

No. 864,305.

PATENTED AUG. 27, 1907.

J. C. JENSEN.
FLYING TARGET.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 25, 1906.

Fig. 1.

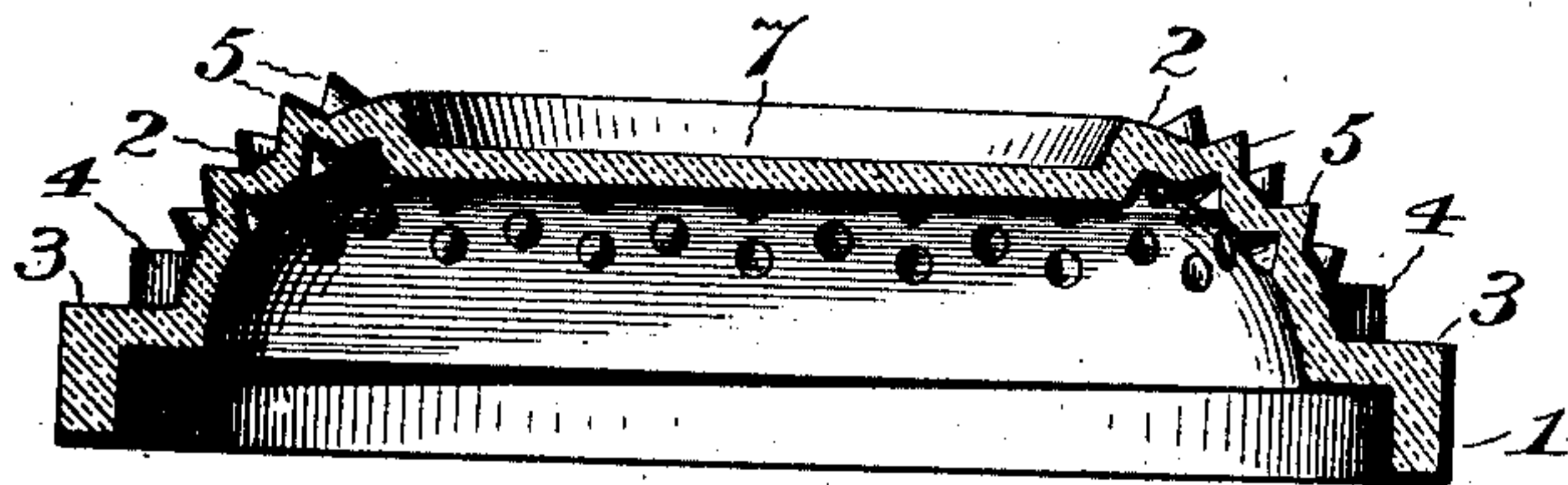
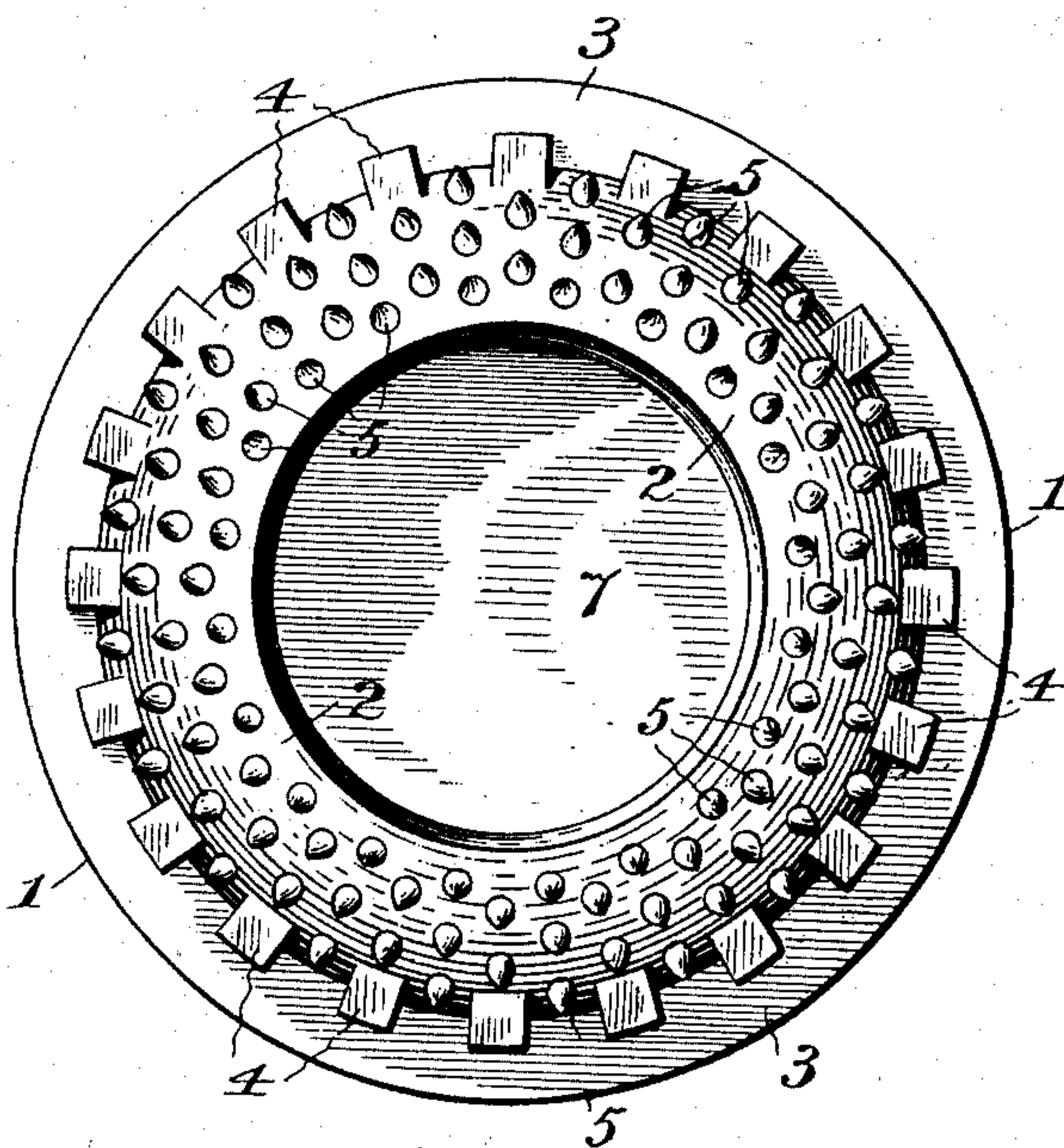


