June 12, 1934. C. E. FREEMAN 1,962,188

DECOY ANCHOR

Filed Oct. 10, 1932

Fig 1

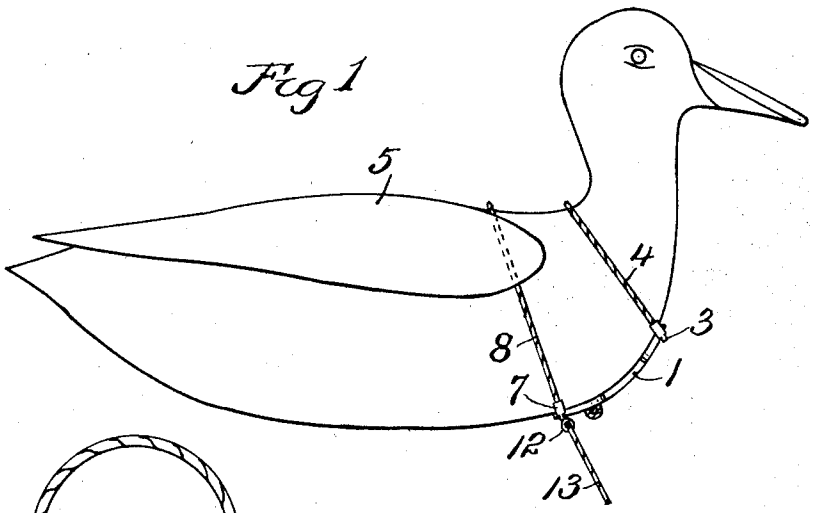


Fig 2

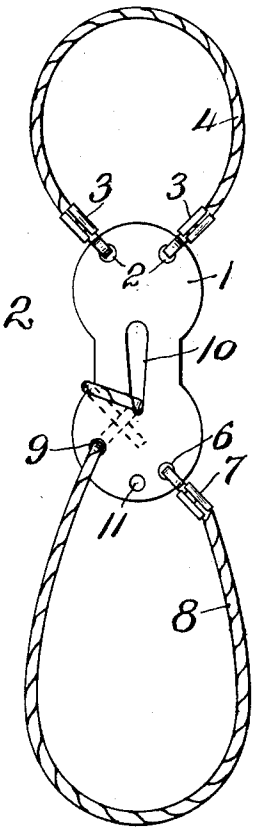
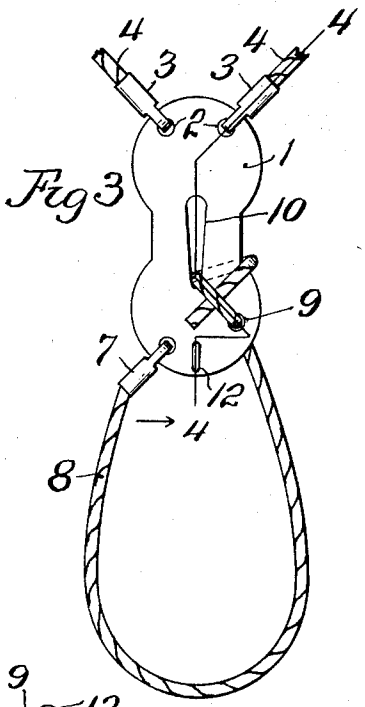


Fig 3



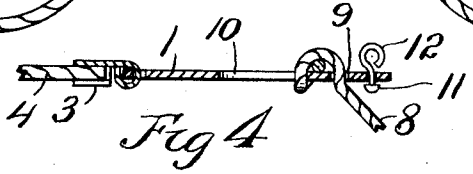


Fig 4

Witness
A. Vernon Olson

INVENTOR
Charles E. Freeman
BY Warren D. House
His ATTORNEY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,962,188

DECOY ANCHOR

Charles E. Freeman, Salina, Kans.

Application October 10, 1932, Serial No. 637,095

3 Claims. (Cl. 119—118)

My invention relates to improvements in decoy anchors. It is particularly well adapted for use in anchoring live water fowls, such as ducks, which are used as decoys.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a decoy anchor, which is simple, cheap, durable, not likely to get out of order, which can be readily applied to a fowl so as to securely hold it while permitting it to have freedom of movement on the water.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates the preferred embodiment of my invention,

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of my improved anchor, shown applied to a duck.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged plan view of my improved anchor looking at one side of the breast plate, showing the body embracing cord attached in its operative position to the breast plate.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, looking at the opposite side of the breast plate, broken away, and the anchoring cord omitted.

