

CLASS 43, FISHING, TRAPPING, AND VERMIN DESTROYING

449, Bee Culture, subclass 4 for bee moth catchers.

SECTION I - CLASS DEFINITION

This class includes inventions which deal with the trapping of wild animals, the catching of fish, especially food fish, and the destruction of all animal life obnoxious or pestiferous to man. It does not include catching and restraining devices for use with domestic animals or fowls nor the destruction of insects on such live stock. It does not include bee-moth catchers.

The class is divided into three groups, as its title indicates. The trapping group of inventions is further subdivided into:

- (1) Traps for general use or for animals other than fish and insects.
- (2) Traps peculiarly adapted for fish and not readily usable on land without modification.
- (3) Traps designed especially for insects and not useful in capturing other forms of life.
- (4) Traps designed to catch human beings, as thieves or burglars.

The vermin-destroying group of inventions is subdivided into:

- (1) Inventions useful for the destruction of vermin of all kinds;
- (2) Inventions adapted to kill obnoxious insects only and not useful for killing other forms of vermin.

SECTION II - REFERENCES TO OTHER CLASSES

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 119, Animal Husbandry, subclasses 801+ for animal catching devices and 156+ or anti-vermin devices for killing of insects on livestock.
- 239, Fluid Sprinkling, Spraying, and Diffusing, appropriate subclasses, for fluid distributors or discharge devices of general utility. For a statement of the line between Classes 43 and 239 in regard to liquid vs. powder or dust discharge devices see the class definition, Lines With Other Classes, Fog or Smoke, Colloids, Generators, Aerosols," of Class 239.

SUBCLASSES

1 MISCELLANEOUS:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Devices and not provided for under the more specific subclasses which follow.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 56, Harvesters, subclasses 333+ for pole supported, pivoted jaw fruit gatherers.

2 DECOYS:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Devices designed primarily to allure all forms of animal life, usually, though not necessarily, into danger, not classifiable in the following subclasses.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 1, for blinds to conceal hunters.
- 7+, and 100+, for various nets and fish-traps employing lights to attract fish where the light is not the chief feature of the invention.
- 17.5, for illuminating fish-attracting devices.
- 42+, for fish lures.
- 113, for illuminated insect traps.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 119, Animal Husbandry, particularly subclasses 707+ for a lure or related device used to entice an animal or associated with such a device.
- 446, Amusement Devices: Toys, subclasses 153+ for aquatic figure toys; and subclass 268 for figure toys.

3 Duck:
This subclass is indented under subclass 2. Decoys formed into a semblance of a duck and designed to attract wild ducks within range of a hunter's gun. The subclass also includes floating frames for supporting dead ducks in a life-like position to act as decoys.

4 FISHING:

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Apparatus and methods for hooking or gathering fish.

- (1) Note. The term “fish” as used herein includes all animals not classifiable as insects which breathe in water or pass their lives in water.
- (2) Note. The trapping of fish is not included herein but will be found lower in the schedule, particularly in subclass 100; see the definition of subclass 58 for the distinction between “trapping” and the subject matter of this and the indented subclasses.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 64, and especially 65 for nonreturn entrance type traps.
 85, for fish snares, and see (2) Note.
 88, and especially 89 for suspended jaw type traps.
 100, for fish traps, and see (2) Note.

4.5 Methods of fishing:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Methods for hooking or gathering fish.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 42.53, for methods of making artificial baits.
 58+, for methods of trapping fish.

5 Fish landing devices combined with tackle, e.g., gaffs, grapples:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Devices having means cooperating with line fishing tackle and functioning to assist in “landing” or hauling in fish caught on the line.

- (1) Note. These devices commonly are gaffs and grapples designed to run on or be guided by the fishing line to engage the fish.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 17.2, for line and/or hook or lure releasing devices guided by or sliding along the fishing line.

- 85+, for fish snares and loops.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 56, Harvesters, subclasses 333+ for pole supported pivoted jaw fruit gatherers.
 294, Handling: Hand and Hoist-Line Implements, subclass 26 for fish grapples, when not modified for cooperation with line fishing tackle.

6 Harpoons and spears:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Those hunting or fishing weapons which comprise a shank having a pointed head and which catch aquatic animals by being thrown or thrust into them.

- (1) Note. Spring-actuated spears are found here.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 5, for fish-grapples, and gaff hooks combined with the tackle.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 30, Cutlery, for hand manipulatable cutlery.
 102, Ammunition and Explosives, subclass 371 for bomb lances used in whaling.
 124, Mechanical Guns and Projectors, for mechanical projecting devices, per se.
 294, Handling: Hand and Hoist-Line Implements, subclass 61 for spears for general use in material handling; subclasses 126+ for hayfork type harpoons.

6.5 Gathering or catching device with conveyer to boat:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Apparatus having means to catch or gather fish and convey the catch to a boat.

- (1) Note. Lines with hooks, net devices or hydraulic currents are included as catching or gathering devices; in the latter example, the current may also act to convey the fish.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 37, Excavating, subclasses 315+ for shellfish dredgers including means

operating to remove or detach the shellfish from the marine bed.

7

Nets:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Those open fabrics of twine or equivalent material, woven or tied with meshes of any size, designed and used for capturing fish or other aquatic animals in their native element and improvements closely allied to nets, such as net-stakes, and not provided for in other subclasses.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

43.1+, for floats and sinkers.
100+, for fish traps constructed largely of netting and for fish traps which are towed like certain nets.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

87, Textiles: Braiding, Netting, and Lace Making, subclasses 1 through 13 for such fabrics, particularly subclasses 3+ and subclass 12 for intertwisted strand and knotted mesh types.
114, Ships, subclass 241 for nets used to protect ships from torpedoes, mines, etc.
245, Wire Fabrics and Structure, appropriate subclasses, for wire-netting.
428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, subclasses 175+, 190, 193, and 196+ for a stock material product in the form of a web or sheet embodying mechanically interengaged strands or strand-portions (e.g., weave, knit).
442, Fabric (Woven, Knitted, or Nonwoven Textile or Cloth, etc.), subclasses 181+ and 304+ for a woven or knit fabric and especially subclasses 43+ and 58 for a coated or impregnated net or open mesh.

8

Handling apparatus:

This subclass is indented under subclass 7. Devices special to the art of fishing for handling, hoisting, pulling, and otherwise manipulating fish nets where the invention lies in the handling apparatus by itself and not in the net.

(1) Note. Where the invention resides in the net chiefly, appropriate subclasses below should be searched.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

15, for apparatus for manipulating fishing-lines.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

54, Harness for Working Animal, subclasses 80.4+ for animal protecting nets.
242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 370+ and 520+ for apparatus for winding a web material which may include a net.
254, Implements or Apparatus for Applying Pushing or Pulling Force, subclasses 264+ for cable-pulling devices which are in some instances disclosed as pulling in nets or purse lines, but have no special structure adapting them to handle the nets or controls adapting them to manipulate the nets or lines for fishing purposes.
414, Material or Article Handling, especially subclasses 137.7+ for means for loading or unloading a marine vessel directly from the sea, generally.

9.1

Trawl:

This subclass is indented under subclass 7. Subject matter wherein the open fabric of twine or equivalent material, i.e., net, is shaped to form a large, flattened bag and is adapted to be towed behind a boat-like vessel at a desired depth, e.g., along the bottom of a body of water, etc., or wherein structure closely allied to such a net is provided.

(1) Note. A device which digs into the earth along the bottom of the body of water in order to dislodge fish is not proper for this class.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

104, for a towable fish trap.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

37, Excavating, subclasses 307+ for a device which digs into the earth along the bottom of a body of water, particularly subclasses 315+ for a shellfish dredger.

9.2 Having excluder device:

This subclass is indented under subclass 9.1. Subject matter wherein the large, flattened, bag shaped net includes structure for causing an unwanted item to either pass through or by the net or be retained in a separate section of the net so that a targeted fish or other aquatic animal may be retained in the net or separated from the unwanted item.

- (1) Note. The unwanted item may include debris or an undesired fish or other aquatic animal.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

9.3, for a spiller type limiting device which releases excess fish upon reaching a predetermined limit in the net.

9.3 Having limiting or limit indicating feature:

This subclass is indented under subclass 9.1. Subject matter wherein the large, flattened, bag shaped net includes structure which (1) restricts the amount the net may constrict or expand due to the stress caused by filling the net, (2) restricts the quantity of fish or other aquatic animal permitted to fill the net or (3) signals the amount of fish or other aquatic animal caught upon reaching a particular quantity.

- (1) Note. Constriction or expansion of the net beyond a certain limit must usually be avoided to prevent damage to the net as the net is filled.
- (2) Note. A device commonly known as a spiller which releases any excess fish or aquatic animal upon the net reaching a predetermined limit is included in this subclass.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

9.2, for an excluder device which prevents unwanted items, e.g., debris, fish, etc., from being caught in the net.

9.4 Bottom running sled:

This subclass is indented under subclass 9.1. Subject matter wherein the large, flattened, bag shaped net utilizes a runner construction for

supporting the net during travel along the bottom of the body of water.

9.5 Bottom running roll:

This subclass is indented under subclass 9.1. Subject matter wherein the large, flattened, bag shaped net utilizes a rotatably mounted element for supporting the net during travel along the bottom of the body of water.

9.6 Utilizing electrical shock to control fish or aquatic animal:

This subclass is indented under subclass 9.1. Subject matter wherein the large, flattened, bag shaped net uses electric current to provide a charge which may lure, reposition, stun or otherwise influence the fish or other aquatic animal.

- (1) Note. The electrical shock is never intended to kill the fish or other aquatic animal.

9.7 Having specific flow affected board device for holding net mouth open, e.g., an otter board, etc.:

This subclass is indented under subclass 9.1. Subject matter wherein the large, flattened, bag shaped net includes detailed panel structure which, when engaged by a stream of water generated as the net is towed through the body of water, helps hold an entry area of the net agape for the fish or other aquatic animal to pass through.

- (1) Note. A device of this type is commonly known as an otter board, a gate or a door.

9.8 Having specific line element:

This subclass is indented under subclass 9.1. Subject matter wherein significance is attributed to structure, e.g., a float, weight, etc., attached to a rope-like member connected to the large, flattened, bag shaped net.

9.9 Having specific chafe preventing element:

This subclass is indented under subclass 9.1. Subject matter wherein significance is attributed to structure which helps prevent abrasion damage to the large, flattened, bag shaped net.

- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
9.8, for a line element used to prevent chafing of a line or a line and the net together.
- 9.95 Fabric construction:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 9.1. Subject matter wherein significance is attributed to the structural make up of the large, flattened, bag shaped net itself.
- SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
87, Textiles: Braiding, Netting, and Lace Making, particularly subclass 12 and 53, for the process or apparatus for making a knotted mesh fabric or a knotted mesh fabric, per se, absent any trawl net details.
- 10 Gill:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 7. Nets set upright in the water, as by stakes, in the meshes of which the fish become caught by their gills. Usually gill-nets are set crosswise of a stream or watercourse.
- 11 Dip:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 7. Scoop, landing, or hand nets designed to be used principally for landing fish caught by hook and line or in a larger net, but also used for catching and landing the smaller species of fish.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
1, for frog-nets and the like.
- SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
403, Joints and Connections, appropriate subclasses for a loop-to-handle connection wherein only so much of the loop or handle is included as is necessary to effect the connection therebetween.
- 12 Foldable:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 11. Dip or landing nets the parts of which are foldable or collapsible for greater ease in carrying and sometimes for such manipulation of the foldable parts as will catch fish.
- 13 Fish wheels:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 7. Revolving nets of wheel-like structure operated by water or other power and comprising a plurality of net-like dipping elements, which capture fish, usually as the latter are ascending streams.
- 14 Seines:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 7. Encircling fish-nets held upright in the water by floats and sinkers and designed to be hauled to the shore, a boat, or some other landing-place by the ends or closed around a body of swimming fish.
- (1) Note. Includes purse-seines, which have bottoms closable like a bag-mouth by heaving overboard a weight attached to a rope, called the "purse-line", rove through rings attached to the foot rope of the net which purses or closes the bottom of the net and confines the shoal of fish around which the net has been cast.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
104, for towable fish traps.
- SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
254, Implements or Apparatus for Applying Pushing or Pulling Force, subclasses 264+ for cable-pulling devices which are in some instances disclosed as pulling in nets or purse lines, but have no special structure adapting them to handle the nets or controls adapting them to manipulate the nets or lines for fishing purposes.
- 15 Automatic hookers or catchers:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Devices which, when a fish nibbles at a hook, act in such a way as to tend to force the barbed end of the hook into the fish's mouth to securely hook it.
- (1) Note. This subclass includes also devices which go a step further and not only hook the fish, but reel in the line automatically, where such devices are not spring-operated reels mounted on fishing-rods.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

18.1+, for rods.

21, for motor operated reels.

16 Signaling:

This subclass is indented under subclass 15. Automatic hookers or catchers which give a visible or an audible signal to let the fisherman know the fish has been hooked.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

17, for other signals.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

340, Communications: Electrical, subclasses 573.2+ for condition responsive indicating systems automatically responsive to fish.

17 Signal devices:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Devices which make either a visible or an audible signal when the fish has been hooked on a line.

(1) Note. Sounds made by mere reel-brake, drag, or clicker mechanisms or mere visual movement of the reel have not been considered as signal means.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

16, for automatic hookers with signals.

58, for signal devices designed for animal-traps where the invention resides in the signal device and not in the trap. Signal devices attached to traps where the invention is in the trap structure are to be found with the various types of traps.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

116, Signals and Indicators, for pertinent subclass(es) as determined by schedule review.

242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 305+ for a fishing reel with a signal or indicator, and subclass 912 for an indicator or signal analogous to Class 242 in general use.

340, Communications: Electrical, for miscellaneous electric signals and signal systems which may be automatically responsive to a condition, especially subclasses 573.1+.

17.1 Electric current or sonic wave energy:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Apparatus applying electric currents or sonic wave energy to the fish or to the water to capture fish or to lure or to drive the fish to a point where other catching or gathering means can be brought into use.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

17.5, for electric illuminating devices functioning to illuminate the fishing apparatus or to lure fish by the light.

98, for similar means for killing or disabling fish.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

119, Animal Husbandry, subclasses 219+ for a fish diverter or barrier, especially subclass 220 for electric type.

