

Above the upper open end of the sleeve a swivel connection is used including the swivel body or block 6 having a rod or wire 7 extending downwardly therefrom and formed into a loop or eye 8 which is permanently secured in the upper end portion of the sleeve by solder 9 or other permanent fastening. The upper ends of the slots 2 are thereby permanently closed. Extending above the swivel block 6 is a similar shank 7a and eye 8a, it being understood that such swivel connection in itself is an old and well known construction. The two parts 7a and 8a at one side and 7 and 8 at the other side being permitted free relative turning movement with respect to each other.

The shanks 5 of the spring wire member have each a hook 10 permanently fastened thereto by soldering, brazing, welding or other equivalent permanent attachment. The hooks that are used may be of any character. Preferably the hooks initially will be separate hooks attached to the shank portions 5 of the spring wire member, but it is evident that the wire member 5 at its ends may have hooks formed integral therewith. After the hooks 10 are permanently secured to the shank parts 5 they are to all intents and purposes integral with the wire member. The end portions of the hooks connected with the shanks 5 may be correspondingly flattened or beveled to engage against the flattened or beveled portions 5a of the shanks 5 for ready or easy soldering, welding or brazing.

In the set position of the hooks as shown in Fig. 1, they are relatively close together, the pin 4 being moved to an upper position in the slots 2. The normal tendency of the shank portions 5 to spring away from each other causes said shanks to bear strongly against the inner sides of the sleeve or housing 1 with a corresponding resistance against an outward movement to the sprung position shown in Fig. 2. But when a fish strikes the hooks and pulls therein, said hooks move outwardly with the pin 4 being pulled downwardly in the slots 2, the hooks being forced outwardly by the spring action and

thereupon spreading apart and more effectively hooking the fish and preventing its escape.

In Fig. 8 the shank members 5 of the spring wire member at their free ends are formed into eyes 11 with each of which hooks 12 may be connected by corresponding eyes.

In constructing and assembling the device, the tube 1 is slotted longitudinally in its opposite walls at 2, the slots opening at one end of the tube. The shank wire 5 is then twisted around the pin 4 in the loop 3 which is soldered or otherwise suitably attached to the pin at 3*a*. Then the shanks 5 are bent to adjacent approximately parallel positions and inserted through the tube with the pin 4 entering the slots 2. The end of the tube through which the slots open is then closed by filling it with solder 9 or similar metal and the line attaching device or swivel is fastened at the same time by imbedding a portion of it such as the eye 8 in the solder 9 which closes the end of the tube. After that the hooks 10 may be fastened to the shanks 5.

The fish hook is very readily and easily manufactured, and does not get out of order in use; and the bait may be readily attached with the hooks in set position and is an automatic spreading of the hooks to sprung position upon the fish striking and taking the bait and hooks into its mouth.

The invention is defined in the appended claims and is to be considered comprehensive of all forms of structure coming within their scope.

I claim:

1. An elongated tubular housing open at its lower end, a closure permanently closing the upper end of said housing, said housing having diametrically opposed vertical slots in opposite sides, the lower ends of which terminate a short distance above the lower end of the housing and the upper ends of which are closed by said closure, a horizontal pin extending through said housing and having its end portions slidably received in said slots, and a spring member coiling around the pin and having two substantially parallel shank portions extending downwardly through and below the housing, said shank portions having a normal tendency to spring outwardly and thereby frictionally bear against opposite inner side portions of the housing, as specified.

2. A device of the class described comprising, an elongated hollow tubular housing open at its lower end, said housing having slots in opposite sides extending from a short distance above the lower end of the housing to the upper end thereof, a pin extending through said slots, a spring member coiling substantally midway between its ends around said pin and having shank portions normally extending in opposite directions from the pin when free of restraint, said shank portions being brought toward each other and extending in substantially parallel relation to each other from the pin downwardly through said housing, and a separate means to which a line may be attached, and said means being permanently secured at the open upper end of the housing, and closing the upper ends of the slots, as specified.

3. A construction of the class described comprising, a vertical elongated tubular housing open at both ends and provided with elongated vertical slots at diametrically opposed sides thereof, the lower ends of said slots terminating a distance above the lower end of the housing, a pin having a length greater than the distance between said slots and passing transversely through said housing and slidably mounted to traverse the slots, a spring member coiling between its ends around said pin and having shank portions normally extending from the pin in opposite directions when free of restraint, said shank portions having oppositely turned hooks at their free ends, and a line attaching means permanently secured at the upper end of the housing by means closing the upper end of the housing and said slots, as specified.

4. In a fish hook, an elongated hollow tubular housing open at both ends, said housing at two opposed sides being provided with vertical slots, the lower ends of which are short distances above the lower end of the housing, said slots extending to the upper end of said housing, a transverse pin passing through the housing having its end portions slidably received in said slots, a spring member coiling around said pin between the ends of the pin and at a point between the ends of the member, and portions of the member extending in opposite directions from said coil, said oppositely extending portions being sprung together into substantially parallel side by side relation and depending from said pin through the lower end of the housing and pressing against opposite inner sides thereof and separating outwardly upon moving downwardly in said housing.

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