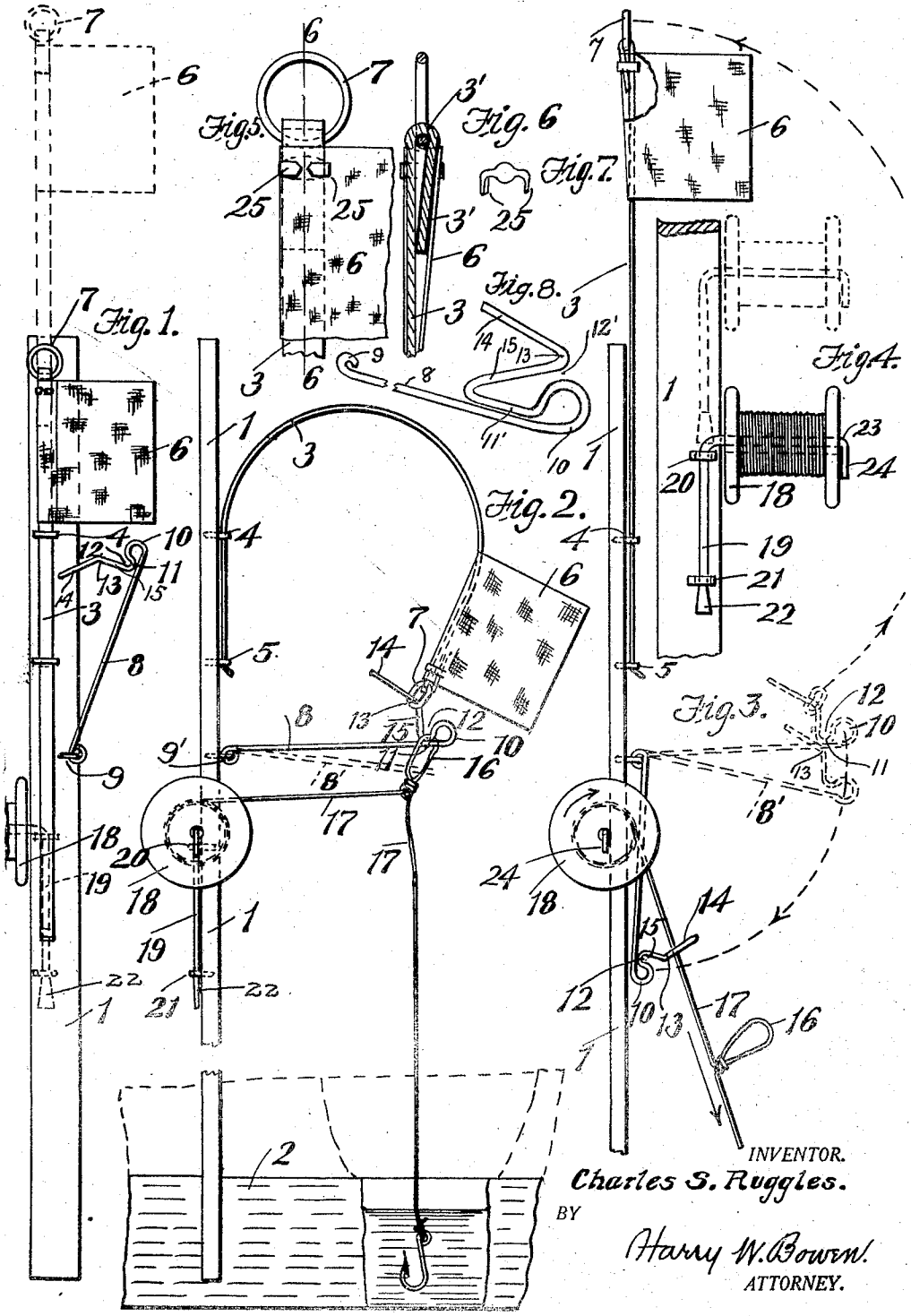
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C. S. RUGGLES

FISHERMAN'S TYPE

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INVENTOR.
Charles S. Ruggles.
BY
Harry W. Bowen
ATTORNEY.

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CHARLES S. RUGGLES, OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS.

FISHERMAN'S TYPE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. RUGGLES, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Quincy, county of Norfolk, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fisherman's Type, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in fisherman's type of the kind in which a post or bar member is designed to be secured in the ice adjacent to an opening therein. It is provided with a reel carrying the line and hook; a flag or indicator device which is adjustable on the bar and a trip mechanism to which the flag is attached when the type is set, the trip device is provided with means for receiving a loop in the line.

One of the particular objects of my invention is to provide a trip device on which the line is placed so that when the type is set there is no possibility of the wind blowing it off from the device.

A further object is to provide a clip construction for securing the flag or tell tale device to a thin piece of spring steel whereby the flag will remain permanently attached to the piece of steel, and at the same time, secure the attaching ring in its outer end.

A further object is to provide a suitable reel which may be readily attached to and removed from the rod as desired.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view showing the post member with the flag carrying device slidably attached thereto, the trip arm or lever and the reel.

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view showing the type in set position with the loop in the line placed on the lever and the tell tale device caught on the lever.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but showing the device after it has been tripped, permitting the line to be drawn from the lever and the tell tale device thrown back into the upright position.

Fig. 4 is a detail view of the reel which is designed to be removably attached to the standard or rod.

Fig. 5 is a detail view of the upper end of the thin piece of spring steel to which the ring and flag are attached.

