

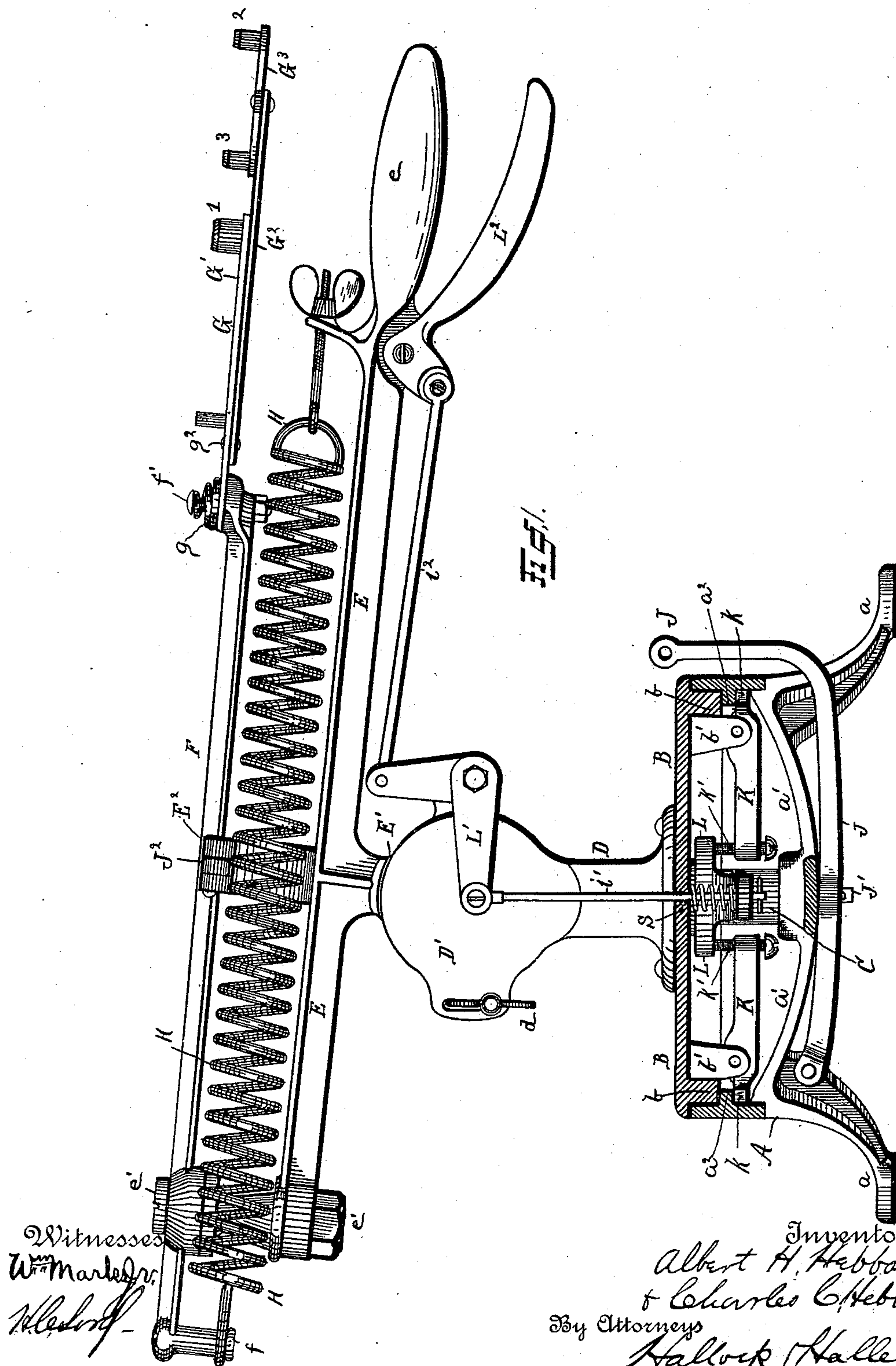
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. H. & C. C. HEBBARD.  
FLYING TARGET TRAP.

No. 527,854.

Patented Oct. 23, 1894.