17.2 Releasing devices:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Devices adapted to be mounted on or to slide along a fishing line and functioning to engage the line or a line-attached body such as a hook, lure, or sinker for the purpose of freeing the line and/or body when held fast by a submarine obstruction.

(1) Note. The device may operate to cut or break the line itself.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

5, for fish gaffs and grapples adapted to run on or be guided by the fishing line to engage a fish caught on the line.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

114, Ships, subclass 21.1 for devices for cutting a ship's cable when the anchor is caught or for other reason.

166, Wells, subclasses 54.5+ for devices for cutting a rope or cable in a bore hole.

17.5 Illuminated, e.g., luminous:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Apparatus having means to illuminate the apparatus or to give off light rays.

- (1) Note. The illumination may be associated with the apparatus to lure fish to the vicinity of the catching or gathering device and need not directly illuminate such device.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 17, for signal devices which give off light rays when actuated.
113, and 139, for insect traps having illuminating features.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 40, Card, Picture, or Sign Exhibiting, subclasses 541+ for illuminated and luminous signs.
362, Illumination, for illuminating devices claiming no significant features of fishing apparatus or tackle.

17.6 Artificial bait:

This subclass is indented under subclass 17.5. Devices in the form of an artificial bait or lure wherein the light source is in or on the lure.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 42.32+, for lures modified to reflect external light, especially subclasses 42.33 for transparent lures with reflecting means, and 42.34, for metal lure bodies with faceted exterior to produce a multiple reflecting surface.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 40, Card, Picture, or Sign Exhibiting, subclasses 541+ for illuminated and luminous signs.
250, Radiant Energy, subclasses 462.1+ for self luminous articles.

18.1 Rod:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Apparatus usually in the form of a rod or pole (1) of such length or shape as to facilitate or promote handling a fishing line for casting or for playing a fish, or (2) having the line

attached or supported in such a manner as to take advantage of the elasticity or "spring" of the rod or pole.

- (1) Note. This and the indented subclasses include fishing rods, per se, and also attachments therefor not elsewhere classified.
(2) Note. Joints for fishing rods are classified in the appropriate joint class unless more of the rod is included than is structurally necessary to define the joint.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 15+, for automatic hooking devices frequently including a rod.
17, for signal devices frequently including a rod.
27.4, for fixed support line handling means other than rods.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 135, Tent, Canopy, Umbrella, or Cane, subclasses 65+ for rodlike canes.
231, Whips and Whip Apparatus, subclasses 2 and 3 for rodlike whips.
242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 223+ for a fishing reel, per se, and subclasses 345+ for a hand-held reeling device of general use.
285, Pipe Joints or Couplings, appropriate subclasses especially subclasses 399+ for socket type joints, wherein the joint involves significant internal wall structure of one of the coupled members; see (2) Note above, for the line with Class 43.
403, Joints and Connections, appropriate subclasses, for rod joints and connections in general; see (2) Note above, for the line with Class 43.
428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, particularly subclasses 364+ for a stock material product in the form of a rod, strand or fiber which is either coated, or has similar structure.

18.5 Fiber glass or graphite fishing rod:

This subclass is indented under subclass 18.1. A rod or pole formed or made from material having a portion thereof utilizing (1) a spun

glass fiber or (2) a graphite fiber, particle or strand as a structural component.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

23, for a fiber glass or graphite fishing rod having specific details of the handle or butt portion being claimed.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, particularly subclasses 364+ for a stock material product in the form of rod, strand or fiber which is either coated, or has similar structure.

19 **With line propelling or trajecting means:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 18.1. Fishing-rods having means for automatically expelling or feeding the fishing-line at the will of the operator, so that the line is dropped at the desired spot in the water.

(1) Note. Includes also automatic means which may not only cast the line, but may also draw it in after the fish has hooked itself--i.e., where there is no automatic hooking of the fish.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

21, for spring-revolved reels which reel in a fish-line and which may unreel it in addition.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

124, Mechanical Guns and Projectors, for mechanical projecting devices, per se, appropriate subclasses.

242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 223+ for rods having spring-operated reels integral therewith, which merely rewind a cast line.

19.2 **With nonreeling motion means for rod and line, or line:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 18.1. Fishing rods, having means other than or in addition to mere line reeling means coaxing with the rod to rotate, reciprocate, or move the line or rod and line in such a manner as to impart motion to a bait or lure attached to the line; the motion imparting means may be actuated by the reeling means.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

19, for line trajecting or casting means.

21, for motor operated reels.

42.11+, and 42.46, for lures or artificial baits rotating as a unit and possibly rotating or twisting the line.

43.13, for line-attached bodies reacting with the surrounding fluid media to control or prevent rotation of the fishing line.

20 **Reel section:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 18.1. Improvements relating to fishing-rods having a portion modified structurally to receive a reel, which is built in or otherwise made a permanent integral part of the rod.

(1) Note. Frequently the reel is turned by hand operated mechanism forming a part of the rod. Mere reels and improvements directed to detachable line winders are not included.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

15, for automatic reels which are used in a fish-catching apparatus.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

34, Drying and Gas or Vapor Contact With Solids, subclass 625 for driers having winding reels.

242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 223+ for a fishing reel adapted to be mounted on an unspecified rod, and subclasses 386+ for a reel of general use which may include fishing.

21 **Motor operated:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 20. Rods whose reel-section includes a spring or other motor, which turns the built-in integral reel to rewind the line upon the reel after it has been cast.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

19, for rods which impel a fishing-line outwardly to make a "cast" which, however, do not depend on a reel for the throwing of the line.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 225 and 250+ for reels, per se.

21.2 Holders, supports, steadying devices:

This subclass is indented under subclass 18.1. Fishing rods having means for supporting, steadying, or holding the rod other than, or in addition to the usual handle portion on the rod.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

15+, and 17, for fishing rod holders including features for automatic hooking of fish and for signalling a strike or bite, respectively.
23, for fishing rod handles or butts.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

224, Package and Article Carriers, appropriate subclasses, particularly subclass 200 for body or belt attached supports for fishing rods.
248, Supports, subclasses 511+ for a supporting device having means for receiving a staff, which may be a fishing pole or rod. However, this subclass (21.2) is proper if the supported member has a nonstaff-like feature (e.g., a finger grip, reel mount, etc.), common to a fishing rod and which feature the supporting device must cooperate.

22 Reel mounts:

This subclass is indented under subclass 18.1. Modification of fishing-rods which permit a reel to be detachably mounted thereon.

- (1) Note. Unless the reel-mount is the essence of the invention or unless the mount is designed specially for fishing rods the patent is not classified in this subclass.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclass 316 for reels, per se.

23**Butts:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 18.1. Fishing-rods where the invention is confined to the handle or butt or to the modification of the butt, by which the latter is united to the rod, where such modification is peculiar to fishing-rods and not to rods in general.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 448+ for attaching the eye-lets to or otherwise winding on a fishing rod.

24**Line guides or tips:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 18.1. Devices for guiding the line as it moves along the fishing-rod and for guiding and easing the strain on the line where it leaves the rod at the tip thereof. Mere antifriction devices for guiding lines not peculiar to fishing rods are excluded.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

226, Advancing Material of Indeterminate Length, subclass 196.1 for a passive guide combined with a material feeder.
242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 157+ and 615+ for line guiding means of general utility, and particularly subclasses 241+, 273+, 397+, and 476.7+ for line guide traverse mechanism.
254, Implements or Apparatus for Applying Pushing or Pulling Force, subclasses 389+ for a device or a member intended to guide a moving cable; the cable is attached to or supports an object being pulled by the cable from one position or location to another.

25**Attachments:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 18.1. Miscellaneous attachments for fishing-rods not classifiable elsewhere.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclass 442 for a handheld device for winding an article and subclasses 448+ for a particular holder for holding an article being wound.

25.2 Hook and tackle holders:

This subclass is indented under subclass 25. Devices functioning to (1) support the line, hook, lure, and/or any line-attached body for purposes of facilitating transportation of the rod, or (2) to provide convenient stowage for hooks, lures, bait, and other articles used in or on fishing tackle.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

55, for catch or bait holders not adapted for attachment to a fishing rod.
57.1+, for holders for flies and hooks when not adapted for attachment to a fishing rod.

26 Cases:

This subclass is indented under subclass 18.1. Covers and containers peculiarly adapted to hold the sections of jointed fishing-rods, and sometimes other fishing equipment as well, such as reels, tackle, etc.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

206, Special Receptacle or Package, appropriate subclasses for similar cases or holders.

26.1 Motor-operated:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Apparatus with relatively movable parts which are actuated by a motor.

(1) Note. The term "motor", as used here, includes electric, spring, fluid, or other motors, and mechanisms for deriving energy from the relative motion of the surrounding media and transmitting it through shafts or relatively movable parts to move the apparatus or part of it.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

3, for motor-operated duck decoys.
6.5, for motorized devices for catching or gathering fish and conveying them to a boat.
7+, for motorized netting apparatus.
18.1+, for fishing rods including motor means.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

446, Amusement Devices: Toys, subclass 158 for a motor-operated aquatic figure toy.

26.2 Artificial bait:

This subclass is indented under subclass 26.1. Devices in the form of an artificial bait or lure.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.11+, 42.19+, 42.46, and 42.51, for lures shaped or provided with fins or vanes directly secured thereto to cause rotation of the whole lure or a part thereof as it is drawn through the water.

27.2 Trolley apparatus:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Apparatus having a standing line extending from the angler to a remote anchor or securing point and including means to run a catching or gathering device along the standing line.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

17.2, for line or lure releasing devices including a line guided device which runs along the line.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

37, Excavating, subclasses 400+ for trolley type cable-operated dredging or excavating apparatus.

27.4 Fixed support line handling means, e.g., trawls:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Apparatus having line attached catching or gathering means and means for mounting said line on a support, said line being accessible to the fisherman for handling and securing.

(1) Note. The support must be something other than a fisherman, such as a boat or the ground, etc.

(2) Note. The apparatus must be intended to be used while actively engaged in a fishing operation as paying out or pulling in the line.

- (3) Note. If the apparatus is a holder which is intended to be used while actively fishing and also for transportation or storage, classification in subclass 27.4 results if the means for mounting the line on a support is claimed, otherwise classification is subclasses 54.5+.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 18.1+, for fishing rods, and especially 21.2 for steadying or supporting means for rods.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 223+ for a fishing reel and subclasses 370+ for a reeling device in general use.

34 Trap hooks:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Devices having at least one hook or hook-like device mounted on a base or supporting part in a nonhooking or housed position for movement relative thereto to hooking position and including means for causing the relative motion.

- (1) Note. The motion causing means may comprise hooks biased to operative position and having catch or other releasable means holding the hook in inoperative position.
- (2) Note. Hook apparatus including means and arrangements guarding against the catching or snagging of plant growth, rocks, etc., usually called "guarded" or "weedless" devices are classified below except when the apparatus includes means for moving a hook as defined above.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 15, for apparatus for automatically hooking fish, which apparatus does not depend on the structure of a hook to function.
- 42.1, for artificial bait lures made of flexible material for housing or protecting the hook and being compressible or

- collapsible to allow fish to be hooked upon taking the bait.
- 42.4+, for artificial bait lures having guarded or weedless hook arrangements, and see (2) Note above.
- 43.2+, for guarded and weedless hook arrangements and see (2) Note.
- 81, for impaling or smiting traps with swinging striker.
- 89, for trap-hooks of the closing-jaw type.

35 Artificial bait:

This subclass is indented under subclass 34. Trap-hooks usually of the spring-actuated type, which are combined with and form an integral part of an artificial bait. The invention here resides in the trapping feature and not primarily in the artificial bait.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 42+, for artificial bait.
- 42.4+, for artificial bait having hook-guards.

36 Expanding:

This subclass is indented under subclass 34. Spring-actuated trap-hooks comprising two or more hooks normally held close together and tending to spread apart from each other to snag or catch a fish biting at the same.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 35, for artificial bait having trap hooks combined therewith.
- 77, for impaling or smiting traps.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 81, Tools, subclass 302 for expanding pliers and tongs.
- 294, Handling: Hand and Hoist-Line Implements, subclasses 93+ for expanding grapples.

37 Pull-actuated:

This subclass is indented under subclass 34. Trap-hooks actuated only by a pull, either from the fish or from the fisherman, or both, and not by a spring or weight. The trap-hooks in this subclass comprise, usually, a baited hook and a pivoted snagging-hook.

41 Enclosed or protected:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Bait-holders designed to protect live or food type bait so as to conserve the bait for prolonged use as in repeated casting or successive strikes.

- (1) Note. These holders may be in the form of a harness, case, netting or the like for live bait such as frogs and minnows, or may be holders for edible bait which allow the fish to smell or taste the bait without eating it. Edible bait in an inedible bait holder of wrapper, cloth sack or the like form are here.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

44.99, for bait distributors or chumming devices.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

426, Food or Edible Material: Processes, Compositions, and Products, subclass 1 for edible baits and processes relating to same.

41.2 Casting guards:

This subclass is indented under subclass 41. Bait holders which protect the bait during the cast but permit it to become free and unguarded after the bait is in the water.

42 Artificial bait:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Artificial or imitation bait designed to attract fish and catch or aid in catching the same. Such lures frequently look like, or when moved through the water, take on the appearance of live bait.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

17.4, for lures with movable parts which are actuated by a motor.

17.6, for lures which give off a light by illuminating means within or adjacent to the body.

35, for lures with trap hooks.

41, for fishing lures in the form of containers for live bait and/or fish food frequently having the external appearance of artificial bait.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

426, Food or Edible Material: Processes, Compositions, and Products, subclass 1 for edible baits and processes relating to same.

446, Amusement Devices: Toys, subclasses 153+ for aquatic figure toys and subclasses 268 for figure toys.

623, Prosthesis (i.e., Artificial Body Members), Parts Thereof, or Aids and Accessories Therefor, appropriate subclasses for artificial members for living bodies.

42.02 Line surge action with biased reaction:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures with movable body parts or attracting means which are actuated by a surge of the fishing line and which are biased to return to their original position when the line is given slack.

- (1) Note. The biasing means must be in addition to the natural resilience of parts and may be afforded by springs, buoyant members, etc. It does not include mere gravity return of pivoted or flexible parts except when there is a relatively movable connection between the line and the part or between the part and a return weight.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

42.03, for constant line pull actuated parts which are shifted to and fro by a vane which is turned at each shift to oppose the fluid current prevailing in the changed direction of the lure, and thus returned to its previous position, where it is again opposed as the lure again changes direction.

