

No. 610,098.

Patented Aug. 30, 1898.

C. J. SLY.  
FISH HOOK.

(Application filed Nov. 23, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

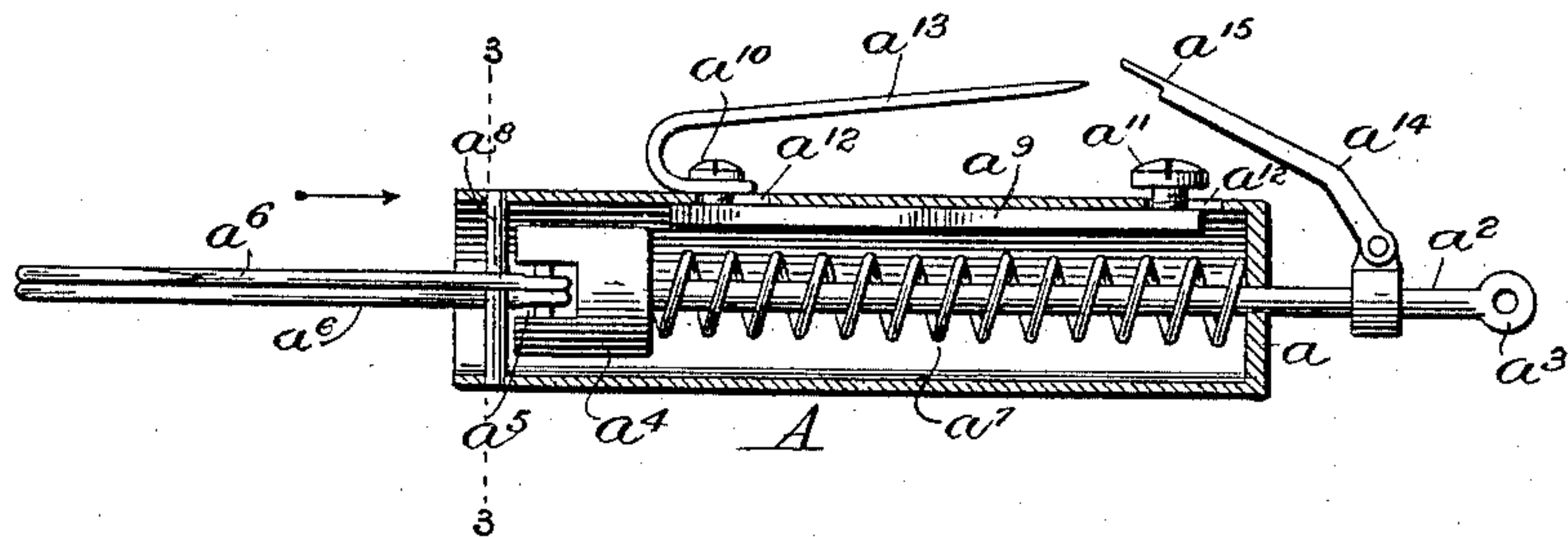


Fig. 2.