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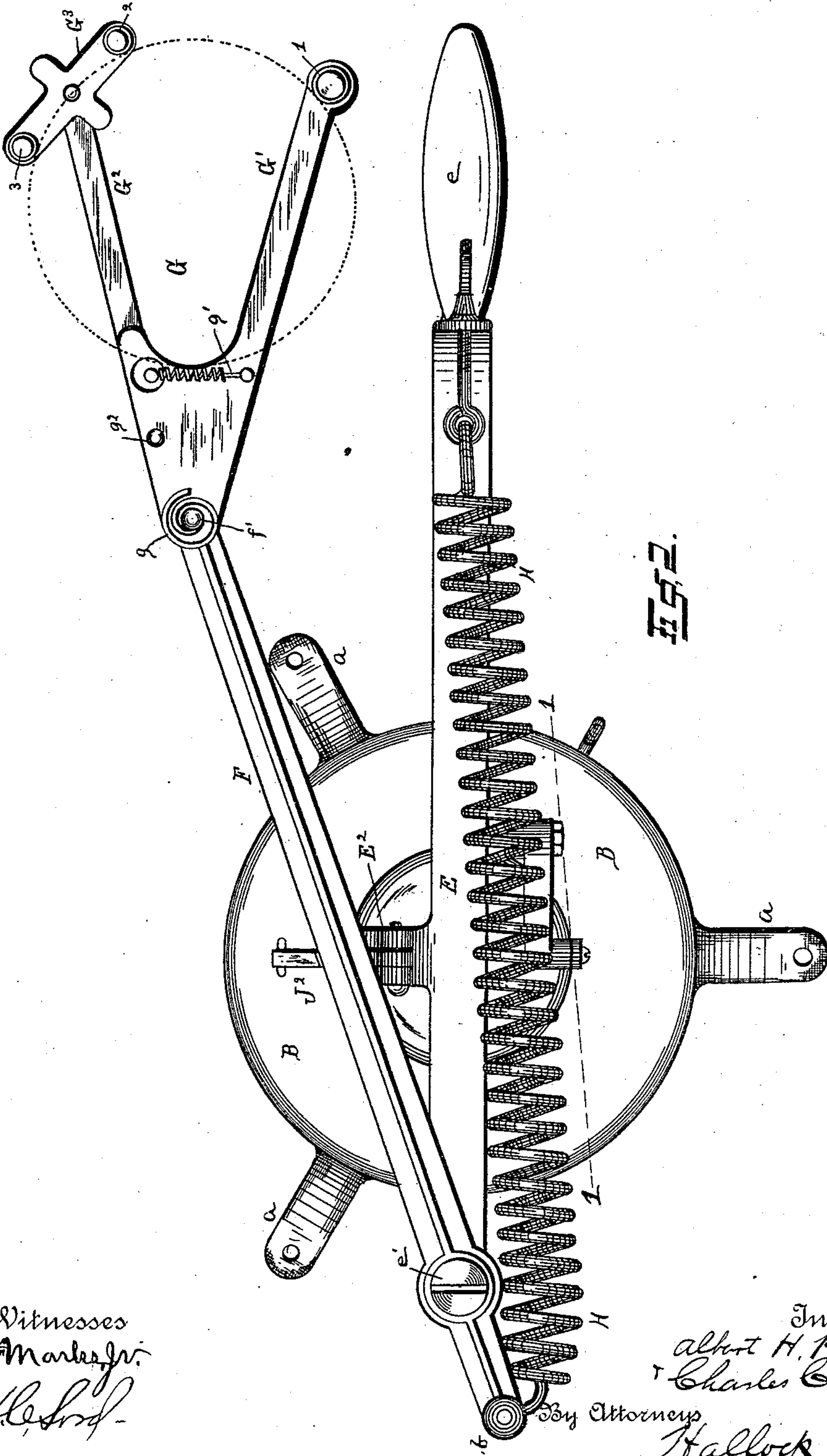


Fig. 2.

Witnesses  
W. Markes Jr.  
H. C. Lord

Inventors  
Albert H. Hebbard  
Charles C. Hebbard  
By Attorneys  
Hallock & Hallock