42.11+, 42.19+, 42.46, and 42.51, for baits having vanes effective to cause rotation when the lure is drawn through water. The vanes may comprise the entire lure or part thereof or be rigidly attached thereto.

42.22, for rudder type vanes which may be attached in more than one relation to the body to give the lure a different course through the water.

42.47, for rudder type vanes rigidly attached to solid body baits to influence the path taken through the water in response to a pull on the line.

43.4, for line operated hook guards.

42.03 Automatically movable directing vane:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures having vanes, bodies or body parts operated by continuous movement through the water to swing or flex from side to side by the pressure of the water on them each time the lure changes its direction, causing the lure to turn immediately in the opposite direction, the lure being thereby given a wobbling motion.

- (1) Note. The directing member may be either a pivotally connected vane or a flat member pivotally mounted at or near its ends so that the center part is flexed back and forth.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

42.02, for lures having parts which shift in response to a pull on the line and which have means to return them to the first position when the pull is released.

42.15+, for pivotally connected rigid bodies or body parts which have wobbling motion.

42.47, for solid body lures with rigidly connected vanes or plates.

42.04 Shiftable on strike:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures with a shiftable body, body part, or hooks which are normally held in one position either by releasable detents, friction, or the pull of the line, but which are actuated and moved relative to one another upon the strike of a fish, either to free the hook from the lure or separate it enough so that the fish can be held securely.

- (1) Note. Hooks releasably held adjacent to the lure body to be shifted by the strike of a fish are included in this subclass.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

36, for lures with trap hooks.

42.1, for flexible body hook guards which collapse on strike.

42.4+, for lures having weed guards relatively movable with respect to the bait.

42.05 Lure slidable on line:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.04. Lures loosely and slidably mounted on the line or hook and line connector to allow the lure body to move away from the hook or hooks.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

42.08, for lures relatively movable on a line or hook connector for shielding the hook and line connection to prevent accidental separation of the hook.

42.36, for hook to line connections fixed relative to lure.

42.06 Substance emitting and/or water passage:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures which (1) give off, in their passage through the water, an attracting material originally contained within or on the body, and/or (2) which have an inlet and outlet for the passage therethrough of water through which the lure is moving.

- (1) Note. The attracting material given off may be a colored liquid, a scent, gas bubbles produced by chemical action, etc.

- (2) Note. The water passage through the lure may produce such effects as diving, spinning, guiding, bubbling, movement of flexible parts, etc., or aid in the dissemination of the attracting material.

- (3) Note. Those flat bodies, such as spoons, which are apertured for the flow there through of water, the apertures having no other function, such as spinner, line or hook receiving, are included in this subclass.

- (4) Note. The channel for the passage of water through a solid body not giving off an attracting material must be closed at least in part, not a mere groove, though it may be a groove with a closure plate.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 41, for bait bodies containing food or live bait and having means for the passage of water therethrough.
- 42.05, for bait bodies slidably mounted on a line or hook.
- 42.12, for relatively rotatable body members, one mounted in an aperture or passage in the other.
- 42.36, for bait bodies apertured only for the passage of a line, hook, and/or hook connector there through.
- 42.45+, and 42.5+, for plugs and spoons, respectively, which produce a bubbled wake in their passage through the water.

42.08 Interlocked hook lure and line connections:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures in which (1) the lure must be shifted relative to the hook connection to give access to the hook holding means before the hook can be disconnected, or (2) the means for holding the line on the lure and the means for holding the hook on the lure are so interrelated that one must be moved from operative position before the other can be removed or disengaged from the lure or operated to release the hook or line held by it.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 42.22, for lures manually adjustable to give any one of a number of effects or degree of effects in the water, such as diving, wobbling, etc.
- 42.49, for lures equipped with line attaching means other than mere eyes or holes at the extremity of the lure.

42.09 Interchangeable body parts:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures which have interchangeable lure parts for the substitution of parts of different form, color, etc., or means permitting ready interchange of such parts.

- (1) Note. Disconnectable or shiftable body parts for the attachment of various attracting elements and bodies with multiple covers which are removable and expendable are included in this subclass.

- (2) Note. Patents in which the entire bait is removably mounted on the line, hook, or other support, or in which an auxiliary lure, such as a spinner or pork rind, is detachably connected to the main lure, have been classified on the basis of the particular mounting or bait form.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 42.29, for detachable bait strips, such as pork rinds. See (2) Note.
- 42.38, for baits detachably mounted on a hook. See (2) Note.

42.1 Flexible body's housing or guarding hook:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures which are made of a flexible material and which either house the hook or protect it by preceding and/or shielding the hook points or barbs. The bait is compressible or collapsible to allow fish to take the hook.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 42.24+, for flexible appendages for lures which may also have the effect of guarding the hook.
- 42.4+, for lures having auxiliary guarding members which are not of a nature to attract fish, and especially subclass 42.41 for rigid bodies having a hook or hook point lying in a slot or indentation in the body.

42.11 Plural lures and movably connected rigid lure members:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures comprising a plurality of lures all connected to a single line or to each other, or a plurality of rigid lure members movably connected to one another.

- (1) Note. Plural lures comprise only (1) plural duplicate complete lures, or (2) plural lures, two or more of which have at least one lure member of rigid material.
- (2) Note. The rigid members may or may not be body simulating parts, and may be of solid form, spoon-like, in shape of an impeller with oppositely directed blades; e.g., spinners, etc.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.09, for interchangeable or disconnectable body parts.

42.24+, for lure bodies with flexible appendages and rigid lures associated more remotely with flexible lures, such as pork rinds. See (1) Note.

42.12 One member within the other, at least one spinning:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.11. Lures comprised of plural members, at least one lying within another, one or more of which members are designed to rotate as the bait is drawn through the water.

(1) Note. If the inner member or members rotate, their bearings or shaft ends or points of attachment must be within the confines of the outer body.

(2) Note. If the outer member rotates, it must have bearings or points of attachment at both extremities of the inner member or members.

(3) Note. If more than one member rotates, their motion must be independent.

42.13 Plural movable members offset or at sides of body:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.11. Lures comprising a lure with two or more movably or pivotally connected rigid members either offset from the body or attached intermediate the ends of the body to rotate or swing about a pivotal connection. The members may be spoons, spinners, or mere vanes or appendages.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.26+, for bait bodies with flexible side appendages.

42.4, for outrigger type weed guards which do not rotate or swing about their connection.

42.14 Plural rotating members:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.11. Lures with a plurality of body parts or elements, two or more of which are designed to revolve or rotate independently.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.12, for plural independently rotating lure members when one lies within the confines of the other.

42.13, for plural rotating appendages offset from or mounted at the sides of the lure, usually wing or fin simulations.

42.15 Movably connected in series:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.11. Devices comprising a plurality of lures or rigid lure members movably connected in tandem one behind the other.

(1) Note. The second and succeeding lures or members may be connected either to the preceding member, or the members may be connected in succession to the line, hook, and/or hook connector.

(2) Note. This subclass includes multiple solid bodied lures with a hinged or pivotal connection between bodies or body parts.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.02, for pivotally connected bodies flexed by line surge and biased to return to original position.

42.03, for pivotally connected directing vanes which move automatically.

42.11, for plural lures connected to the line at a single point or plural bodies rigidly connected.

42.16 One member rotating:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.15. Lures, one of the bodies or body parts being freely rotatable or revolvable about longitudinal axis, either its own or that of the assembly.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.19+, for spinning lures rotating about the shaft on which they are mounted.

- 42.46, for solid body lures vaned or shaped for spinning.
- 42.51, for spoon type lures vaned or shaped for spinning.
- 42.17 Sheet material member preceding and rotating:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42.16. Lures in which the member which rotates (1) is of sheet material form, (2) is mounted on the hook or hook connector, and (3) precedes and rotates independently of the other lure members.
- (1) Note. The other lure member is usually the main attracting element of the lure, such as a plug or spoon or simulation of a live bait as a minnow, shellfish, etc.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
42.19+, for spinners rotatably mounted on a shaft.
- 42.18 Sheet material:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42.15. Lures which are constructed of sheet material or material the cross-section of which forms a line rather than an area.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
42.24, for baits of flexible sheet material.
42.5+, for spoon type lures.
- 42.19 Spinner rotatably mounted on shaft:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures which are attached to a shaft so as to rotate or revolve about this shaft in its passage through the water.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
42.11+, for plural lures or lure members, one or more of which may be spinning bodies.
42.5+, for spoon type lures.
- 42.2 Spiral or oppositely turned vanes:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42.19. Lures in which the body is caused to rotate either by vanes or blades turned oppositely thereon or by reason of the spiral shape of the body.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
42.17, for similar sheet material spinning baits combined with other lures or movably connected rigid lure members.
42.51, for spoon-type spinning bodies having a spiral shape or oppositely turned vanes.
- 42.21 Plug or minnow type:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42.2. Lures in which the rotating body has a cross-section which forms an area rather than a line.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
42.16, for similar baits combined with other lures or movably connected rigid lure members.
42.46, for solid body lures which do not have a central shaft, but rotate around their longitudinal axis.
- 42.22 Adjustable direction or buoyancy control:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures with directing parts, buoyancy devices or line connections adjustable to vary the path of the bait through the water. Diving, guiding, depth below the surface, etc., may be affected.
- (1) Note. The adjustments are made manually when the lure is not in the water.
- (2) Note. Hollow bodies containing variable weights, valved hollow bodies into which air or water may be introduced, and adjustable vanes or other directing means are included.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
42.03, for bodies provided with a movable directing vane by which they automatically change direction.
42.15, for bodies or parts pivotally connected in series which have continuous wobbling effect.
42.31, for lure bodies containing loose material or objects, the shifting of which may cause noise and/or change in the path of the lure.

- 42.47, for bodies having attached thereto a rigid vane susceptible of being bent to different positions.
- 42.23 Selective or shiftable lure to line connection:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42.22. Lures having an adjustable connection for the line.
- (1) Note. The connecting means on the bait can be either a series of eyes to which the line can be attached selectively or a means manually adjusted to a plurality of positions.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:
28, for means for attaching hooks and leaders, etc., to lines.
42.49, for other special means for attaching lines to lures; i.e., means other than apertures at the margin or extremities of the bait or mere attached eye forming means.
- 42.24 Flexible or with flexible appendages, e.g., worms:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures in which either the entire body or a body appendage is made of a flexible material.
- (1) Note. Lures composed entirely of flexible material as pork rind strips, and simulations of worms and other legless live bait are included in this subclass.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:
42.1, for flexible bodies housing or guarding a hook.
42.15+, for bodies formed by a plurality of rigid parts movably or pivotally connected.
- 42.25 Feathers, strands, fibers, etc., only, e.g., flies:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42.24. Lures constructed of flexible materials, such as feathers, strands, fibers, etc., secured together or to the shank of a hook or other linear support, without the use of lure members of other material.
- (1) Note. So-called flies are included in this subclass.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:
42.24, for lures comprising a single flexible strand or strip.
42.27, for solid bodies with flexible wing simulations, many of which imitate insects. See (1) Note.
42.28, and 42.3, for solid lure bodies with flexible trailing appendages which may be composed of strands, feathers, etc.
42.37, for other lures mounted on a hook.
42.53, for methods of making or putting together flies.
- SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 430+ for a process or apparatus for tying flies.
- 42.26 Bodies with plural side-attached appendages:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42.24. Lures comprising a body with plural flexible elements or appendages attached intermediate its ends.
- (1) Note. The device is usually a simulation of live bait with legs, fins, or similar members.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:
42.13, for rigid appendages movably attached to the lure body between its ends.
42.3, for lures with plural rearwardly directed appendages usually simulating frogs. See (1) Note.
- 42.27 Wing simulations:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42.26. Lures having flexible side attached appendages shaped or positioned to simulate wings such as those of an insect.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.13, for plural movably attached rigid members intermediate the ends of a lure body.

42.25, for fly type lures constructed solely of fibers, strands, feathers, etc., attached to a hook or other support, without lure members of other materials.

42.28 Bodies with trailing appendages:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.24. Lures comprising a body having one or more elongated members of flexible material at or near its rear end to be trailed rearwardly in its passage through the water.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.15+, for pivotally connected rigid trailing members, especially subclass 42.1 for spinning tail members.

42.25, for lures consisting of strand, fiber or feather members secured together or to a support.

42.29 Detachable bait strip:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.28. Lures, having trailing appendages in the form of detachable, flexible strips of material, such as a pork rind.

(1) Note. Bait with holders for such strips are included even if the strips are not claimed.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.09, for interchangeable body parts, where the substitution of parts of different appearance is facilitated.

42.24, for such strips comprising the entire bait.

44.2+, for bait holders and retainers for natural food of fishes.

42.3 Two rearwardly directed appendages, e.g., frogs:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.28. Lures comprising a body with two flexible, trailing appendages, usually simulating a frog.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.02, for frog simulations which appear to swim in response to intermittent line pull.

42.31 With confined shifting material and/or sound making:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures having (1) means producing a noise during the passage of the bait through the water, or (2) material loosely confined on or in the body to shift during the changing position of the bait, usually to produce a sound effect.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.22, for lures in which the amount of material or the number of weights or bodies can be changed or the weight or body is adjustably secured in place.

42.32 Ornament:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures constructed with a special surface or embellished in various ways for the attraction of fish.

(1) Note. Features other than or in addition to the basic subject matter of the group, which comprises a lure body, whether solid, hollow or of sheet material hook and/or line connections, guards and weights, are included here; e.g., rigid projections, as eyes, feelers, ears, legs, etc., real or artificial skins covering bait bodies, and other surfaces simulating scales, etc., reflectors, which are not mere polished lure members, special materials as wire mesh or shells, and multiple layer effects, including certain coatings. Coatings are included only if they cover a reflector or pattern or form a patterned effect.

(2) Note. Rigid fins which may be guiding vanes are classified as such in succeeding subclasses, even though disclosed as simulations.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.24+, for flexible bodies and body appendages which frequently have the effect of simulating live bait.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

D22, Arms, Pyrotechnics, Hunting, and Fishing Equipment, subclasses 126+ for designs for fish lures.

42.33 Transparent, with reflector or pattern:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.32. Lures with a special attracting body or body surface formed by either a transparent coating over an attracting surface or a body made of transparent or translucent material with a backing of reflecting material or patterned to give an attractive effect.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

17.6, for transparent bodies with luminous means.