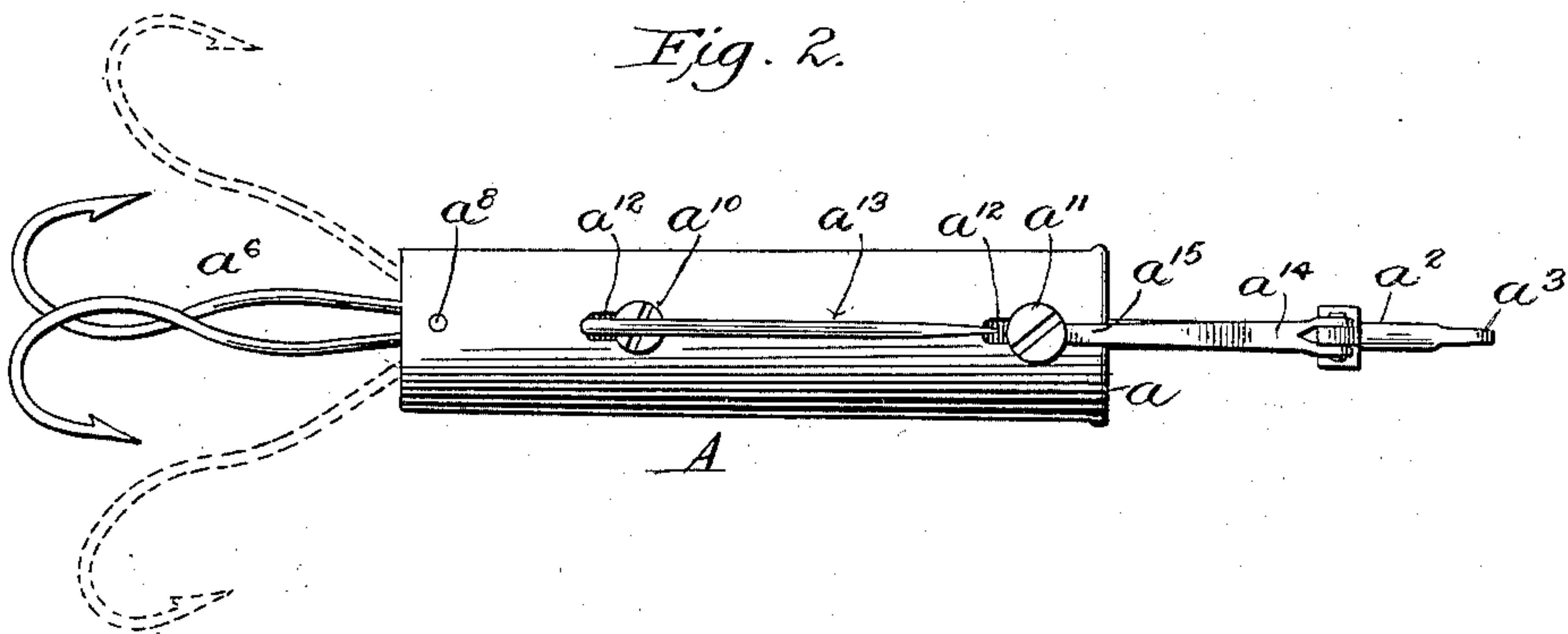
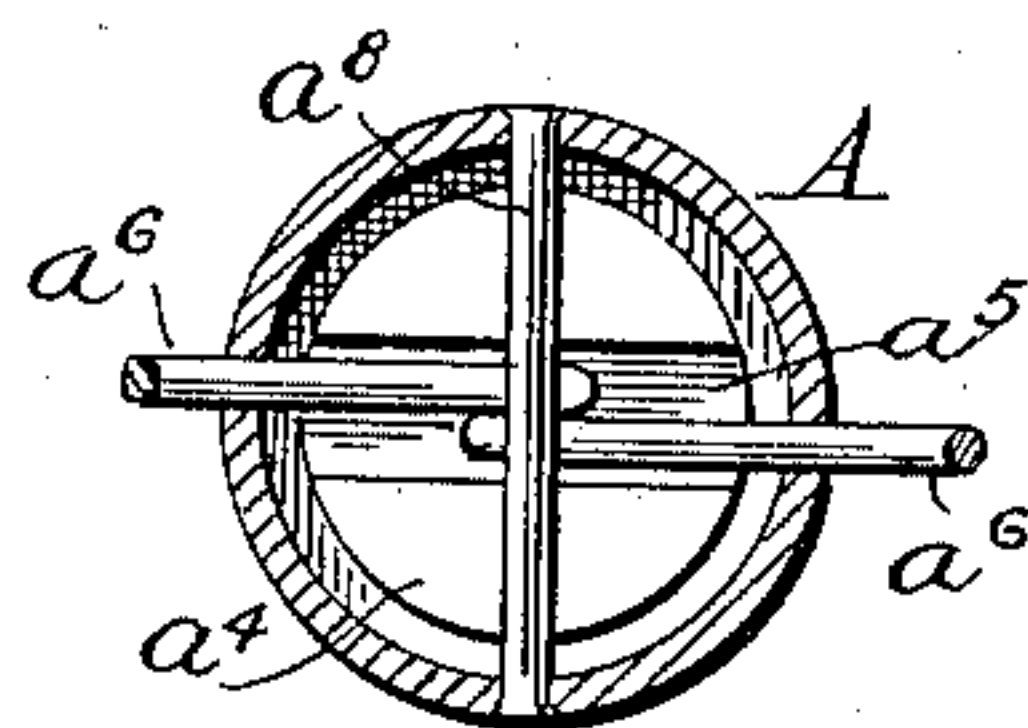


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## FISH-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 610,098, dated August 30, 1898.

Application filed November 23, 1897. Serial No. 659,641. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS J. SLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Klamath Falls, in the county of Klamath and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fish-Hooks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to fish-hooks.

