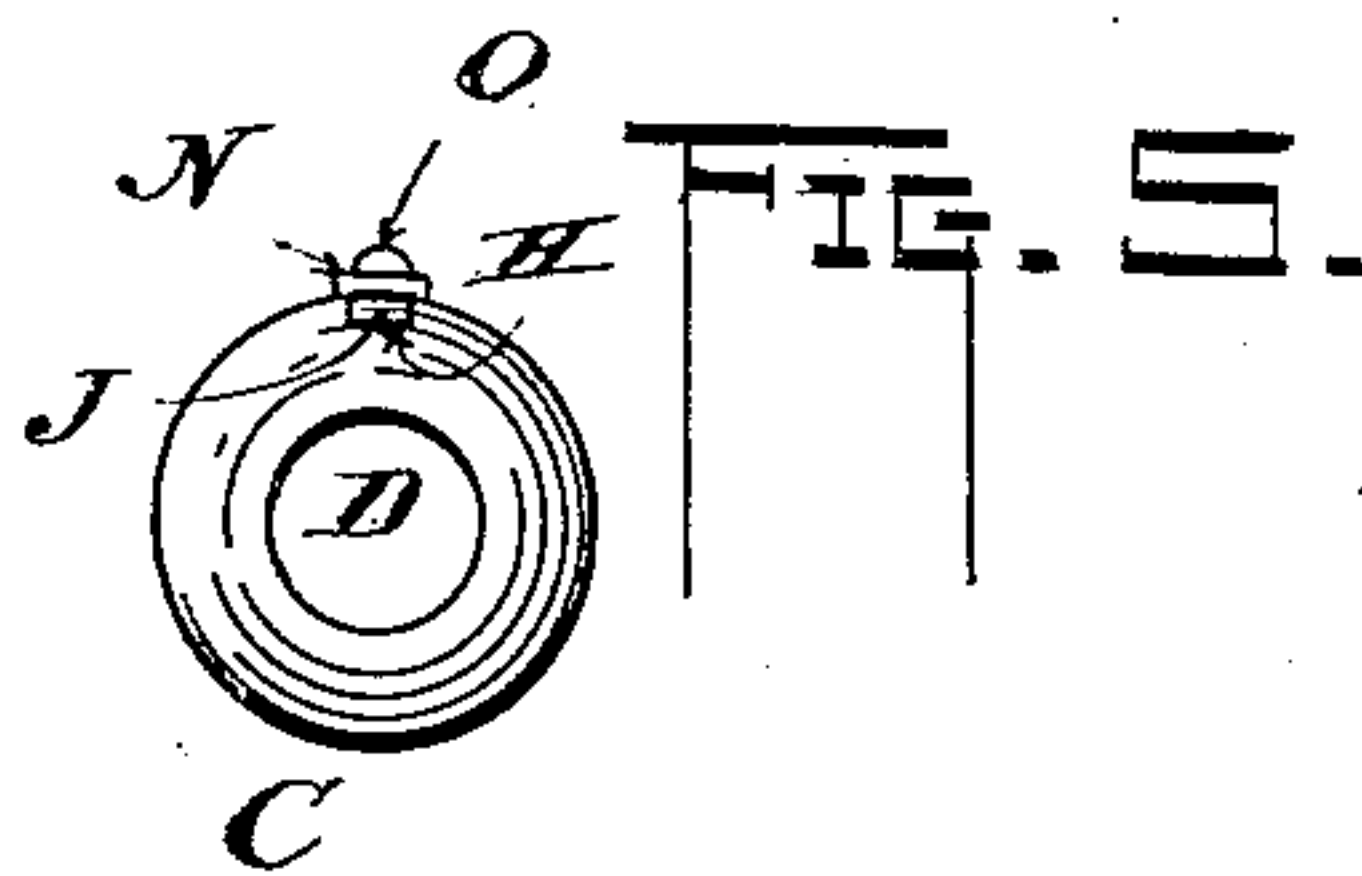