41, for transparent bodies enclosing live bait.

42.34 Projections and indentations for simulation and reflecting:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.32. Lures having a body (1) formed with a pitted, roughened, ridged, etc., surface, for attracting fish, usually by imitating the skin of a fish or other live bait or by reflecting light, or (2) provided with indentations or projecting members which may be reflectors or simulations of eyes, feelers, or similar body parts.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.02, for movably attached rigid appendages actuated by line surge and with biased reaction.

42.11, for movably attached rigid appendages on lure bodies.

42.24+, for flexible appendages on lure bodies.

42.45+, for fixed, rigid vanes on solid bodies.

42.5+, for fixed, rigid vanes on spoon-type bodies.

42.35 Hollow bodies:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures constructed with a hollow interior for various reasons, such as buoyancy, materials and methods of construction, etc.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

17.6, for hollow bodies containing luminous substances or illuminating means.

26.2, for hollow bodies containing motors to operate the lure or members thereof.

41, for food containing hollow baits.

42.06, for lure bodies having openings or passages for water flow or carrying substances to be emitted during use.

42.1, for hollow, flexible bodies housing or guarding hooks.

42.22, for hollow bodies having means for changing the air, water or weight content to adjust buoyancy.

42.33, for hollow transparent or translucent bodies containing reflectors or ornamental material.

42.36 Hook and line connection extending through or along body:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures having a direct hook to line connection which either passes through the body of the lure or is fixedly attached along the length of the body.

(1) Note. When the hook to line connector is merely an eye or loop to which the lure is also connected, the patent is classified on the characteristics of the bait itself.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.05, for hook and line connections extending through the lure body, the body being shiftable along the line or line connector when a strike is made or by the pressure exerted by the fish.

42.08, for interlocked hook, lure and line connections.

42.19+, for lure bodies rotatably mounted on a shaft which forms the hook to line connection.

42.37 Mounted on hook:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures formed by a body mounted solely on a hook, the hook being directly connected to the line or to a leader connected to the line.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 42.1, for flexible lure bodies mounted on hooks to house or guard the same.
- 42.25, for fly type lures made of fibers, strands, feathers, etc., secured to a hook shank.

42.38 Detachable

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.37. Lures, in which the body is detachably mounted on the hook.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 42.24, for detachable, flexible bait strips mounted on hook and forming the body of the lure.
- 42.29, for detachable bait strips, such as pork rinds, mounted on the lure body.
- 44.8, for holders for natural bait mounted on, integral with, or rigidly connected to the hook.

42.39 Weighted:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures which have weights as components of or additions to the body of the lure, for reasons such as balance, diving, etc.

- (1) Note. Lure bodies consisting of a sinker or weight and bodies shaped for unbalance are not considered weights in the meaning of this subclass.

42.4 With guards:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures with means or arrangements for guarding the body or the hook or both, against the catching or snagging of weeds, marine plant growth, submerged logs, or for nonuse, constituted either by multiple hooks arranged to guard each other or by the relation of the lure body to the hook or by wire or other projecting or opposed elements protecting the lure body, hook or hook points.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 25.2, for rod attached hook holders which guard the point of the hook while not in use.
- 42.04, for lures with hooks shiftable on strike from a guarded position to a position better adapted to hold the hooked fish.
- 42.1, for flexible body hook housing and guarding means.
- 42.28+, for lures with flexible trailing means which precede or surround the hook and act as a guard.
- 43.2, for guards for hooks and guards for bait holders for natural bait.

42.41 Hook housed or guarded by body:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.4. Lures with a weed guard element for the attached hooks constructed so the hook or hook point is guarded by being housed within or located adjacent to a slot or depression in a lure body. The hooks are either loosely or flexibly attached so they can impale the fish upon its strike.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 42.1, for hooks guarded by being housed in or closely associated with a flexible body.
- 42.44, for hooks pivotally attached to a lure and having motion limiting means which tend to keep the hook from becoming entangled with weeds, etc.

42.42 Guards downwardly projecting:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.4. Lures with weed guard elements projecting downwardly to guard the hooks or body and hooks against vegetation passing underneath or fend the bait off the bottom.

42.43 Hook closing:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.42. Lures, with weed guards formed by elements projecting from a point forward of the hook point, and which substantially close or cover the point of the hook.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 43.6, for hooks with hook closing guards.

- 42.44 Hook pivoted to lure with motion-limiting means:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures with pivotally attached hooks and means to limit the plane or extent of swing of the hooks, as by abutments provided by the edges of a recess or slot, or by stops on the hook holding clamp, etc.
- 42.45 Solid bodies:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures, the cross-section of which is an area rather than a line; for example, minnows and blunt nosed bodies such as plugs.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
42.15, 42.16, and 42.17, for such lure members forming one or more members of a movably connected series.
42.21, for solid body spinners mounted for rotation on a shaft.
42.35, for hollow lure bodies.
- 42.46 With spiral or vanes for spinning:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42.45. Lures of the type in which the main body part either is in the form of a spiral or has integral or rigidly attached oppositely turned vanes to produce body rotation.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
42.11+, for plural lures or movably connected rigid body parts, one or more of which may be designed to spin.
42.2, for spiral bodies or bodies vanned for spinning about a shaft.
42.51, for spoon bodies in spiral shape or vanned for spinning.
- 42.47 With sheet material vane:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42.45. Lures in which the body has rigidly attached sheet material plates or vanes for diving, guiding, etc.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
42.22, for similar plates or vanes adjustably mounted on the lure body.
- 42.48 Plugs:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42.45. Lures in which the lure has the nose and sometimes also the body proper formed for producing erratic motion or diving and rising when the bait is drawn through the water.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
42.47, for solid body lures having an attached plate or vane for producing erratic motion.
- 42.49 Special line attachments:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures adapted (1) for attaching the lure to the line by means other than a mere eye or loop on the line or line connector, or a mere eye or hole on or in the lure body, or (2) for attaching the lure to the line at points other than the margin or extremity of the lure body.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
42.08, for interlocked line, lure and hook connections.
42.19, for lines rotatably mounted or attached to a shaft.
42.23, for adjustable or selective lure to line attachments.
42.36, for lures having a hook to line connection extending through or along the body.
44.83+, for attaching devices for hooks only.
- 42.5 Spoon type:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Lures, the cross-section of which is a line rather than an area, and which have a curved or troughed cross-section in at least one plane.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
42.18, for plural lures or movably connected rigid body parts, all of sheet material.
42.19, for sheet material spinners rotatably mounted on a shaft.
- 42.51 With spiral or oppositely directed vanes:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 42.5. Lures either in the form of a spiral or with fixed oppositely turned vanes to produce body rotation.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 42.11+, for plural lures or movably connected lure members, one or more of which may be vaned or shaped for spinning.
- 42.2, for spiral bodies or bodies with oppositely turned vanes for spinning about a shaft.
- 42.46, for solid bodies in spiral shape or vaned for spinning.

42.52 Nonmarginal and/or nonpivoted hook attachments:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42.5. Lures in which the hook or hooks are attached rigidly or for nonpivoted movement, or in which the hook or hooks are attached at a point inward from the margin of the spoon.

42.53 Methods of making:

This subclass is indented under subclass 42. Methods of making and constructing lures not otherwise classified.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 28, Textiles: Manufacturing, appropriate subclasses, for methods of preparing strands, fibers, and other materials which could be used to form bodies or body parts of lures.
- 29, Metal Working, subclass 9 for machines and processes for making fishhooks.
- 57, Textiles: Spinning, Twisting, and Twining, appropriate subclasses especially subclass 362 for methods of covering or wrapping materials which could be used to form the body of a lure or cover it.
- 156, Adhesive Bonding and Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture, appropriate subclasses for laminating methods of covering lure bodies.
- 242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 439+ for winding an article by orbiting an elongated material about the article and subclasses 443+ for winding an article by rotating the article, which winding may be for the purpose of snelling a fishing hook, making an artificial lure, or holding a hook or lure during winding.

- 300, Brush, Broom, and Mop Making, appropriate subclasses for methods and machines for making brushes, brooms, and the like, generally involving arranging the fastening fibers, feathers, and the like.

- 426, Food or Edible Material: Processes, Compositions, and Products, subclass 1 for edible baits and processes relating to same.

42.7 Snagging and shellfish rigs, e.g., jiggers:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Apparatus having a plurality of hooks or tines arranged on a rigid support or mounting means in such a way as not to be taken into the mouth of the fish, but to snag or pierce the body of the fish or shell fish.

- (1) Note. Shellfish, sponges, etc., may be taken by these rigs. In the case of shellfish, the tines may enter the open shell to be gripped thereby.
- (2) Note. There may be bait or lures associated with the device, but it is not "set" in the usual manner in the mouth of a fish.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 43.16+, for hooks, and particularly subclass 44.82, for those having plural piercing points adapted to be taken into or "set" in the mouth of a fish.

42.72 With line shock absorber or resilient extension feature:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Line fishing apparatus having a resilient element or organization usually in the hook or line to absorb shocks and ease the stresses on the tackle.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 18.1+, for fishing rods having resilient features.

42.74 Spreaders or separators for plural lines and/or hooks:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Line fishing apparatus utilizing a plurality of hooks or hook-carrying lines and having means functioning to keep the hooks or lines spaced

apart from each other to prevent or minimize fouling of the rig.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

27.4, for a "set" or "trawl" line carrying a plurality of hooks or hooked lines.

43.1 **Line-attached bodies, hooks and rigs:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Fishing apparatus including (1) devices attachable to and usable on fishing lines to perfect or promote control of the line or capture of the fish, and (2) line rigs or outfits utilizing such devices.

(1) Note. The term "attach" as used herein is intended to be generic to "affix" but the latter term is used with the connotation of securing or non-movably attaching.

(2) Note. Hooks, sinkers, floats, guiding vanes, stops and similar means which are employed on the line during the fishing operation are included in the term "devices".

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

15+, for fishing floats and other line attached bodies which include automatic hooking features.

42+, for artificial lures.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

24, Buckles, Buttons, Clasps, etc., appropriate subclasses particularly subclass 115, for fasteners, per se, used for line end or leader end connections.

59, Chain, Staple, and Horseshoe Making, subclass 95 for fishing swivels having simple loops or hooks for line connections; other swivels which include a specific fastener are found in Class 24, in the appropriate fastener subclasses.

73, Measuring and Testing, subclasses 305+ for float type gauges functioning solely to measure liquid level or depth.

43.11 **Line storing:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.1. Line attached bodies having a reel or other line storing means.

(1) Note. The line may be the main fishing line or may be a separate line.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

15+, for automatic hooking devices which may include a line-storing float.

43.12 **Releasable from line, e.g., casting weights:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.1. Line attached bodies so constructed or so connected to the line as to release the entire body or a separable portion thereof from attachment with the line without any direct manual handling of the body.

(1) Note. The release may be caused by contact with the water, as by frangible or water soluble means or by a pull or strain on the line.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

42.04+, for artificial baits, shiftable or releasable on strike.

44.88, for bodies releasable from fixed to sliding connection with the line in response to line motion or strain.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

24, Buckles, Buttons, Clasps, etc., subclasses 572+ for separable fastening devices, per se.

43.13 **Line-guiding or twist-controlling, e.g., trolling vanes, otters:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.1. Line attached bodies having vanes, or otherwise shaped or arranged, to react with the water upon relative motion thereto to guide or control the line as to depth, direction, or twist about the axis of the line.

(1) Note. This subclass includes line rigs having pendulous weights so arranged as to control axial twist of the line or rig; these are usually associated with a swivel in the line.

- (2) Note. Swivel devices, per se, are excluded and will be found in the appropriate fastening or coupling class.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 42.11+, 42.19+, and 42.45+, for artificial baits shaped for spinning or irregular motion.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 24, Buckles, Buttons, Clasps, etc., see (2) Note.
59, Chain, Staple, and Horseshoe Making, see (2) Note.
403, Joints and Connections, see (2) Note, above.

43.14 With adjustable weight or buoyancy:

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.1. Bodies having means for adjusting or varying the weight and/or buoyancy of the body.

- (1) Note. Frangible sinkers are included where the tearing or breaking is for the purpose of adjusting the weight to be attached to the line.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 42.22, for artificial baits having means for adjusting weight, buoyancy or position of the lure body.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 102, Ammunition and Explosives, subclasses 406+, and particularly subclass 414 for means for adjusting the buoyancy of a submarine mine.

43.15 Plural diverse-type bodies:

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.1. Apparatus including a plurality of bodies separately attached to a line or strand, the bodies being of diverse types.

- (1) Note. The bodies may be formed in the line, as knots, and may include arrangements such as a sliding body on the line and a knot in the line acting as a stop.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 42+, for similar combinations where one of the elements is an artificial lure.
44.81, for weighted hooks where the sinker is formed with the hook and the assembly has a single point of attachment to the line.
44.82, for hooks with plural piercing points which may include a plurality of individual hooks assembled into a unitary device or body.

43.16 Hooks:

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.1. Line fishing apparatus having devices usually in the form of a hook with a pointed bill arranged to be connected to the line or to a lure and adapted to be engaged in the mouth of a fish to permit the capture of the fish.

- (1) Note. So-called "crab hooks" which usually have means for retaining a bait and which depend on the tenacity of the grip of the crab rather than being engaged in its mouth are excluded from this and the indented subclasses and will be found in subclass 43.1 above.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 5, for gaff hooks guided by the fishing line to "gaff" a fish caught on a line attached hook.
6, for harpoons and spears.
34+, for trap hooks and see the definition and notes to that subclass for the line.
42.7, for snagging or jigging hook devices.
43.1+, see (1) Note.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 294, Handling: Hand and Hoist-Line Implements, subclass 26 for fish gaff hooks.

43.2 Guards, e.g., weedless hooks:

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.16. Fishing hooks with means and arrangements guarding against the catching or snagging of weeds, marine plant growth, submerged logs, etc., constituted, for example, by single and multiple wire elements preceding or adjacent to

the hooks and arrangements of multiple hooks to guard each other.

- (1) Note. Certain of these are known as “weedless”, hooks.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 25.2, for rod attached hook holders which guard the point of the hook when not in use.
 35, for trap-hooks which act as guards.
 42.1, for flexible bait body hook guarding means.
 42.4+, for artificial baits combined with guards.
 43.15, for plural diverse separately attached members one being a hook and the other a nonuse guard.
 57.1+, for guards or like elements to house an individual hook or fishing fly when not in use.