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FLYING TARGET.

No. 864,305.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 27, 1907.

Application filed July 25, 1906. Serial No. 327,771.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. JENSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Berkeley, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Flying Targets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the class of targets commonly known as clay pigeons; which are adapted to be thrown from suitable traps.

10 In the construction of this class of device, two mutually antagonistic conditions have to be provided for viz:—extreme fragility to the impact of shot and the greatest possible resistance to fracture during transportation. In addition to these requirements, it is
15 desirable that they should pack as closely as possible for economical transportation.

The objects of the present invention are to provide a clay pigeon to meet the stated conditions better than heretofore and without increasing the cost of manufacture. I accomplish these objects by means of the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan view.

25 The clay pigeon as I construct it consists of a saucer shaped target of fragile material of substantially uniform section with the exception of the rim which is somewhat heavier or thicker than the saucer body and provided on the convex surface of the target with an
30 annulus or ring of small projections or nodules.

Referring to the drawing for a clearer understanding of my invention, 1 is a cylindrical rim of suitable size or thickness. From this ring rises a curved or saucer shaped body part or annulus 2, of smaller diameter
35 than the ring 1, thus providing a ledge or shoulder 3. Arranged around the target are a series of lugs or projections 4, located in the corner formed by the junction of the curved or saucer shaped portion 2 with the ring 1. These lugs or projections 4 set back from the outer
40 edge of the ring 1, a distance equal to or very slightly greater than the thickness of the ring 1. 5 shows the nodules scattered around the outer surface; these may be arranged in rings or rows or distributed promiscu-

ously. To avoid increasing the weight, a depression 6 may be made in the inner surface corresponding to 45 the position of each nodule or projection thus maintaining the uniformity of the section. Similar recesses may correspond to the lugs 4 though I do not recommend it, as the little additional weight at this part is rather advantageous. The central part of the
50 target 7 is preferably flat and depressed below the level of the roughened or noded ring 2 as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

By the employment of the construction herein disclosed, the difficulty heretofore experienced of shot 55 glancing from the smooth surface of the target without fracturing the same is to a great extent overcome, each of the projections or nodules forming an obstruction adapted to transmit the impact of the shot to a comparatively large area of the target around its base, 60 thereby increasing the percentage of recordable hits. The projections 4, which if desired may be reduced in number to three, effect the same purpose as the nodules and at the same time provide centering lugs for the cupping or nesting of the targets one into another for
65 the purpose of packing for shipment and accomplishes this also by the least possible addition of weight in the target.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A flying target having a curved portion provided with a ring of nodules on its convex surface.
2. A flying target having a convex portion provided with a ring of nodules on its convex surface and a surrounding cylindrical ring integral and forming a ledge with the convex portion.
3. A flying target having a convex portion and a surrounding cylindrical ring integral and forming a ledge with the convex portion and spaced centering lugs at the junction of the convex portion with the cylindrical ring and adjoining the cylindrical ring.
4. A flying target having a convex portion provided with a ring of nodules on its convex surface and a surrounding cylindrical ring integral and forming a ledge with the convex portion and centering lugs at the junction
85 of the convex portion with the cylindrical ring.

JOHN C. JENSEN.

Witnesses:

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