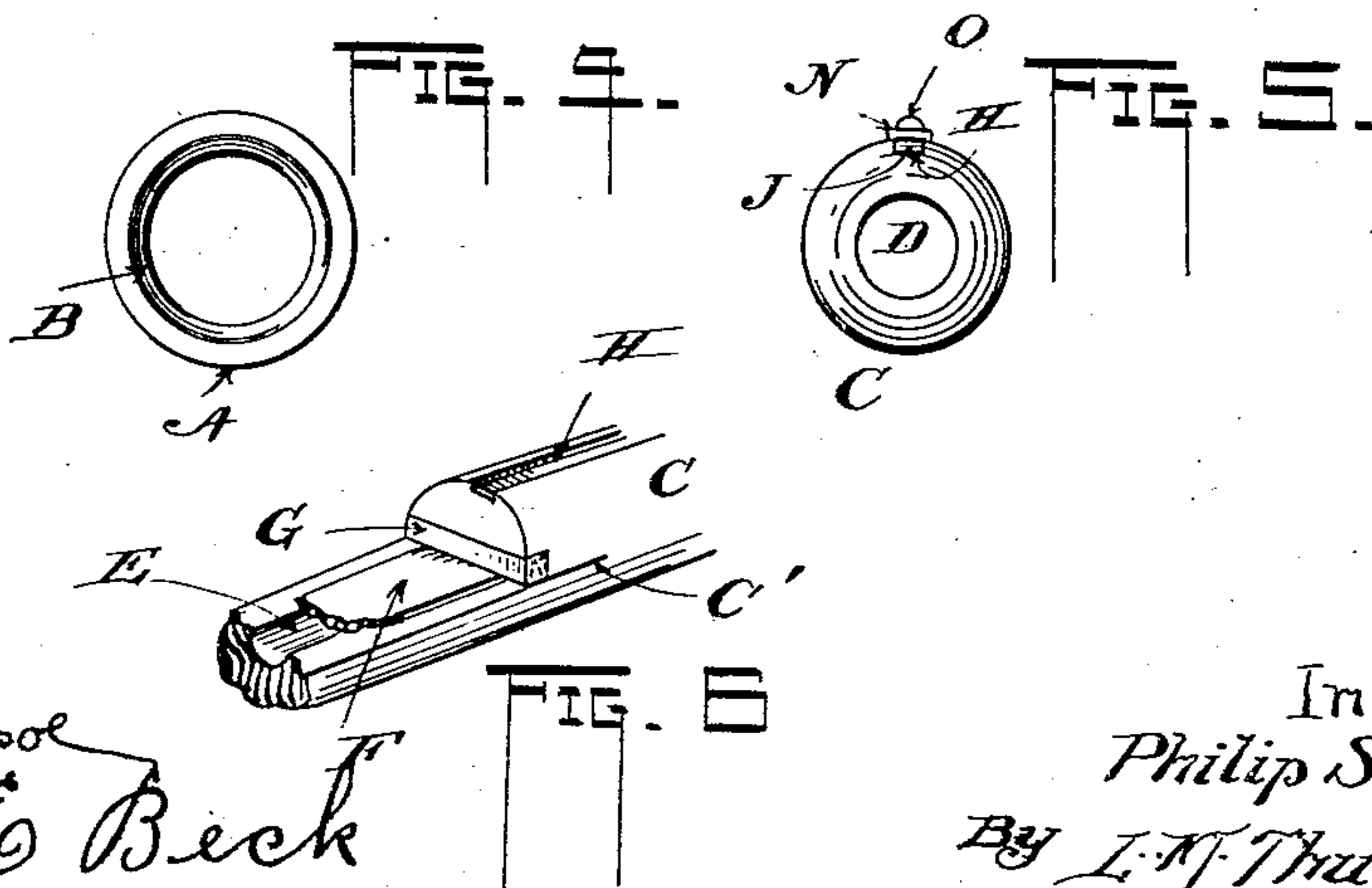
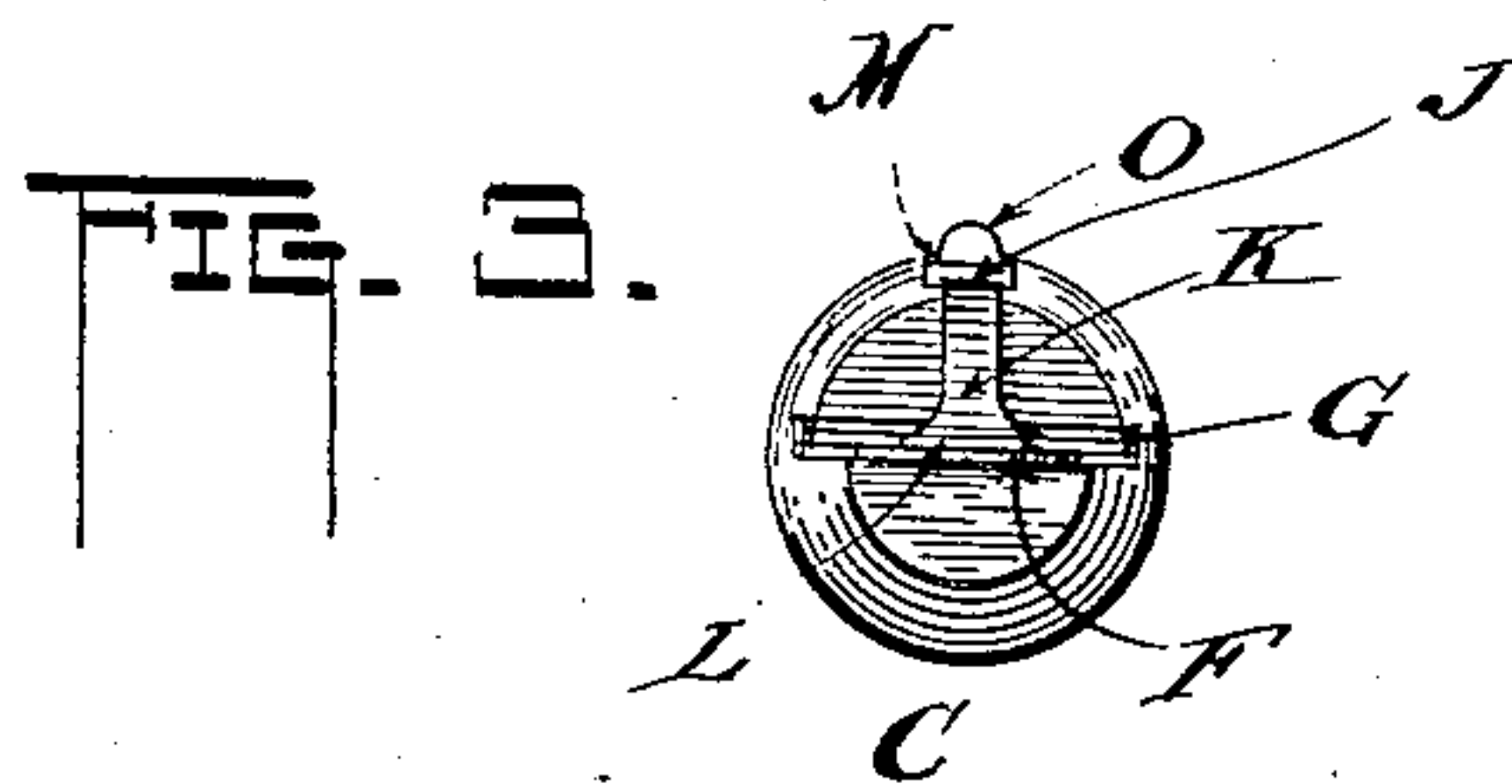
