Feb. 5, 1963 G. L. ADAMS 3,076,284

CASTING SPLASHER

Filed May 4, 1961

Fig. 1.

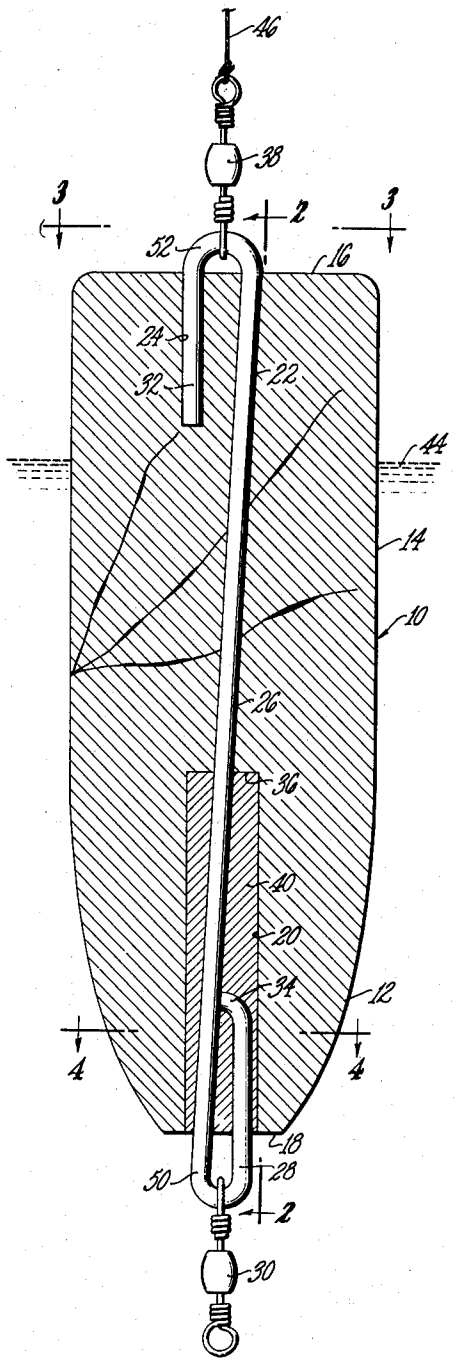



Fig. 2.

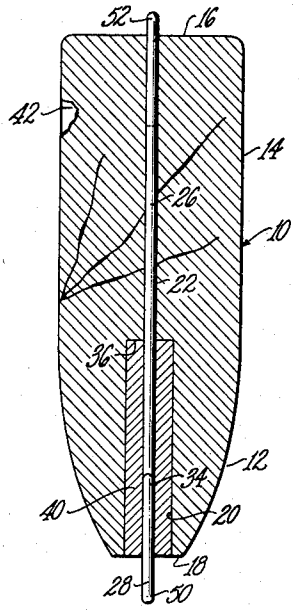



Fig. 3.

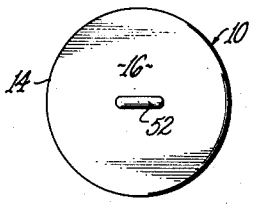
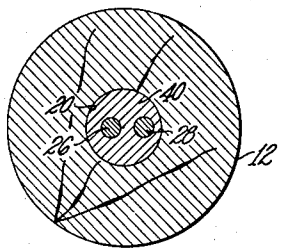



Fig. 4.




INVENTOR.

GEORGE L. ADAMS

BY

Howard L. Johnson

United States Patent Office

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# CASTING SPLASHER

George L. Adams, 422 W. Maple St., Compton, Calif.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 43—43.1)

This invention relates to new casting splashers and to their method of production. As is known to fishermen, a splasher is secured at one end to the casting line and carries on its other end the leader, hook and whatever else is used to interest a fish. The splasher, generally a more or less oblong body, is intended to hit the water in such way as to attract nearby fish. Presumably on the theory that they will mistake it for another fish leaping for food, it is hoped they will hurry to the spot to share the same and will consequently encounter the hook and line with a gratifying result to the fisherman.

After being cast, it is desirable that the splasher then float in a manner or position to most satisfactorily suspend the leader and hook behind it, and perhaps by its continuing position in the water to further attract fish. Consequently, in addition to the shape of the splasher, there are problems of weighting or balancing it both for casting and for floating.

