

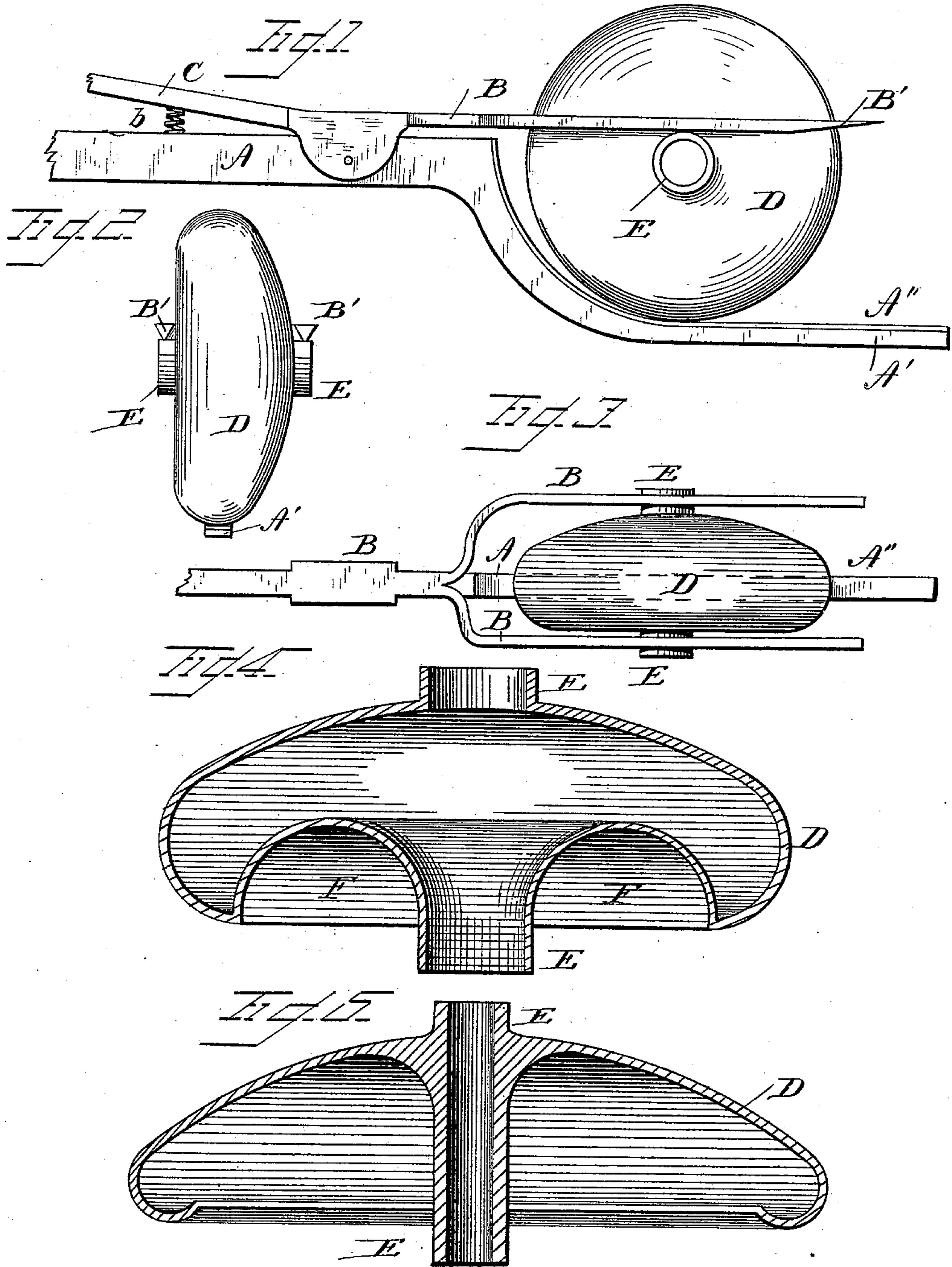
(No Model.)

A. H. HEBBARD.

FLYING TARGET.

No. 299,783.

Patented June 3, 1884.



WITNESSES

H. L. Ourande
J. E. Futerger

INVENTOR

Albert H. Hebbard

By Frank A. Fouts
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT H. HEBBARD, OF KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

FLYING TARGET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,783, dated June 3, 1884.

Application filed November 23, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT H. HEBBARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Knoxville, in the county of Knox and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flying Targets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in flying targets; and it consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan or top view of my improvement with the target attached. Fig. 2 is a vertical front view of the target. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal view of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the target, and Fig. 5 is a modification of the same.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawings, A represents the trap or "sender," formed with the partly-curved projection A', having its upper side covered with any soft or elastic material, A". Pivoted to said sender or trap is a bifurcated arm, B, having tapering ends B'. The arms A' and B form spring-jaws. C is the inner piece of the bifurcated arm B. A spring, b, is interposed between the arm C and the main stem of the sender, for the purpose of holding the target between the arms before it is thrown.

One form of the target (shown in Fig. 4) consists in a double concave shell provided with a hollow journal. In Fig. 5 a single concave is shown with an integral journal, extending through from side to side. E E represent the journals; D, the outer concavo-convex disk; and F, Fig. 4, a concavo-convex disk on the under side of disk D. These journals, projecting out on either side of the target, protect it from breaking when it descends to the ground. The journals are also for the purpose of holding the periphery of the target, when placed in the trap or sender, in such a manner that when force is applied to project it therefrom it will give the target a spinning axial rotation that will cause its flight to resemble that of a bird.

The operation is as follows: The target is

placed between the arms A' and B. These arms or jaws bear on the journals of the target and press the periphery of the target firmly against the arm A', which is covered with an elastic material, A", so that when the trap is sprung and the arm swung quickly around and then suddenly arrested it will cause the journals to slip outward in the arms B, and the periphery of the target will roll on the arm A' until released. This will give the target a very rapid spinning motion or axial rotation that will cause it to move edgewise through the air.

I do not wish to be understood as confining myself to the particular construction herein shown, as the objects of my invention may be obtained by other forms of construction in which the periphery of the concave disk rolls on an arm and the journals slide for the purpose of imparting an axial rotation.

The target may be made of any resonant metal, so as to give audible notice of being struck; or it may be coated externally with any fulminate capable of emitting more or less smoke as soon as the device is struck with shot.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A flying target consisting of the hollow disk concaved on its lower side and having flanges on its upper and lower portions to form journals, all substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. A flying target consisting of the curved portion D, provided with a side journal, and an integral concaved portion, F, provided with a journal, in combination with a trap or sender provided with the forked arms B and the curved arm A', whereby the target is held in said trap by its journals and periphery, and when forced or thrown out receives a spinning axial rotation through the air, substantially as described and set forth.

3. A flying target consisting of a concaved disk having side journals, E, as specified, in combination with a trap provided with an arm having an inside facing of soft elastic material, the outer and inner ends of said arm being straight, the central portion thereof being curved, and a straight bifurcated arm,

B, pivoted to the inner end of the curved arm, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

4. A flying target consisting of a concaved
5 disk having side journals, E, as specified, in
combination with a trap provided with an arm
having an inside facing of soft elastic material, the outer and inner ends of said arm being
straight, the central part thereof being curved,
10 and a straight bifurcated arm, B, provided with

a rear projection, C, said arm being pivoted to the arm A, and a spring interposed between said arms, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 15
presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT H. HEBBARD.

Witnesses:

R. VAN GILDER,

S. B. Dow.