March 13, 1945. J. E. GROULX 2,371,517

FISHHOOK HOLDER

Filed May 8, 1941

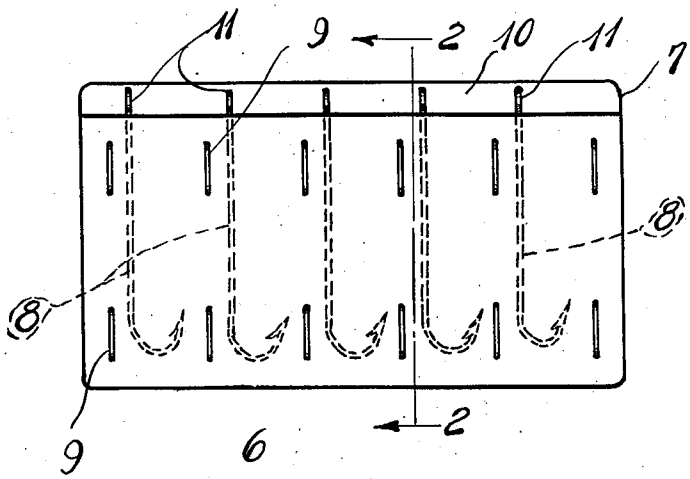


Fig. 1

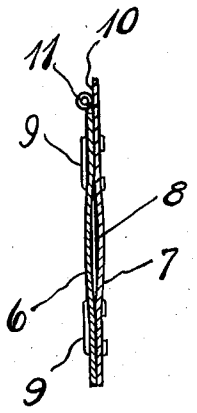


Fig. 2

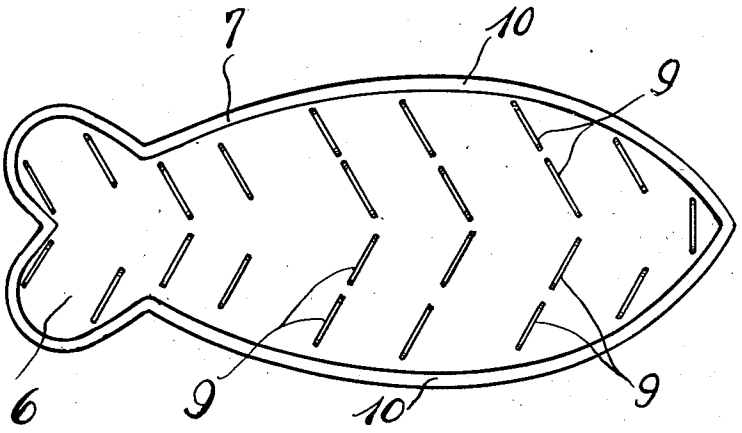


Fig. 3

INVENTOR.
John E. Groulx.
BY Frank C. Karman.
ATTORNEY.

Patented Mar. 13, 1945 2,371,517

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,371,517

FISHHOOK HOLDER

John E. Groulx, Bay City, Mich.

Application May 8, 1941, Serial No. 392,463

2 Claims. (Cl. 43—31)

This invention relates to holders for fishhooks and the like, and more particularly to a holder in which a supply of fishhooks can be carried by the fisherman and arranged in ordered relation.

One of the prime objects of the invention is to provide a holder in which a plurality of hooks can be conveniently carried either in the fisherman's pocket as a single unit, or in a basket, receptacle, or creel.

Another object is to provide a holder having a plurality of pockets and a transparent face so that the hooks may be readily seen, thus facilitating the selection of the desired hook.

A further object is to provide a holder which frictionally holds the hooks in position, and which protects and holds the hook eyes so that they are not displaced when the holder is inserted or withdrawn from the owner's pocket.

A still further object is to provide a holder in which the hooks can be readily inserted and from which they can be easily withdrawn without the hook ends or barbs snagging or catching the material of which the holder is formed.

With the above and other objects in view, the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes may be made in the form, size, proportions and minor details of construction, without departing from the spirit, or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a face view of a holder showing the hooks in position therein;

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and,

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a different shape.

It will be understood that the holder can be made up in any desired shape and in any suitable size to suit the requirements of the fisherman, and in the accompanying drawing I have shown a pair of sheets 6 and 7 respectively, the upper sheet 6 being formed of sheet plastic, Celluloid, or other transparent material, so that the hooks 8 or other holder contents may be readily seen and inspected without removing them from the holder. The bottom sheet 7 can also be made of Celluloid or sheet plastic if desired, but this is not necessary as any material having a hard glazed surface which is not easily snagged or pierced by the fishhooks, as they are inserted or withdrawn, will be found to be entirely satisfactory.

The sheets 6 and 7 are secured together in super-imposed relation by staples, riveting, or sewing if desired; and in the present instance I have used staples indicated at 9, these staples being so spaced as to provide pockets between them to accommodate the hooks 8, and it will be noted that the marginal edge 10 of the lower sheet 7 extends a predetermined distance beyond the marginal edge of the upper sheet 6, so that the eyes 11 of hooks 8 overlie the sheet 7, and butt against the edge of the sheet 6, thus serving as a stop to limit the insertion of the hook, and further to position the eye so that it can be readily gripped or engaged by the thumb or finger for removal when desired, the projecting edge serving also to protect the hook eye and prevent disarrangement of the hooks when the holder is inserted and/or removed from the fisherman's pocket.

After the sheets 6 and 7 have been assembled and secured together by the staples, the hooks 8 are inserted, the shape of the lower ends of the hooks causing the sheets to flex and frictionally hold them in position, and when it is desired to remove a hook, the fisherman merely grasps the eye of the hook selected and draws it outwardly from between the sheets, the sharp point readily sliding on the hard surfaced Celluloid or other hard surfaced material. There is no snagging or piercing of the sheets, and little possibility of snagging the hands of the fisherman due to the fact that the hooks are arranged in ordered relation, and further due to the fact that the hooks can be grasped by the shank only when removing them from the holder.

The holder can be readily and conveniently carried in the pocket; the hooks can all be of one size, or assorted as desired; the holder can be easily and economically manufactured; and the size and shape can be regulated to suit the requirements of the trade.

In Fig. 3 of the drawing I have shown the sheets 6 and 7 shaped to simulate a fish, and it will be clearly understood that any desired shape may be used without departing from the spirit of the invention.

From the foregoing description, it will be obvious that I have perfected a very simple, practical, and convenient holder for fishhooks and the like.

What I claim is:

1. A holder for a plurality of fish hooks, said holder comprising two flat sheets of hard flexible

material in face engagement with each other throughout their area, and securing members attaching said sheets together at transverse and longitudinally spaced points and forming means whereby spaced, substantially parallel hook receiving pockets, open at both ends, are formed when hooks are forced between the sheets between the securing points, said flexible sheets flexing outwardly from each other transversely of the sheets between the securing points to conform to the thickness of the hooks and to grip the main body of the hook when said hooks are forced into the pockets.

2. A holder for a plurality of individual fish hooks, said holder comprising two flat sheets of hard, flexible material in face to face engagement with each other, and staples for attaching said sheets together at transverse and longitudinally spaced points, said staples being arranged in substantially uniform parallel relation, the areas between the rows of staples forming hook receiving pockets between the sheets, said flexible sheets flexing outwardly from each other longitudinally of the sheets between the rows of staples to conform to the thickness of the hook, and frictionally gripping the body of the hook when said hook is forced into its pocket, the edge of one sheet extending beyond the marginal edge of the companion sheet to form a shield for the eye of the hooks.

JOHN E. GROULX.