

(No Model.)

J. STRETCH.  
FISH HOOK.

No. 470,312.

Patented Mar. 8, 1892.

Fig. 1.

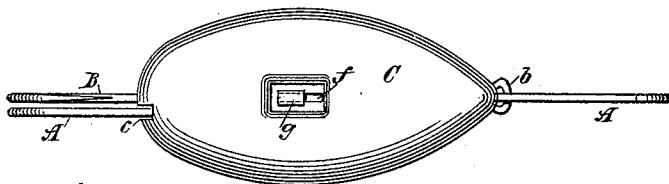


Fig. 2.

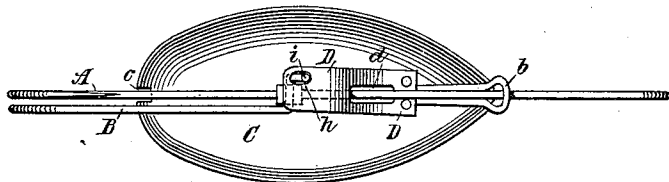


Fig. 3.

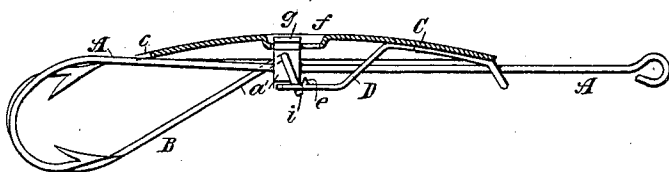


Fig. 4.

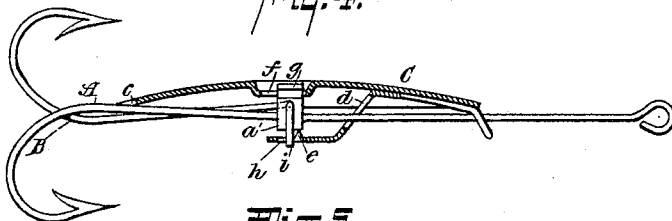
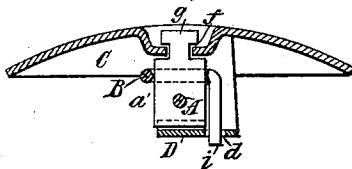


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

*William Goebel.*  
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INVENTOR

*Joseph Stretch*  
BY *George Cook.*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH STRETCH, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
ALEXANDER MILNE, OF SAME PLACE.

## FISH-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 470,312, dated March 8, 1892.

Application filed April 8, 1891. Serial No. 388,145. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH STRETCH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fish-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in fish-hooks, and more particularly to that kind or class thereof known as "spoon" or "trolling" hooks.

The object of my invention is to combine the hook patented to me on the 13th day of January, 1891, and numbered 444,656, with a spoon; and with this end in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved spoon-hook in its closed adjustment. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the under side thereof. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the hook in its open adjustment. Fig. 5 is a cross-section thereof.

Referring to the drawings, A represents one portion of the hook, B another portion, and *a'* an enlargement secured to the part A, and through a hole in which passes the bent end of the part B, allowing of a rocking motion thereof, as described in the patent hereinbefore referred to.

C represents the spoon, of the ordinary shape and provided at the forward end with a loop *b* and at the rear end with a notch *e*, into which fits the portion A, as shown.

To the under side of the spoon C is secured one end of the spring-arm D, provided with a slot *d*, through which and the loop *b* passes the part A of the hook, the free end of said spring-arm D being provided with a lug or shoulder *e*, which rests in front of the enlargement *a'* and serves to hold the hook in its closed adjustment, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

The spoon C is provided with a slot *f*, in which fits an extension or shoulder *g*, formed on the upper side of the enlargement *a'*, the top of said shoulder being somewhat flattened, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5, for the purpose of

overlapping the edges of the slot *f* and preventing it from becoming disengaged therefrom.

In the free end of the spring-arm D is provided an elongated slot *h*, Figs. 2 and 4, into and through which projects the bent end *i* of the part B, this construction and arrangement of parts allowing the hook to be set in its closed adjustment and so held, as before described, by the shoulder *e* fitting behind the enlargement *a'*. As the spoon revolves when drawn through the water, the fish in taking it gives a slight pull, which has the effect of separating the two parts A B, as shown in Fig. 4, the part A remaining stationary while the spoon C is moved slightly backward, the shoulder *e* riding upon the enlargement *a'*, and the end *i* of the part B projecting through the opening *h* in the spring-arm D, throwing the part B into the position as shown in Fig. 4. To again set the hook, it is simply necessary to push the spoon C forward until the shoulder *e* springs down in front of the enlargement *a'*, in which adjustment the parts will be thereby held. The strength of the spring-arm D will of course be governed by the size of the spoon to which it is to be attached, a large spoon requiring a stiffer spring than a smaller one, the tendency of the water as the spoon is drawn through it being to separate the parts A B.

The feathers are attached to the hook in the ordinary manner, but have been omitted in the drawings for the sake of clearness.

My invention is exceedingly simple in construction, certain in operation, and overcomes many objections urged against the ordinary construction of spoon-hooks, one of which is the danger of "snagging" the hook by reason of the unprotected points.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A spoon-hook consisting of a stationary and rocking hook, a spoon movably secured on said stationary hook, and a spring-arm secured to said spoon and connected with said rocking hook for holding the several parts in their closed adjustment, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a spoon-hook, the combination, with a

stationary and rocking hook, said stationary  
hook being provided with an enlargement or  
bearing in which said rocking hook is mount-  
ed, of a spoon movably secured to said sta-  
tionary hook and with said enlargement or  
5 bearing for holding the parts in their closed  
adjustment, substantially as and for the pur-  
pose set forth.

3. In a spoon-hook, the combination, with a  
10 stationary hook provided with an enlarge-  
ment or bearing, and a hook rocking in said  
bearing, of a spoon movably secured to the  
stationary hook and provided with a slot in

which said enlargement slides, and a slotted  
spring-arm secured to the spoon and provided 15  
with a shoulder for engagement with said en-  
largement upon said stationary hook, substan-  
tially as and for the purpose set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New  
York and State of New York, this 7th day of 20  
February, A. D. 1891.

JOSEPH STRETCH.

Witnesses:

BYRON P. STRATTON,  
WILLIAM GOEBEL.