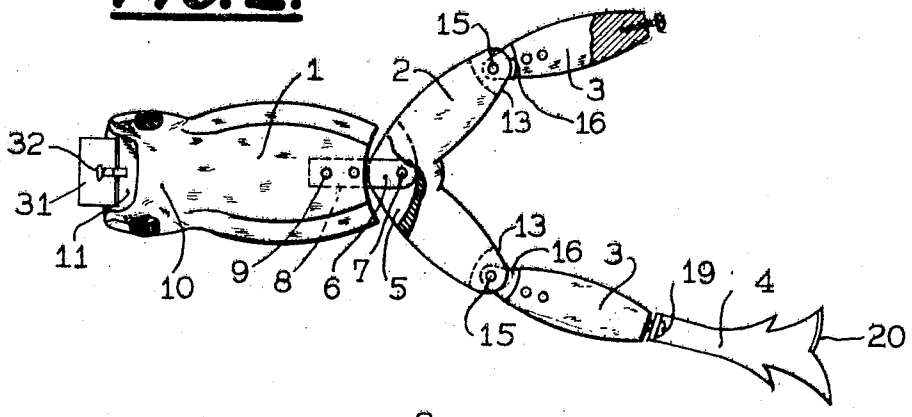
Nov. 24, 1931. B. G. GOBLE 1,833,522

ARTIFICIAL BAIT

Filed Feb. 11, 1929

FIG. 1.



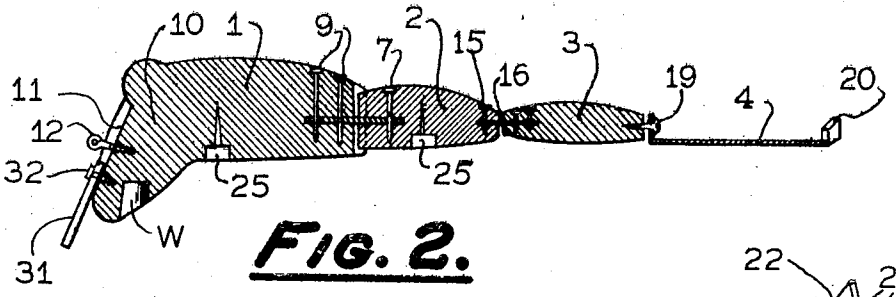


FIG. 2.

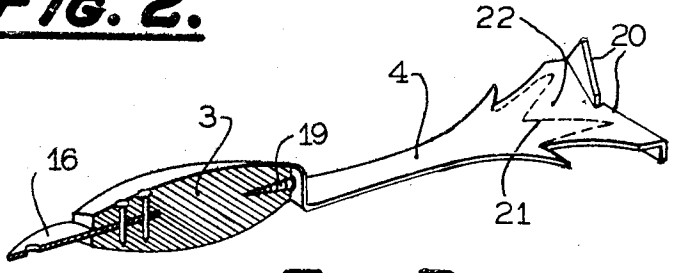


FIG. 3.

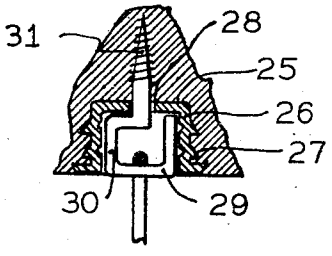


FIG. 4.

Inventor

BERT G. GOBLE.

By

Tom G. Bomar. Attorney

Patented Nov. 24, 1931 1,833,522

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

BERT G. GOBLE, OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA, ASSIGNOR TO W. A. QUIGLEY

ARTIFICIAL BAIT

Application filed February 11, 1929. Serial No. 338,918.

This invention relates to artificial bait and primarily to an artificial frog which will float or submerge at the will of the fisherman and which will conform to the shape and color of a frog and which will wobble back and forth in a very like-life manner when it is drawn through the water.

One of the principal objects of my invention is to provide a frog which will practically resemble and substantially partake of the actual movements of a living frog. To this end I provide an inclined face or surface on the front part of the main body of the frog and when the frog is drawn through the water, the pressure of the water on this inclined surface will cause the frog to submerge. The depth to which the frog will submerge is dependent on its speed relative to the water and the shape of the plate, 31. Obviously, this plate may be adjusted by bending the plate in any desired direction.

As will readily be understood by those skilled in the art, the downward force exerted on the frog when it is being drawn through the water is a function of its speed as the pressure against the face obviously increases as the frog is pulled more rapidly through the water. Of course, the frog is buoyed by the amount of water displaced but this force remains constant so long as the frog is completely submerged. Hence, when the frog is pulled through the water it will seek that depth at which an equilibrium will be maintained between the several forces acting on it. Then, if the speed be increased the frog will dive to a greater depth until equilibrium is again reached.

I also form the legs in several parts capable of relative movement to each other whereby life-like movements of the legs may be obtained.

