

C. H. PERDEW, SR.
CROW CALL.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 24, 1907.

939,080.

Patented Nov. 2, 1909.

Fig. 1.

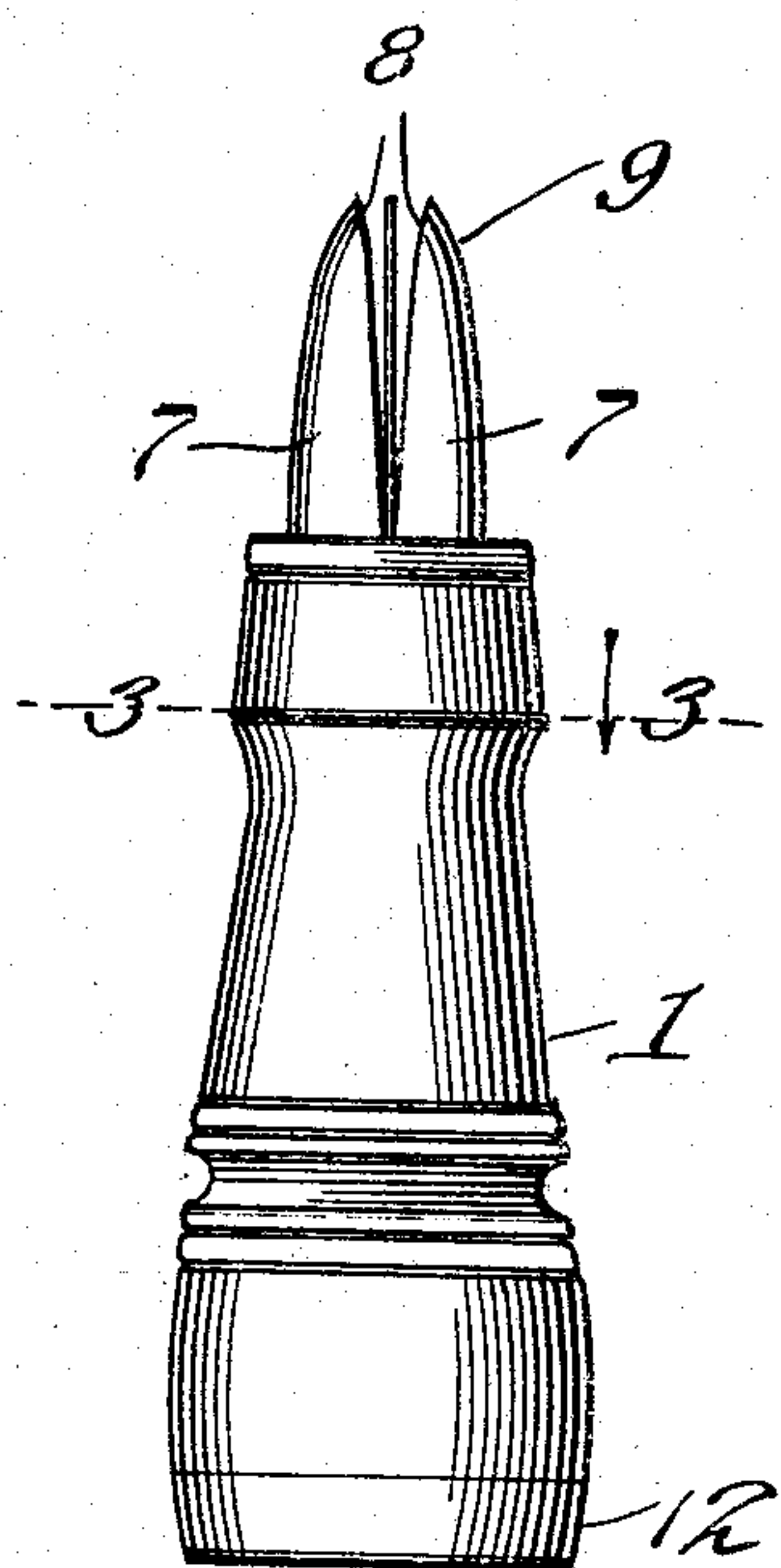


Fig. 2.

