Aug. 8, 1933. J. CATARAU 1,921,657

FISH LURE

Filed June 15, 1931

Fig. 1

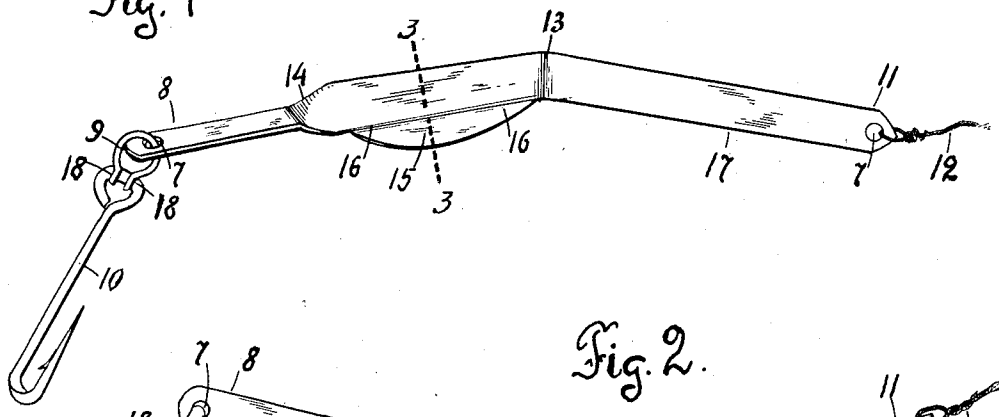


Fig. 2.

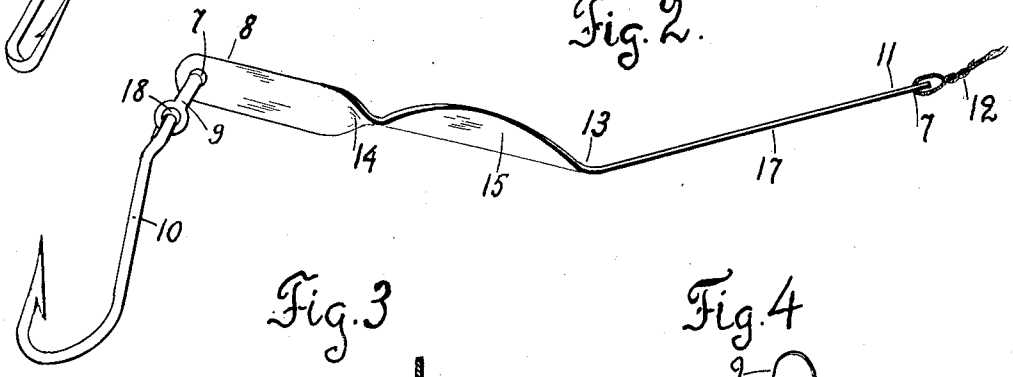


Fig. 3

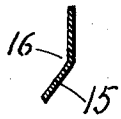


Fig. 4

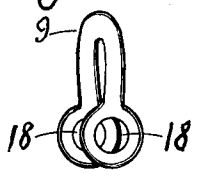
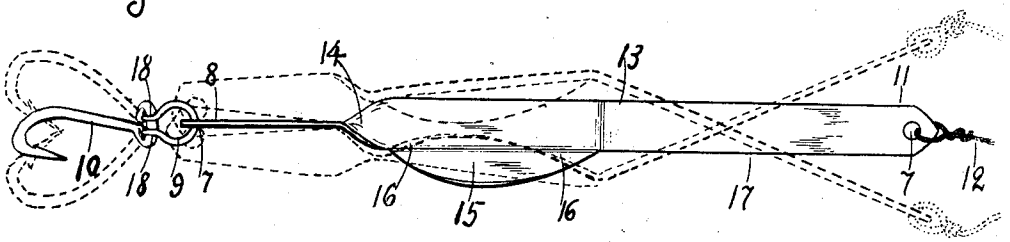


Fig. 5.



Jules Catarau

INVENTOR

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1,921,657

FISH LURE

Jules Catarau, Seattle, Wash.

Application June 15, 1931. Serial No. 544,349

1 Claim. (Cl. 43—42)

The main object of this invention is to provide a fish-lure of a most simple character which can be trimmed by fishermen to perform varied movements so as to cope with variations in the velocity of currents and in the speed of power boats.