43.4 **Shiftable, collapsible, or line-operated:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.2. Fishing hooks with weed guarding means (1) constituted by an elastic, collapsible element extending from the shank of the hook to cover the hook point, (2) having a shiftable connection between the guard and the hook allowing them to slide bodily relative to each other on a strike of a fish, or (3) having means whereby the pull on the line operates to shift the guard.

43.6 **Hook closing:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.2. Fishing hooks which are guarded against the snagging of weeds, etc., by a single wire or similar element extending from adjacent the shank of the hook to substantially cover or close the point of the hook.

- (1) Note. Some of these guards serve also to retain the bait on the hook.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 42.43, for hook closing guards combined with artificial baits.
 44.2+, especially subclass 44.8 for means closing the hook to retain bait thereon but not so placed as to make the hook a “weedless” type. See (1) Note.

44.2 **Bait holders and retainers:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.16. Modifications of and attachments to hook structure designed to hold bait in place. If the bait is live, the device is designed to maintain it in a natural position in that state.

- (1) Note. The baits are either the natural food of fish or are actual foods which are intended to be eaten by the fish and do not include natural materials which, while possessing flavor and the possibility of food use, are intended to remain on the line indefinitely, as pork rinds.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 41, for foods baits which are substantially entirely enclosed in a retaining device.
 42.24+, for flexible artificial baits or appendages to artificial baits which, in many cases, are pork rinds or other artificial foods of fishes. See (1) Note.

44.4 **Bait encircling:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 44.2. Bait holders and retainers in which at least one element substantially encircles the bait and holds or assists in holding it on the hook or hook connectors.

- (1) Note. Additional bait holding means of other types may also be provided on the device.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 41, for baits enclosing live bait or other natural food of fishes.

44.6 **Opposed gripping jaws:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 44.2. Bait holders and retainers comprising separable members which receive the bait between them and which are either resiliently biased to closing position clasping the bait or are held in closed relationship by a latch, slide, or other equivalent device.

- (1) Note. The members may or may not have penetrating points.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 36, for trap hooks comprising two or more hooks normally held close together and tending to spread apart from each other to snag a fish biting at the same, where bait could be held between the hooks.
- 44.4, for opposed clasping bodies which substantially encircle the bait.

44.8 Mounted on, integral with, or rigidly connected to hook:

This subclass is indented under subclass 44.2. Bait holders and retainers comprising a hook which has bait retaining means integral therewith or movably or rigidly mounted thereon, said means usually consisting of a movable hook opposing member, a clasp, a prong, point, or second hook, and the bait having no other support except the fishhook.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 42.29, for artificial baits with means for holding a detachable flexible bait strip, such as pork rind.
- 43.6, for resilient or guarded hooks in which a member opposed to the point of the hook may also serve as a bait retainer.

44.81 Weighted:

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.16. Fishing hooks having a weight or sinker attached thereto.

- (1) Note. The weight may be used to fasten together the associated parts of a hook.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 43.13, for hooks with weights in the form of vanes or otherwise shaped or arranged to guide the hook or control twist thereof in trolling.

44.82 With plural piercing points:

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.16. Hooks having more than one point for piercing the mouth of the fish.

- (1) Note. The hook may have only one shank or may comprise a plurality of individually complete hooks intimately associated.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 42.7, for snagging or jiggling devices not intended to be taken into the mouth of the fish.

44.83 With leaders and/or line-connection feature:

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.16. Hooks including means for rigging or attaching to a line or leader.

- (1) Note. Mere swivels or fastening devices adapted to be serially connected in a fishing line are classified in the appropriate outside class where there provided for, with the exception of the special types set out in the indented subclasses.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 24, Buckles, Buttons, Clasps, etc., particularly subclasses 369+ for double-ended or multiple type fasteners, and subclasses 598.4+ for a snap hook type separable - fastener, and see (1) Note for the line.
- 59, Chain, Staple, and Horseshoe Making, subclass 95 for mere swivels having eyes or open hooks for line attachment and see (1) Note for the line.
- 242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 439+ for winding an article by orbiting an elongated material about the article and subclasses 443+ for winding an article by rotating the article, which winding may be for the purpose of snelling a fishing hook, making an artificial lure, or holding a hook or lure during winding.
- 403, Joints and Connections, subclass 164 for a swivel wherein a rod or strand end forms a part of the swivel joint.

44.84 Branch or lateral line type:

This subclass is indented under subclass 44.83. Connections for connecting hooks laterally into the fishing line.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

24, Buckles, Buttons, Clasps, etc., subclasses 115+ for other cord and rope holders, some of which might be useful for connecting hooks laterally into a fishing line.

44.85 Adjustable along line:

This subclass is indented under subclass 44.84. Connections wherein the point of attachment to the line is adjustable along the line.

- (1) Note. The connection is considered to be adjustable even though it requires that the connection be undone in order that it may be moved, provided however that the undoing requires no cutting of lines or untying of knots in the line. Usually the line is merely looped or laced or led through a tortuous path.

44.86 With check or collect ring keeper:

This subclass is indented under subclass 44.83. Hook connections in which the hook shank or some part of its connecting devices is gripped by a chuck or is otherwise secured by a sleeve or ring element which moves to grip or enclose some part of the fastening to prevent displacement or separation of the elements.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

24, Buckles, Buttons, Clasps, etc., subclass 126 and 136 for cord and rope connectors or holders in which the rope is gripped by a sliding collar on a tapering member, and subclasses 598.4+ for a snap hook type separable - fastener.

44.87 Selectively free sliding or fixed on line:

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.1. Line attached bodies so constructed and arranged that (1) by change in position or addition, deletion, or substitution of parts, or (2) by change in the rigging thereof on the line, relative motion between the body and the line may be selectively permitted or prevented.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

42.04+, for artificial baits shifting relative to the line on the strike of a fish.

43.12, for line attached bodies wherein the whole or any separable part thereof may be released from attachment to the line.

44.88 Line strain or motion actuated, e.g., strike or pole tip released:

This subclass is indented under subclass 44.87. Line attached bodies wherein a strain imposed on the line or motion imparted to the line functions to actuate an affixing connection between the line and the body.

- (1) Note. The connection may be actuated by contact of the body with the tip of a fishing rod as the line is reeled in.
- (2) Note. The affixing connection may be actuated to grip or to release the line.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

73, Measuring and Testing, subclass 315 for float type gauges functioning solely to measure liquid level or depth and provided with means to lock the float against motion.

44.89 Bendable or deformable material for line connection, e.g., split shot:

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.1. Bodies, usually sinkers wherein the line attachment is effected by bending or deforming the body or some part thereof, the material of which is not resiliently elastic and tends to remain in the bent or deformed position.

44.9 With line passing through center of body:

Bodies under subclasses 43.1+ having an opening through the center thereof, usually axially of an elongated body, for the passage of the line therethrough.

- (1) Note. The opening may be in the form of a hole or bore, or may be in the form of a slot or kerf if the slot provides a line passage at the center or axis of the body.

44.91 With line-gripping means:

This subclass is indented under subclass 44.9. Bodies having means effective to grip the line to affix the body thereto.

- (1) Note. These bodies usually are floats or "fishing bobs".

44.92 With relatively movable parts and/or resilient construction for attachment to line:

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.1. Bodies having two or more parts relatively movable one to another, or having resilient material which is temporarily deformed to effect the attachment to the line.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

44.9, for bodies with relatively movable parts or resilient construction wherein the line passes through the center of the body.

44.93 Movable wedge or collect ring type:

This subclass is indented under subclass 44.92. Bodies wherein one of the movable parts is a wedge or ring type element and is arranged to effect the attachment of the body to the line.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

44.91, for bodies wherein the line passes through the center of the body and a movable or resilient part engages the line to affix the body to the line.

44.94 Spiral or pigtail line holder wrapped around stem:

This subclass is indented under subclass 44.92. Bodies having a stem extending therefrom and means in the form of a coil, spiral, or pigtail usually of resilient wire surrounding the stem whereby the line may be manipulated to lie between the stem and the coil means to effect the attachment of the body to the line.

44.95 Resiliently biased or elastic line clamping means:

This subclass is indented under subclass 44.92. Bodies having resilient portions or devices for gripping or clamping the line.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

44.91, for bodies wherein the line passes through the center of the body and a movable or resilient part engages the line to affix the body to the line.

44.94, for bodies wherein the resilient means is in the form of a coil or the like, wrapped around a stem on the body.

44.96 Sinkers with ground-engaging means, e.g., trolley or surf anchors:

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.1. Line attached bodies constructed and arranged to sink in the water and to rest on the bottom and having means to engage in the material on the bottom; for example, flukes or spikes.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

114, Ships, subclasses 294+ for anchors disclosed for uses other than or in addition to fishing.

44.97 Sinkers with guards or retrieving features:

This subclass is indented under subclass 43.1. Line attached bodies constructed and arranged to sink to the bottom of a body of water and having means (1) to prevent or minimize fouling or catching on rough bottoms or on marine growth or other obstacles, or (2) to permit the effective line attaching point to shift or otherwise cause the sinker to tend to free itself from obstacles upon mere pulling of the line by the fisherman.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

43.12, for sinkers and the like which are detached from the line when caught on an obstacle.

44.98 Lines and/or leaders:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Apparatus including determinate lengths of line and the like constructed and arranged to promote or facilitate the handling of the line and/or fishing rig, as in casting or the catching of fish as by "invisible" leaders.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

57, Textiles: Spinning, Twisting, and Twining, subclasses 200+ for a twisted or twined strand of indeterminate length.

428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, subclasses 364+ for a coated or structurally defined strand or filament not specifically provided for in another class.

44.99 Bait distributors, e.g., chumming devices:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Apparatus having provisions for containing a supply of food or other material to attract fish and being arranged to discharge or diffuse the material into the water.

- (1) Note. The line between this subclass and related arts, such as dispensers, diffusers, and material containing and handling, is sole disclosed use; where the disclosure indicates uses other than for chumming, the apparatus will be classified in the appropriate outside class and cross-referenced to this class.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 42.06, for artificial bait lures which give off, in their passage through the water, an attracting material originally contained within or on the body of the lure.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 206, Special Receptacle or Package, subclass .5 for infusion containing receptacles and see (1) Note.
 210, Liquid Purification or Separation, subclasses 198.1+ for apparatus for adding water purification agents, and see (1) Note.
 222, Dispensing, appropriate subclasses for dispensers of general use, and particularly 630+ for fluid flow discharge type, and see (1) Note.
 239, Fluid Sprinkling, Spraying, and Diffusing, subclass 34 and see (1) Note therein.
 422, Chemical Apparatus and Process Disinfecting, Deodorizing, Preserving, or Sterilizing, subclasses 255+ for extracting and leaching apparatus, and see (1) Note.

53.5 Disgorgers and gags:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Devices for assisting the fisherman in loosening a hook from a fish's mouth.

- (1) Note. The disgorges classified here are implements designed for the single purpose specified and not of general surgi-

cal application; nor are they parts of combination tools. Gags are implements for holding open a fish's jaw while the hook is being removed. Only gags specially designed for fish are found here.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 600, Surgery, subclasses 184+ and 202+ for surgical devices related to fish gags.

54.1 Holder:

This subclass is indented under subclass 4. Apparatus comprising a receptacle or support specifically designed for use in fishing for holding the catch, bait, tackle, etc.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 21.2, for rod holders, supports or steadying devices.
 25, 2, for hook and tackle holding attachments for rods.
 26, for rod cases which may also contain tackle.
 41+, for enclosed or protected bait holders.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 206, Special Receptacle or Package, appropriate subclasses for holders of other types of articles.
 224, Package and Article Carriers, appropriate subclasses for holders for carrying other types of articles.
 297, Chairs and Seats, particularly subclasses 188+ for chair or seat type devices with holders or receptacles for articles.

55 Catch and natural bait:

This subclass is indented under subclass 54.1. Holders for (1) live bait holders and natural bait holders designed to keep such bait in a fresh condition and (2) holders designed to keep alive the fish caught by the angler.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 119, Animal Husbandry, subclasses 201+ for aquatic animal handling and transportation devices, especially fish transportation.

56 Minnow buckets:

This subclass is indented under subclass 54.1. Live-bait holders designed especially for minnows which are to serve as bait. Frequently some means for freshening or aerating the water and for protecting the minnows against special harm form a part of the invention. These holders for the most part are adapted to be transported over land, as well as placed in water; but in no case is mere fish-transporting apparatus included.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 119, Animal Husbandry, subclass 203 for fish transportation included under aquatic animal culturing and subclass 263 for an aquarium including aerator means.
- 426, Food or Edible Material: Processes, Compositions, and Products, subclass 1 for edible baits and processes relating to same.

57 Aerating pump:

This subclass is indented under subclass 56. Buckets having an air pump attached, designed to introduce air into the water contained in the bucket, so as to revivify the minnows.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 261, Gas and Liquid Contact Apparatus, for aerators of general utility even though disclosed for use in minnow buckets where no structure which specializes it for use in a minnow bucket is claimed.

57.1 Hook:

This subclass is indented under subclass 54.1. Apparatus wherein the specific receptacle or support is for holding a hook or the hook of a lure, fly or snell.

- (1) Note. The specific holding means may also guard or protect either the hook, the hook of the lure, fly or snell or the user thereof when the hook or hook portion is not in actual use.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 25.2, for holders attached to the fishing rod which support the hook or tackle for

facilitating transportation of the rod or storage of the hooks or tackle.

- 43.2, for fishing hooks with means and arrangements guarding against the catching or snagging of weeds, logs, etc.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 2, Apparel, subclasses 171+ for a head covering in general and subclasses 175.1+ for a head covering having a crown and crown encircling band; especially, subclass 175.3 for a head covering having a crown, brim, and hat band, not specifically designed as holders for use in fishing.
- 206, Special Receptacle or Package, appropriate subclasses for holders not designed for use in fishing.
- 223, Apparel Apparatus, subclasses 106 through 109, for holders for sewing equipment.

57.2 Holder for snelled hook under tension:

This subclass is indented under subclass 57.1. Apparatus wherein the specific receptacle or support is for holding a hook and its attached leader line, i.e., a snelled hook, through a pulling, i.e., tensile, force applied thereto or provided therefor.

- (1) Note. The tensile force may be applied by either a resilient element or portion of the holder or the snelled hook or by a mechanical force applying means, e.g., a lever.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 254, Implements or Apparatus for Applying Pushing or Pulling Force, particularly subclasses 264+ for apparatus of a more general nature for applying tensile force to line or cable.

