

No. 619,625.

Patented Feb. 14, 1899.

C. SEBASTIAN.
TARGET TRAP.

(Application filed Sept. 23, 1898.)

(No Model.)

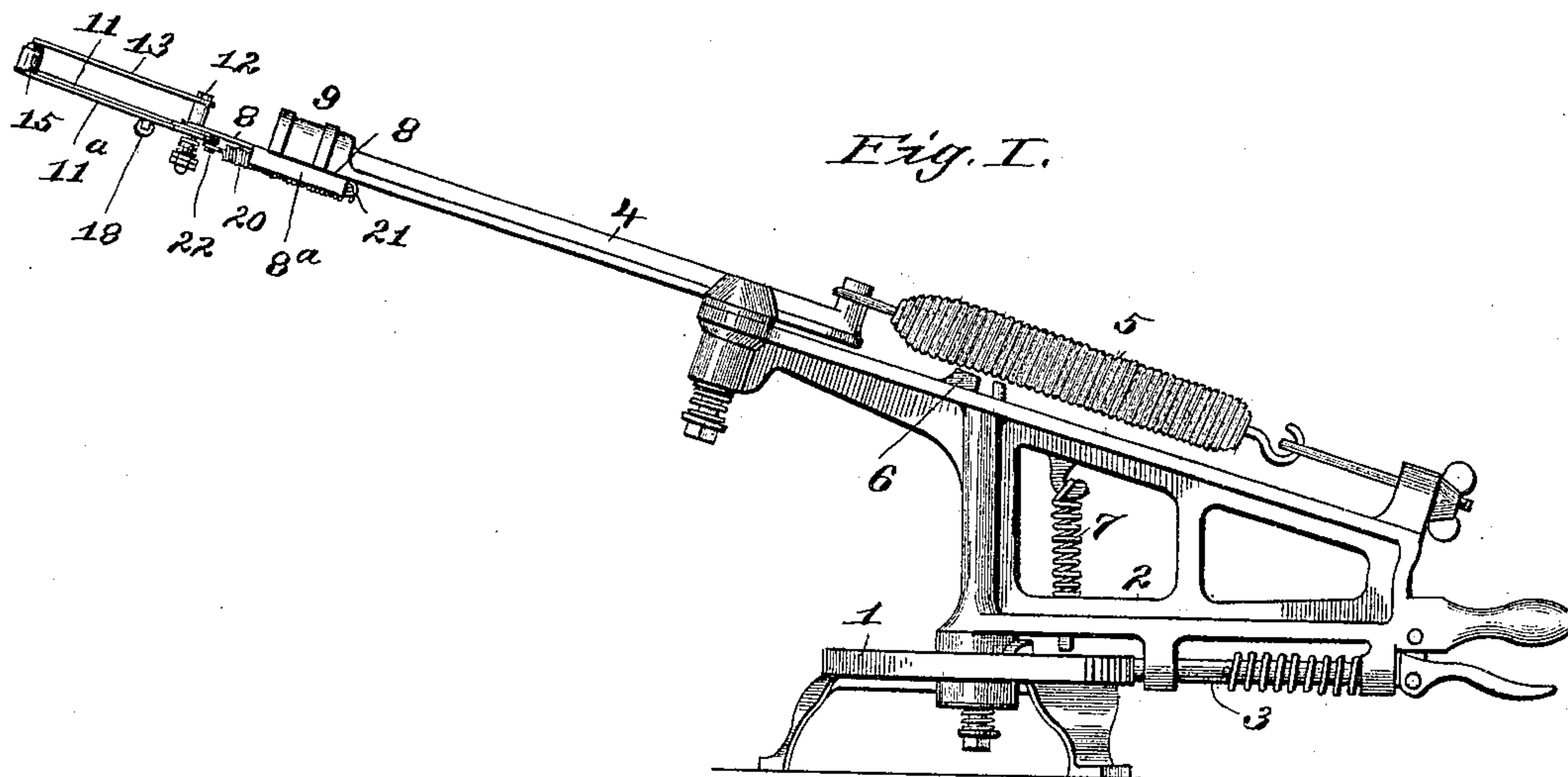


Fig. I.

