

Nov. 13, 1956

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2,770,064

CASE FOR SNELLED FISHHOOKS

Filed June 23, 1954

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

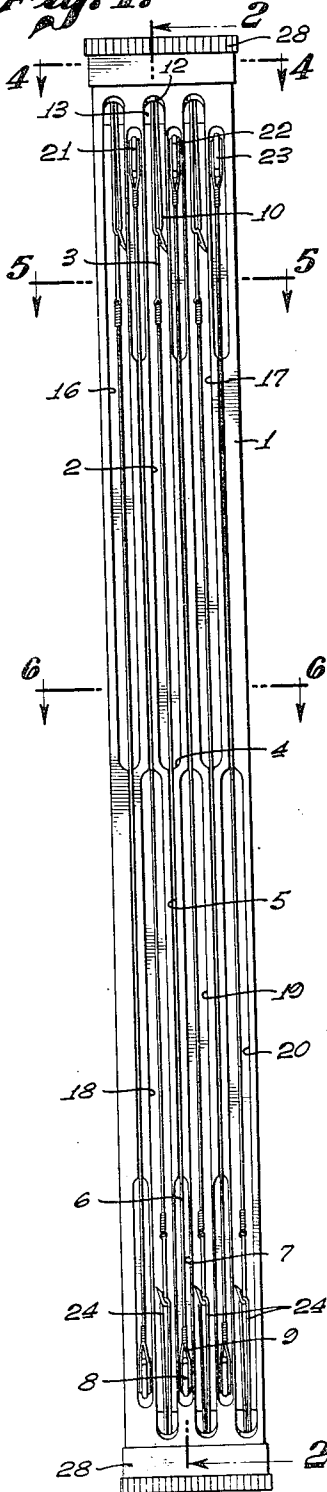


Fig. 2.

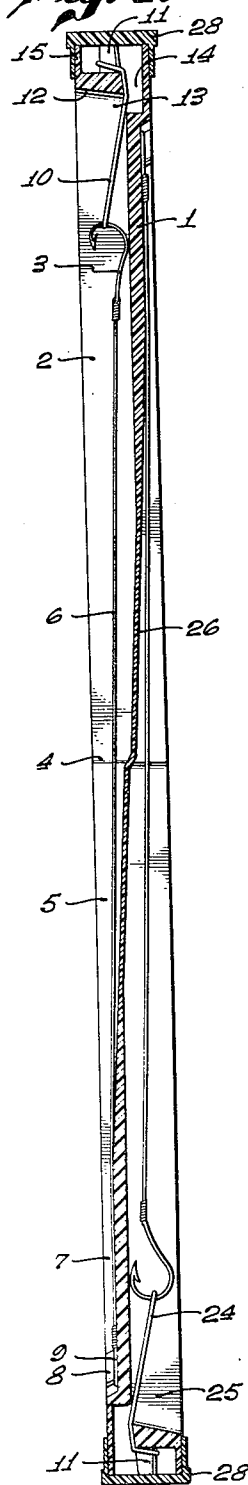
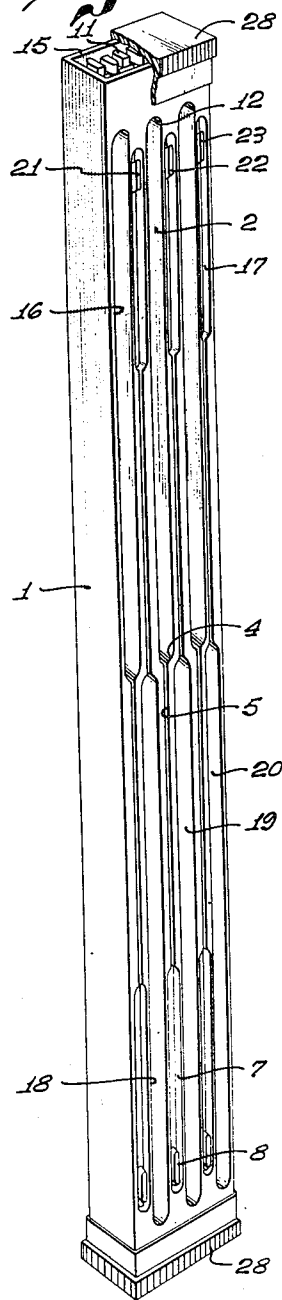


Fig. 3.