A further object of the invention is to provide a fish-lure which can perform all movements required for an automaton of this category without rotating mechanically around itself and without flapping its rear end (the end that carries the fish-hook) so that it can not possibly be missed by the striking fish.

Other important objects and advantages of this invention will appear hereinafter.

On the drawing accompanying this application the Figure 1 illustrates a plan view of a fish-lure constructed in accordance with this invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of said fish-lure.

Figure 3 exposes a cross section of broken line 3—3 of the Figure 1.

The Figure 4 illustrates on an enlarged scale a horse-shoe-shaped link devised for use with said fish-lure as a fish-hook fastening means.

Figure 5 illustrates substantially the displacements of said fish-lure while in action, but not trimmed for any particular play, as observed from above.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the drawing.

As is substantially illustrated by the drawing thereof, a strip of metal having its length preferably between 14 and 19 times its width is perforated 7 7 at both ends for the easy fastening to its rear end 8 of a link 9 carrying a fish-hook 10 and to the forward end 11 of a fishing line 12.

On a medial portion of said strip a bend 13 of an obtuse angle is formed. Such a bend keeps said strip with its longitudinal axis persistingly in a horizontal plane when in water. When sinking said strip turns the convexity of the bend thereof sidewisely while one of the side edges cuts its way down through the water.

If drawn as in trolling said strip begins to oscillate upon its lengthwise axis and to flap both ends with perfect intermittence.

As such a motion in a fish-lure is poor, a twist 14 is formed upon the rear portion of said strip around its major axis so as to bring the width of the rear end 8 to be positioned in right angle with the width of the rest of the strip, and thereby to increase the radius of the glaring faces of the said metallic strip, to stop almost entirely the flapping of the rear end 8, and to create a spiral surface which under pressure of water greatly increases the strokes of the oscillations of the said strip.

As such a motion is still imperfect, being too mechanical for an automaton of this class, an offset 15 is provided and extended from one of the side edges of the said strip in order to disturb the mechanical monotony thereof. By slanting said offset 15 a lengthwise channel 16 is obtained on the side of the strip at the very base of the said offset, thus reenforcing the stream hiting the spiral surface of the twist 14 and thereby raising the angle of the oscillations of said strip to a critical point of 180 degrees, or about.

The forward portion 17 of said strip is provided with a manipulable non-resilient pliability. This is obtained by selecting a proper metal for the purpose and by reducing the thickness of the portion 17 until a desired pliability is reached.

By skilful distortion and bending of the pliable portion 17 the fishermen can obtain any suitable movements in the said fish-lure so as to cope with variations in the velocity of currents while angling and in the speed of power boats while trolling. For instance, the bigger the bend upon said portion 17 the slower and larger are the strokes of the oscillations of said fish-lure, and a slight sidewise distortion of the said portion 17 will cause said fish-lure to dart and spin intermittently and once in a while to turn in full revolution around itself.

As before stated herein the rear end 8 of said fish-lure does not flap, a fact of great advantage because it insures the impossibility of the fish-hook being missed by striking fish.

Hence, and because said fish-lure does not rotate around its axis unless trimmed to do so, a horse-shoe-shaped link 9 is devised as means for linking the fish-hook 10 to the rear end 8, said link terminating its tips each with a loop 18 18, the loops thereof having the diameter of their eyeholes positioned in right angle with the diameter of the sweep of said link 9.

The fish-lure is thereby enabled to carry its fish-hook 10 with the barbed point persistingly pointing upward, in order to aim at the palate of the fish sought and to miss hooking the ground whenever said fish-lure may strike the bottom.

The preferred proportion of between 14 and 19 to 1 between the length of the said strip and the width of the same is calculated to make said fish-lure to resemble mostly the extra elongated species of "Belonidæ", notably needle-fish, which

species constitute the food of predilection for any of our edible fish.

Therefore I claim:

A body member for an artificial bait, said body member consisting of a strip of metal having an obtuse bend at a point intermediate its ends thereby defining forward and rear portions, the major axes of said portions being in alignment, the forward portion being provided with leader attaching means and the rear portion being provided with hook linking means and further provided with a twist whereby said rear portion is provided with sections disposed at right angles to each other.

JULES CATARAU.