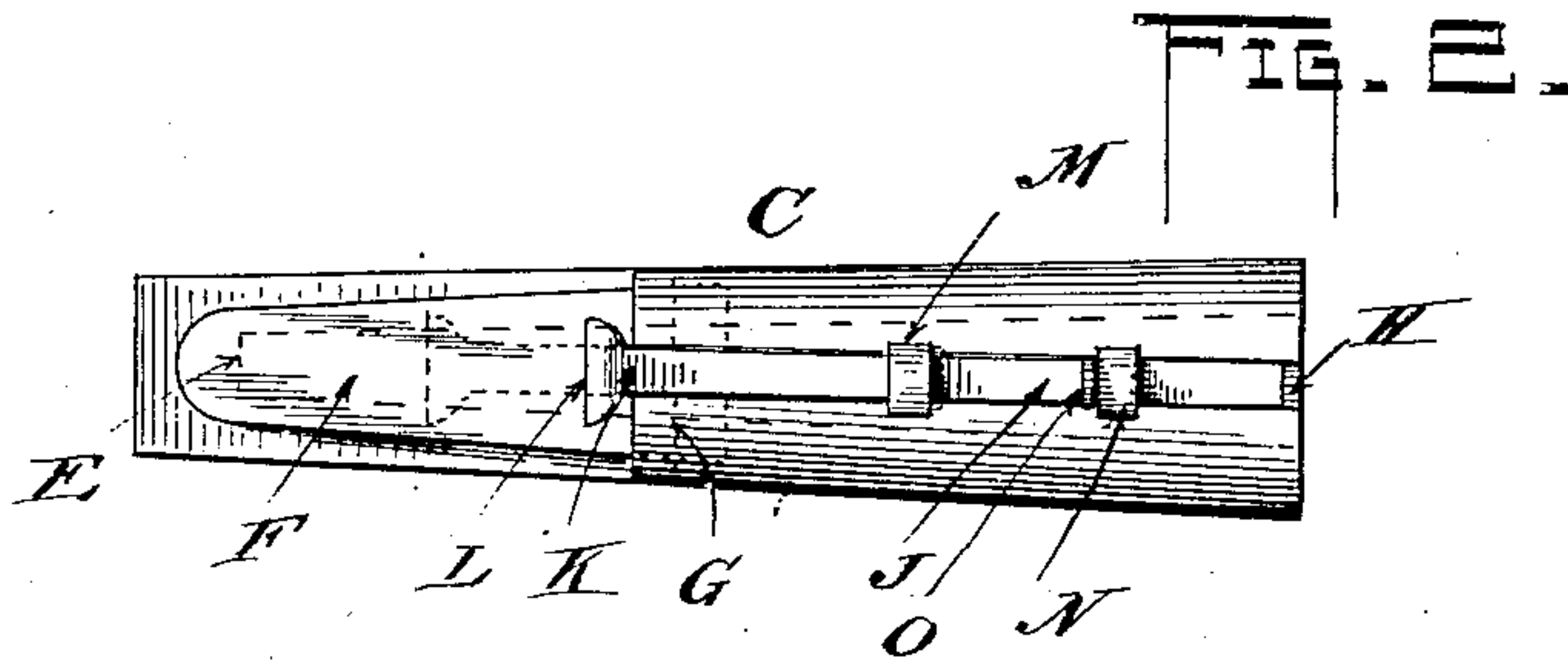
