S. J. ROSS.

FISH LURE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 22, 1917.

1,246,162. Patented Nov. 13, 1917.

Fig. 1.

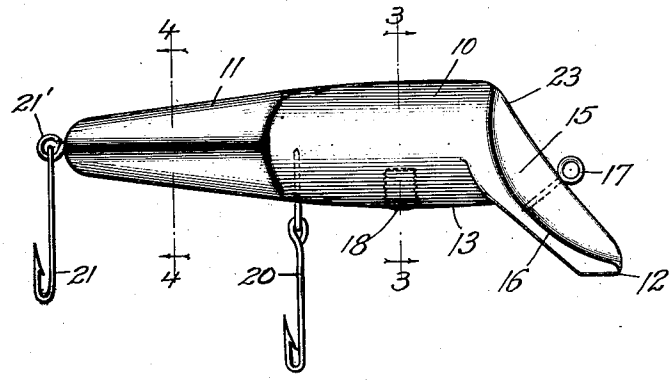


Fig. 2.

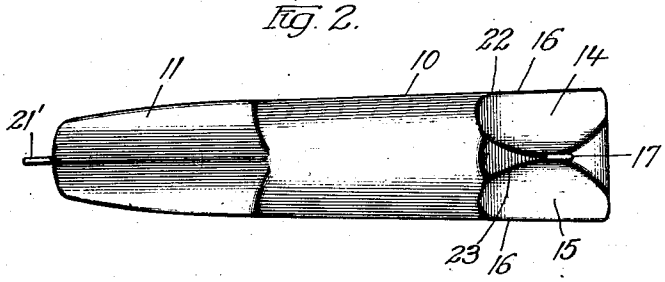


Fig. 3.

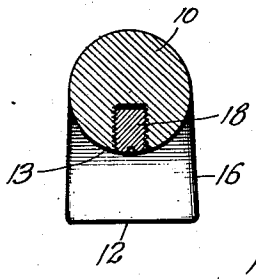


Fig. 4.

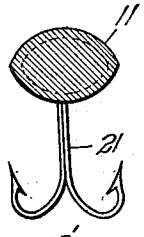
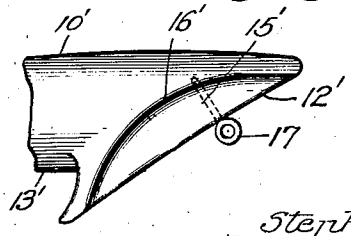


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
Robert H. Ewein
Arthur H. Carlson

Inventor
Stephen J. Ross
Fonté Bain & May
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN J. ROSS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FISH-LURE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN J. ROSS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fish-Lures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fish lures for game fish, such as bass, pike, pickerel, muscallonge, and the like.

One of the objects of my invention is to produce a lure, or artificial bait, adapted for casting or trolling, and which may be made to submerge, to a greater or less degree, as a result of the speed at which it is retrieved.

Another object of my invention is to provide means whereby the lure may be made to "wabble", in simulation of a small fish, effected by the lateral movement of the rear or tail portion of the structure, alternately from side to side of its true path as it is being drawn through the water.

Other, further and more specific objects of my invention will become readily apparent to persons skilled in the art from a consideration of the following description when taken in conjunction with the drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of the device.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same.

Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a modification more particularly adapted for a surface or floating bait.

In all the views the same reference characters are employed to indicate similar parts.

The lure is preferably a body of buoyant material, such as properly treated wood, and is made, preferably, of a single piece.

The main body portion 10 is substantially round in cross section, as more clearly shown in Fig. 3, and terminates in its rear portion, as at 11, in a part that is oval in cross section, as shown in Fig. 4, in which the smallest diameter is in a vertical plane. The object of making the rear portion of the structure of this shape is so that it may be made to wabble from side to side, as it is drawn through the water, with as little resistance as possible. This form of structure does not materially change the appearance of the device from the fish's eye view. On the front end of the structure 10 is an angularly disposed pilot portion 12. In each case, Figs. 1 and 5, the pilot portion 12—12′ extends below the lower surface 13 of the main body portion of the structure. The pilot is cut away at each side, as at 14 and 15, to provide obliquely disposed surfaces. These surfaces or faces are oblique to the axis of the main body portion and terminate in clearly defined circular edges 16. Owing to the inclined disposition of the faces of the pilot 12, Fig. 1, the bait or lure will be caused to sink deeper into the water, as the speed with which it is being drawn through the water is increased, or it will be caused to rise and float or skip along upon or above the surface of the water, when the pilot is disposed, as shown in Fig. 5. The line by which the bait is to be trailed through the water is to be connected to an eye 15 which is located in a plane just above the lower surface 13 of the body portion of the structure. The more rapidly the bait, substantially as shown in Fig. 1, is pulled through the water, the greater will be the depth to which it will be submerged. The surfaces 14 and 15 will cause considerable agitation of the water and will produce a wabbling effect by the sidewise or lateral movement of the rear end of the structure.

A weight 18, of any convenient form, is supported in such manner upon the lure that the lower portion of the pilot 12 will always be within the water and below the body part 10 of the structure. Hooks 20, 21 are properly secured to the lure. The hook 20 is preferably supported upon the portion 10 and the rear hook 21 is secured to the rear end of the portion 11, as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

When the device, as shown in Fig. 1, is slowly drawn through the water so that the entire body portion is not submerged, the water will strike the surfaces 22 and 23, and will cause a portion thereof to be thrown above the pilot in a sort of circular spray, producing a desirable ripple upon the water and making a peculiar noise and at the same time producing the wabbling effect of the rear portion of the lure, all of which is very attractive to the fish.

While I have herein shown, for the purpose of clear disclosure, two embodiments of my invention, it is manifest that many other changes may be made in the general form, arrangement and configuration of the

parts within the spirit of the appended claim.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:—

A fish lure comprising a buoyant body member, the front portion of which is substantially round in cross-section and the rear portion of which tapers toward the rear end and is of oval cross-section, the smallest axis of the oval lying in a vertical plane; a pilot on the front end of the body with its face disposed at an angle to the axis of the body, the face comprising two rearwardly curved surfaces meeting at the vertical center-line of the pilot, and the major portion of the pilot lying below the axis of the body part; and an attachment member secured to the face of the pilot at a point below the horizontal axis of the oval rear body portion.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand.

STEPHEN J. ROSS.