

(No Model.)

F. A. & G. THORN.
DECOY.

No. 477,084.

Patented June 14, 1892.

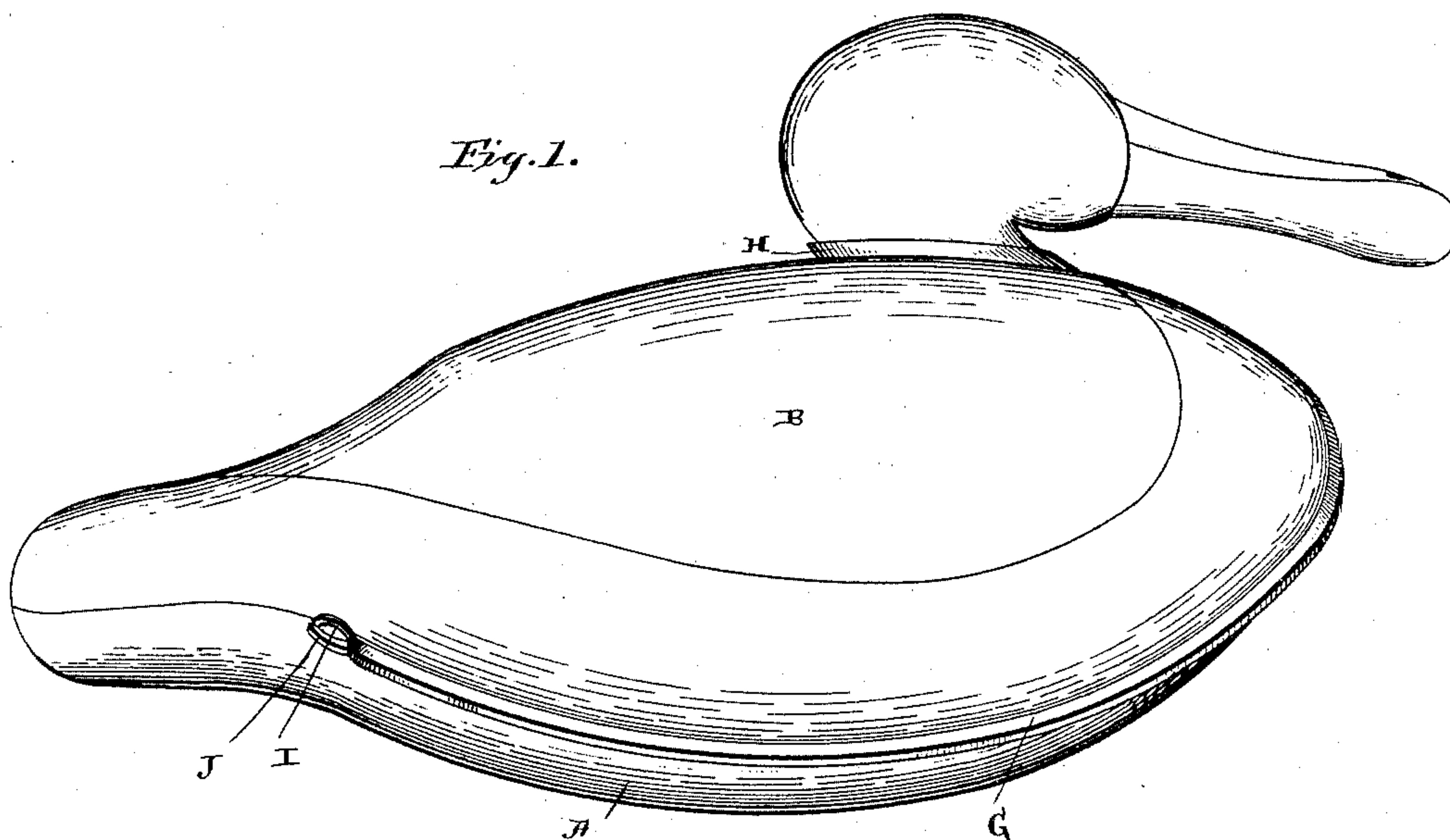


Fig. 2.