57.3 Trotline holder:

This subclass is indented under subclass 54.1. Apparatus wherein the specific receptacle or support is for holding a relatively long fishing line which has attached along its length a plurality of shorter fishing lines with hooks attached to them.

58 TRAPS:

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Devices which lure animals not domesticated or take advantage of some habit of the same and which by reason of some voluntary action on the part of the said animals catch or wound or paralyze or kill the same or in general render them helpless, that man may work his will upon them.

- (1) Note. By "animals" is meant all sentient living organisms which have the power of voluntary motion whether mammals, reptiles, fish, birds, or insects. While many traps destroy, they are distinguishable from vermin destroyers by the fact that animals approach traps of their own free will, whether impelled by curiosity, hunger or habit. Destroyers seek out the animals to exterminate them and force them, in spite of themselves, to destruction. Devices in the nature of traps for domestic or farm animals--as cattle, poultry, or bees--are not included. Devices which hold animals for the express purpose of releasing the same are not considered to be traps within the meaning of the term as here used. Mere poison-holders, although the poison will attract animals, are considered more properly classifiable under "Vermin-destroying", which see.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 116, Signals and Indicators, subclass 22 for devices for repelling animals, fish, and insects by means of sound waves.
 119, Animal Husbandry, subclasses 339+ for poultry trap nests, and subclasses 801+ for catching and holding tools.
 292, Closure Fasteners, appropriate subclasses for trap closure fasteners.
 293, Vehicle Fenders, subclasses 15+ for body and animal catchers and retainers for vehicle-fenders.

59 Burglar:

This subclass is indented under subclass 58. Devices designed to catch thieves and burglars and prevent their escape and having no function additional to entrapping and sometimes raising an alarm.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 60+, and 64+, for animal-traps which might be used to catch thieves and burglars.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 49, Movable or Removable Closures, appropriate subclasses for closures of the type provided for.
 105, Railway Rolling Stock, subclass 394 for train-robber-trapping devices.
 109, Safes, Bank Protection, or a Related Device, subclasses 3+ where the trap is manually actuated to release position by an outside intelligence; subclass 47 for devices wherein the safe itself is removed from the immediate position upon attack by an outside source; and subclasses 29+, especially subclasses 31 and 32 for fluid ejecting devices to prevent train robberies.
 116, Signals and Indicators, subclasses 75 through 99 for burglar-alarms if mechanically operated.
 340, Communications: Electrical, subclasses 500+ for electric alarms which are automatically responsive to a condition. Note especially subclasses 541+ for intrusion detection, and subclass 574 for holdup detection.

60 Imprisoning:

This subclass is indented under subclass 58. Traps which capture or make prisoners of animals, especially fur-bearing animals, so that they are not harmed or injured in any way. These traps must be set after each capture and are cage-like in structure.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 65+, for nonreturn entrances for self and ever set traps.
 74, for rotating door or platform for self-reset traps.
 76, for victim reset traps with special entrance features.

61 Swinging or sliding closure:

This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Traps which make captives of animals by the closing of a door or the like, which is hinged or

is slidable at the trap entrance. The animals usually bring about the movement of the closure by an attempt to reach bait.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 74, for rotating door or platform for self-reset traps.
- 76, for special entrance features for victim reset traps.

62 Falling engaging member:

This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Traps which comprise an elevated cage-like structure adapted to fall and capture the animal when it moves some element of a trigger, usually in an effort to reach bait.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 68, for traps having an entrance section which sinks with the victim to carry it to a lower level.
- 78, for an elevated striker which descends on the victim with a straight line motion.

63 Jaw cage type:

This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Traps comprising two jawlike parts movable toward each other to inclose and capture the animal, where the jaws do not grip any part of the animal's body, but form in the closed position a kind of a cage.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 88, for jaw-traps in general.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 293, Vehicle Fenders, subclasses 15+ for body or animal grasping devices on vehicle fenders.

64 Self and ever set:

This subclass is indented under subclass 58. Traps, which because of their peculiar construction are not set manually, but reset themselves under the influence of gravity.

- (1) Note. Includes also those traps which catch any number of animals up to the capacity of the trap and by reason of their peculiar construction need no set-

ting. These traps unlike imprisoning traps, may capture more than one animal and frequently injure or even kill the animal.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 77, where some traps are classified which might be regarded as self and ever set, but which are not within the definition of the present subclass.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 210, Liquid Purification or Separation, appropriate subclasses, especially subclasses 348+ for means for separating solids from liquids.
- 232, Deposit and Collection Receptacles, subclasses 47+ for letter box traps and subclasses 55+ for coin traps.

65 Nonreturn entrance:

This subclass is indented under subclass 64. Traps having an entrance so made that once the animal is inside he finds it impossible to return by that entrance, whether through physical impossibility or because of some peculiarity of habit or the like. Tilting trap-doors are not regarded as entrances.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 100+, and particularly subclasses 101, 103, and 105, for fish traps adapted to be set in water, which are generally characterized by such entrances.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 232, Deposit and Collection Receptacles, subclasses 47+ for letter box traps and 55+ for coin traps.

66 Victim-opened:

This subclass is indented under subclass 65. Traps whose entrance is normally closed, as by a gravity door or gate, which is opened by the animal's effort to get in the trap and which closes behind him, thus capturing him.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 69, for tiltable platform self-set traps. 71 and 74, for rotatable platform self and self-reset traps.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

232, Deposit and Collection Receptacles, subclasses 47+ for letter box traps and 55+ for coin traps.

67 Victim-closed:

This subclass is indented under subclass 65. Traps whose entrance is normally open to the free passage of the animal, but is closed automatically as soon as the animal is within the trap; there is a second entrapping compartment designed to receive the animal, which is frightened by his capture in the first compartment; as soon as the animal enters the second compartment or leaves the vicinity of the trap entrance the latter resumes its open state; but the arrangement is such that if the animal turns back the entrance closes in front of him.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

76, for victim reset traps.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

232, Deposit and Collection Receptacles, subclasses 47+ for letter box traps and 55+ for coin traps.

68 Sinking compartment:

This subclass is indented under subclass 64. Traps in which the animal as it enters steps into a compartment or cage that descends to a lower level because of the weight of the animal, thus cutting off his escape, and allows him to leave the compartment at a lower level, whereupon the compartment ascends to its original position, thus leaving the animal trapped in a cage or otherwise disposed of.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

60, for cage-like traps which must be set after each capture.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

119, Animal Husbandry, subclass 158 for means for dumping live stock into a medicated or disinfecting bath.

69 Tiltable platform:

This subclass is indented under subclass 64. Traps including one or more trap-doors or platforms normally held in a substantially horizon-

tal position by gravity, springs, weights, etc., but capable of tilting under the weight of the animal to precipitate the latter into a container below.

- (1) Note. These traps are distinguishable from the nonreturn-entrance traps having victim-opened gates by the fact that here the animals are precipitated into a container below.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

74, for self-reset traps with a rotating door or platform.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

119, Animal Husbandry, subclass 158 for means for dumping livestock into a treating bath.
232, Deposit and Collection Receptacles, subclass 47 for letter box traps and 55, for coin traps.

70 Trigger-released:

This subclass is indented under subclass 69. Traps in which the platforms are normally held against tilting and will not tilt to precipitate the animal until the latter has moved some portion of a trigger mechanism, such as a bait-holder, a treadle, or the like.

- (1) Note. The word "trigger" as here used is given its broadest significance to mean any element or group of elements performing the functions of a trigger or catch.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

72, for similar traps having a rotatable platform.
74, for self-reset traps having a rotatable platform.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

119, Animal Husbandry, subclass 158 for means for dumping animals into a treating bath.

71 Rotatable platform:

This subclass is indented under subclass 64. Traps having a rotatable structure with wings or webs forming a plurality of platforms oper-

ated by the weight of the animal to revolve about a horizontal axis, the arrangement being such that the animal is precipitated into a receptacle below, while the rotating structure stops only because of friction.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

74, for similar self-reset traps.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

232, Deposit and Collection Receptacles, subclasses 60+ for rotatable coin traps.

72 Trigger-released:

This subclass is indented under subclass 71. Traps having a trigger mechanism actuated by the animal to release the platform on which it stands and to prevent indefinite rotation by stopping the rotating element in position to present the succeeding platform to the next victim.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

70, for trigger-released trap platforms which merely tilt.

73 Self-reset:

This subclass is indented under subclass 58. Traps which are originally set by the operator, usually by winding up a spring or the equivalent, which are capable of catching a number of animals, and which reset themselves without any attention after each animal is disposed of.

(1) Note. These traps are distinguishable from self and ever set traps by the fact that they must be originally set and that they eventually run down, whereupon they must be set again.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

76, for victim reset traps.

74 Rotating door or platform:

This subclass is indented under subclass 73. Traps having a door rotated on a vertical axis or a platform rotated on a horizontal axis by means of a spring or the like.

(1) Note. In either case the animal is forced or precipitated into a receiver, from which it is prevented from escaping by the closing of the trapdoor or by other means.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

69+, for self and ever-set traps having a tilting platform.

71, for self and ever-set traps having a rotatable platform.

75 Smiting:

This subclass is indented under subclass 73. Traps which kill the victim by a sharp blow, usually on the head or back. The blow usually throws the animal clear of the trap or else within a receptacle.

(1) Note. This subclass is distinguishable from other smiting-traps chiefly by the fact that the traps here are self-reset and from other self-reset traps by the fact that the animal is killed by a blow and is not captured bodily. The smiting element in these traps never holds the victim, as in the case of other smiting traps.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

77+, for impaling or smiting traps which retain the victim.

76 Victim-reset:

This subclass is indented under subclass 58. Traps which are reset by one victim, so as to be in condition to catch the next victim, where the resetting is accomplished wholly by the muscular force of the animal or by the weight of the animal's body and not by a spring or weight or similar auxiliary power source.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

73+, for self-reset traps.

77 Impaling or smiting:

This subclass is indented under subclass 58. Traps which stun, wound, make helpless, or kill animals by delivering a blow, which may or may not impale the animals.

- (1) Note. The blow which these traps deliver usually comes from above, and the instrument which strikes the animal usually holds it fast, so that it cannot escape and soon dies.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 75, for smiting traps which do not retain the body of the victim under the striking element, though it may be retained in a receptacle.

78 Rectilinear striker movement:

This subclass is indented under subclass 77. Traps in which the striker moves in a straight-line path, usually being guided and descending by gravity. The inventions in this subclass crush or break the spinal columns of the animals.

79 Impaling:

This subclass is indented under subclass 78. Traps whose striker moves in a straight line and pierces the flesh of the victim.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 34+, for fish hooks which automatically strike or snag the fish.

80 Burrow type:

This subclass is indented under subclass 79. Traps peculiarly adapted to trap burrowing animals--as gophers, ground-hogs, moles, and the like--as they move along their burrows.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 91, and 94, for other traps suitable for use in burrows.

81 Swinging striker:

This subclass is indented under subclass 77. Traps having a striker which swings on an axis in the arcuate path, impelled by spring or similar power. The striker is usually in the form of a jaw and grips the victim.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 83, Cutting, subclass 372 for a trip-switch controlling the operation of a cutting means of that class (83) type.

81.5 Auxiliary striker holder:

This subclass is indented under subclass 81. Traps having devices designed to hold the swinging striker of an impaling or smiting trap temporarily in a position to permit setting of the elements of the trap in their set positions.

82 Direct engaging latch:

This subclass is indented under subclass 81. Traps in which the striker is held by a latch engaging directly therewith, without intermediate elements, the latch itself being moved by the victim either directly or indirectly in its effort to get bait, whereupon the striker is released to catch the victim.

- (1) Note. Unless the element moved by the animal touches some part of the striker and helps to hold the latter in set position it is not considered to be a direct-engaging latch.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 93, for similar construction in a jaw trap.

83 Automatic catch:

This subclass is indented under subclass 82. Traps of the direct-engaging latch type in which the latch is so made that when the striker is swung back to the set position the latch automatically catches or engages with the striker to hold it in that position without any aid from the operator.

- (1) Note. The inaccurately-styled "self-setting" impaling traps are classified here.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 83.5, for similarly operated latching elements not of the direct-engaging type.
95, for similar mechanism in jaw traps.

83.5 Automatic set:

This subclass is indented under subclass 81. Impaling or smiting traps of swinging striker type having means for setting the striker, other than a direct-engaging latch, and in which movement of the striker towards set position automatically sets the trap without further manipulation by the operator.

- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
83, and 95, for details of the latching element.
- 84 Explosive:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 58. Traps actuated by explosive force to kill animals.
- (1) Note. So called “trap-guns” are classified here. These traps either kill the animal by means of a bullet or by a striker impelled by the force of an explosive charge, usually gun-powder.
- SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
102, Ammunition and Explosives, subclasses 200+ for igniting devices to set off explosive devices.
116, Signals and Indicators, subclasses 11, 15, 17, 78, 83, and 87 for detonating alarms.
- 85 Choking or squeezing:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 58. Traps which catch the victim by the throat and choke it or which catch it by some other portion of the body and hold it with a squeezing action, so that it usually dies; these traps, while structurally similar to many smiting-traps having a swinging striker, differ therefrom in that they do not kill by a neck-breaking or similar blow, but choke or squeeze to death.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
81+, and 88+, for traps which might choke or squeeze a victim to death, but which are not properly classifiable as mere choking or squeezing traps.
- 86 Movable loops:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 85. Choking or squeezing traps having a loop of wire or similar material, which catches the victim, usually by rising and engaging with its throat. “Wire-choker” traps are classified here.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
81, for “movable loops” which deliver a blow, usually upon the spinal column.
- 87 Constricting noose:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 85. Choking or squeezing traps in which the victim is held by a flexible noose originally expanded when the trap is set and constricted about some portion of the victim's body when the trap is sprung.
- (1) Note. Many of the traps in this subclass merely hold the victim from escape and do not work any special injury on the same.
- 88 Jaw:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 58. Traps which comprise two jawlike catching elements separated when the trap is set, which move toward each other to grip the animal between them.
- (1) Note. While many of these traps, when sprung, deliver what amounts to a blow to the victim, they are distinguishable from smiting-traps of the swinging-striker class in that the present traps are designed especially to grip and not to smite and have two jaws moving toward each other, while all smiting-traps catch the animal between a single striker and some base, which is stationary. Traps including a stationary jaw and a movable jaw are not classified as jaw-traps, but as smiting-traps.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
81+, for single-jaw traps delivering a blow to the animal, but also holding it, as do jaw-traps, against escape.
- SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
293, Vehicle Fenders, subclass 16 for vehicle fenders having laterally closable body traps.
- 89 Suspended:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 88. Jaw-traps which are hung or suspended upon a line or similar support. The jaws of many of these are hook-like in structure, and the traps themselves are usually designed to catch fish.