Furthermore, I attach the feet so that they may partake of a rotative movement, thus giving the effect of feet when viewed from any position. I paint the outline of each foot upon the foot plates. These plates have flanges thereon for producing rotation of same.

Still another object is to provide a novel and efficient means or manner of fastening hooks to the body portion of the bait whereby they will remain fixed in position and not gradually work loose. Oftentimes it is desirable to change the size of the hooks on the bait, or to replace broken hooks, and in so doing the tendency of the ordinary eye, as it is rotated in its seat, is to work the socket loose. This results from the fact that only one edge of the eye bears against the bottom of the socket and tends to tilt it out of its seat. I avoid this bad feature by using a square eye which contacts on both sides of the seat as it is rotated in or out of its inner position and thus holds the socket in position. Thus the socket remains firmly fixed in position during the life of the bait.

Referring to the drawings wherein like characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of my novel frog.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of my invention particularly showing the connections between the several members.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the foot plate.

Fig. 4 is a detailed sectional view of the hook retaining means, showing the socket positioned in the body.

Referring in detail to the drawings, numeral 1 represents the body or body portion of frog and 2 represents the spanner member. This spanner member positions the leg sections, 3, and the feet sections or plates, 4, apart, whereby swinging movements of the legs and rotative movements of the feet plates are freely permitted.

The spanner member, 2, is provided with a slot 5, which allows for free swinging movement of same upon the plate, 6, which is pivotally secured thereto by means of the pin 7. The main body, 1, is arcuated at its rear end in parallel relation to the spanner 2 and is provided with a slot, 8, for receiving and rigidly securing the plate, 6, therein by means of pins, 9.

The front part of the body is provided with a head, 10. The head, 10, has an inclined surface, 11. A plate, 31, is fastened adjacent the surface, 11, by means of a screw, 32, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. Secured about cen-

trally of the surface, 11, is a line receiving means, 12. The head is also weighted by means of a weight, W.

Connected to the spaced ends of the spanner, 2, are the rear legs sections, 3. The rear ends of the spanner are provided with slots, 13. Plates, 16, integral with the legs, 3, are pivotally fastened in the slots, 13, by means of pins, 15. Thus, the legs may freely swing side ways without interfering with each other and thus allowing the bait to partake of a life-like movement. Foot plates, 4, as shown in Fig. 3, are rotatably attached to the legs, 3, by means of the screws, 19. A ball socket joint is thus formed. This allows for a rotating movement of the feet plates, 4, when the bait is drawn through the water, or when the water flows past the bait and it also allows the feet to flap around in any direction. Upon the opposite end of the flat feet, 4, there are flanges 20, placed at an angle to the flat body and extending in opposite directions to each other. That is to say, one of the flanges extends upwardly and the other extends downwardly, thereby causing a rotative action of the foot plate as the bait is drawn through the water.

It is also desired to have the flanges, 20, taper inwardly, the higher point being at the outer edge and the lower point being at the inner point of intersection. The speed with which the feet turn can be regulated as desired by the angle of the flanges, 20. As shown at 21, I paint the toes of the frog a bright color thus making it stand out against the dark background, 22.

The bait is provided with any desired number of cavities, 25, for receiving cup shaped sockets, 26, such sockets resting in the cavities and being flush with the outer surface of the body of the bait. These sockets, 26, have out struck portions or protuberances, 27, for engaging the sides of the cavities and assisting in securely retaining them in position. This ratchet-like surface holds the socket firmly in place. A hole, 28, is provided at the closed end of the socket for allowing the screw threaded hook-receiving member, or eye unit, 29, to pass therethrough and to threadedly engage the body of the bait. The hook-receiving member is formed at its outer end with a rectangular eye construction, 30, which rests within the socket, 26, and when the stem, 31, of the eye unit, 29, is threaded into the body of the bait, the eye, 30, will bear against the bottom evenly at the two places opposite each other as shown in Fig. 4. Thus, it is maintained in a firm position and does not have a tendency to loosen up.

Having thus described my invention I desire it to be understood that the invention is in no wise limited to the particular illustration embodied herein but the scope thereof is set forth in the following claims.

What I claim is,—

1. An artificial bait member comprising a body portion, leg sections and feet sections interconnected for free pivotal movement relative to and independently of each other, said feet sections having means cooperable with the water to cause the feet sections to freely rotate when the bait member is drawn through the water.

2. An artificial bait member comprising a body portion, feet sections, means for rotatably attaching said feet sections to the body portion and means on said feet sections cooperable with the water to cause same to rotate when the bait member moves relative to the water.

3. An artificial bait comprising a body portion, leg sections connected to the body portion, and feet sections pivotally connected to the leg sections for free rotating movement when drawn through the water.

4. An artificial bait consisting of a body portion, and feet sections pivotally connected to the body portion for free rotating movement when drawn through the water.

5. In an artificial bait having a rotatable foot formed of a flat element, said element having juxtaposed portions turned in opposite directions whereby rotation of the foot results as it is moved relative to the water.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

BERT G. GOBLE.