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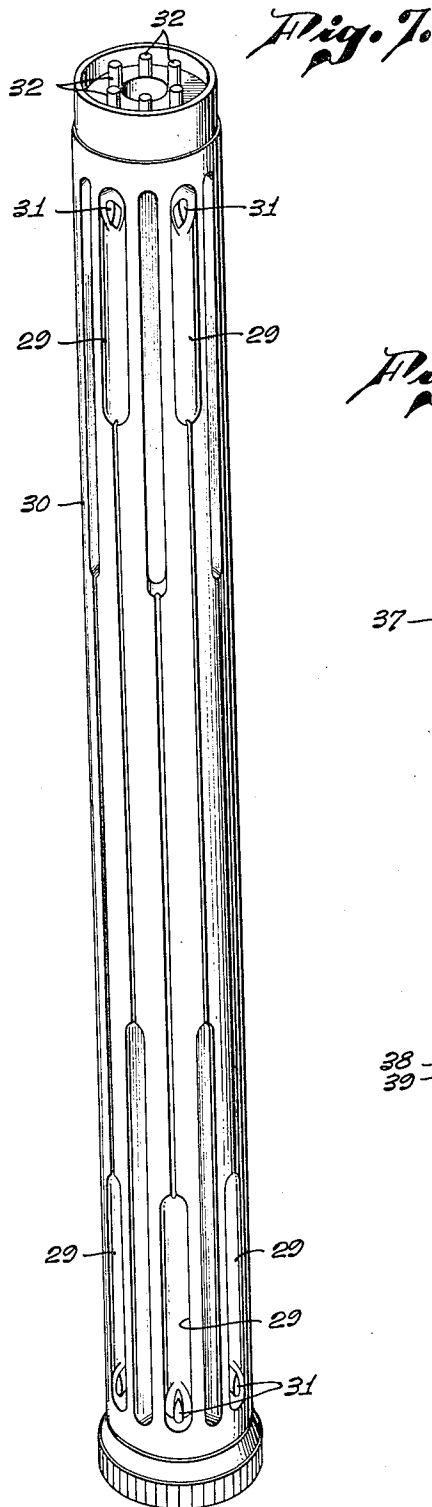
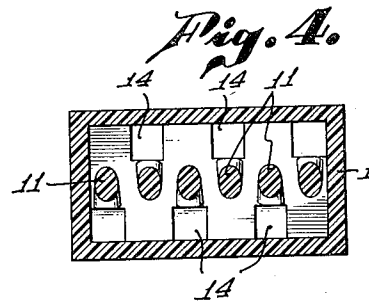
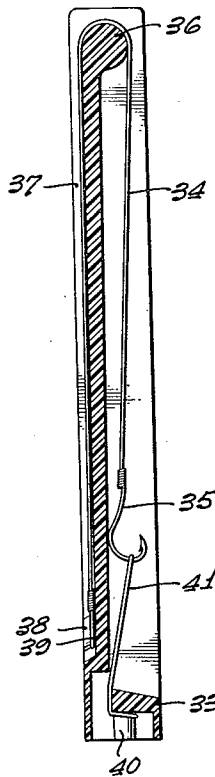
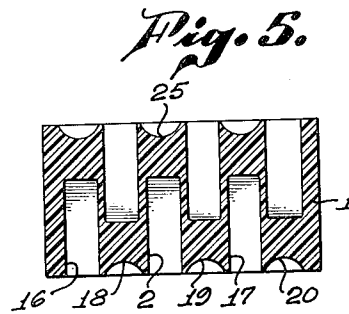
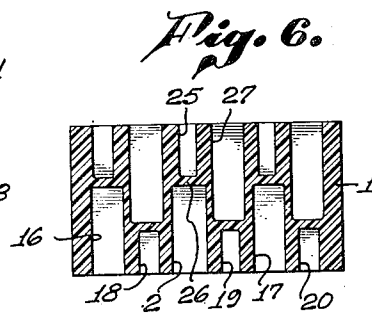


Fig. 8.



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CASE FOR SNELLED FISHHOOKS

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5 Claims. (Cl. 43—57.5)

This invention relates to a case or holder for snelled fishhooks. Cases for such purposes are known, and provide a convenient manner for keeping snelled hooks from becoming entangled, as well as for keeping the snells under tension. Such cases can serve to store the hooks when not in use, as well as to provide a source of hooks as needed by fishermen.

More particularly, this invention provides a case that can be made by moulding from inexpensive plastic material, such as polyethylene, and in which no complex snell stretching equipment is needed.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is an elevation of a case or housing for fishhooks, embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view, taken along a plane corresponding to line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the hook case illustrated in Fig. 1;

Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are enlarged sectional views taken respectively along lines 4—4, 5—5 and 6—6 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of the invention; and

Fig. 8 is a central longitudinal sectional view of a further modified form.

