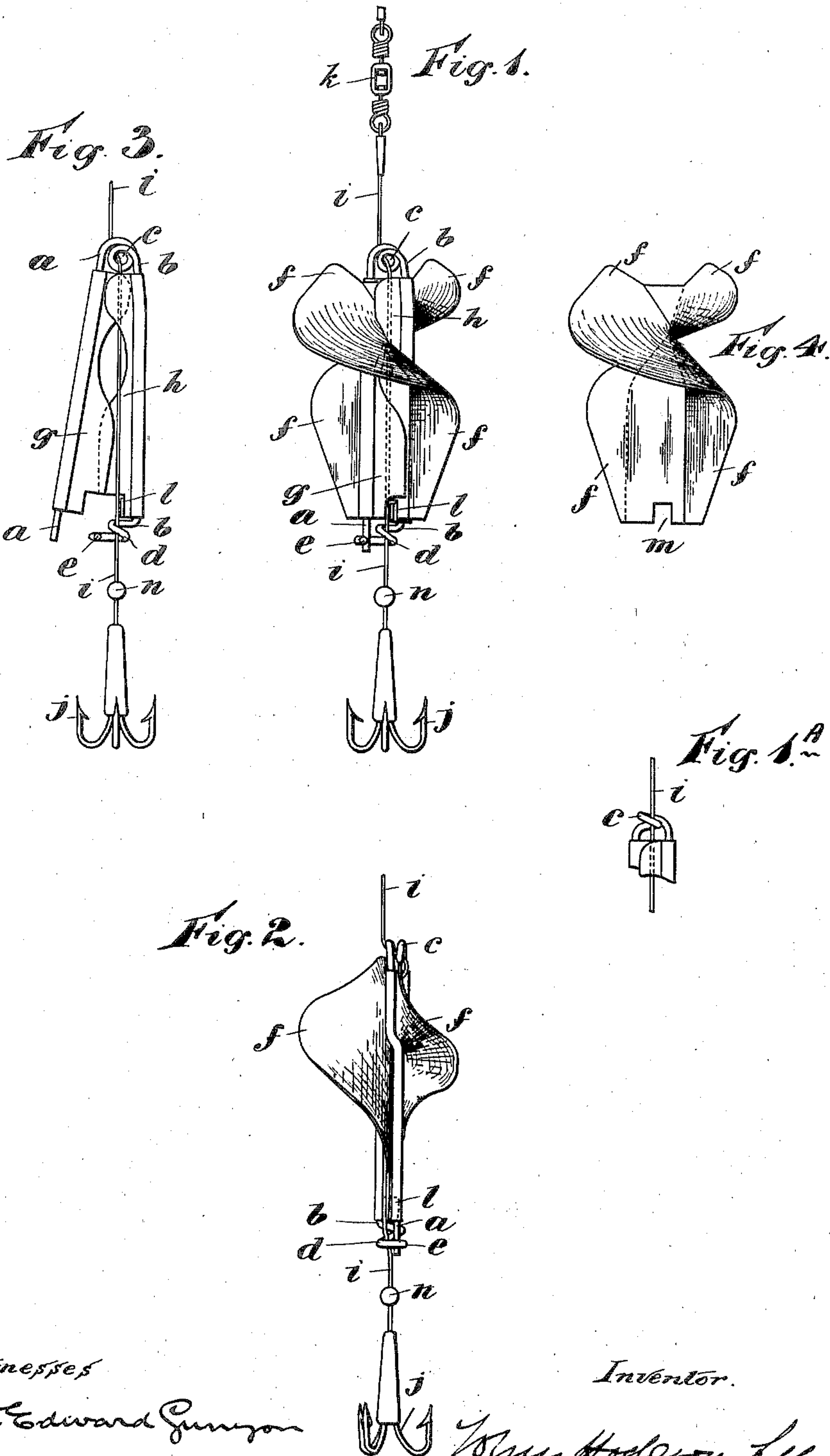


No. 817,257.

PATENTED APR. 10, 1906.

J. H. LEE.  
REVOLVING SPINNING BAIT.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1905.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HODGSON LEE, OF PECKHAM, ENGLAND.

## REVOLVING SPINNING BAIT.

No. 817,257.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 10, 1906.

Application filed May 1, 1905. Serial No. 258,320.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN HODGSON LEE, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Peckham, in the county of Surrey, Eng-  
land, have invented new and useful Improve-  
ments in Revolving Spinning Baits, of which  
the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new and simple  
revolving spinning bait for attachment to an  
ordinary spinning or trolling fishing-line and  
is illustrated in the accompanying sheet of  
drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a spinning bait  
constructed in accordance with my invention  
and shown attached to the fishing-line. Fig.  
1<sup>A</sup> illustrates a modification of Fig. 1. Fig.  
2 is an elevation of same, taken at right angles  
to Fig. 1 and looking from left to right in that  
figure. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the frame  
composing one of the parts of the bait and  
shown attached to the fishing-line; and Fig.  
4, an elevation of the helical spinner, shown  
detached from the said frame.

