

Dec. 19, 1939.

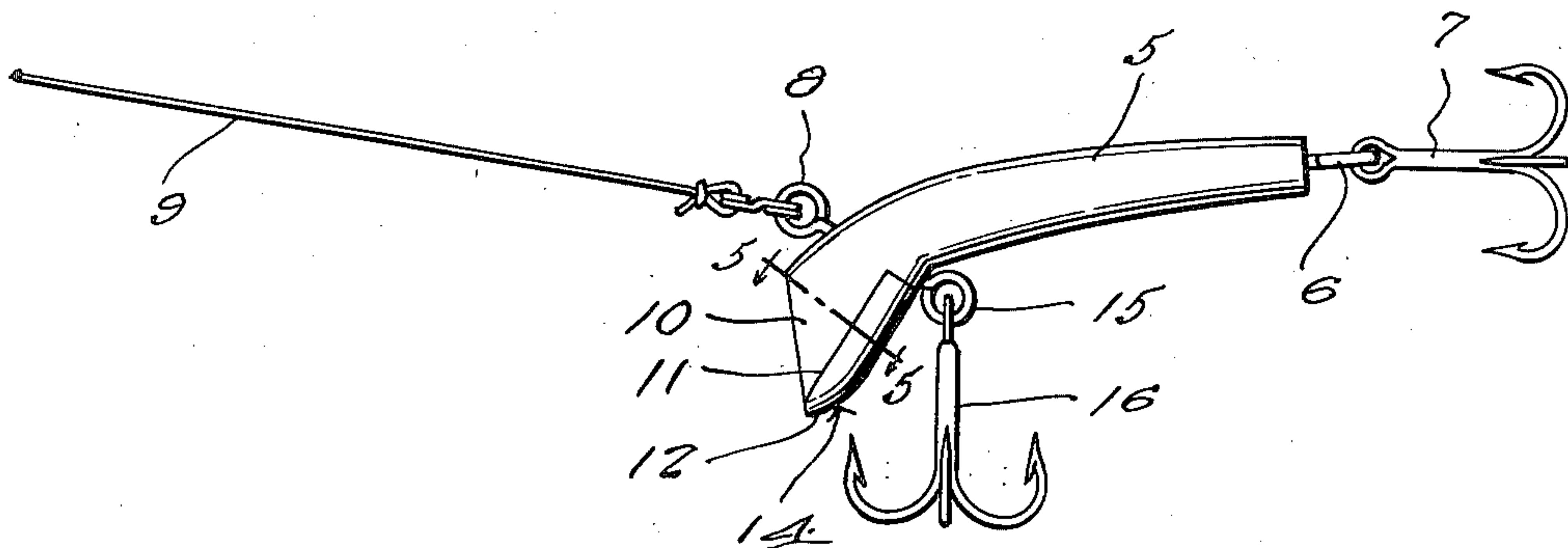
J. L. WYATT

2,184,031

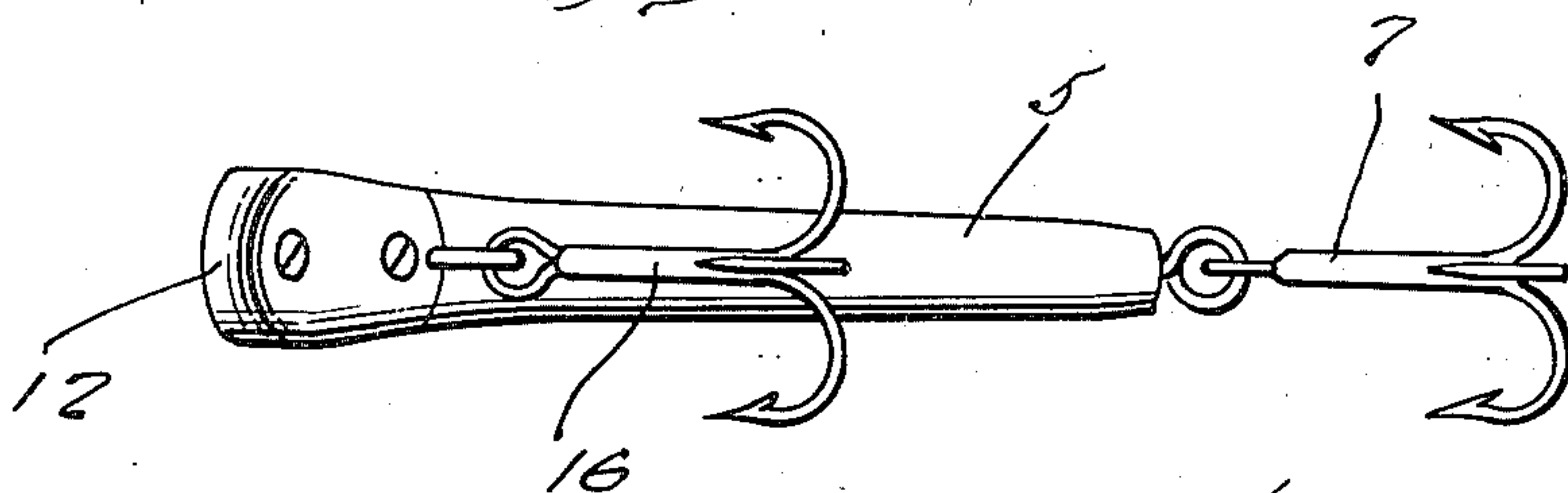
ARTIFICIAL MINNOW

Filed Jan. 24, 1939

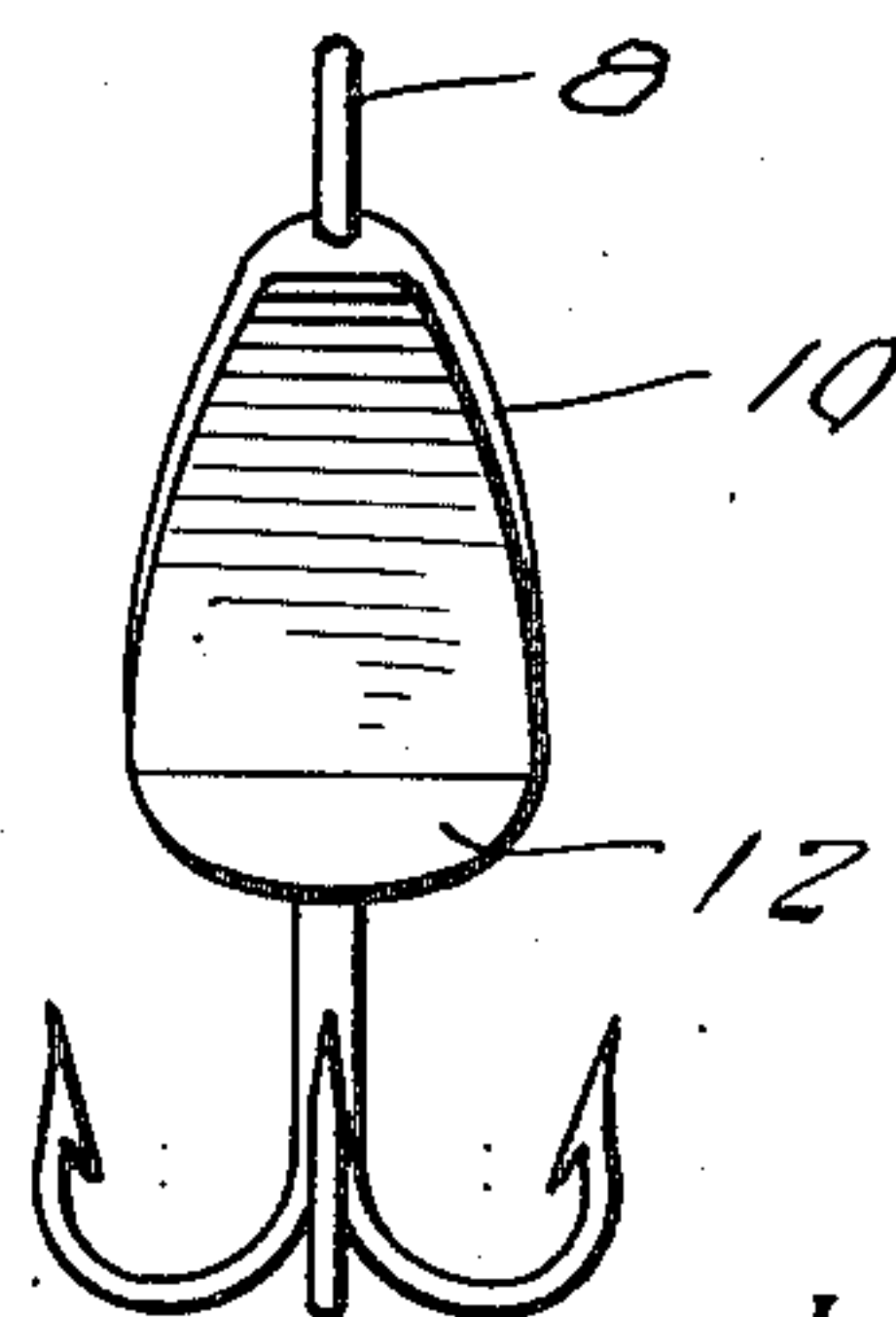
*Fig. 1.*



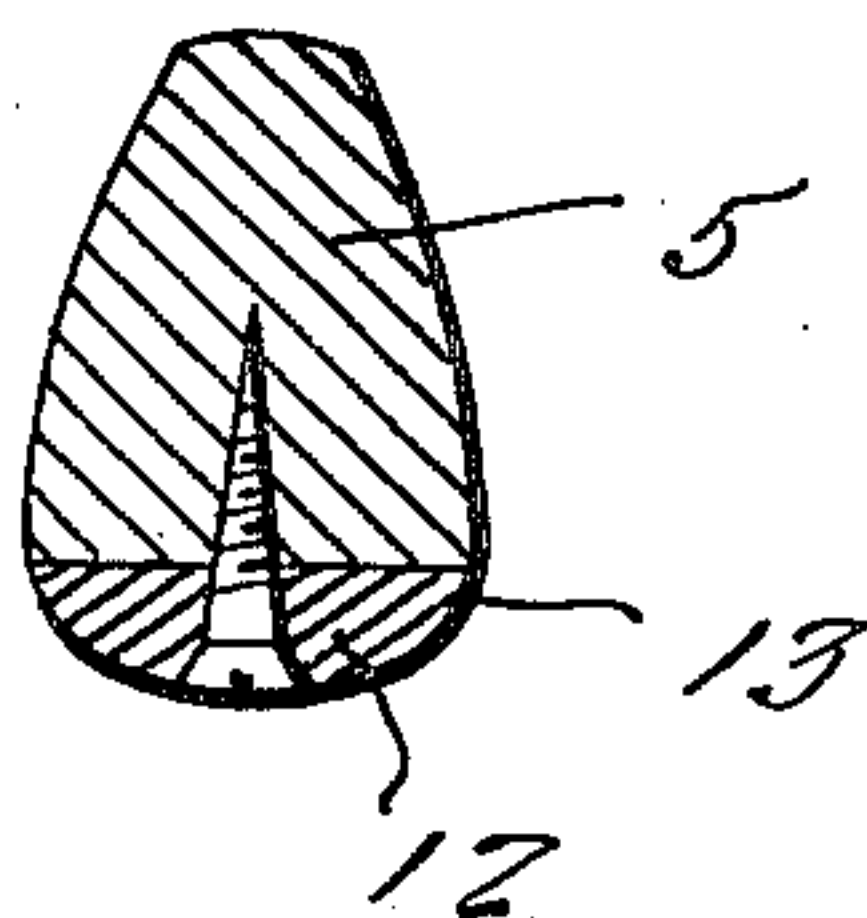
*Fig. 2.*



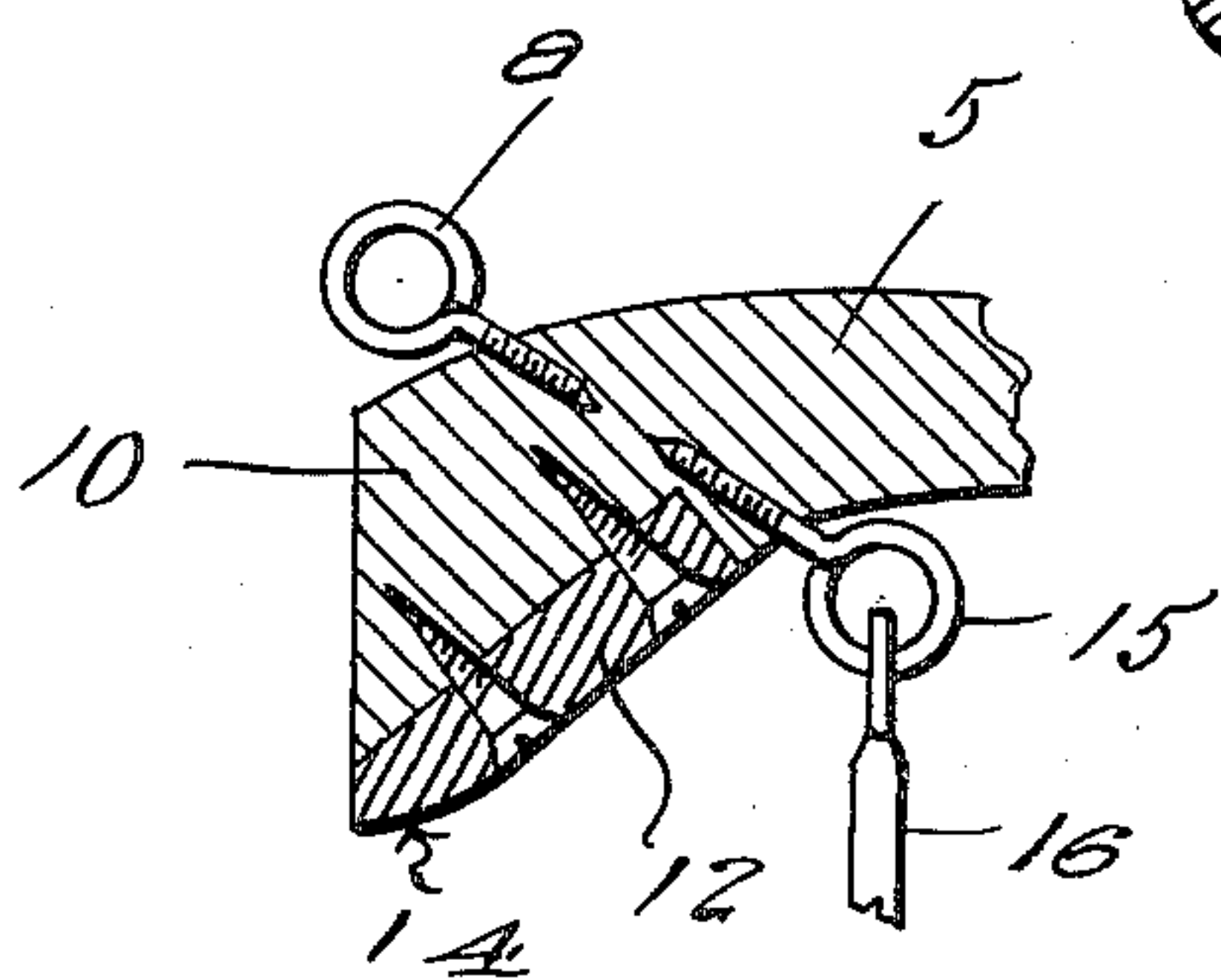
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 4.*



Inventor

John L. Wyatt

By

Clarence A. O'Brien  
and Hyman Berman  
Attorneys

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## ARTIFICIAL MINNOW

John L. Wyatt, Savannah, Ga.

Application January 24, 1939, Serial No. 252,636

2 Claims. (Cl. 43—46)

The present invention relates to fish lures and has for its primary object to provide a device of this character in the form of an artificial minnow embodying a rigid body to which the hooks are attached and having its front end provided with a flat inclined face, the bottom portion of the front end being rounded and weighted whereby to cause the rear end of the minnow to be maintained in a substantially horizontal position when being drawn through the water and to produce a wobbling movement of the rear end thereof as well as a transverse rocking movement in simulation of the motion of a swimming fish.

