

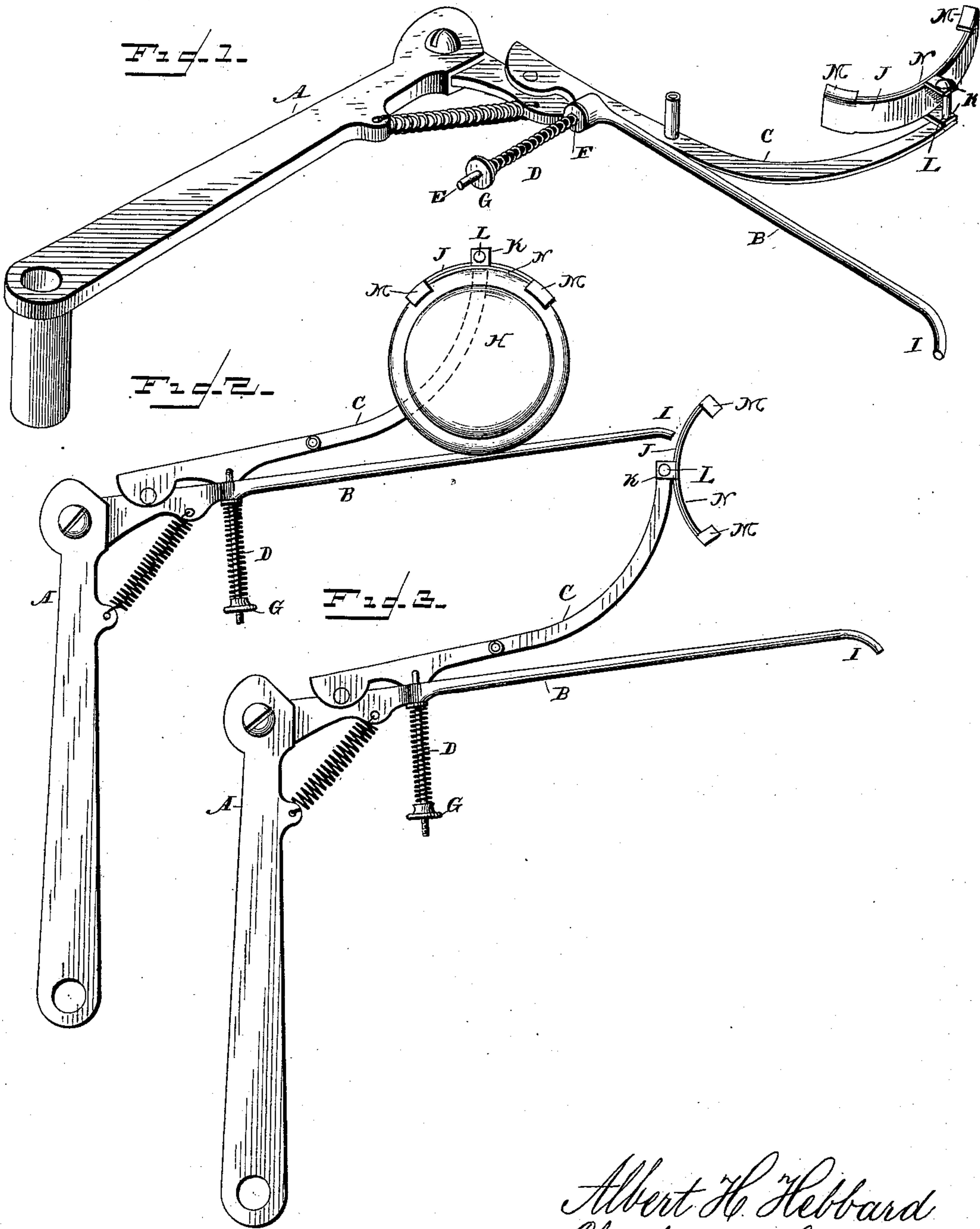
(No Model.)

A. H. & C. C. HEBBARD.

TARGET TRAP.

No. 332,902.

Patented Dec. 22, 1885.



WITNESSES

*F. L. O'Rand*  
*Edward Stankin*

*Albert H. Hebbard*  
*Charles C. Hebbard*  
INVENTORS.

*By Louis Bagger & Co.,*  
Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT H. HEBBARD AND CHARLES C. HEBBARD, OF KNOXVILLE, TENN.

