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J. I. CASE

FLY HOLDER

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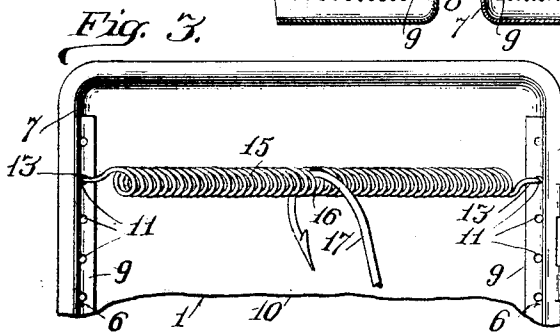
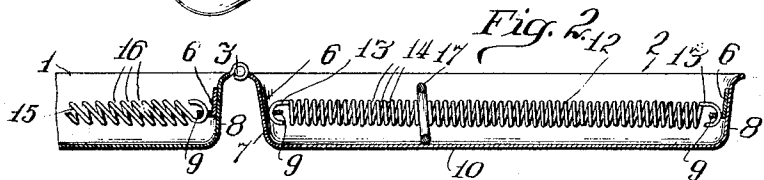
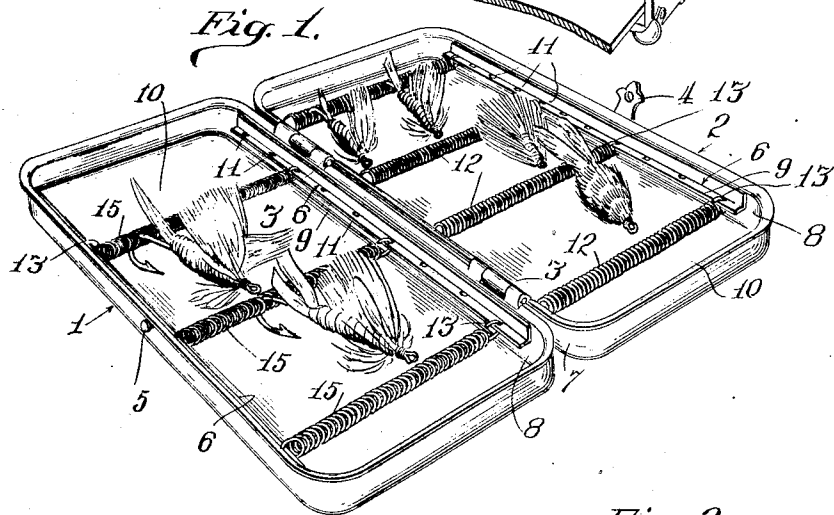
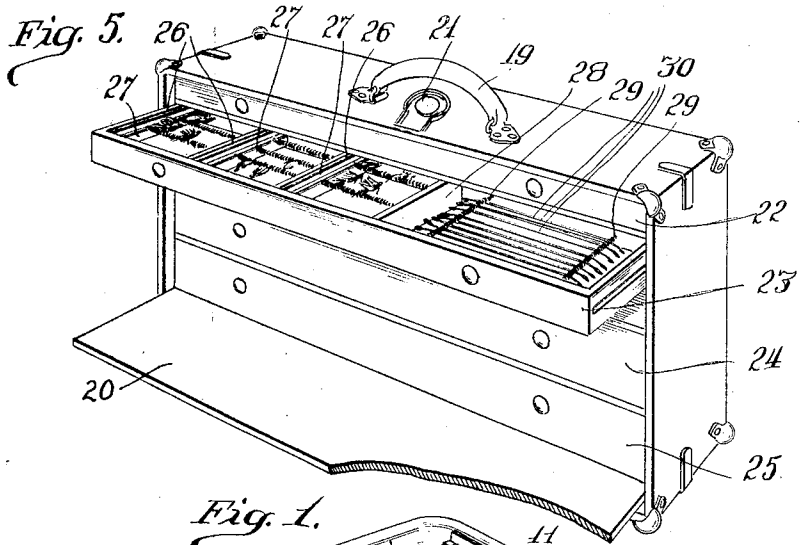


Fig. 4.