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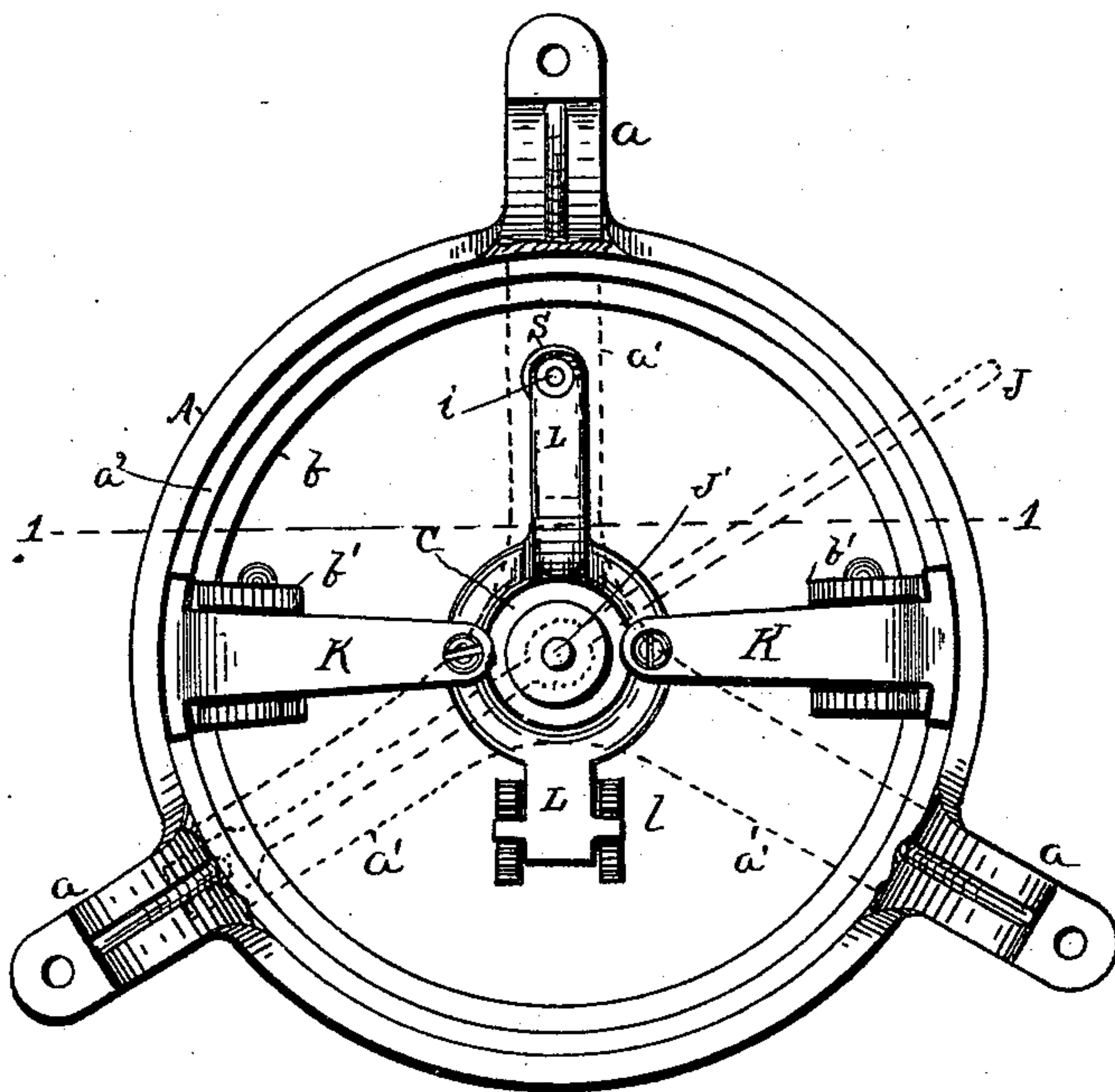


Fig. 3.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT H. HEBBARD AND CHARLES C. HEBBARD, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD TO WM. H. RANKIN, OF SAME PLACE.

## FLYING-TARGET TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,854, dated October 23, 1894.

Application filed September 9, 1893. Serial No. 485,145. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ALBERT H. HEBBARD and CHARLES C. HEBBARD, citizens of the United States, residing at Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flying-Target Traps; 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to traps for throwing flying targets, and it consists in certain improvements in the construction thereof, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the trap with its base in vertical section on the line 1—1 in Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 2 is a top or plan view of the trap. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the base looking up, the cross stays or spokes,  $a'$ , being removed and indicated by dotted lines.

A marks the base;  $a$ , its legs;  $a'$ , its cross stays or spokes;  $a^2$ , an internal flange on the rim of the base; B, the super-base; C, the axis of the super-base; D, the standard; D', the clamping plate on the top of the standard; E, the cross arm; F, the sling arm; G, the target holder; H, the spring; and J, the trigger.

Other letters and numerals of reference will be referred to in proper place in the following general description.

