Oct. 2, 1951 E. H. OLESEN ET AL 2,569,946

ICE-FISHING TILT

Filed March 10, 1950

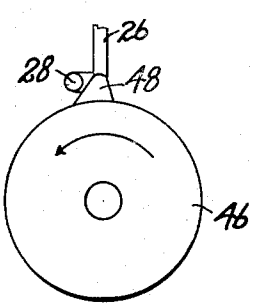


Fig. 4

Fig. 1

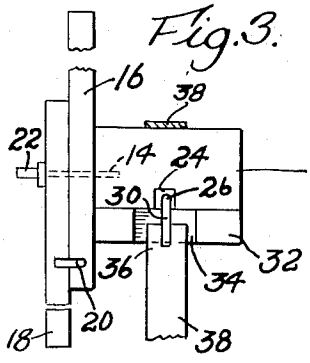


Fig. 3.

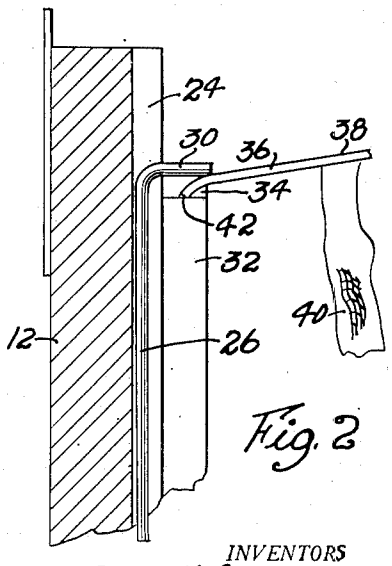


Fig. 2

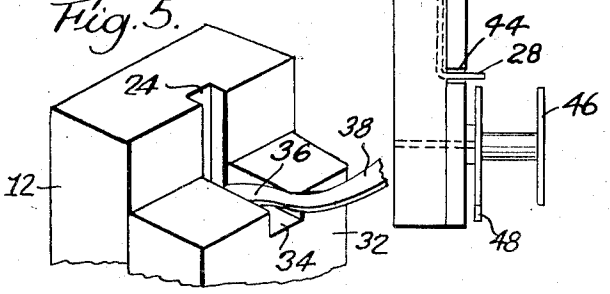


Fig. 5.

INVENTORS
ELVEN H. OLESEN
ARTHUR J. OLESEN
BY Charles R. Fay, atty.

Patented Oct. 2, 1951

2,569,946

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,569,946

ICE-FISHING TILT

Elven H. Olesen and Arthur J. Olesen,
Leominster, Mass.

Application March 10, 1950, Serial No. 148,768

3 Claims. (Cl. 43—17)

1

This invention relates to a new and improved ice fishing tilt and the principal object of the present invention resides in the provision of a device of the class described which is simpler and cheaper and more effective than devices of the prior art; the provision of a tilt comprising an upright having a cross piece thereon for supporting the upright in a hole in the ice with the greater portion of the upright depending in the hole and down into the water, said upright having a reel rotatably mounted on the lower end thereof and a spring strip pop up signal device mounted on its upper end, there being a groove in the upright which extends substantially from end to end thereof, a rod mounted in the groove, said rod having its ends bent to form an angular projection at both ends thereof, one of said projections lying in the path of a corresponding projection on the reel so that when the latter is rotated in either direction, it will strike the rod projection and partially rotate the rod, a spring signal having a free end which is disposable under and adapted to be releasably held between the upper projection on the rod and a lip on the upright so that when the rod rotates as above described, the spring signal is released and pops up due to its own inherent resilience.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings in which

Fig. 1 is a view in elevation of a device according to the present invention, parts being in section;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged view in vertical section of the upper end of the upright showing the same with the spring signal latched in a tensioned position;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged partial top plan view of the upright and cross piece;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged side view of the reel, and Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective view of the upper portion of the upright, parts being omitted for clarity.