In the form shown in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive, the case has a body 1 which is of generally rectangular cross section and which may be formed conveniently of a molded plastic material such as polyethylene.

A plurality of parallel grooves are formed in the body, each adapted to accommodate a snelled hook. These grooves are provided in each side of the body. There are, in this instance, six such grooves on each side of the body. Since they are identical in form, a description of one groove 2 is representative of all of them.

The upper portion of groove 2, as viewed in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, is relatively deep and wide. It is made deep enough so that a snelled hook 3 can be completely accommodated at this portion of the groove. At a place 4 substantially below the top of the groove 2, it is narrowed to form a portion 5 which continues to decrease in depth toward the lower end of the body. The groove is wide enough to accommodate the snell 6 of the hook 3. The lower portion of the groove 2 is also widened, as indicated by the portion 7. This portion 7 of the groove is quite shallow, and has an arcuate bottom, as indicated by reference character 18 in Fig. 5.

Projecting from the bottom of the portion 7 is an anchor post 8, integral with portion 7, over which the loop 9 of snell 6 can be accommodated. The outer end of this anchor is at or below the surface of body 1.

The snelled hook is kept in straightened position by the aid of a resilient member such as a rubber band 10.

The hook 3 can be engaged by a rubber band 10, so that the barb end either faces inwardly or outwardly of the groove.

In order to place the hook 3 and its snell 6 within the groove, the hook 3 is first engaged by the rubber band. Then the snell 6 is pulled so as to stretch the rubber band

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10 sufficiently to make it possible to pass the loop 9 of the snell over the anchor 8.

In the position shown in Fig. 2, the snelled hook is in proper position for retention in the body 1. It is noted that no portion of the snell 6 or hook 3 extends out of the groove 2. Consequently, there is no danger of snagging the hook, and the hook and the snell are kept in proper extended position.

As shown in Fig. 2, the direction of tension of the band 10 is at an angle to the bottom of the groove 2. Accordingly, there is a component of the tensile force urging the hook 3 inwardly against the bottom of the groove, and the hook 3 assumes a position as far into the groove 2 as it can go. This effect is attained by placing the right-hand edge of wall 12 substantially as seen in Fig. 2, in line with the bottom of groove 2, so that the band 10 extends downwardly and toward the left of this right-hand edge when engaged by fishhook 3.

The anchor for the upper portion of the rubber band 10 is provided by a post or anchor 11 (see, also, Fig. 4), which is integrally formed with the upper wall 12 defining the upper end of the groove 2. The bottom of the groove 2 is provided with a through passage 13 communicating with a passage 14 extending to the top of the body 1. A rubber band 10 can be looped over an anchor 11, and passed through the passages 13 and 14 into the bottom of the groove 2. A cap 28 is provided for the upper open end of body 1, which may be removed to gain access to the upper portion of the band 10 and the anchor 11. Replacement and renewal of a rubber band is therefore facilitated.

Each end portion of the body 1 is formed with a rectangular wall 15, as indicated in Fig. 2, surrounding the anchors or posts 11.

Additional grooves 16 and 17, one on each side of the groove 2, are formed in the body, and arranged for the accommodation of additional hooks. These grooves are parallel and are spaced apart so as to make it possible to form three additional grooves in which the deep portion of the groove is at the lower end of the body 1. Thus, grooves 18, 19 and 20 have relatively deep portions at the lower end of the body 1. They have the identical configuration as the groove 2, except that they are reversely arranged in the body 1 and are spaced alternately with grooves 16, 2, and 17 (see Figs. 5 and 6).

The anchors 21, 22 and 23 for the snells located in grooves 18, 19 and 20 are disposed adjacent the upper end of the body 1 in relatively shallow, wide portions of these grooves. These relatively wide portions of the grooves at the loop end of the snell make it easy to engage and lift the snell 6 with the fingers. After the snell 6 is lifted out of the groove, the rubber band 10 may be further stretched in order to permit release of the loop 9 from its anchor, and then the hook 3 may be disengaged from the rubber band.

Anchors 11 are also provided at the lower end of the body 1 for anchoring the corresponding rubber bands 24. In this way, the body 1 is symmetrically arranged so that the upper and lower ends of the body are of identical form.

Similar grooves are arranged on the other side of the body 1 in such fashion that the deep portions of the grooves on this other side are juxtaposed with the shallow portions of the grooves on the first side. This is illustrated in Fig. 2. In this figure, groove 25 lies opposite the groove 2. The deep portion of groove 25 is opposite the shallow portion of groove 2.