The super-base, B, is revoluble upon the base, A, and all parts above the super-base, except the trigger connections, are carried by the super-base, and are revoluble with it, and means are provided for holding these revoluble parts against movement, and for releasing them so they can move freely. On the underside of the super-base is a rib or flange,  $b$ , which fits into the rim of the base, A, and is seated on the flange,  $a^2$ . The axis, C, is preferably an extension from the standard, D, which passes through the super-base, and is journaled in the hub from which the stays or spokes,  $a'$ , radiate. On the under side of the super-base are ears,  $b'$ , to which are ful-

crumed clutch levers, K, which have jaws,  $k$ , that contact with the underside of the flange,  $a^2$ , and at their long ends are bearing screws,  $k'$ . A yoke, L, which embraces the axis, C, loosely and is fulcrumed at,  $l$ , on lugs extending down from the super-base, and held by a rod,  $l'$ , at its opposite end, (see Figs. 1 and 3) rests on the bearing screws,  $k'$ , and is exerted downward by a spring, S, and this causes the lever, K, to clutch the flange,  $a^2$ , between the jaws,  $k$ , and the flange or rib,  $b$ , and thereby hold the super-base from turning. To release this clutch action, and leave the parts free to turn upon each other, we provide the lifting rod,  $l'$ , which connects with a bell-crank lever,  $L'$ , and it is connected with a hand-grip lever,  $L^2$ , by a rod  $l^2$ . The hand-grip lever is immediately below the handle,  $e$ , on the cross arm, E, and so can be easily operated by the hand that grasps that handle. The cross arm, as in other like traps, has a clamp plate, E', fitting against the like plate, D', on the standard, and the two plates are pivoted together centrally, and a binding screw,  $d$ , affords means for holding the two plates in frictional contact, and this permits the cross arm to be set at more or less of an inclination. The person who sets the trap constantly changes the inclination of the cross arm, and also its direction, in order to cause the trap to throw the target in a different direction and plane at each setting. To change the inclination, he grasps the handle,  $e$ , with one hand, and the binding screw,  $d$ , with the other, loosens the screw, lifts up or bears down on the handle,  $e$ , and then tightens the screw, and then in our trap, if he wishes to change the direction, he grasps the grip lever,  $L^2$ , and draws it toward the handle,  $e$ . This releases the clutch levers, K, from pressure from the spring, S, and the operator can with the same hand that grasps the lever,  $e$ , swing the upper part of the trap around on its axis, C. As soon as the hand grip,  $L^2$ , is released the clutches, K, again act and hold the parts rigid. It will be observed that the clutches, K, and the means by which they are actuated are both carried by the revoluble super-base. All parts of the trap, except the base, A, and the trigger le-



ver, J, are carried by the revoluble super-base.

The sling arm, F, is pivoted, as in other traps of this type, to the cross arm, E, at  $e'$ , and the spring, H, engages its short end at,  $f$ , and the trigger catch,  $J^2$ , which engages the sling, is hung on a lug,  $E^2$ , on the cross arm, said catch being connected with a pull rod,  $J'$ , which passes down through the center of the axis, C, and is there connected with the trigger-lever, J.

The target holder, G, is pivoted at  $f'$ , to the sling, F, and a coiled spring,  $g$ , gives elasticity to its pivotal action. The target holder comprises a fixed finger,  $G'$ , and a yielding finger,  $G^2$ , pivoted at  $g^2$ , and flexibly held by a spring,  $g'$ . On the end of the yielding arm,  $G^2$ , is a pivoted holder,  $G^3$ , having bearing studs, 2 and 3, thereon, and on the fixed arm,  $G'$ , is the bearing stud, 1.

The manner of holding the target is represented in Fig. 2, the target being indicated by a dotted circle.

What we claim as new is—

1. In a flying target trap, the combination with the base, A, and the revoluble super-base, B, of a clutch ring,  $a^2$ , on said base, and a clutching mechanism for engaging said ring that is carried by said super-base.

2. In a flying target trap, the combination with the fixed base, and the revoluble super-base, of a friction clutch ring on said fixed base, clutching devices for engaging said ring carried by the revoluble base, a clutch operating lever carried by the cross arm of the trap, and means, substantially as described, for connecting said clutch operating lever with the clutching devices.

3. In a flying target trap, the combination of a fixed base, a revoluble base mounted to turn on said fixed base, a standard on said revoluble base, a cross arm pivoted on said standard, a handle on said cross arm for moving it pivotally, a hand-grip lever in conjunction with said handle, a clutching mechanism carried by said revoluble base for holding said part against revoluble action, and suitable gearing for operatively connecting said clutching mechanism with said hand grip lever.

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

ALBERT H. HEBBARD.  
CHARLES C. HEBBARD.

Witnesses:

J. W. KLETT,  
R. W. WELCH.