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

1 designates a flat pliable breast plate of aluminum, brass or other suitable pliable material, having at one end two transverse holes 2 in which are respectively fastened two clips 3 provided at the ends respectively of a flexible member, such as a cord 4, which forms a loop adapted to encircle the neck of a live water fowl, such as a duck 5, to be used as a decoy.

The breast plate 1 is provided adjacent to its other end with a transverse hole 6 in which is fastened a clip 7 provided at one end of a flexible member, such as a cord 8.

The cord 8 is adapted to be passed around the body, over the back and under the wings of the decoy 5, as shown in Fig. 1, and its free end is adapted to be passed through a hole 9 in the plate 1, adjacent to the smaller end of a longitudinal tapering slot 10 located in approximately the middle of the plate 1. From the hole 9, the cord 8 is passed through the slot 10 and thence around one side edge of the plate 1 to the opposite side thereof, after which it is passed under that portion of the cord 8 which extends between the hole 6 and the slot 10. The cord 8 is then drawn tightly against the plate 1, thereby releasably securely fastening the free end of the cord.

The relative diameter of the cord 8 and the width of the smaller end of the slot 10 are such that, when the cord 8 is drawn tightly toward the smaller end of the slot, the cord will become tightly wedged in the slot, thus assisting in the secure fastening of the cord 8 to the plate 1.

Swiveled in the plate 1, preferably adjacent to the end thereof adjacent to the hole 6, is a pin 11 having in one end an eye 12 to which is adapted to be fastened a flexible leading or anchoring member comprising a cord 13, the other end of which may be attached to a rock, stake or other anchoring device, not shown, which may be provided in the ground under the water in which the decoy is placed.

This pivotal connection between the anchoring cord 13 and the plate 1 permits the decoy to swim freely about in a natural manner without its movements being hampered by the anchoring device.

By passing the cord 8 under the wings of the decoy and the loop cord 4 around the neck, the decoy can not release itself from the anchor by pulling in any direction.

The cords 4 and 8 constitute flexible means comprising two loops which respectively encircle the neck and the body of the decoy. Each of the loops 4 and 8 serves the double function of fastening the plate to the decoy and of holding the other loop from being withdrawn from its operative position by the pulling thereon by the decoy. By having the loop 8 adjustable as to length, the loops may loosely engage the decoy to permit of its free movement without discomfort while securely holding it, which function could not be effected with a single loop.

It will be obvious that the plate 1 may be disposed on the back of the decoy or other animal to which the anchor may be attached, instead of against the breast, as shown, and the cord 13 may be used as a leading string, the parts being otherwise, as shown in Fig. 1.

Modifications of my invention, within the scope of the appended claims, may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim is:—

1. An anchoring device for a live decoy comprising a plate applicable to the breast or back of the decoy and having a tapering slot, a flexible member adapted to embrace the decoy's body and attached at one end to said plate, insertible through said slot and of a diameter such that it can be wedged in said slot when drawn toward the smaller end thereof, for releasably fastening the free end portion of said flexible member, a second flexible member having its ends attached to said plate and adapted to encircle the decoy's neck, and an anchoring member pivotally attached to said plate.

2. An anchoring device for a live decoy comprising a plate applicable to the breast or back

of the decoy and having a tapering slot and a hole adjacent to slot, a flexible member adapted to embrace the decoy's body and attached at one end to said plate, insertible through said hole and through said slot and under that portion of said member which extends between said hole and said slot, and of a diameter larger than the width of the smaller end portion of said slot so as to be wedged therein, a second flexible member attached to said plate and forming a loop adapted to encircle the decoy's neck, and an anchoring means attached to said plate.

3. An anchoring device for a live decoy comprising a plate having a tapering slot and applicable to the breast or back of the decoy, a flexible member attached at one end to said plate and adapted to encircle the decoy's body and insertible through said slot and having a diameter greater than the smaller end portion of said slot so as to be removably wedged therein, a second flexible member attached to said plate and forming a loop adapted to encircle the decoy's neck, and means on said plate adapted for attaching it to an anchoring means.

CHARLES E. FREEMAN.