The width of the body is sufficient to provide identically shaped grooves on both sides thereof, leaving between the grooves a thin wall 26. The next groove 27 adjacent the groove 25 (see Fig. 6) is in reverse position

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so that at its lower end there is provided a loop anchor similar to anchor 8.

On the reverse side, as well as on the first side discussed, the anchors for the rubber bands and for the loops at each end of the body 1 alternate with the alternate grooves.

The slip-over cap 28, at each end of the body 1, serves to prevent accidental displacement of the rubber bands 10.

While the form illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6 is of substantially rectangular configuration, it is possible to provide a similar structure with a cylindrical arrangement. This is illustrated in Fig. 7, where grooves 29 are provided in alternate arrangement around a cylindrical body 30. At the upper end of the body 30 the anchors 31 for the loop of the snell alternate with corresponding anchors 32 for the rubber bands.

In the form shown in Fig. 8, the body or case 33 is considerably shorter than in the previous forms. The snells 34 for the hooks 35 are bent over the rounded upper end of the longitudinally extending wall 36. A continuous groove 37 extends around this upper end. On the left-hand side of the body 33, anchors 38 are provided for the loops 39 of the snells. On the right-hand side of the body the anchors 40 are provided for the rubber bands 41.

As in the other forms, when the hooks are in position in the case, no portion of the hooks or snells projects out of the grooves. The case loaded with the hooks is therefore safe to handle.

The inventor claims:

1. In a case for hooks each having a snell with a loop at the free end of the snell: a body having opposite sides and a plurality of grooves disposed in each of the opposite sides, each groove having a first anchor for the loop adjacent one end of the groove; and means forming a second anchor adjacent the other end of the groove; the grooves being parallel; the first anchor of one groove being adjacent the second anchor of the next groove; any pair of grooves respectively on opposite sides of the body having the first anchor of one groove opposite the second anchor of the other groove; said second anchor in each groove serving to hold resilient means for engaging a hook in each groove, and attached at one end to the second anchor; the grooves being deep enough to receive the respective snells and hooks entirely within the grooves.

2. In a case for hooks each having a snell with a loop at the free end of the snell: a body having opposite sides and a plurality of grooves disposed in each of the opposite sides, each groove having a first anchor for the loop adjacent one end of the groove; and means forming a second anchor adjacent the other end of the groove; the grooves being parallel; the first anchor of one groove being adjacent the second anchor of the next groove; any pair of grooves respectively on opposite sides of the body having the first anchor of one groove opposite the second anchor of the other groove; each of the grooves being relatively shallow at the first anchor and relatively deep at the second anchor; said second anchor accommodating resilient means for engaging a hook in each groove, and attached at one end to the second anchor; the grooves being deep enough to receive the respective snells and hooks entirely within the grooves.

3. In a case for a hook having a snell with a loop at the free end of the snell: a body having a groove; a

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first anchor for the loop disposed in the groove and adjacent one end of the groove; and a second anchor exterior of the groove and carried by the body adjacent the other end of the groove; said body having a wall extending inwardly of the case and defining one end of the groove, said wall having an edge which defines a passage with the case from said end of the groove, to that portion of the case beyond the groove; said second anchor being carried by a wall adjacent said passage and in the case; said second anchor being adapted to anchor a rubber band extending through the passage for engaging the hook; the groove being deep enough to receive the snell and hook entirely within the groove; and the edge of the wall at the passage being so placed as to bias the snell toward the bottom of the groove.

4. In a case for a hook having a snell with a loop at the free end of the snell: a body having a groove; a first anchor for the loop disposed in the groove and adjacent one end of the groove; and a second anchor exterior of the groove and carried by the body adjacent the other end of the groove; said body having a wall extending inwardly of the case and defining one end of the groove, said wall having an edge which defines a passage with the case from said end of the groove, to that portion of the case beyond the groove; said second anchor being carried by a wall adjacent said passage and in the case; the groove being relatively shallow and wide at the first anchor and relatively deep at the second anchor; said second anchor being adapted to anchor a rubber band extending through the passage for engaging the hook; the groove being deep enough to receive the snell and hook entirely within the groove; and the edge of the wall at the passage being so placed as to bias the snell toward the bottom of the groove.

5. In a case for a hook or hooks having a snell with a loop at the free end of the snell: a body having a groove; a first anchor for the loop adjacent one end of the groove; means forming a second anchor adjacent the other end of the groove; said body having an inwardly projecting wall having an edge disposed inwardly of the groove; and resilient means adapted to engage the hook and attached at one end to the second anchor; said edge being so located that the resilient means engages the edge and produces a force urging the hook inwardly of the groove, and the groove being deep enough to receive the snell and the hook entirely within the groove.

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