Accordingly I have developed an essentially bullet-shaped splasher having (1) beneficial air-flow characteristics for casting due to its conic forward end, (2) by reason of its opposite perpendicular, flat end producing a maximum splash upon emergence after initial submergence in the water nose-first, and (3) being weighted at the nose so as to dispose it upright when floating as well as to ensure that after first sinking it will return to the water surface with its flat end substantially parallel thereto so as to cause the greatest splash. I have further effected a highly efficient method of incorporating in such structure an axial attachment member for opposite-end connection respectively to the casting line and to the leader, desirably in each case by an intermediate swivel.

Consequently the objects of the invention include the production of such improved splashers of highly effective design and operation, which can be fabricated economically and produced in quantity with predictably consistent utility and durability.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent as the description proceeds, having particular reference to the accompanying drawings of a presently preferred embodiment of the invention wherein

FIGURE 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of my splasher in its vertically floating position in the water with the axial attachment rod and connected swivels seen in elevation;

FIGURE 2 is a vertical sectional view thru the splasher body at right angles to FIGURE 1, as viewed along the line 2—2;

FIGURE 3 is a top plan view of the splasher body as seen along the line 3—3 of FIGURE 1; and

FIGURE 4 is a transverse sectional view thru the nose end of the splasher taken along the line 4—4 of FIGURE 1.

The splasher **10** is desirably made of wood and painted white for the benefit of the fish, although other material could be used. The shape however is fairly similar to a bullet or torpedo, with a conic forward end or nose **12** tapering back to a generally cylindrical body **14** which



terminates in a perpendicular, flat, disk-shaped end **16**. The nose **12** has a blunt end **18** of small diameter, which is axially counterbored **20** for a considerable distance.

The splasher is then drilled somewhat angularly from the disk end **16** to form a longitudinal bore **22** which enters the inner end of the counterbore **20**; and a shorter, generally perpendicular closed-end bore **24** is also drilled inward from the flat end **16**, approximately parallel to the angular bore.

A longitudinal rod **26** having one end turned back to form an elongated eye **28** and with a swivel **30** hung on the eye, is then inserted lengthwise jointly thru the counterbore **20** and the angular bore **22** until the inner end of the eye **34** abuts against the end wall **36** of the counterbore, with the opposite rod terminus **32** projecting straight beyond the disk end **16**.

A swivel **38** is then mounted over the rod end **32** and the latter bent back 180° and inserted part way into the dead-end bore **24**. This causes the lower eye **28** (of approximately equal length) to project part way out of the counterbore (which is about twice such length). The rod **26** being held in such position, the counterbore is then filled with fluid ballast or molten metal **40**, such as lead, which is allowed to solidify, serving both to anchor the rod securely in place and to balance the striker for floating in a vertical position. In this connection it is important to note that the volume of the counterbore is calculated (in addition to having a diameter adapted to receive the width of the eye **28**) to contain a predetermined weight or quantity of ballast **40**, which is selected to float the striker at a designated water level, which may be indicated by a score line or mark **42** on the side.

Thus, as seen in FIGURE 1, after the striker **10** has been cast into the water **44** nose first by means of the swivel-connected line **46**, the initially submerged striker then rises to the illustrated floating position with its flat disk-end **16** out of the water, and its dependent swivel **30** suspending a leader (not shown) holding a dangling hook (not shown). The oppositely projecting eye loops **50, 52** ensure that if the original swivels **30, 38** be severed therefrom, other coupling elements can be secured thereto and the striker maintained in service.

I claim:

A casting splasher comprising an elongated body cylindrical in shape for at least one half of its length and with a generally frustro-conical nose on one end and a disc-shaped flat opposite end, the nose end being formed with an axial counterbore, the flat end of the body having formed therein a pair of substantially parallel bores displaced equally on opposite sides of the center of the flat end, one bore extending at an angle to the longitudinal axis of said body and into the counterbore, the other bore being relatively shorter than the angular bore, a longitudinal rod disposed jointly through the counterbore and the connected angular bore and having a U-turned end inserted in said short bore and an elongated eye formed on the other end of the rod and disposed partly within and partly projecting from said counterbore when the U-turned end is in the short bore, the projecting end of the eye having a U-shaped terminal end for supporting a swivel at the axis of the body, and ballast being positioned in the remaining area of the counterbore with the eye projecting centrally from the counterbore, said ballast

being adapted to dispose the splasher to float upright in the water with its flat end projecting therefrom, whereby the main portion of a two section fish line can be secured to the U-turned end of the rod and the other portion to the swivel.

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