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FLY HOLDER.

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This invention relates to a fly-holder, and more particularly to an improved means for conveniently and firmly holding, for protection and transportation, the artificial flies or bait used by fishermen.

Specifically, a closely coiled metal spring, or similar resilient member, is held by its ends, in a slightly extended condition between the opposite side walls of a shallow receptacle. The looped hook end of the fly is pushed between two adjacent coils of the spring and is held by spring pressure between these spring coils.

The main object of the invention is to provide an improved fly-holder of the type briefly referred to hereinabove, and described more in detail in the present specification.

Another object is to provide a fly-holder consisting of a closely coiled spring, in combination with means for supporting the spring preferably by its ends.

Another object is to provide a spring fly-holder of this type, so formed that the flies held thereby will be positioned in planes at acute angles to the longitudinal center line of the spring, so that the flies will be positioned approximately parallel with the bottom of the shallow receptacle. Another object is to provide means for detachably and adjustably supporting the several springs within the receptacle.

Another object is to provide means for supporting the springs so that they can be readily transferred, with the flies held thereby, from one receptacle to another, for example from a tackle box to a fly-book.

Another object is to provide an improved fly-book provided with fly-holders of the type herein disclosed.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of certain approved embodiments of the invention.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the improved fly-book in open position.

Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section through this fly book, partly broken away at one end.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of one end of one of the fly-book members.

Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the fly-

holding springs, detached from its supports.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one approved form of tackle-box, with some of the features of this invention applied thereto.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the improved fly-book comprises two similar metallic members, 1 and 2 in the form of shallow receptacles, which are hinged together at two adjacent edges, as indicated as 3, the other edges of members 1 and 2 being provided with cooperating clasp members 4 and 5 whereby the two members may be secured together when folded against one another, so that the member 2 forms a closure for the member 1. When thus folded, the book is small and compact, and may be easily carried in the fisherman's coat pocket. Metal angle strips 6 are secured to the opposing inner sides of the upstanding longitudinal side walls 7 and 8 of each receptacle by soldering or otherwise securing one flange of the angle strip to the adjacent wall. The other flange 9 of the angle member extends inwardly, substantially parallel with the bottom 10 of the receptacle, and is provided with a series of spaced holes or openings 11.

The fly-holding members are here shown in the form of closely coiled metal, preferably brass, springs 12, each spring having eyelets or hooks 13, formed preferably integrally at each end thereof. These hooks 13 are adapted to be removably engaged in the holes 11 in the angle strips 6. As indicated in Fig. 4, the springs 12 are so formed that when detached from the fly-book, the adjacent coils of the spring will be held closely adjacent one another by the spring pressure, and the spring is somewhat shorter than the distance between the apertures 11 in the opposite angle strip 6. When the spring is hooked into position within the fly-book, it will have to be somewhat extended, so that it will be stretched tautly between the opposite side walls of the receptacle. At the same time, the spaces 14 between adjacent coils of the spring will be so narrow that when the looped end of the hook of the fly is pushed into one of these spaces, the spring will be further distended and the hook will be gripped by a considerable spring pressure and held securely in place. The fish-hooks may be easily positioned in the holders by

simply pushing the loop of the hook between any pair of spring coils, a finger being placed against the opposite side of the spring to hold the spring in place during this operation. While holding the hook adjacent one side of the spring, and pushing the spring toward the hook by a finger placed against the opposite side of the spring, the spaces 14 will be opened on the side toward the hook, which will simplify the engaging operation. The hook or fly may be easily detached by simply pulling it out of the spring coil.