- (1) Note. All those trap-hooks which include two spring-actuated hooks movable toward each other are classified here.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 34+, for other trap hooks.
96, for jaw-trap supports designed to hold the traps under water in proper position.

90 Modified jaw:

This subclass is indented under subclass 88. Jaw-traps where the invention lies in some modification of the jaw structure.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 81, Tools, subclass 186 for wrench jaw faces.

91 Parallel oscillating:

This subclass is indented under subclass 90. Jaw-traps comprising two parallel rods carrying jaws at one end and oscillated, when sprung, to move said jaws toward each other to entrap an animal. These traps are usually designed for use in burrows.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 81, for burrow type impaling traps.

92 Modified trigger mechanism:

This subclass is indented under subclass 88. Jaw-traps where the invention lies in some modification of the trigger mechanism or some part thereof. All elements which assist in holding the jaws in set position and release the jaws when the trap is sprung are considered parts of the trigger mechanism.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 70, and 72, for other traps where the invention resides largely in the trigger mechanism.

93 Direct engagement:

This subclass is indented under subclass 92. Jaw-traps where the invention lies in such a modification of the trigger mechanism that one of the jaws or the trap-spring is engaged directly by an element which is designed, to be

moved by the victim in its effort to get the bait, whereupon the jaws are released to catch the victim.

- (1) Note. If there are intermediate parts between the element moved by the victim and the element which holds the jaws set, the trigger is not regarded as a direct-engaging trigger.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 82, for similar devices for traps with swinging striker.

94 Wedge or toggle:

This subclass is indented under subclass 93. Jaw-traps having a trigger introduced between two spring-jaws and holding the latter part by its interposition.

- (1) Note. The trigger may be a rigid element (wedge-trigger) designed to be knocked out of engagement with the jaws of the victim, whereupon the jaws close upon the latter. It may be a joined element (toggle-trigger) parts of which are in a straight line when the trap is set, and which is moved by the victim at the joint or hinge, whereupon the trigger bends and the trap-jaws approach each other to catch the animal. The traps in this subclass are specially adaptable for burrows.

95 Automatic catch:

This subclass is indented under subclass 92. Jaw-traps frequently but not necessarily, of the direct-engaging-trigger type, in which the trigger mechanism is so fashioned that when the trap parts are swung to the set position the trigger automatically engages with and holds some part of the trap, so that it is maintained in the set position without any further aid from the operator. So called "self-setting" jaw-traps are classified here.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 83, and 83.5, for "self-setting" swinging striker traps.

96 Attachments:

This subclass is indented under subclass 88. Devices comprising attachments for jaw-traps not classifiable in other jaw-trap subclasses.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

58, for miscellaneous trap attachments not classifiable elsewhere.

97 Setting:

This subclass is indented under subclass 96. Jaw-trap appurtenances designed to aid in setting the traps, especially to hold the jaws while the trigger mechanism is being manipulated. These devices may be permanent attachments for the traps or may be separate implements.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

81.5, for auxiliary striker holders for swinging striker traps.

83, and 95, for automatic catches.

98 Electrocuting:

This subclass is indented under subclass 58. Traps which are designed to attract animals to a position where they will receive an electric shock, which either kills them at once or so injures them as to make them helpless and kills them in the course of time.

- (1) Note. Here are classified also traps which paralyze their victims by an electric current where the electricity is the medium which is depended upon to capture, although other means may eventually kill the animals. Electro cutting-traps especially adapted for insects are excluded.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

112, for devices for electro cutting insects.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

256, Fences, subclass 10 for wire fences charged with electricity.

99 Body-removing or concealing:

This subclass is indented under subclass 98. Traps in which the arrangement is such that the bodies of the paralyzed or dead animals are

removed by gravity or by power-operated means or are at least concealed from sight, so that the trap presents an inviting rather than an alarming appearance to the next victim.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

59, 68, 69, 71, 74, 75, and 76, for traps having body-receiving features usually receptacles which conceal the body.

100 Fish:

This subclass is indented under subclass 58. Traps specially adapted for aquatic use to catch fish.

- (1) Note. Traps which, while designed to entrap fish, are equally well adapted to catch land-animals will be found classified with ordinary animal traps.

- (2) Note. By "fish" is meant all animals not classifiable as insects which breathe or pass their lives in water, whether cetaceans, crustaceans, mollusks, or echinoderms, or those vertebrate animals with gills and fins more commonly called "fish". All true fishtraps, however, catch only by reason of the power of locomotion of their ultimate victims, and devices for capturing fish which depend solely upon the motion imparted to them through the water are regarded not as traps, but as nets, and are so classified. Structures which will entrap fish when stationary in the water and also when towed through the water, if they have a trap-entrance or nonreturn entrance, are classified as fish traps.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

7+, for fishing nets.

65, and 66, for fishtraps which are well adapted to catch land-animals without undergoing modification.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

2, Apparel, appropriate subclasses for costumes for hunters and fishermen.

147, Coopering, subclass 48 for forms on which fishtraps and eels-pots are to be made.

- 210, Liquid Purification or Separation, subclasses 154+ for fish-screens to keep fish out of flumes.
- 405, Hydraulic and Earth Engineering, subclasses 81+ for fishways around hydraulic apparatus.
- 101 Weirs:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Large fixed fishtraps consisting of fences of stakes, with netting or the like, forming successive inclosures, into which the fish are directed by a prolonged fence called the “leader” and from which they do not escape.
- 102 Elevatable cage:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Fishtraps comprising a support, usually floating, and a cage, into which the fish are enticed and which is lowered into the water and elevated out of the water by hoisting means on the support to catch the fish. Frequently the cage is guided, and in all cases it is hoisted in a vertical direction. The cage may be a fishtrap per se or may entrap only by reason of the hoisting.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
8+, for net handling means.
11+, for dip nets.
- 103 Portable or floating:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Fishtraps which are anchored in place and are so made that they may be moved readily from one location to another, as to take advantage of the tide or current, and which may be taken out of the water without disassembling. These are to be distinguished from weirs, which must be disassembled when removed from the water.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
7+, for fishing nets.
101, for weirs.
- 104 Towable:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 103. Traps which are designed to be towed through the water by one or more vessels. These are more than mere nets, being structurally traps having nonreturn entrances, usually funnel-shaped, and being by reason of their structure capable of use, when stationary, to entrap fish.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
9.1+, for nets of the trawl type.
14, for seines.
- 105 Foldable or collapsible:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Fishtraps customarily manipulated by hand, usually baited, and comprising a foldable net-like structure or a collapsible frame which is open under water to permit fish to gather and which is closed about the fish and then hauled up to the surface.
- SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
12, for foldable dip nets.
- SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
135, Tent, Canopy, Umbrella, or Cane, subclasses 143+ for foldable tents.
- 106 Porpoise:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Fishtraps designed to catch porpoises, which have the habit, when meeting an obstruction like a net, of jumping over the same. Either the trap is so formed as to prevent this jumping or it captures the porpoises after they leap.
- 107 Insect:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 58. Traps designed specially to effect the capture of insects, but which are not adapted to catch animals in general.
- (1) Note. These traps, as a rule, take advantage of certain habits of insects which are peculiar to insects and are unknown in other forms of animal life. Insect traps, like other traps, are usually baited. By “insects” as used in this art is meant not only true insects all of which are Hexapods, or six-legged, but creatures, often confounded with insects, belonging to the classes known as “Arachnida” and “Myriapoda”, examples of the former class being scorpions, spiders, and mites and of the latter being centipedes and millipedes.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 47, Plant Husbandry, subclasses 24 and 25 for insect guards and baffles on trees.
- 114, Ships, subclass 221 for baffles on ships' cables to keep vermin from reaching the vessels.
- 119, Animal Husbandry, subclass 156 for cattle fly traps.
- 449, Bee Culture, subclass 22 for the combination of a bee hive with a moth control means, such as a moth trap.

108 Tree trunk:

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Traps designed to be attached to tree trunks and to catch those insects which crawl up the trunks.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 47, Plant Husbandry, subclass 32.4 for guards or baffles for tree trunks.

109 Furniture:

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Traps attached to and forming, usually, an integral part of some article of furniture. Most of these traps are connected with furniture casters.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 119, for insect traps for windows, screens and doors.

110 Operator-controlled:

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Traps which make prisoners of and frequently destroy insects only because of some movement of the trap parts by an attendant or operator, without which the insects would not be caught.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 135, for spring operated insect catchers.

111 Mechanically operated:

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Traps having moving parts driven by machinery or mechanism, frequently like clockwork, which catch the insects because of these moving parts.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 185, Motors: Spring, Weight, or Animal Powered, subclass 37 for spring motor, per se.
- 368, Horology: Time Measuring Systems or Devices, appropriate subclasses for clock-works, per se.

112 Electrocuting:

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Insect traps which lure insects upon an electrified surface and which destroy the lured insects by electrocution.

- (1) Note. Only electrocuting traps designed for insects alone are classified here. Traps which are adapted to electrocute either insects or other animals are found with electrocuting traps.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 98, for electrocuting traps for either insects or other animals.

113 Illuminated:

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Insect traps which capture and destroy insects, especially nocturnal insects attracted by an artificial light forming a part of the trap.

- (1) Note. The insects may fly directly into the flame of the light or may dash themselves against an illuminated obstacle and fall into a receptacle, from which there is no escape, or may fly toward the light and being dazzled, fall into such a receiver. Usually a liquid or sticky substance is employed in connection with the light to trap the insects. Unless an artificial light or some light not daylight be depended upon to lure the insects traps are not classified as "illuminated". Insect traps which use indifferently bait or artificial light to lure their victims and which entrap insects whether or not such a light is used are not classified here. Traps using phosphorescent or self-luminous substance are found in this subclass.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 112, for electrocuting insect traps.
- 119, for insect traps on windows, screens or doors.
- 139+, for traveling suction machines for catching insects, which may be illuminated.
- 141, for traveling machines for catching insects by using a blast of air, and which may be illuminated also.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 40, Card, Picture, or Sign Exhibiting, subclasses 541+ for illuminated signs.
- 362, Illumination, appropriate subclasses, for structural details of lanterns.

114 **Adhesive:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Insect traps which are designed especially to catch winged insects, as flies, by providing an inviting perch, or roost covered with an adhesive substance, which will hold the insects which alight on the same, or by providing a glossy adhesive-covered surface having an attractive appearance or so placed as to be where flies are likely to form the habit of alighting without noticing the same.

- (1) Note. The adhesive may or may not be poisonous. The traps in this subclass catch insects whether or not they poison.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 113, for similar devices which are illuminated.
- 131, for poison holders which do not catch the insects.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 106, Compositions: Coating or Plastic, appropriate subclasses for adhesive compositions in general, not containing synthetic resin or rubber.
- 424, Drug, Bio-Affecting and Body Treating Compositions, appropriate subclasses for an insecticidal composition; subclass 416 for an insect trap, which is no more than an adhesive coated base; subclass 77 for an adhesive trapping composition and sub-

class 84 for a nonfood lure or bait composition.

- 520, Synthetic Resins or Natural Rubbers, for synthetic resin or natural rubber containing adhesives.

115 **Flypaper holders:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 114. Insect traps comprising ordinary fly-paper of the "Tanglefoot" type and a holder or guard for the same.

- (1) Note. This subclass does not include mere means by which fly-paper may be safely transported; nor does it include insect-catchers which are hand-wielded to catch insects on the wing or at rest, where such catchers use fly-paper.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 113, for illuminated devices of this type.

116 **Flexible with drawable section:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 114. Traps for insects which consist of a receptacle, usually containing a supply of adhesive, or of a reel-like holder carrying a flexible band, tape, cord, or the like, withdrawable from its holder.

- (1) Note. Frequently the withdrawn or exposed section of the tape or band is severed when covered with insects, to be destroyed like any other used flypaper.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 33, Geometrical Instruments, subclasses 761+ for reel type measuring tapes.
- 206, Special Receptacles and Packages, subclasses 52+ for roll packages and 58 for paper roll dispensers.
- 242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 390.2+ for a reeling apparatus of general use.

117 **Upright perch slidable receptacle:**

This subclass is indented under subclass 114. Traps for insects which comprise an upright more or less rigid pole or rod serving as a perch or roost for the insects, which rod has a receptacle for an adhesive slidable thereon. The receptacle, when moved up and down, coats the rod with the adhesive and removes caught flies and when in its lowest position catches

any surplus adhesive which may run down the rod.

118 Reticulate fabric:

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Insect traps designed to catch winged insects, especially house flies, and composed chiefly of reticulate wire fabric and not classifiable elsewhere. Most of these traps depend upon bait to attract the insects.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

107, 111, 119, and 121, for flytraps of special types employing reticulated fabric in their construction.

119 Window screen or door:

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Insect traps especially designed to be used in connection with a window, window-screen, door-screen, or door and which cannot be readily used elsewhere without modification. Usually the screen is modified. Also includes screens having integral traps and traps serving as screens.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

113, for illuminated traps of this type.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

49, Movable or Removable Closures, subclasses 58+ for a closure combined with means for blocking, repelling or chasing animals away from the closure or its opening.

160, Flexible or Portable Closure, Partition, or Panel, subclasses 12+ for flexible or portable panels and rigid closures providing for exit of insects which exits are intended to prevent re-entrance but do not trap.

120 Garbage can:

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Insect traps especially adapted for attachment to or association with garbage receptacles, which serve as the means for attracting the insects, usually flies. Most of these traps are attached to the lids or covers of the receptacles.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

58+, appropriate subclasses, particularly subclass 66 for garbage can traps designed to catch animals only.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

220, Receptacles, appropriate subclasses for metallic garbage cans.

121 Crawling insect type:

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Insect traps of the non-return-entrance type the entrances of which are reached and traversed by crawling insects.

(1) Note. These traps are specially designed to entrap wingless insects--as ants, cockroaches, waterbugs, and the like--though they may catch flies and other winged insects.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

108, for similar traps on tree trunks.
109, for crawling-insect traps on furniture.
123, for bedbug traps.