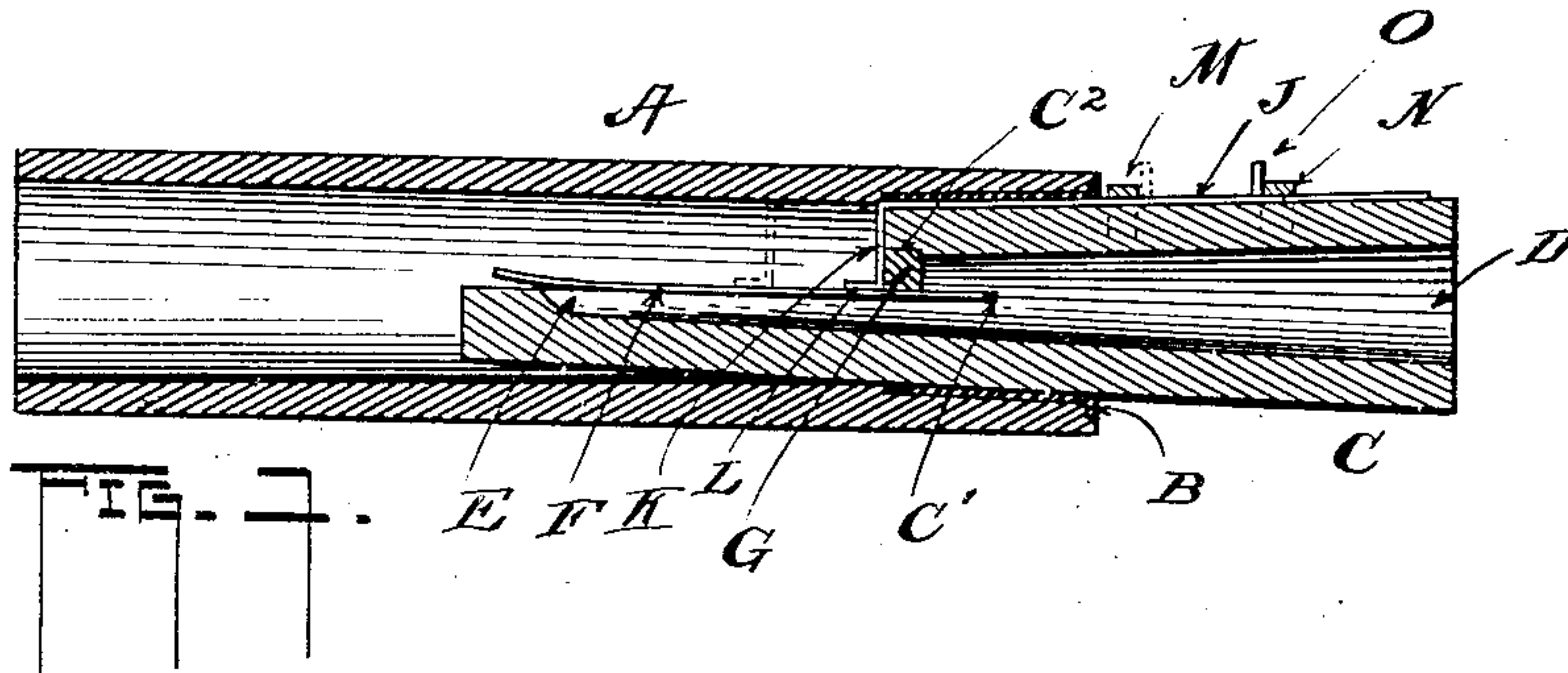