The ordinary form of spring coil shown in Fig. 4 and at the right of Fig. 2, is suitable for the smaller sizes of hooks and flies, which can stand vertically within the receptacle, that is, in planes substantially perpendicular to the center line of the spring. For accommodating larger hooks and flies, the form of spring holders shown in Fig. 3 and at the left of Fig. 2 is better adapted. In this spring the coils 15 are flattened out in one direction, so that the planes of all of the coils are at acute angles to the center line of the spring, and the spaces 16 between adjacent coils slant over at such angles that when a hook or fly 17, (see Fig. 3), is inserted in one of the spaces 16, the fly will lie approximately parallel to the bottom wall of the receptacle, or at such an acute angle therewith that it is easily accommodated within the shallow receptacle. Springs of both types, 12 and 15, can be used within the same receptacle or fly-hook, so that all sizes of flies can be conveniently accommodated in the same book. A plurality of rather closely spaced openings 11 are provided in each of the angle strips 6, and the hooks 13 of the springs may be selectively engaged with any of these openings so that the springs may be adjustably spaced apart to accommodate any desired number or size of flies.

In Fig. 5 is illustrated an improved form of tackle box or carrying case, having a handle 19 on its upper end. The front wall or closure 20 is adapted to slide into the bottom of the case when opened, as shown in Fig. 5. A lock 21 holds the cover 20 in closed position. A plurality of drawers or trays 22, 23, 24 and 25 are provided within the tackle box for holding the fishing equipment. One or more of these trays (for example the tray 23, here shown as partially opened or withdrawn), is divided into a plurality of transverse compartments 26, preferably of substantially the same width as the members 1 and 2 of the fly-book previously described. The opposite side walls of these compartments are provided with apertured angle strips 27, or their equivalents, similar to the angle strip 6 provided in the fly-book, whereby the fly holding springs 12 or 15 may be removably

mounted in these compartments 26 in exactly the same manner as in the fly-book. An almost limitless variety of flies and similar equipment, can thus be preserved, and classified, in different compartments of the tackle box, and when desired for use in any particular fishing expedition any one spring holder, with the flies carried thereby, can be bodily unhooked from the compartment 26 of the tackle box in which it is customarily mounted and transferred to the fly-book. In this way any group or groups of related flies can be transferred from the tackle box to the fly-book or vice versa, without necessarily handling each individual fly. Obviously, the tray of a tackle box of the more ordinary form could be divided into compartments similar to the compartments 26 of tray 23 described above, and equipped for holding the flies in the same manner.

In Fig. 5, we have shown one longer compartment 28 in the tray 23, provided with a pair of holding springs 29 spaced further apart than those customarily used for holding flies or hooks. A plurality of leaders 30 may be maintained, extended and separated from one another in the compartment 28 by merely pushing the end portions of the respective leaders between different convolutions of the coiled springs 29. This will prevent confusion and tangling of the leaders, enable them to dry quickly, and keep them all individually visible, so that the desired leader can be easily selected.

While these holders are especially adapted for holding flies, they could obviously be used in the same manner for holding ordinary fish hooks or other similar fishing equipment. Flies held in containers equipped with these holding springs, will be maintained in fixed positions separated sufficiently from one another so that the feathers will dry out smooth and fluffy, and the effective life of the flies will be substantially increased. If desired, the inner surfaces of the compartments in the fly-book or tackle box can be painted white so as to render the contents of the compartments more easily visible when fishing at night. Although only two suitable forms of holding springs have been described hereinabove, these metallic holding members might be made by bending the spring wire into other forms or designs than those here illustrated by way of example, it only being essential that spaces remain between adjacent portions of the spring wire into which the flies may be pushed and firmly gripped.

I claim:

A fly-book comprising a pair of shallow receptacles hinged together along two adjacent edges, clasp members secured to the opposite edges of the receptacles whereby they may be swung together and secured so

that one receptacle forms a closure for the other, members having inwardly projecting flanges each provided with a series of spaced openings secured to opposite side walls of each receptacle, and a plurality of closely coiled springs, each spring being formed with hooked ends whereby the spring is stretched between the side walls of one of the receptacles so as to permit a fly hook to be engaged between the coils thereof by a rearward movement of the fly, the hooked ends being engaged in selected openings in the flanges. ¹⁰

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