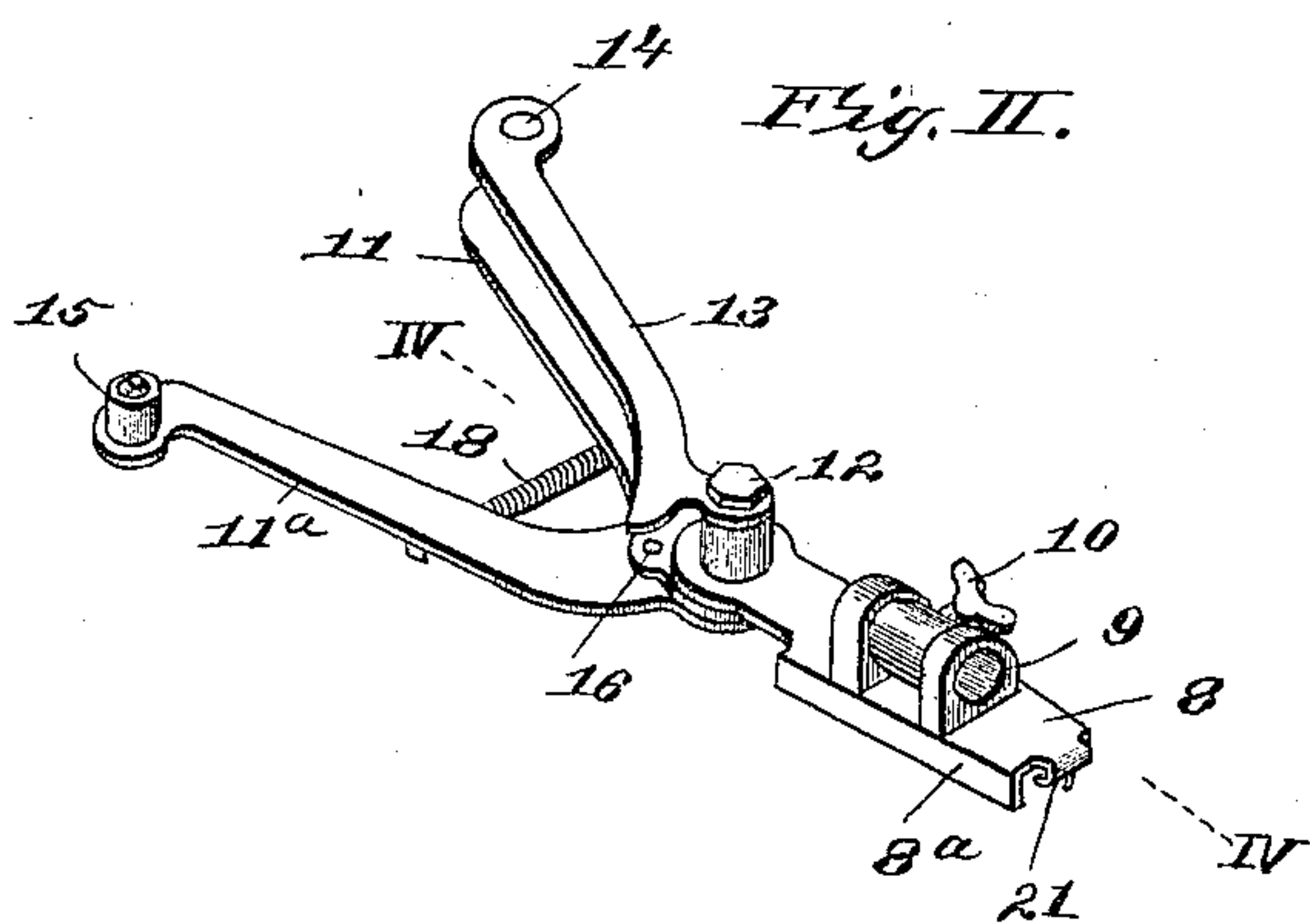


Fig. II.