No. 825,610.

PATENTED JULY 10, 1906.

P. S. OLT.
DUCK CALL.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 22, 1905.



Witnesses:

E. J. Arnold
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP S. OLT, OF PEKIN, ILLINOIS.

DUCK-CALL.

No. 825,610.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 10, 1906.

Application filed May 22, 1905. Serial No. 261,704.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP S. OLT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pekin, in the county of Tazewell and State of Illinois, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Duck-Calls; and I 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 ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same.

This invention pertains to improvements in duck-calls, and has for its object to provide an adjustment for the reed whereby tones of varying pitch may be had.

15 The invention relates also to certain details of construction to be pointed out in the following specification and in the accompanying claims.

In the appended drawings, which form a
20 part of this application, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of my improved duck-call. Fig. 2 is a top view of the portion thereof which contains the reed. Fig. 3 is a view of the small end of the member shown in Fig. 2.
25 Fig. 4 is an end view of an outer tube shown in Fig. 1, showing a metal bushing therein. Fig. 5 is a view of the member shown in Fig. 2 as viewed from the large end. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a portion of the member
30 shown in Fig. 2.

In the figures, A indicates an outer tube member having a short taper at one end in its bore, within which is seated a correspondingly-tapered metal bushing B, the said tube being
35 constructed, preferably, of hard rubber, although other materials may be used, if desired, as will be understood.