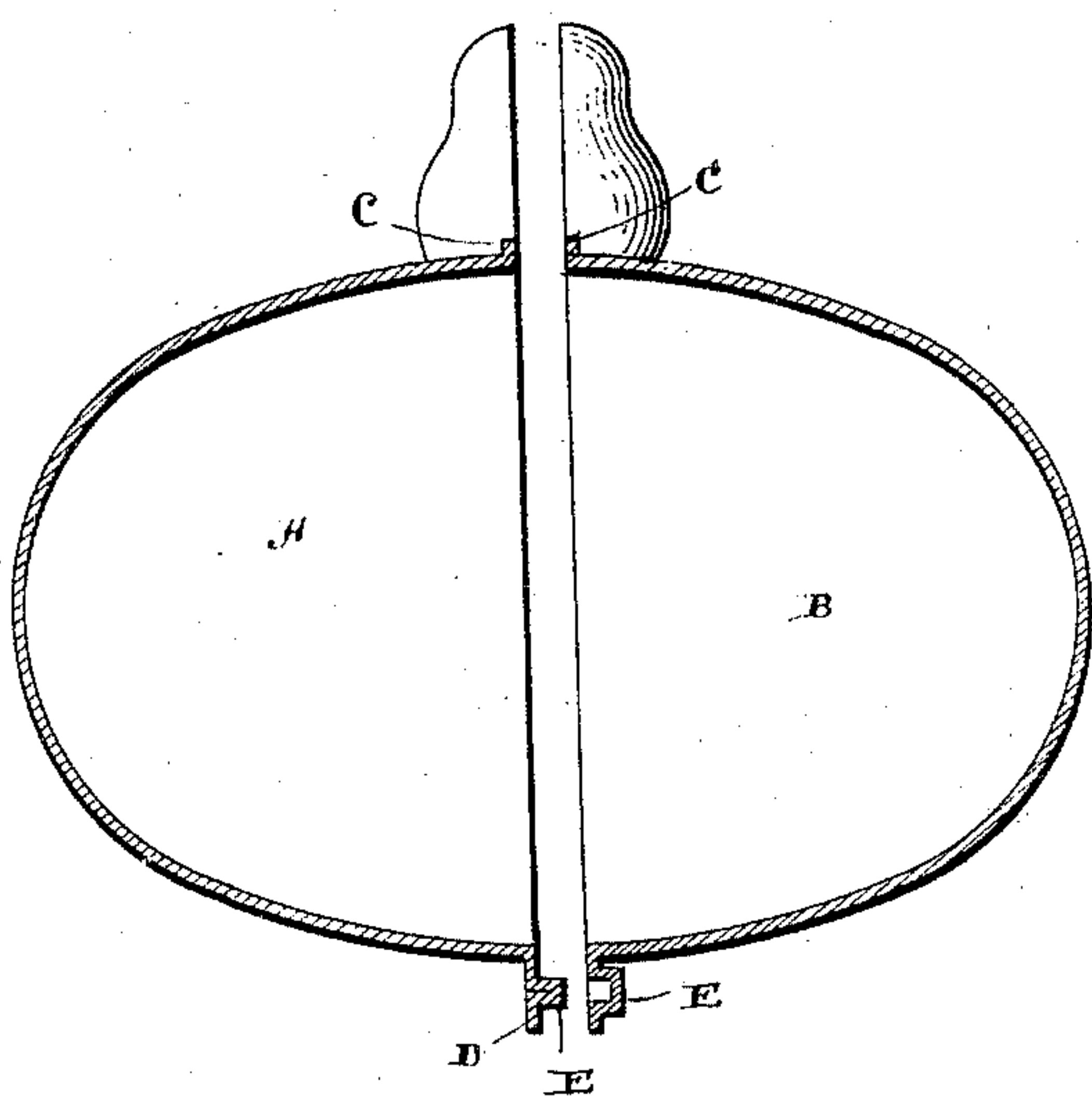
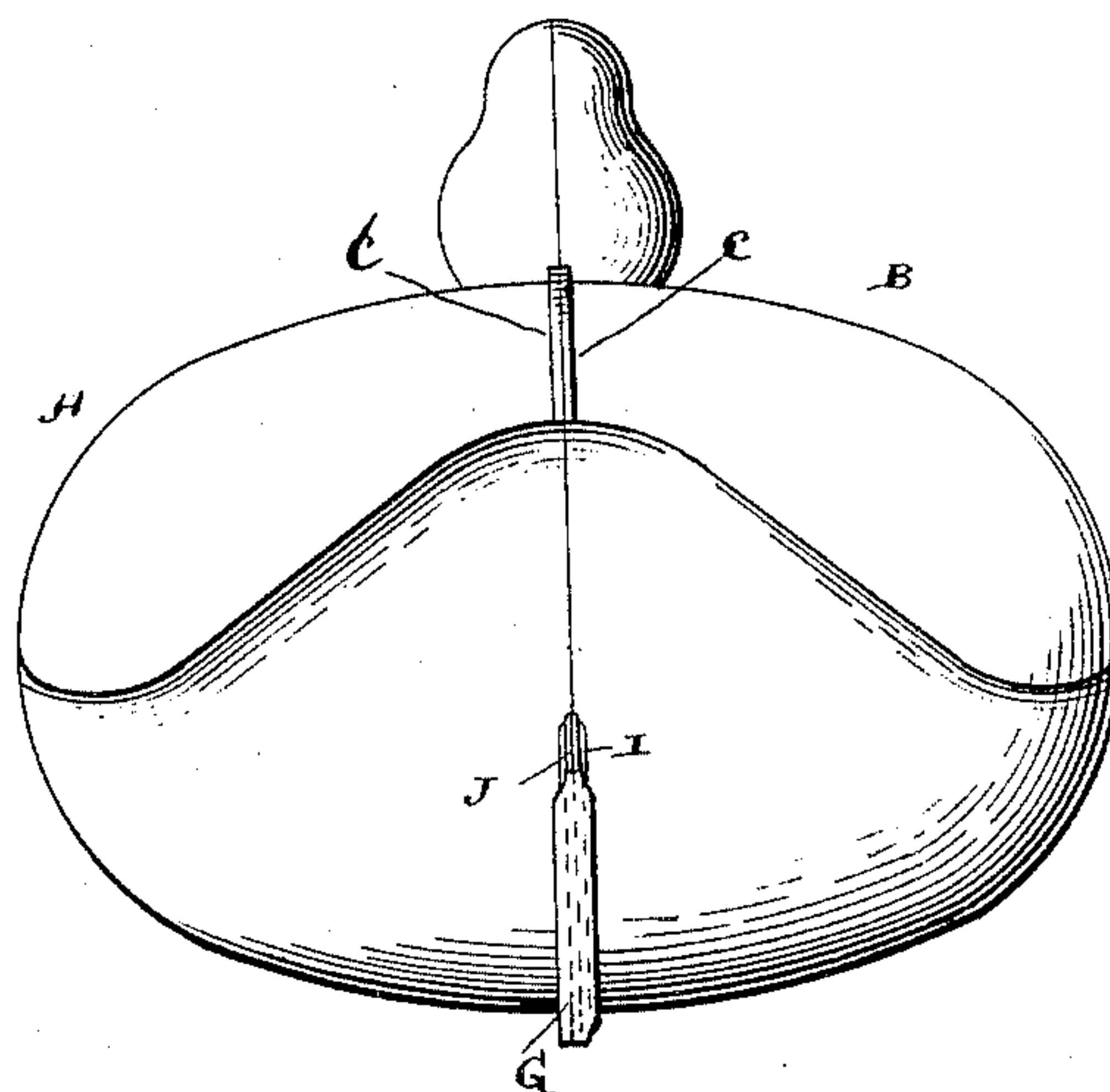