122 Fly vases:

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Traps designed especially for flies or other winged insects of like habits and including a trapping-body of transparent material, as glass, or a body made chiefly of such material.

123 Bedbug type:

This subclass is indented under subclass 107. Traps especially designed for those crawling insects which seek shelter in cracks, crevices, and the like.

(1) Note. Bedbugs, chinchas, larvae, etc., are the types of insect life caught by these traps.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

109, for similar traps associated with furniture.
121, for traps for crawling insects which do not normally seek shelter in cracks.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

47, Plant Husbandry, subclass 32.4 for tree trunk guards.

124 VERMIN DESTROYING:

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Devices and processes the primary object of which is to destroy or kill vermin without trapping them.

- (1) Note. By "vermin" is meant all noxious or troublesome animals, including insects which are injurious to game, to vegetation or to domestic animals, and obnoxious or parasitic to man. Burrowing animals, such as gophers, and insect pests such as the cotton-boll weevil, are examples of vermin which are destroyed rather than trapped. Vermin-destroyers, unlike traps, as a rule seek out the pest, usually where it feeds or lives, and forces the same to its destruction without making any attempt to lure or attract it. Any device which first attracts the animal and then destroys it is classified as a trap, except as noted below. Poison-distributors are classified as vermin-destroyers. Mere holders for poison are also included as more properly vermin-destroyers than traps, even though the vermin are necessarily attracted to the poison.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

- 75, 77+, 84, 85+, and 98+, for animal-traps which cause the destruction of their victims almost invariably. Many other animal traps, especially of the self and ever set and the victim-reset types, frequently kill their victims by drowning.
- 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, and 114+, for insect traps which destroy the caught insects. Other types of insect traps may also be searched for victim-destroying features.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

47, Plant Husbandry, subclass 32.5 for insect-destroying in connection with treatment of trees and plants.

- 52, Static Structures (e.g., Buildings), subclass 101 for a building construction combined with an animal (insect) blocking structure.
- 102, Ammunition and Explosives, subclass 334 for smoke generating for smoke screens or general use.
- 106, Compositions: Coating or Plastic, subclasses 15.05+ for insecticidal paints.
- 111, Planting, subclasses 130+ for apparatus somewhat similar to poison-distributors and subclasses 118+, for devices for impregnating the earth with a liquid or gas and subclass 92 for manually operated dibles.
- 116, Signals and Indicators, subclass 22 for devices for repelling animals, fish and insects by means of sound waves.
- 149, Explosive and Thermic Compositions or Charges, appropriate subclasses.
- 422, Chemical Apparatus and Process Disinfecting, Deodorizing, Preserving, or Sterilizing, subclasses 1+ for processes and 243+ for apparatus, not elsewhere provided, for disinfecting, deodorizing, preserving, or sterilizing.
- 424, Drug, Bio-Affecting and Body Treating Compositions, appropriate subclasses for a biocidal composition for killing or disabling vermin.

125 Fumigators:

This subclass is indented under subclass 124. Apparatus for creating or involving fumes or smoke when such fumes are used for destroying vermin and not for general disinfecting or similar purposes.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 99, Food and Beverages: Apparatus, subclasses 467+ and 516+ for apparatus subjecting food to an enclosed modified atmosphere and fluid application, respectively.
- 102, Ammunition and Explosives, subclasses 367+ for gas generating ammunition and explosive devices.
- 119, Animal Husbandry, subclasses 156+ for anti-vermin treatment for animals.

- 422, Chemical Apparatus and Process Disinfecting, Deodorizing, Preserving, or Sterilizing, appropriate subclasses for smoke-producing process or apparatus for that class.
- 516, Colloid Systems and Wetting Agents; Subcombinations Thereof; Processes of Making, Stabilizing, Breaking, or Inhibiting, subclasses 1+ for smoke or fog colloid systems or agents for such systems or making or stabilizing such systems or such agents, when generically claimed or when there is no hierarchically superior provision in the USPC for the specifically claimed art.

126 Tree apparatus:

This subclass is indented under subclass 125. Devices used in fumigating trees, especially fruit trees, to destroy vermin infesting the same.

- (1) Note. Trees of the citrus species, which are attacked by scale insect, are usually the ones fumigated. Hydrocyanic acid is usually the insecticide employed. Includes tree tents or covers, handling apparatus for the same, and all devices designed especially for the fumigation of trees not of general application.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 47, Plant Husbandry, subclass 23.1 for tree covers for frost protection, etc.
- 135, Tent, Canopy, Umbrella, or Cane, appropriate subclasses, for tents and canopies of general utility.
- 239, Fluid Sprinkling, Spraying, and Diffusing, appropriate subclasses for apparatus for discharging fluids generally and especially subclass 77 and 78 for the mobile orchard sprayer type which discharges a fluid insecticide or the like into the path of an air blast for disseminating the insecticide onto the foliage of trees.
- 414, Material or Article Handling, appropriate subclasses, for tent handling apparatus.

127 Smokers:

This subclass is indented under subclass 125. Apparatus for creating fumes or smoke by combustion, to destroy vermin life.

- (1) Note. This subclass may include apparatus designed primarily to create a smoke which will stupefy bees, so that they may be handled; but such apparatus is always capable of being used to kill, the effect of the smoke being dependent only on the mixture burned. Unless the fumes result from the combustion of some substance they are not considered to be "smoke".

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 40, Card, Picture, or Sign Exhibiting, subclass 213 for skywriting devices.
- 102, Ammunition and Explosives, subclass 334 for devices under the definition of that class for producing incendiary or noxious gases or smoke for screens.
- 128, Surgery, subclasses 203.26+ for heated vaporizers for medicaments.
- 422, Chemical Apparatus and Process Disinfecting, Deodorizing, Preserving, or Sterilizing, appropriate subclasses for smoke-producing process or apparatus for that class.

128 Bee type:

This subclass is indented under subclass 127. Smokers generally to smoke honey-bees, in which the combustion is maintained by means creating an artificial draft.

- (1) Note. Such means may be bellows, a piston-pump or a rotary fan. Also includes smokers modified so that a forced draft may be maintained by apparatus not specifically disclosed. Usually the substance burned in these devices does not burn freely and a forced draft is necessary to keep the fire alive. The draft also expels the smoke, usually through a nozzle.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 417, Pumps, subclasses 472+ for bellows type pumps and compressors.

129 Vaporizers:

This subclass is indented under subclass 125. Fumigators in which the fumes are evolved in any way other than by combustion from a liquid or solid material, where the fumes are more or less toxic to vermin or where the heat of the

fumes is sufficient in itself or aided by the toxic nature of the fumes to destroy life.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

128, Surgery, subclasses 203.12+ for vaporizers for medicaments.

239, Fluid Sprinkling, Spraying, and Diffusing, subclasses 128+ for fluid distributing devices of general utility and which may be disclosed for destroying vermin, and which by the action of heat or a heated fluid may tend to vaporize the fluid.

130 Steam:

This subclass is indented under subclass 129. Vaporizers in which steam alone is the vapor generated and having a nozzle to direct the steam in a jet, so as to concentrate the heat of the steam upon insects in their hiding places, whereby the insects are killed.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

128, Surgery, subclasses 203.12+ for vaporizers for medicaments.

239, Fluid Sprinkling, Spraying, and Diffusing, subclasses 128+ for fluid distributing devices of general utility and which may be disclosed for destroying vermin, and which by the action of heat or a heated fluid may tend to vaporize the fluid.

131 Poison holders:

This subclass is indented under subclass 124. Devices for holding poisonous material, whether solid or liquid, adapted to attract and kill vermin, such as rodents and insects.

(1) Note. These holders are not regarded as true traps, because the poison does not necessarily deprive the vermin of power to escape after eating the poison. Many of these poison holders act as guards for the poison, preventing children and domestic animals from partaking thereof.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

114+, for poisoned fly-paper and adhesive used in insect traps.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

239, Fluid Sprinkling, Spraying, and Diffusing, subclasses 34+ for devices which slowly diffuse or disseminate materials into the air.

132.1 Insect:

This subclass is indented under subclass 124. Devices or processes for destroying invertebrate animals, i.e., insects.

(1) Note. While the specific process of spraying liquid insecticide is found in this subclass the sprayer apparatus itself is more properly found elsewhere. See Search Notes below.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

107+, and particularly subclasses 110, 112, 113, and 114+ for insect destroying traps.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

239, Fluid Sprinkling, Spraying, and Diffusing, appropriate subclasses, for liquid sprayer apparatus, and subclasses 1+ for processes of spraying of liquids which are not insecticides.

424, Drug, Bio-Affecting and Body Treating Compositions, appropriate subclasses for an insecticidal composition to be sprayed upon a field or plant and for a method involving the mere application or spraying of a biocidal composition. Also see Class Definitions Lines With Other Classes, for the line between the processes of that class and this.

516, Colloid Systems and Wetting Agents; Subcombinations Thereof; Processes of Making, Stabilizing, Breaking, or Inhibiting, subclasses 1+ for smoke or fog colloid systems or agents for such systems or making or stabilizing such systems or such agents, when generically claimed or when there is no hierarchically superior provision in the USPC for the specifically claimed art.

133 Catchers:

This subclass is indented under subclass 132.1. Apparatus for seeking out and capturing insects for destruction thereof. Most of the apparatus is traveling--i.e., it can be propelled from place to place where the insects are likely to be found.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

56, Harvesters, subclass 329 for fruit catchers and 330, for berry pickers.
449, Bee Culture, subclasses 27+ for bee swarm catching device.

134 Implements:

This subclass is indented under subclass 133. Instruments carried or manually used which are designed to effect the capture of insects, usually those infesting cultivated plants, for the subsequent destruction thereof.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

144, for insect burners.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

56, Harvesters, subclasses 328.1+ for fruit gatherers.
119, Animal Husbandry, subclass 87 for animal-curry combs having vermin-traps.

135 Spring-operated:

This subclass is indented under subclass 134. Hand carried and wielded insect-catchers having a spring which moves a member to either crush or smash the insect or to catch the insect on an adhesive surface.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

110, for operator-controlled insect traps.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

124, Mechanical Guns and Projectors, appropriate subclasses for rubber band or spring projecting devices, sometimes used for crushing insects.

136 Adhesive:

This subclass is indented under subclass 134. Insect catchers comprising hand carried and wielded devices which are operated to catch

the insects on the wing or at rest by means of an adhesive or sticky surface.

137 Swatters:

This subclass is indented under subclass 134. Insect catchers comprising fly-swatters, except those having a spring-actuated striker.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

110, for operator-controlled insect trap.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

15, Brushing, Scrubbing, and General Cleaning, subclasses 159.1+ appropriate subclasses, for brooms which are similar to fly-swatters.
473, Games Using Tangible Projectile, subclasses 524+ for tennis rackets which are similar to fly swatters.

138 Machines:

This subclass is indented under subclass 133. Insect-destroyers which catch the insect and which are true machines or which include machines as part of the catching mechanism.

(1) Note. By "machines" is meant an instrument composed of one or more of the mechanical powers and capable, when set in motion, of producing by its own operation certain predetermined physical effects. A machine differs from all other mechanical instruments in that its rule of action resides within itself. It operates in a specific manner through agents of a specific character.

139 Suction:

This subclass is indented under subclass 138. Machines for catching insects by pneumatic suction for the destruction thereof.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

113, for insect trapping devices using an illuminator; the combination of a suction device with illuminating means is classified in subclass 139 and cross-referenced in subclass 113.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

15, Brushing, Scrubbing, and General Cleaning, subclasses 300.1+ for air blast and/or suction devices not limited to insect trapping or catching.

140 Traveling:

This subclass is indented under subclass 139. Machines of the suction type for catching and destroying insects, which are propelled to where the insects are likely to be. Includes also machines of this type which first disturb or dislodge the insects by an airblast and then suck them up.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

280, Land Vehicles, appropriate subclasses for vehicle structure, per se.

141 Blast:

This subclass is indented under subclass 138. Machines, usually traveling, which are taken to where the insects may be found and which catch them by blowing them off their resting-place with a blast of air.

- (1) Note. Usually the machine takes the dislodged insects and destroys them at once, as by some crushing means.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

113, for insect trapping devices using an illuminator; the combination of a blast device with illuminating means is classified in subclass 141 and cross-referenced in subclass 113.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

15, Brushing, Scrubbing, and General Cleaning, subclasses 300.1+ for air blast and/or suction devices not limited to insect trapping or catching.

142 Rotated agitator:

This subclass is indented under subclass 138. Machines in which a rotating agitator beats the plants, vines, or bushes on which the insects are found, usually to knock said insects into pans or troughs, where they are killed, or onto crushing means or the like.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

171, Unearthing Plants or Buried Objects, subclasses 4, 24, 28, and 55+ for plant engaging structure which unearths plants, comminutes plants or removes parts from plants and which may incidentally crush or cut insects in or on the plants.

143 Oscillated agitator:

This subclass is indented under subclass 138. Insect-destroying machines in which an oscillating agitator beats the plants, vines, or bushes on which the insects are found, usually to knock said insects into pans or troughs where they are killed or from which there is no escape, so that they may be subsequently killed.

144 Burners:

This subclass is indented under subclass 132.1. Apparatus which is used to seek out the insects and destroy them by heat from a flame or by physical contact with the flame itself.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

126, Stoves and Furnaces, subclass 271.1 for surface heaters, per se, even though disclosed solely for insect burning and even though of the straddle row type.

431, Combustion, appropriate subclass for a burner or torch structure, per se, particularly subclass 327 for a capillary mass having a handle, subclasses 344 for a flame holder and fuel tank assembly and 345 for a flame holder having an attached handle.

CROSS-REFERENCE ART COLLECTIONS

900 LIQUID INSECTICIDE SPRAYER:

Apparatus for dispersing i.e., spraying, a liquid mass or jet of droplets used to destroy insects.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

132.1, for processes of destroying insects with liquid insecticide sprayers.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 239, Fluid Sprinkling, Spraying, and Diffusing, appropriate subclasses for liquid insecticide sprayer apparatus.
- 516, Colloid Systems and Wetting Agents; Subcombinations Thereof; Processes of Making, Stabilizing, Breaking, or Inhibiting, subclasses 1+ for smoke or fog colloid systems or agents for such systems or making or stabilizing such systems or such agents, when generically claimed or when there is no hierarchically superior provision in the USPC for the specifically claimed art.

END