At C is a tapered member having a bore D opening outward at its large end, as shown.
40 Substantially one-half of the said member is removed by cutting it longitudinally and then transversely. This removal exposes the bore D, as shown in Fig. 1, said bore thus being changed into a groove, as at E. At F
45 is a reed, preferably of hard rubber, which entirely covers the said groove E, its rear end being held by suitable means within the member C. In the drawings this is accomplished by providing a slit in the member C, as at C',
50 into which the reed is slipped. A notch at C² above the reed receives a transverse strip G, as shown in Fig. 1. However, this construction is common to many forms of duck-calls and I attach no particular claim thereto. I
55 now provide the said member C with a longitudinal groove H, which follows the taper of

said member and receives a strip of metal J, the forward end of which is bent down toward the reed F, as shown by the reference-letter K, the strip being then bent at right
60 angles into the foot L, which bears upon the reed at its root or base. Just outside the inclosing tube A is inserted in the member C a staple M, and some distance from it is placed a similar staple N, which together form guid-
65 ing members for the strip J described and so arranged that said strip may be slipped back and forth longitudinally in order that its foot L may be placed at any desired point on the
70 reed within the limits of movement of said strip. The latter is provided with a finger-piece at O between the staples M and N and serves both for shifting the strip and for limiting its movements between said staples.

It will be noted that although the bore D
75 of the member C is exposed by removing the upper forward half of the latter the said bore is closed by means of the reed and the strip G, so that air-pressure through the outer
80 tube A must pass beneath the reed at its forward end, said forward end being turned up slightly to admit the air.

In operation, as in other calls of this kind, the reed is made to vibrate by forcing air
85 thereunder by blowing with the mouth into the open end of said tube A. Now when the foot of the strip J is positioned at the root of the reed the latter will emit a deep tone. If, however, the strip J is shifted to carry its said
90 foot to the dotted-line position in Figs. 1 and 2 the tone will be much higher. It is evident also that various other tones will result by positioning the foot between these limits.
When the call is being used on a very windy
95 day, the tone is preferably a low one, since it will carry farther, while in a more quiet day the higher tones are used, the person using the call varying the notes to suit his wishes and knowledge as to the particular require-
100 ments.

In bringing out my improved call I am perfectly well aware that means have been employed heretofore for varying the tone of the reed; but I am not aware of a device employ-
105 ing the means used by me for accomplishing this purpose.

Since the strip J slides on the tapered member C while its foot moves at a different angle, it will be seen that considerable pressure is maintained on the reed, that pressure in-
110 creasing as the foot approaches nearer the free end of said reed, thus insuring a firm tone

rather than a buzz or rattle, as will be understood.

I may vary the construction and arrangement of my improved duck-call without departing from the spirit and intent of the invention.

I claim—

1. In a duck-call, a reed-holding member, a reed secured therein parallel with the axis thereof, and a longitudinally-shiftable member inclined at an angle to the reed and contacting at its lowermost end with the reed, the said member adapted when shifted toward the free end to contact with greater pressure upon the said free end than at the root thereof, due to its inclined position.

2. In a duck-call, a reed-carrying member, a reed held therein parallel with its axis and a member lying in an inclined plane and shiftable in that plane and having its lowermost end sliding in contact with the reed whereby when shifted down such inclined plane its contact end bears with increasing pressure

upon the reed as the free end of the reed is approached.

3. A duck-call comprising a carrying member, a reed secured therein, an adjustable contact member inclined at an angle to the reed and having the lowermost end in contact with the reed, the angle of inclination causing the contact member to have increased pressure on the reed as it is advanced toward the free end thereof as described, guides in which the adjustable member is carried, a finger-piece adapted to shift between the guides, the latter for limiting the member in its movements, and a body portion in which the reed-carrying member is removably inserted substantially as shown.

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

PHILIP S. OLT.

Witnesses:

GEO. HOERR,
JOHN E. BECK.