I provide a skeleton frame *a b*, made, pref-  
erably, of metallic wire and somewhat after  
the fashion of an ordinary safety-pin—that is  
to say, with the wire bent into an eye at *c*, Figs.  
1 and 1<sup>A</sup>, forming the spring for the two legs *a*  
and *b*, and into a coil *d* and catch *e* at the end  
of the leg *b*, the end of the leg *a* being adapted  
to take into this catch *e* when the frame is  
closed together. The legs *a* and *b* are bent  
or shaped so as to fit on either side of the  
helical spinner *f* when the latter is inserted  
between them, and the legs *a* and *b* are  
brought together and held in that position  
by the end of the leg *a* taking into the catch  
*e* on the leg *b*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.  
Sheet-metal jaws or blades *g* and *h* may be  
attached to the legs *a* and *b*, respectively, the  
edges of the said jaws or blades being shaped  
so as to fit approximately against the surface  
of the helical spinner *f* in order to hold the  
latter firmly in position in the frame when  
the same is closed up. The helical spinner  
*f* may be retained in a central position by  
means of the fin *l*, which engages with the  
notch *m* on the said spinner, Fig. 4, said fin  
being formed by a narrow tongue formed at  
the end of the blade *h* and bent at right an-  
gles to said blade, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The eye *c* at one end of the frame forms a  
double ring (either vertical, as in Figs. 1, 2,  
and 3, or horizontal, as in Fig. 1<sup>A</sup>), through  
which the fishing-line *i* is passed, as shown,

and the coil *d* forms an eye at the other end  
of the frame through which the hook end of  
the line *i* is passed.

*n* is a shot or other protuberance on the  
line *i*, which serves to prevent the hooks  
from sliding up into the skeleton frame.

It will be understood that the line *i* need  
not be threaded through the eyes *c* and *d* in  
order to place it in position, as it is readily in-  
serted by passing it in between and round  
the convolutions of the coil before the helical  
spinner *f* is inserted; but, if preferred, the end  
of the fishing-line *i* may be attached per-  
manently to the eye *c* and the hooks *j* to the  
lower end or other part of the frame *a b*; but  
I prefer to pass the line *i* through the eyes *c*  
and *d*, as shown, so as to leave the spinning  
bait free to slide on the line under certain  
circumstances to be hereinafter explained.

The helical spinners *f* may be made of any  
suitable material—such as sheet metal or cel-  
luloid, for example—and they may be of va-  
rious colors, so that a fisherman can easily  
change the character of his bait to suit re-  
quirements, and this he can do without re-  
moving the frame *a b* from the line *i* by sim-  
ply taking the end of the leg *a* out of the  
catch *e*, thus allowing the frame to spring  
open. He can then remove the spinner *f* and  
put in another of a different color. Then by  
closing the frame and passing the end of the  
leg *a* into the catch *e* the operation is com-  
pleted, and the bait is again ready for use.

It will be understood that the spinning  
bait is free to revolve by reason of its connec-  
tion in the usual way with the swivel *k*.

By the use of spinning baits constructed  
as above described and shown the following  
advantages over the ordinary spinning baits  
are realized. The strain exerted by the fish-  
erman in playing the fish is always on the line  
and hook and not on the bait. The attach-  
ment of the skeleton frame to the fishing-line  
is such that on a fish being hooked the frame  
is ejected from the fish's mouth and slides up  
the line, the hook only remaining in his mouth,  
thus preventing the loss of the fish, which often  
occurs from the bait being used by the fish as a  
lever in his mouth to free the hook. The  
skeleton frame is attached to the fishing-line  
without tying of any kind and is kept auto-  
matically in its proper position. Spinners of  
different colors can be inserted into the frame  
with great ease and rapidity, thus enabling a  
fisherman to try baits of different colors until



he finds the color best suited to attract fish without the trouble and annoyance caused by constant untying and tying on fresh bait. The spinners can be adapted so as to combine  
5 perfect spinning action with great attractiveness, and they are of such a shape and character that they fit into one another, so that a great number, even of the largest size, can be carried in the pocket, and as they have not  
10 hooks attached they cause the fisherman no inconvenience. The skeleton frame enables spinners constructed of delicate materials, such as more or less transparent celluloid, to be used because the greater part of the strain  
15 is confined to the frame, which latter also helps to preserve the shape of the spinner when inserted into it. The possibility thus afforded of using this delicate more or less transparent material enables a bait to be pro-  
20 vided that may be colored, so as to be visible to fish even when it is situated between them and the light—as, for example, when the bait is over their heads in the water—which is not

the case with the ordinary spinning baits made of metal or colored opaque material. 25

I claim—

1. A spinning bait which consists of a helical spinner and a skeleton frame comprising two hinged members adapted to be opened and closed and to receive and hold the said  
30 helical spinner, substantially as described.

2. In a spinning bait of the kind described a skeleton frame comprising hinged members having the jaws or blades *g, h*, and having an eye at each end, substantially as described. 35

3. In a spinning bait of the kind described, a separable frame, and a helical blade removably held by said separable frame, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my  
40 name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN HODGSON LEE.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN EDWARD GUNYON,  
H. D. JAMESON.