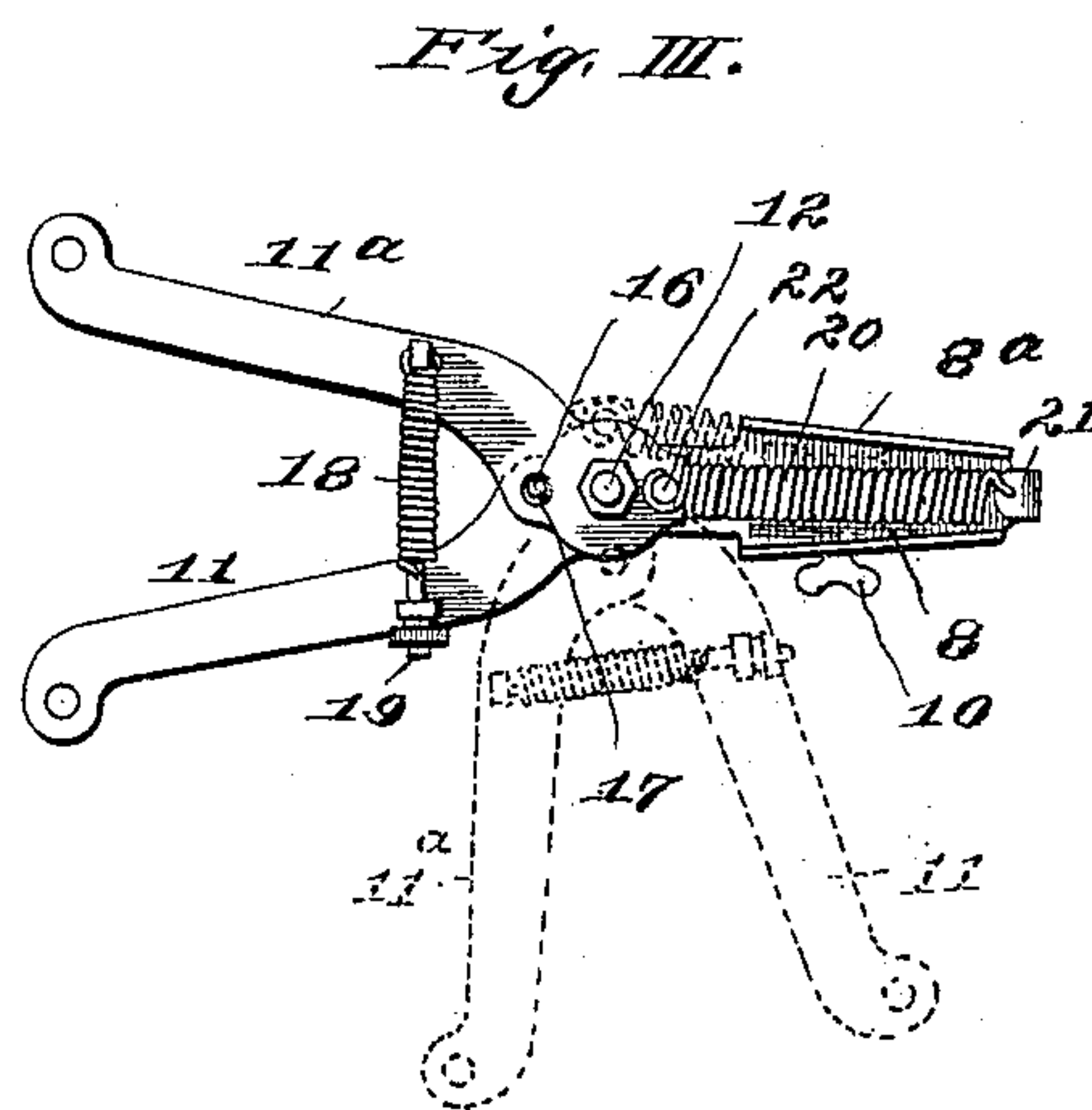


Fig. III.