## TARGET-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 332,902, dated December 22, 1885.

Application filed November 10, 1885. Serial No. 182,350. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ALBERT H. HEBBARD and CHARLES C. HEBBARD, both residents of Knoxville, in the county of Knox and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Target - Traps; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of as much of a trap for flying targets as is necessary to illustrate our invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the throwing-arm, showing the trap filled; and Fig. 3 is a similar view showing it empty after throwing the target.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Our invention has relation to traps for flying circular targets having a grooved rim; and it consists in the improved construction and combination of parts of a trap, which is an improvement upon the trap for which Letters Patent No. 322,714 were granted to A. H. Hebbard on the 21st day of July, 1885, as hereinafter more fully described, and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A indicates the throwing-arm, which is secured upon the spring-actuated throwing-shaft in the same manner as in the above-referred-to trap. B is the spring-cushioned outer arm, which is pivoted to the outer end of the throwing-arm, and which is straightened when the throwing-arm is released; and C is the clamping-arm, which is pivoted at its inner end to the outer side of the outer arm, and which is provided with the inwardly - projecting adjusting - rod, and with the cushioning or clamping spring D, wrapped around the adjusting-rod E, which slides in a perforation, F, in the inner portion of the outer arm, and bearing against the inner side of the said outer arm and against the nut G upon the end of the adjusting - arm. The outer spring-cushioned arm, B, is formed into a rounded rod at its outer portion, for the purpose of fitting into the peripheral groove of the target H, which, when set in the trap, bears

with one side of its grooved rim against the outer portion of the arm, and the outer end, I, of the said arm is bent inward, so as not to interfere with the target when the throwing-arm is released and the target thrown out. The outer portion of the clamping-arm is bent and curved outward, and a segmental bar, J, is pivoted at the outer end of the said arm, having two outwardly-projecting perforated lips, K K, at its upper and lower edges at the middles of the same, which lips fit upon an upwardly-projecting pin, L, upon the outer end of the clamping-arm, and the upper and lower edges of the segmental bar are provided at its ends with inwardly - projecting lips or flanges M M, which serve to clamp the upper and lower edge of the rim of the target, holding the same. The inner concave face of the segmental bar is covered with a soft lining, N, preventing the bar from injuring the target, which is held clamped between the segmental bar and the rounded outer portion of the outer arm. It will now be seen that as the throwing-arm is released and swung forward by its spring the outer arm is stretched out and the segmental bar will swing outward with its concave face, releasing the rim of the target from the rounded portion of the outer arm and allowing it to fly from the segmental bar, the inner and outer arm acting in exactly the same manner as the human arm in throwing, and the segmental bar acting in the same manner as the human hand in throwing a disk or similarly-shaped object, turning with its concave face until the disk flies straight out from the said face.

By means of this trap the target may be held firmly in the trap without any danger of crushing it between the outer arm and the clamping-arm, and at the same time the target will meet with a very small quantity of resistance when being thrown, the resistance against the rounded portion of the outer arm being very slight, as the segmental bar turns the target away from the said arm, and the resistance against the segmental bar being still slighter, as the target flies directly from the face of the bar without sliding or revolving against it.

As the targets used in these traps are of a



very fragile material, it is very desirable to have a trap which will not hold the targets so hard as to crush them, and at the same time it is desirable to have the targets held sufficiently fast in the trap to prevent them from being prematurely thrown from the trap, and the segmental bar has a sufficient pressure against the target and through it against the outer arm to prevent the target from flying out before the end of the throw, while it at the same time will turn sufficiently easy on its pin to turn at the end of the throw, and thus turn the target from the round end of the outer arm.

It follows that with a few minor changes the trap might be converted into a trap for throwing balls, or balls having a flange around their middle; and targets with a peripheral rim, but without the groove, may also be thrown from this trap, although they will not be held as firmly in the trap as the grooved targets, which we prefer to use in the trap.

The trap may be used for throwing balls by changing the segmental bar into a segment of a sphere, bending the clamping-arm slightly to get it out of the way of the lower half of the ball, and by widening the outer arm or by bifurcating the same, the principle of the trap remaining the same.

Having thus described our invention, we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. In a trap for flying targets, the combination, with a throwing-arm, of an outer spring-cushioned arm pivoted to the outer end of the throwing-arm, and a spring-actuated clamping-arm pivoted to the outer side of the outer arm, and having at its outer end a curved bar pivoted at its middle to the end of the clamp-

ing-arm, as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

2. In a trap for flying targets, the combination of a throwing arm, an outer spring-cushioned arm pivoted to the outer end of the throwing-arm, and having its outer portion rounded, a clamping-arm pivoted to the outer side of the inner end of the outer arm, and having a spring drawing it toward the said arm, and a curved bar pivoted at the middle of its convex side to the outer end of the clamping-arm, as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

3. In a trap for flying targets, the combination of a throwing-arm, an outer spring-cushioned arm pivoted to the outer end of the throwing-arm, and having its outer portion rounded, a clamping-arm pivoted to the outer side of the inner end of the outer arm, and having a spring drawing it toward the said arm, and an upwardly-projecting pin at its outer outwardly-curved end, and a segmental bar having two outwardly-projecting perforated lips at its upper and lower edges pivoted upon the pin of the clamping-arm, and formed with inwardly-projecting lips at the ends of its upper and lower edges, and provided with a soft lining upon its inner concave side, as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereunto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT H. HEBBARD.  
CHARLES C. HEBBARD.

Witnesses:

FRANK A. MOSES,  
W. K. MITCHELL.