July 10, 1923. 1,461,617

R. M. HILL

DECOY ANCHOR

Filed June 28, 1922

Fig. 1.

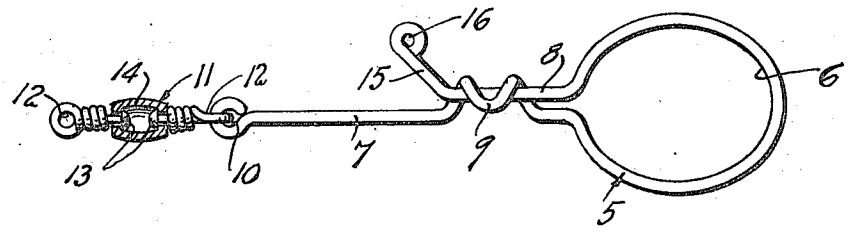


Fig. 2.

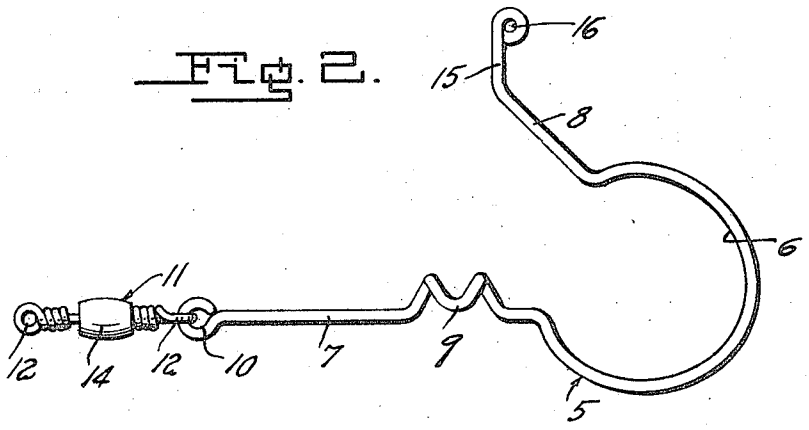
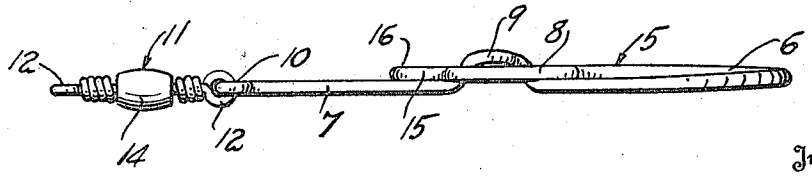


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD M. HILL, OF SPRING VALLEY, ILLINOIS.

DECOY ANCHOR.

Application filed June 28, 1922. Serial No. 571,400.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD M. HILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Spring Valley, in the county of Bureau and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Decoy Anchors, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to decoy anchors and has for its object to provide a device of this character which may be easily and quickly applied and removed from a decoy.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a device of this character capable of being attached to the neck of the decoy and locked thereto, said anchor having means for connecting a cord to one end thereof.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a device of this character wherein one portion of the device provides means for connecting the anchor to a line, and as a portion of the fastening means for securing the anchor to the neck of the decoy.

It is still a further object of the invention to provide a device of this character wherein the fastening means of the anchor are disposed a considerable distance from the connection of the anchor to the line so that danger of the line becoming entangled in the fastening means of the anchor is prevented.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the improved construction and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more particularly described, fully claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a decoy anchor constructed in accordance with an embodiment of the invention and showing the anchor in its locked position;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the structure shown in Figure 1, showing the anchor in its open position; and

Figure 3 is a side elevation of the structure shown in Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings, 5 designates a length of resilient and non-corrosive material, said length having a loop 6 formed therein, the loop being normally sprung to provide a relatively large entrance opening. The ends 7 and 8 of the length are extended substantially in angular relation to the loop and in divergent relation to each other when the device is opened, said end portions being normally urged by the resiliency of the loop away from each other.

The end portion 7 is considerably longer than the end portion 8, said end portion 7 having a hook 9 formed therein adjacent the junction of said end portion with the loop, said hook being formed by extending a portion of the length outwardly, then laterally with respect to the end portion, and then inwardly in spaced relation to the end portion, said inwardly projecting portion providing the bill of the hook. This novel arrangement eliminates the necessity of securing a separate fastener to the device and in addition to this provides a relatively large gripping surface which positively prevents accidental unfastening. The extremity of the end portion 7 is coiled upon itself to provide an eye 10 adapted to receive a swivel connecting member 11, said connecting member consisting of a length of wire coiled upon itself to provide an eye 12, the opposite end of the wire being provided with a head 13 adapted to be disposed in a sleeve 14. Two of the members 12 are connected to the sleeve, the eye of one of said members being connected to the eye 10 of the anchor, while the opposite eye is intended to receive one end of a line used to secure the decoy.

The opposite end portion 8 of the length has its extremity 15 extended outwardly and then coiled as at 16 to provide a finger piece and likewise to prevent unfastening of the device. In use, in view of the fact that the loop portion is normally sprung outwardly to provide a relatively large entrance, it is only necessary to engage the device with the neck of the decoy, whereupon the loop will be caused to firmly engage the neck. The end portion 8 is then moved toward the end portion 7 and said end portion passed over the bill and beneath said bill of the hook. It will be noted that the length of the bill is considerably greater than the diameter of the end portion 8, so that said end portion is disposed well within the hook. Furthermore, it will be noted that the bend of the extremity 15 is disposed closely adjacent the bill of the hook so that in case the line connected to the connecting member 11 should become taut in the event the decoy should become entangled in weeds or the like, there is no danger of the device unfastening as the angular end portion 15 of the end por-

tion 8 will engage the hook portion 9 should the end portion 7 be under strain, in view of the position of the decoy.

From the foregoing it will be readily seen that this invention provides a novel form of decoy anchor wherein one end portion of the loop is not only used to connect the anchor to the line, but also serves as a part of the fastening means and wherein the opposite end portion not only serves as the remaining section of the fastener, but provides means for preventing accidental unfastening of the anchor. Another important feature is that the fastener and the extremity 15 of the anchor are disposed a considerable distance from the eye 10 and connecting member 11 of the end portion 7, so that there is no possibility of the line connected to the connecting members 11 becoming entangled in the hook or extremity of the end portion 8. In addition to this the angular extending portion 15 projects a considerable distance outwardly, so that it is a comparatively easy matter to urge the end portion 8 to unfasten the anchor and remove the same from the neck of the decoy. All of these features are possessed by a device that can be formed from a single length of resilient wire.

What is claimed is:—

1. A device of the character described formed from a single length of resilient wire bent intermediate its ends to define a normally open loop, an elongated shank and a relatively short arm, the loop being designed for engagement about the neck of a decoy, said shank terminating in an attaching eye carrying a swivel, and having its intermediate portion bent to define a hook, said arm being engageable within the hook to close the loop in encircling engagement upon the neck of the decoy, the free end of the arm constituting a handle and being angularly offset.

2. A device of the character described formed from a single length of resilient wire bent intermediate its ends to define a normally open loop, an elongated shank and a relatively short arm, the loop being designed for engagement about the neck of a decoy, said shank terminating in an attaching eye carrying a swivel, and having its intermediate portion bent to define a hook, said arm being engageable within the hook to close the loop in encircling engagement upon the neck of the decoy, the free end of the arm constituting a handle and being angularly offset, the arm terminating in a coil forming a finger grip, the arm extending parallel with the shank when in hook engaging position.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

RICHARD M. HILL.