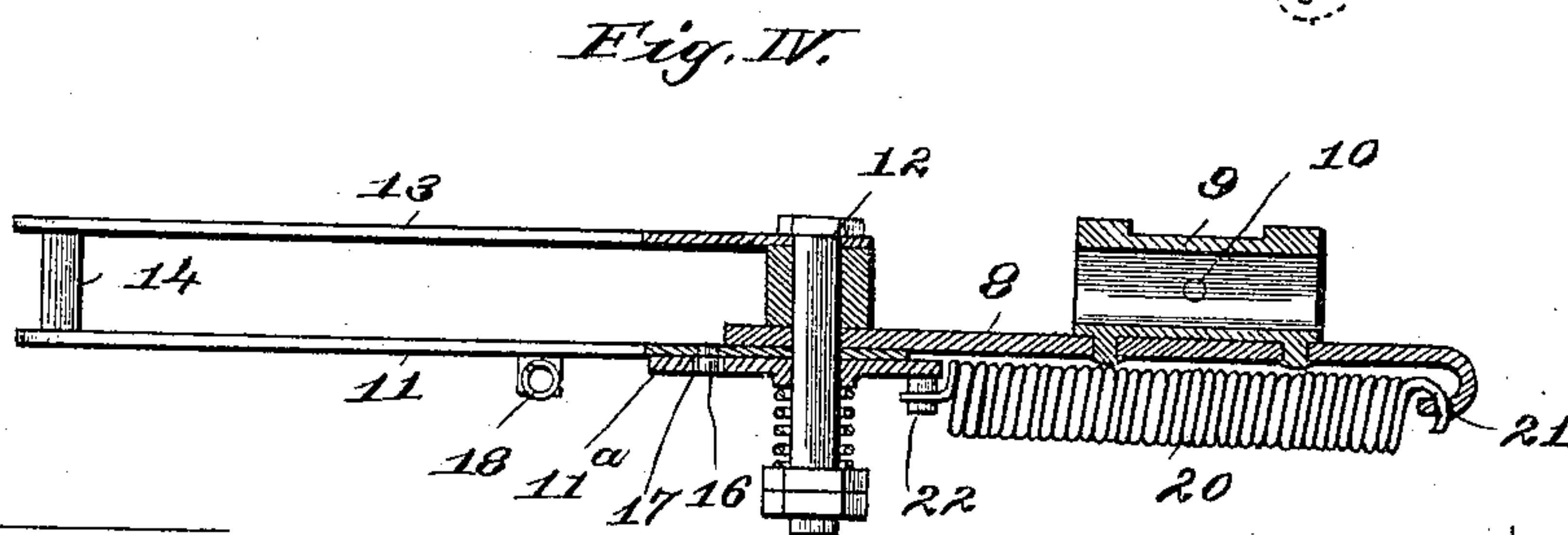


Fig. IV.

Witnesses—

G. A. Pauerschmidt,
E. J. Wright

Inventor—

Charles Sebastian.

By *Wright & Bro*

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES SEBASTIAN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO THE MARKLE
LEAD WORKS, OF SAME PLACE.

TARGET-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 619,625, dated February 14, 1899.

Application filed September 23, 1898. Serial No. 691,680. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SEBASTIAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have
5 invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Target-Traps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 My invention relates to traps for throwing flying targets, and the invention has particular reference to the target-holding jaws.

My invention consists in features of novelty hereinafter fully described, and pointed
15 out in the claims.

Figure I is a side elevation of a trap constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. II is a perspective view of the target-holding jaws removed from the throwing-arm.
20 Fig. III is a view of the target-holding jaws, looking at the under side thereof. Fig. IV is a longitudinal sectional view taken on the line IV IV, Fig. II.