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES—

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK A. THORN AND GEORGE THORN, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

DECOY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,084, dated June 14, 1892.

Application filed February 25, 1892. Serial No. 422,764. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDERICK A. THORN and GEORGE THORN, of Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Decoys; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in decoys; and it consists of the body of the same formed of two parts and a band or other securing device for holding them together, all of which will be fully described hereinafter, and more particularly referred to in the claims.

The object of our invention is to construct a decoy of very light weight, which may be transported very easily on account of its being made in sections, whereby a great number may be packed in a very small space, as the sections are made to fit within each other, as so many pans.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a bottom perspective view of the decoy. Fig. 2 is a sectional view, the parts of the decoy being separated. Fig. 3 is a rear view.

A B represent the pan-shaped sides of the decoy, which are formed on their upper edges with the flanges C. Upon the bottom and ends of the part A is formed the enlarged flange D, provided with the outward bulge E, and formed on the section B is a corresponding flange, having the inwardly-extending bulge F, which fits the bulge E, and in this manner a tight joint is formed when the sections of the decoy are placed together. For holding the said sides together, as shown in Fig. 1, we provide an elastic band G, which is formed with the loop H in one end, which encircles the neck of the decoy, and, passing around the body of the same, it fits over the interlocking flanges E F and is secured by means of a slit I, which catches over the projection J at the terminus of the flanges E F on the rear end of the decoy. By means of this band the connecting joint of the sections is effectually sealed, making it impossible for water to gain

admission to the interior of the decoy. The sections are stamped from sheet-tin or other metal, and in consequence are very light and can be carried from place to place with ease. When it is desired to carry a number, the right and left sections are packed together, respectively, thus forming a very compact and convenient package.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. The combination, with the decoy-sections having registering flanges on their edges, of a band for holding the sections together and which is adapted to lap over the said flanges, substantially as shown and described.

2. A decoy formed of vertical longitudinal sections, projections at the front and rear ends of the decoy in line with the adjacent edges of the sections, and an elastic band which is normally of a length shorter than the distance between the said projections, but which is adapted to be expanded and connected thereto at its respective ends covering the longitudinal joint between the projections, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with the flanged decoy-sections and a projection on the rear end thereof, of a band having a loop formed in one end which fits over the decoy's neck and a slit in its opposite end which fits over the said projection on the rear end, substantially as shown and described.

4. A decoy formed of vertical longitudinal sections having curved lower sides, outwardly-projecting flanges on the meeting edges of the sections, projections on the front and rear ends of the decoy in line with the said flanges, and an elastic band normally of a length shorter than the distance between the projections, but which is adapted to be secured thereto at its respective ends, extending around and over the flanges between the said projections, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

F. A. THORN.
GEORGE THORN.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. GALLAGHER,
J. L. ROBERTS.