An important object of the present invention is to provide an artificial minnow of this character in which the rounded bottom portion of the weighted front end thereof will cause a transverse rocking movement of the body of the minnow, the rounded bottom portion eliminating any flattened surfaces tending to restrict this rocking movement.

A still further object is to provide an artificial minnow of this character of simple and practical construction, which is efficient and dependable in use, relatively inexpensive to manufacture and otherwise well adapted for the purposes for which the same is intended.

Other objects and advantages reside in the details of construction as more fully herein-after described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevational view,

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view,

Figure 3 is a front elevational view,

Figure 4 is a fragmentary longitudinal sectional view through the front end of the minnow, and

Figure 5 is transverse sectional view taken substantially on a line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, the numeral 5 designates the body of the minnow which is of elongated form and preferably constructed of substantially light-weight wood or similar buoyant material. The body 5 is of generally rounded form in cross section and is curved longitudinally and slightly tapered toward its rear end as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 of the drawing. The rear extremity of the body is flat and inserted therein is a screw-eye 6 which has its side edges positioned horizontally and secured thereto is a rear hook 7.

To the upper surface of the body, adjacent the forward end and extending at a forwardly in-

clined angle is a screw-eye 8 to which the fish-line 9 is attached for drawing the lure through the water.

The front end of the body, in the region of the screw-eye 8 is enlarged in a vertical direction to form a substantially oval-shaped head 10, the bottom portion of which is of an increased thickness as more clearly illustrated in Figure 5 of the drawing. The under side of the head portion 10 is rabbeted as shown at 11 and conformably fitted in the rabbeted portion is a weight 12 formed of metal, the weight extending longitudinally throughout the under side of the head portion and has its longitudinal side edges rounded as shown at 13 in continuation of the contour of the bottom of the head and the front end of the weighted member tapers as shown at 14.

Immediately rearwardly of the weight 12 and in longitudinal alignment with the set screw 8 is the set screw 15 to which the front hook 16 is attached.

The front surface of the head 10 is flattened as shown at 17 and is inclined forwardly and downwardly.

By reason of this construction the line, when drawn through the water will ride with its flattened front end substantially perpendicular, the pressure of the water against this flattened surface causing the rear end to occupy a substantially horizontal position as shown in Figure 1. The rear end of the body being free, will swing from side to side and the plane of the eye 6 will likewise enable the rear hook 7 to swing similarly. During the swinging movement of the rear end of the body, the weighted longitudinally offset front end will prevent the body from spinning and the rounded bottom of the weight will enable the body to rock transversely without interference in simulation of the swimming motions of a minnow.

It is believed the details of construction and manner of use of the invention will be readily understood from the foregoing without further detailed explanation.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. An artificial minnow comprising an elongated longitudinally curved body having a transversely enlarged front end, and a fish line attaching member secured to the body at its outer curved surface in the region of the junction of the enlarged front end with the body and to which a fish line is adapted for attaching for drawing the minnow through the water, the rear end of the minnow being free to swing trans-



versely, said front end being weighted at its bottom and having rounded longitudinal edges to facilitate transverse rocking movement of the body.

- 5 2. An artificial minnow comprising an elongated longitudinally curved body having a transversely enlarged front end, and a fish line attaching member secured to the body at its outer curved surface in the region of the junction of  
10 the enlarged front end with the body and to which a fish line is adapted for attaching for drawing the minnow through the water, the rear end of the minnow being free to swing trans-

versely, said enlargement at the front end being of increased width adjacent the bottom and a weight secured to said bottom of the front end and having rounded longitudinal edges to facilitate transverse rocking movement of the body, 5  
said front end further being flattened and inclined forwardly and downwardly and responsive to pressure of the water during forward movement of the minnow to cause said flattened front end to occupy a perpendicular position 10  
whereby to maintain the rear end horizontally.

JOHN L. WYATT.