1 designates the base, and 2 the frame of the
25 trap, pivotally mounted on said base. The base is formed with a notched rim that is adapted to be engaged by a spring-controlled rod 3, mounted in the frame 2, and which holds the frame in a fixed position on the base.
30 4 is the target-throwing arm, pivotally mounted on the frame 2 and having an actuating-spring 5, forming a connection between the frame and the inner end of said throwing-arm. When the arm 4 is set for throwing a
35 target, it is designed to engage a trigger 6, controlled by a spring 7. No novelty is herein claimed for these parts *per se*, and they may be modified or changed at will without affecting my invention, which I will proceed to de-
40 scribe.

8 designates a plate that is attached to the throwing-arm by a sleeve 9, fitted to the arm and held thereon by a set-screw 10.

11 11^a designate the target-holding jaws,
45 which are connected by a pivot-pin 12, common to both jaws, which arrangement permits of the jaws swiveling on their pivot in unison with each other. Above the jaw 11 is a keeper 13, one end of which is connected to
50 the pivot-pin 12, while the opposite end is at-

tached to the free end of said jaw by a pin 14. The jaw 11^a carries a knob or button 15. The target is intended to be inserted between the jaw 11 and keeper 13 and to rest against the knob or button 15. The jaws are limited
55 in movement with respect to each other by a stud 16, carried by the jaw 11 and seated in an opening 17 in the opposing jaw 11^a, whereby a limited amount of movement is permitted without the jaws swinging too far apart. This
60 stud also limits the approach of the jaws toward each other. The jaws are connected by a spring 18, supplied with a set-bolt and nut 19. This spring serves to hold the jaws inwardly toward each other to clamp the target
65 in the jaws.

20 designates a spring that is designed to return the jaws into line with the throwing-arm and to ease the movement of the jaws as they swing out of line in the swinging of the
70 arm to discharge the target. This spring 20 is connected at one end to a tongue 21 on the plate 8, and at the other end is attached to a stud 22 on the jaw 11^a. The plate 8 is provided with flanges 8^a at its edges, between
75 which the spring 20 is protected. These flanges also present a smooth handhold to be grasped by the operator in setting the arm 4. In target-throwing traps it is necessary that the target-holding jaws be so attached to the
80 throwing-arm as to be capable of swinging laterally as the arm swings under the action of its impelling-spring. Otherwise the jaws would not be in a position that would allow of the easy discharge of the target, and the jar
85 occasioned at the end of the throw of the arm would cause the target (which is fragile) to be broken. The spring 20 permits the jaws to swing laterally in the manner mentioned and eases them in their movement, and, be-
90 sides, serves to return them to their normal position ready for the setting of the trap, thereby obviating the necessity of turning the jaws back into line with the throwing-arm, as is required to be done in the absence of
95 such spring. The positions into which the jaws move are shown in full lines and dotted lines, Fig. III.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a target-trap, the combination with a 100

throwing-arm and operating mechanism, of a plate removably attached to said arm, a pair of target-receiving jaws pivoted to said plate, and a spring connected to said plate and to
5 one of said jaws; substantially as described.

2. In a target-trap, the combination with a throwing-arm and operating mechanism, of a plate removably attached to said arm, a pair of target-receiving jaws pivoted to said plate,
10 a spring connecting said jaws, and a spring connected to said plate and to one of said jaws; substantially as described.

3. In a target-trap, the combination, with a throwing-arm and operating mechanism, of a
15 plate attached to said arm and provided with flanges, a pair of target-receiving jaws pivoted

to said plate, and a spring located between said flanges and connected to said plate and to one of said jaws, substantially as described.

4. In a target-trap, the combination with a
20 throwing-arm and operating mechanism, of a plate carried by said arm, a pair of target-receiving jaws pivoted to said plate, a stud carried by one of said jaws arranged to engage the other jaw, a spring connecting said jaws,
25 and a spring connected to said plate and to one of said jaws, substantially as described.

CHARLES SEBASTIAN.

In presence of—

E. S. KNIGHT,

N. V. ALEXANDER.