June 20, 1939. G. D. JONES 2,162,845

FISHING SPOON

Filed April 28, 1937

Fig. I

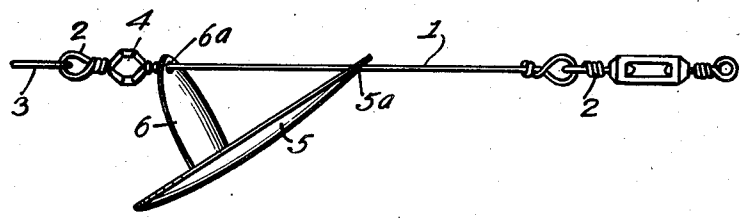



Fig. II

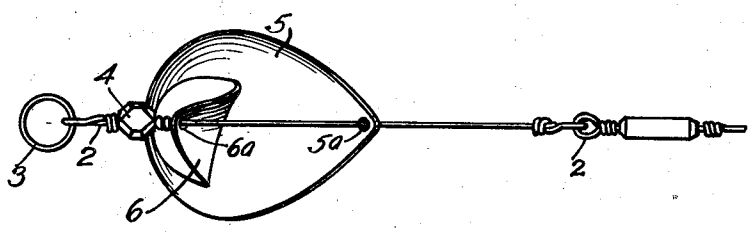
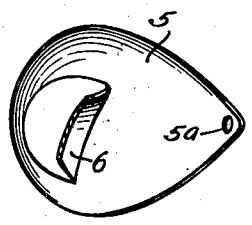



Fig. III




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,162,845

## FISHING SPOON

Guy D. Jones, Portland, Oreg.

Application April 28, 1937, Serial No. 139,402

5 Claims. (Cl. 43—45)

This invention relates to spoon lures for fishing, generally called a "fishing spoon".

The object of the invention, as in all such structures, is a spoon bait that will attract fish.

I have attained the object sought by the novel structure shown in the following drawing, in which,—

Fig. I is a side view of my new spoon;

Fig. II is a top view of Fig. I to show the propeller blade strut, which is the novel feature of my new spoon, all of the rest of it being well known and commonly used; and

Fig. III is a view of the spoon removed from its supporting wire, with the strut **6** in section.

In the drawing, **1** is the customary wire shank upon which the spoon spins responsive to being drawn through water. It is provided with a swivel at one end, represented by **2**, and **3** is a ring for attaching hooks. The wire carries the usual glass bead **4** mounted loosely on the wire, which serves as an anti-friction bearing for the spoon proper **5** mounted angularly and rotatably on the wire **1**. The angle that the spoon makes with the wire **1** will be within the limits commonly used as will be the shape of the spoon **5** itself.

Made rigid with the spoon by soldering or in any approved manner, is a supporting strut **6** that is a sector of a helicoidal screw in its best form, having a top width preferably somewhat less than the width of the spoon at the point where the two are joined and tapering to a rounded point, being provided with a hole **6a** that is in alignment with the hole **5a** in the spoon **5**, so that the helicoidal strut is normal to the wire **1**.

The rounded tip on the helicoidal strut bears against the glass bead **4** directly or indirectly as may be desired.

Making the strut **6** as a sector of a helicoidal screw or as a single propeller blade, in part shielded from water currents by the spoon **5**, is productive of an entirely unexpected result. When the spoon, so constructed, is drawn through water it spins the spoon and in addition the whole lure makes very erratic jumps diagonally to the direction it is being drawn, sometimes one way and then another, resulting in quite perceptible jerks on the fishline. Perhaps a darting minnow is the best comparison.

I am convinced that the whole virtue resides in the partially shielded propeller blade strut for supporting the spoon in proper angular relationship to its mounting wire, producing the peculiarly erratic water travel as described.

Variations of pitch angle may be made within limits and it has been found that a large spoon requires a different pitch than a small one, however this is a question of design.

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

1. A fishing lure defined in part as a wire, a spoon mounted for rotation in angular relationship to the wire and a strut made rigid with the spoon and rotatably mounted on the wire behind the tip of the spoon, the said strut being characterized by presenting a helicoidally curved surface angular to the axis of the wire that is substantially shielded by the spoon.

2. In a fishing lure, a wire mounting for attachment to a fishing line, a spoon angularly mounted for revolution on the wire, and a strut made rigid with the spoon and shielded thereby, said strut being a sector of a helicoidally formed plate, the free end of said strut being pivoted on the wire.

3. A fishing lure defined in part as a wire member adapted for attachment to a fishing line, a spoon angularly mounted for revolution on said wire, a strut support for said spoon that is revoluble on the wire and made rigid with the angularly placed spoon, characterized by said strut being a sector of a helicoidal screw with its longitudinal median line at an angle to the wire and shielded by the spoon.

4. A fishing lure defined in part as a wire member adapted for attachment to a fishing line, a spoon angularly mounted for revolution on said wire, a strut support for said spoon that is revoluble on the wire and made rigid with the angularly placed spoon, characterized by said strut being a sector of a helicoidal screw with its outer end perforated with the wire through the opening.

5. An artificial trolling bait, comprising a wire member fitted for attachment to a trolling line to carry a hook member, a spoon member having its leading end pivotally mounted on the wire in such manner that its axis is angular to the axis of the wire, a supporting strut between the wire and the spoon that is made rigid with the spoon and is provided with an opening through which the wire passes, the said strut being characterized by being formed as a helicoidal sector and so placed between the wire and the spoon that it is substantially shielded by the spoon.

GUY D. JONES.