The object is to provide a fish-hook in the nature of a trap, adapted more particularly for catching large fish, the operation of which will be certain to prevent the escape of a fish once caught or hooked; furthermore, to provide a fish-hook which will be simple of construction, efficient and durable in use, which can be constructed of a few number of parts, and in which the parts are so disposed and arranged as not to be liable to derangement or damage from long-continued use.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a fish-hook, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In a fish-hook characterized by my invention I employ a suitable tubing or casing closed at one end and provided with an opening in this end, said casing containing a rod or shank projecting through the opening and having its free end bent to a loop or ring. The end of this shank inclosed within the tubing is provided with a head having a transverse slot, and in this slot are pivoted in this instance two hooks. Between the head and the closed end of the tubing is arranged a coiled spring, which exerts pressure normally outward, so as to keep the hooks forced apart. Arranged on the inside of this tubing is a bar or plate constituting a trigger-bar, and in one side of the tubing are arranged two slots, through which are passed two screws or studs engaging the bar and holding it in position. To the lower screw or stud is secured a bait-hook, which projects toward the closed end of the tube, pressure applied to this hook serving to move the bar downward and thereby release the hooks. The mechanism for holding the hooks set consists of a trigger pivotally connected with the outer end

of the shank, one end of this trigger being adapted to fit under the head of the screw at the closed end of the tubing. Thus when pressure is applied to the bait-hook the trigger-bar is moved down, releasing the trigger and allowing the shank to be projected rapidly forward by the action of the spring. In order to cause the hooks to project outward and away from each other, a cross-bar is arranged in the tube and works between these hooks, so that as the spring projects the head outward or downward, as the case may be, this cross-bar will force the hooks apart.

Further and more specific details of construction will be hereinafter fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts, I have illustrated a form of embodiment of my invention, although it is to be understood that other forms of embodiment thereof may be employed without departing from the spirit of the same, and in the drawings—

Figure 1 is a view in sectional elevation showing the trap sprung; and Fig. 2 is also a view in elevation displaying the exterior of the casing, with the bait-hook and trigger, the hooks being shown in their set position in full lines and in their sprung position in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 3 3, Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a tubing or casing, which may be made of any suitable material and closed at one end by a head  $a$ . Working in an opening in this head is a rod or shank  $a^2$ , the free end of which is provided with a loop or ring  $a^3$ , by which a line may be attached to the device. The inner end of this rod is provided with a head  $a^4$ , provided with a transverse slot  $a^5$ , in which are pivoted the hooks  $a^6$ . Between the head  $a^4$  and the closed end of the casing is arranged a coiled spring  $a^7$ , which exerts pressure in the direction to cause the head  $a^4$  normally to force the hooks outward, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. In order to spread these hooks when the head  $a^4$  is forced outward by the spring, a transverse rod or bar  $a^8$  is employed, the operation of which will be readily understood. Arranged within the tube or



casing is a bar or plate  $a^9$ , constituting a trigger-bar, the same being held in position by means of two screws  $a^{10}$  and  $a^{11}$ , working in the slots  $a^{12}$ , provided in the side of the casing for this purpose. To the lower screw  $a^{10}$  is secured a bait-hook  $a^{13}$ . The head of the upper screw  $a^{11}$  is projected some distance beyond the side of the casing and is adapted to be engaged by a trigger  $a^{14}$ , pivotally secured in any suitable manner to the rod or shank. The end of the trigger in this instance is reduced, as at  $a^{15}$ , so as to bear against the edge of the head  $a$  when the hook is set.

All the parts of the device just described may be made of any suitable material combining the requisite strength and rigidity.

To set the trap, a bait, such as a live fish, is placed on the bait-hook  $a^{13}$ . The shank is then drawn out against the stress of the spring  $a^7$  and the free end of the trigger is hooked under the head of the screw  $a^{11}$ . When in this position, the hooks are drawn together, as shown in Fig. 1. When the fish swallows the bait and attempts to draw back, the pressure brought to bear on the hook  $a^{13}$  will pull the

trigger-bar down and thereby release the trigger. The shank will then be forced forward with great rapidity and drive the hooks outward to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, thereby securely fastening the hooks in the fish's throat.

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

A hook comprising a suitable casing having mounted therein a rod or shank provided with a head, a spring arranged on the shank and bearing against the head and the end of the casing, hooks carried by the said head, a spreader-bar arranged between the hooks, a trigger-bar slidably connected with the casing and carrying a bait-hook, and a trigger carried by the shank and adapted to be released by the trigger-bar, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CORNELIUS J. SLY.

Witnesses:

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