Fig. 6 is a sectional elevational view of Fig. 5 on the line 6—6, and

Fig. 7 is a detail view of the flag and ring securing clip, and

Fig. 8 is a modification.

Referring to the drawings in detail:

1 designates the post or rod of suitable length which is usually embedded at its lower end in the ice 2. Slidably attached to the rod 1 is a strip of thin spring steel 3 which is secured to the rod 1 by means of the staples 4 and 5 which are driven into the rod to permit the strip to slide when pressure is applied at either end. The distance of the staple 4 from the upper end of the rod 1 is such that when the piece of steel 3 is drawn downward, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1, the flag 6 does not strike the staple 4 thus preventing its being puckered or wrinkled. When the piece 3 is in this position the ring 7 is then substantially flush with the upper end of the rod 1 as shown in Fig. 1. Pivotally attached to the rod 1 is a wire 8 by means of the staple 9 which may be termed a lever or trip arm. The outer end of this wire arm is formed with a closed loop 10 having the bend 11 for providing the deep recess 12. The outer end of the wire 8 is formed with the angular bend 13 for receiving the attaching ring 7 therein when the type is set as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The angle of inclination which produces the obtuse angular bend 13 between the parts 14 and 15 of the wire is such that the ring may be easily disengaged when the type is sprung, as shown in Fig. 3.

An important feature of the deep recess 12 is to prevent the loop 16 of the line 17 from being blown from the arm or lever 8. This is one of the objections of the types now in use. The line 17 is coiled on the spool 18 which spool is designed to be removably attached to the rod 1 by means of the bent wire 19 which slips into the two staples 20 and 21. The lower end of the wire 19 is flattened as indicated at 22, to prevent its being readily removed from the staples. The wire 19 is formed with a right angular portion 23 having a downwardly extending portion 24 which retains the spool in place on the portion 23. The ring 7 is secured to the strip of thin spring steel 3 by bending the upper end of this strip after being annealed, as shown in Fig. 6 at 3′. The flag 6 is secured to the strip of steel 3 by means of the staple-like or clip device shown in Fig. 7. The edge of the flag is

folded around the strip 3 and over the part 3′ of the strip as shown in Fig. 5. The two prongs 25 of the staple are bent around the strip 3 and the oppositely folded sides of the flag and the part 3′. This construction is shown in Fig. 5. The staple therefore securely holds the ring 7 and the flag in place. The ring is clamped sufficiently tight to prevent its rotating in the end of the strip.

The operation is as follows:

It is set as illustrated in Fig. 2 with the thin spring piece of steel 3 bent into a bow and the ring 7 caught by the bent portion 13 of the wire arm 8. The elasticity of the spring steel 3 is sufficient to frictionally retain the ring 7 in the recess 13 and to hold the wire arm 8 outwardly in a horizontal position. The loop 16 of the line is then caught or placed in the deep recess 12. When the line is pulled downward, tripped by a fish seizing the bait, the arm 8 will be pulled downward into the dotted line position 8′. This permits the ring 7, under the action of a slight pull to be disengaged from the recess 13 and slips off from the end of the part 14 as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. The loop 16 of the line then slips out of the deep recess 12 and the springy steel member 3 recoils or assumes the vertical position shown, whereby the flag 6 is readily visible and indicates that the type has been tripped or sprung.

From this description it will be seen that I have provided a fisherman's type that is simple and inexpensive to manufacture and one that will prevent the line from being blown and accidently removed from the tripping device.

In the construction shown in Fig. 8 12′ indicates a narrow throat portion. 11′ is a horizontal part of the bent wire. This form is much more efficient than that already described since the narrow throat 12′ prevents the loop 16 from being easily withdrawn.

What I claim is:

1. In a fisherman's type, the combination with a post or bar member, an elastic member slidably attached thereto, an attaching ring in the outer end of the elastic member, a trip-arm pivotally attached to the bar comprising a short piece of wire having its outer end formed with a closed loop to provide a substantially deep exteriorly located recess on its upper side for receiving the loop of the line which supports the hook, said arm having its extreme outer end bent to form an obtuse angular shaped portion to receive the said attaching ring of the elastic member, the construction and arrangement of the trip device being such that when the line and arm are pulled downward the ring is readily disengaged from the angular shaped portion of the arm and the loop of the line is disengaged from the said recess, and a reel attached to the bar on which the line is wound.

2. A trip device for a fisherman's type comprising, in combination, a post member, a wire member formed with a loop at one end to form a deep recess to receive a loop in the line and a bent end portion to form an obtuse angle to receive an attaching part on the tell tale device, the tell tale device being attached to the post, the wire member having an eye for pivotally attaching it to the post.

3. A fisherman's type comprising a standard or bar member, a reel for the line detachably connected thereto by means of a bent wire and staples, an elastic member slidably attached to the bar at its upper end, a trip device pivotally attached to the bar, the reel for the line being located on the bar-member below the trip device, said device having a substantially deep recess formed therein to receive the loop of the line on the spool for preventing its accidental removal, the elastic member having a ring at its outer end for engaging the trip device whereby when the trip device is pulled downward the ring is freed therefrom and the loop is also freed upon the further downward movement of the line.

4. A fishing tilt, comprising a support, a spring signal member having one end secured to the support, a trip-member pivotally mounted at one end on the support, and having at its free end means for attaching a line thereto, and interengaging means on the end of the signal member and on the trip intermediate of its ends for holding said parts in set position, said means being disengaged by a pull on the line by a fish.

CHARLES S. RUGGLES.