

(No Model.)

G. M. SKINNER.
SPOON BAIT.

No. 479,575.

Patented July 26, 1892.

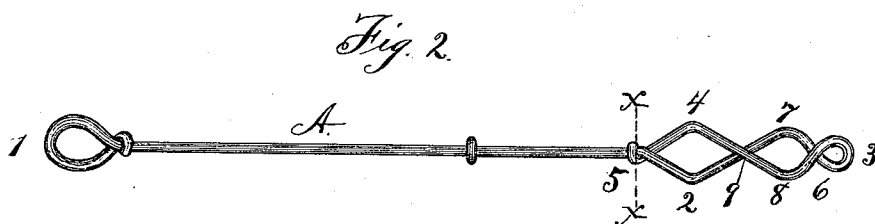
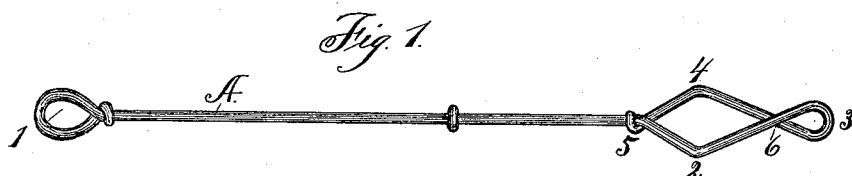
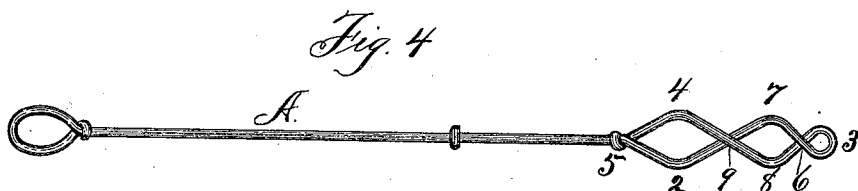


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
H. A. Carhart.
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By his Attorneys

Smith & Dimson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GARDINER M. SKINNER, OF CLAYTON, NEW YORK.

SPOON-BAIT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 479,575, dated July 26, 1892.

Application filed December 10, 1890. Serial No. 374,135. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GARDINER M. SKINNER, of Clayton, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Spoon-Bait, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to the construction of trolling spoon-baits, and more particularly to the construction of the "snap-hook" of the draw-wire and the means for connecting the hooks to it and disconnecting them therefrom.

My object is to produce a draw-wire which is adapted to enable a person to readily put on or take off the hooks, and which will also prevent the hooks from sliding longitudinally along the wire.

My invention consists in the several novel features of construction and operation hereinafter described, and which are specifically set forth in the claims hereto annexed.

It is a fact well known to anglers that a trolling spoon-bait, provided with a draw-wire having a single elongated snap-hook formed at the lower or outer end, which receives the eye of the hook, is faulty, unsafe, and frequently unsnapped by a struggling fish, resulting in the hook being released from what would then be the free end. In order to prevent such misfortune, the loop is sometimes wound with fine copper wire at the junction of the two parts above the eye of the hooks, or the loop top may be pinched securely fast by a pair of pliers; but all such methods are objectionable, as they make it very difficult to replace a damaged or broken hook. It is believed that this form of loop is unsnapped accidentally owing to the elongated form of loop, which permits a struggling fish to slip the eye of the hook up toward the loop top and then crosswise of the two parts, thus obtaining a leverage which unlocks the loop, leaving a free end and allowing the fish to escape with the hook. Such an accident is also liable to occur should a fish get the loop in suitable position between its jaws.

It will be seen that by my construction the loop can be readily unlocked, and also that the hook cannot obtain any leverage upon the loop, so as to unlock it. It is constructed as

follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the draw-wire. Fig. 2 is a like view thereof, showing the wire bent outward twice and crossed twice on the same side. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line X X. Fig. 4 is a plan of the draw-wire bent and crossed twice, such crossing being on opposite sides to create a sinuosity or twisting of the wire.

A is the draw-wire, consisting of a single piece of wire bent to form the eye 1 at the upper end, in which the swivel is secured. The other end is bent, first, to create the angle 2; second, to create the ring 3, and, third, to create the angle 4, and, lastly, the free end is bent to form a hook 5, which is adapted to fit closely and detachably over the wire. This creates an angular projection of the wire on each side and a ring at each end, the wire crossing at 6, forming one end of the ring. This ring should be only a little larger than the wire of the eye of the hooks.

As shown in Fig. 2, the wire is bent to form the angle 2, then to form a curve then to form the ring 3, and then crossing to form the curve or angle 8, opposite to 7, then crossing at 9, then to form the angle 4, and then to form the hook, and this double crossing on the same side increases the stability and utility of the device.

As shown in Fig. 4, the crossings are on opposite sides or somewhat twisted, with an open twist creating a sinuosity, in the lower end of the draw-wire. The hook upon the free end of the wire is not clinched around the wire, but only partially encircles it, so that it only detachably engages with it and can be detached therefrom by pressure applied to the bends 2 and 4. This construction, with the auxiliary and lateral bends between the ring and the hook and their crossing to form the ring, also serves the purpose of preventing the disengagement of the hook 5 by any leverage applied to the ring in any direction.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A draw-wire for a trolling spoon-bait, consisting of a single piece of wire bent to form a closed eye at the top and bent at the

bottom to form a ring closed by the crossing
of the wire, and bent to form the outwardly-
projecting angles above the ring and having
a hook upon its free end detachably engaging
5 with the main wire, as set forth.

2. A draw-wire for a trolling spoon-bait,
consisting of a single piece of wire provided
with a closed eye at the top and bent at the
bottom to form a ring, then crossed and bent
10 outwardly on both sides, then bent inwardly
and again crossed, then bent outwardly on
both sides, and then bent inwardly, the free
end being bent to form a hook adapted to fit
over the body of the wire detachably, as set
15 forth.

3. A draw-wire for a trolling spoon-bait,

consisting of a single piece of wire provided
with a closed eye at the top and bent at the
bottom to form a ring, then crossed and bent
outwardly on both sides, then bent inwardly 20
and again crossed on the opposite side to the
first crossing, then bent outwardly on both
sides, and then bent inwardly with a hook
upon the free end adapted to fit over the body
of the wire detachably, as set forth. 25

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand this 13th day of November, 1890.

G. M. SKINNER.

In presence of—

H. P. DENISON,

C. W. SMITH.