As shown in Fig. 1, the reference numeral 10 indicates the ice having a hole therein through which the upright 12 is positioned. To the upright 12 there are pivoted as at 14, a pair of cross pieces 16 and 18, the cross-piece 16 is provided with a top hook 20 which engages the cross-piece 18 in such a manner as to retain the two pieces in alignment, as shown in Fig. 1, to support the upright as shown. A wing nut 22 may be used to frictionally secure the cross pieces 16 and 18 together either extended as

2

shown in Fig. 1, or in folded parallel relation with the upright, by application thereto to the element 14 in the usual manner.

The upright is provided with a groove 24 in one side thereof. This groove accommodates a rod 26, the latter being provided with a lowermost angular projection 28 and an uppermost angular projection 30 between which the rod is covered as by a plate 32 mounted on the side of the upright which contains the groove. These projections extend substantially horizontally away from the upright. The groove is filled with grease which is retained by the cover plate 32 so that the tilt will not freeze.

At the upper end of the plate 32 there is provided a central notch 34 having a bottom forming a lip which lies under projection 30 and which is adapted to releasably receive the free end 36 of a spring signal pop-up device 38 which is connected at one end to the upright, said spring signal having a flag 40 attached thereto. The free end of the spring signal is bent down as clearly shown in Fig. 2 at 42 and the projection 30 slightly compresses this turned-down portion against the lip so as to lightly and frictionally retain the spring signal in the position of Fig. 1. The end 36 of the spring device 38 is held against sidewise escape by the sides of notch 34, see Figs. 2 and 3.

The cover plate 32 is provided with a narrow slot 44 through which the projection 28 extends, said slot serving to prevent longitudinal motion of rod 26 so that the only way to release the pop-up spring signal is by partial rotation of the rod 26. This is accomplished by the reel 46 which is rotatably mounted on the lower portion of the upright and which is provided with a projection 48 so that when the reel is turned as by a fish taking the bait and unwinding the line, projection 48 will strike and rotate projection 28 regardless of the direction of rotation of the reel, thus turning projection 30 from the tip of the spring signal and releasing the same so that it pops up vertically and indicates that a fish is hooked.

It will be seen that this invention provides an ice fishing tilt which is extremely simple in construction and operation and which is cheap to manufacture and may, therefore, be sold for less than those of the prior art. At the same time, however, nothing of ruggedness or positiveness of operation is lost and, in fact, the present tilt has an improved action over more expensive like devices of the prior art.

Having thus described our invention and the advantages thereof, we do not wish to be limited

to the details herein disclosed otherwise than as set forth in the claims, but what we claim is:

1. An ice fishing tilt comprising an upright, a signal spring attached at one end to an end of the upright, means to support the upright in a hole in the ice, a reel rotatably mounted on the upright at the end thereof opposite the signal spring, a rod in the upright parallel to the length thereof, a projection at each end of the rod extending substantially horizontally away from the upright, one projection being adjacent the reel and other projection being at the signal spring end of the upright, a lip on the upright just below the second named projection, the latter being adapted to frictionally hold the free end of the signal spring down against the lip, and means on the reel to rotate the rod sufficiently to release the signal spring upon rotation of the reel.

2. An ice fishing tilt comprising an upright, a signal spring attached at one end to an end of the upright, a cross piece to support the upright in a hole in the ice, a reel rotatably mounted on the upright at the end thereof opposite the signal spring, a rod in the upright parallel to the length thereof, a projection at each end of the rod extending substantially horizontally away from the upright, one projection being adjacent the reel and the other projection being at the signal

spring end of the upright, a lip on the upright just below the second projection, said signal spring having an offset portion at its free end which is adapted to be compressed against the lip by the second named projection to hold the signal spring in a flexed position, and means on the reel to rotate the rod sufficiently to release the signal spring upon rotation of the reel.

3. The ice fishing tilt of claim 2 wherein the lip forms the bottom of a notch and the sides of the notch to prevent escape of the signal spring sideways from under the second named projection.

ELVEN H. OLESEN.
ARTHUR J. OLESEN.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
83,212	Reamer	Oct. 20, 1868
470,835	Duesler	Mar. 15, 1892
1,803,914	Oberg	May 5, 1931
2,122,841	Laurila	July 5, 1938
2,448,346	Baugh et al.	Aug. 31, 1948