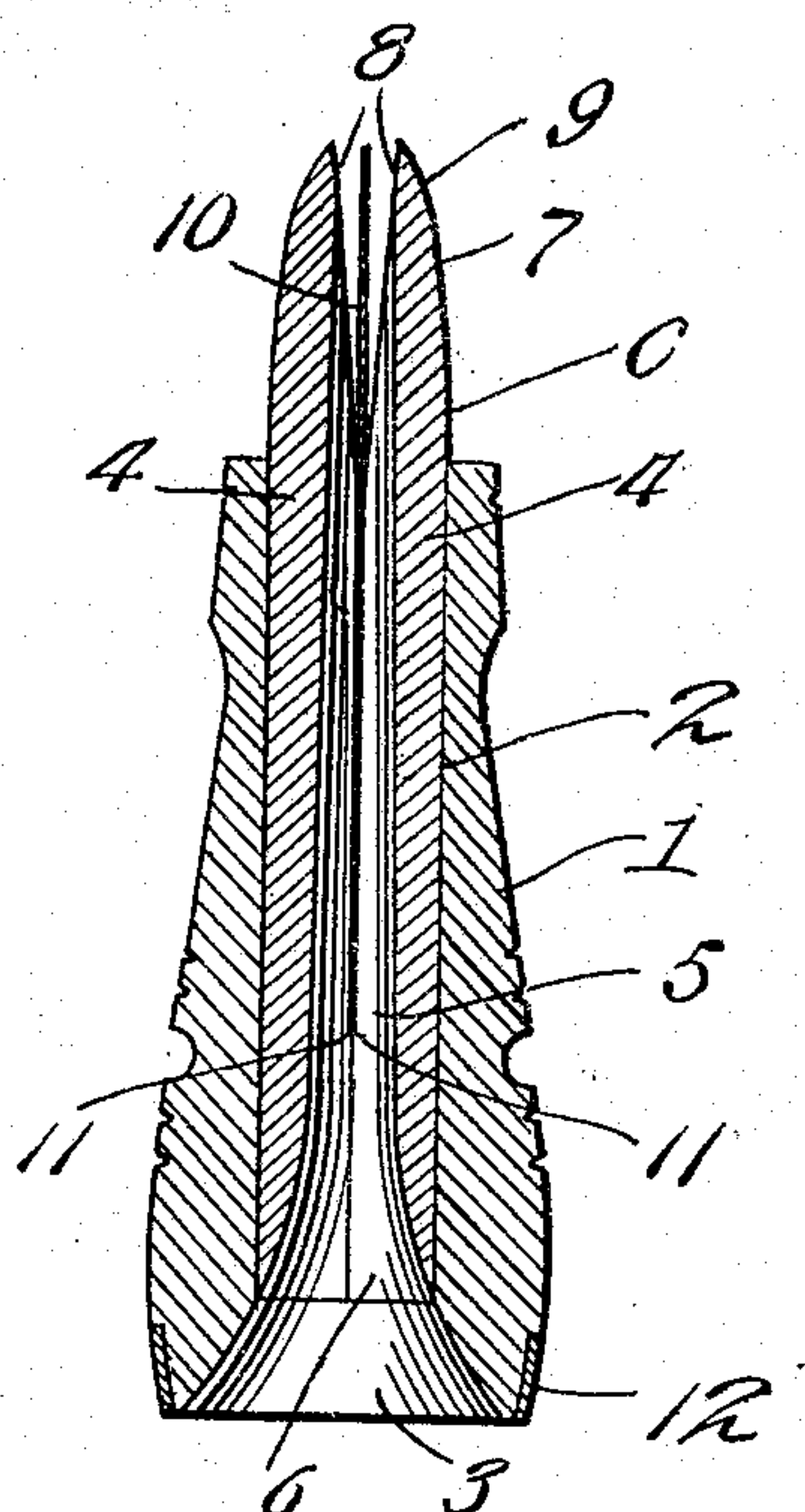
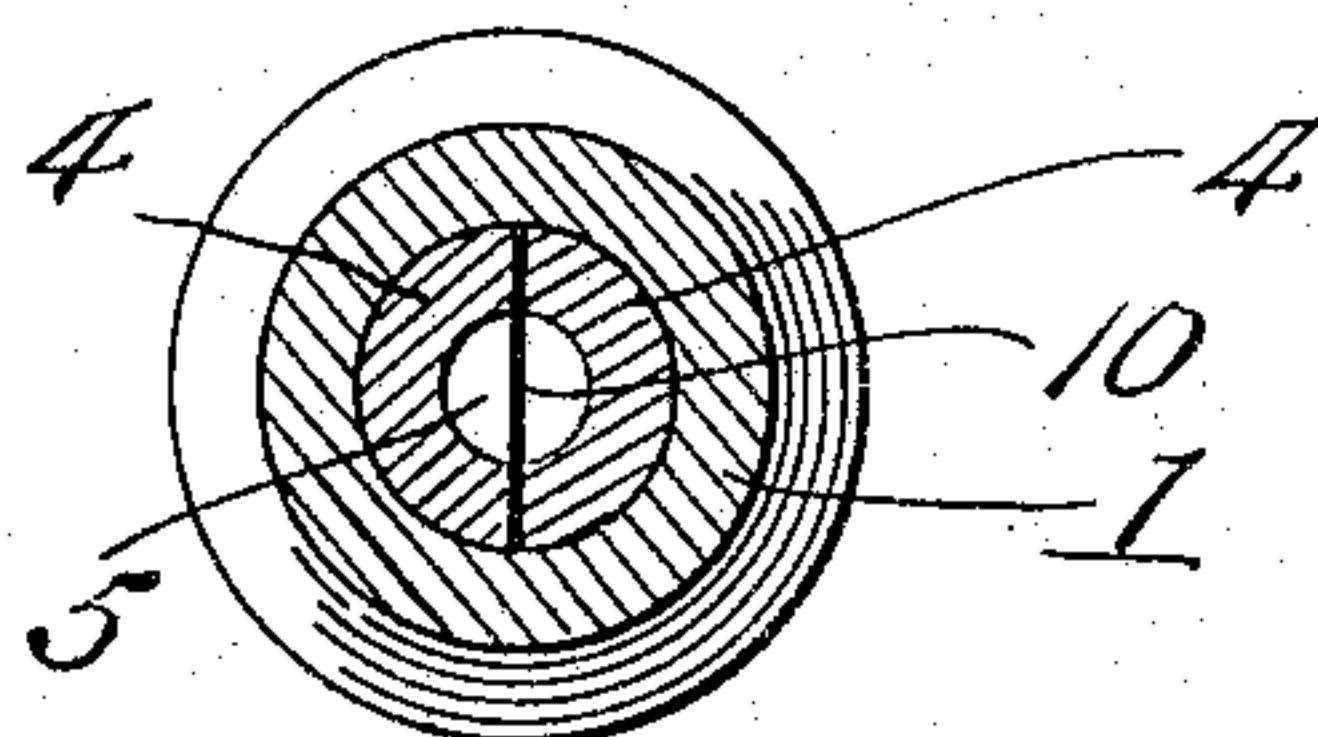


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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CHARLES H. PERDEW, SR., OF HENRY, ILLINOIS.

CROW-CALL.

939,080.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. PERDEW, Sr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Henry, in the county of Marshall and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Crow-Calls, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of devices which are generically known as bird calls; and it has particular reference to an improved crow call having for its object to imitate the caw or call of the crow.

The invention consists in the improved construction and novel arrangement and combination of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a side view of a crow call constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of said call. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the plane indicated by the line 3—3 in Figs. 1 and 2.

Corresponding parts in the several figures are denoted by like characters of reference.

The improved device comprises a tubular sleeve or casing 1 having a longitudinal bore 2 terminating at one end in a flaring aperture 3. Fitted in the bore 2 of the sleeve 1 is a core C composed of two semi-cylindrical members 4—4 having proximate flat faces and provided with a longitudinal bore 5 terminating at one end in a flaring aperture 6, which coincides with and forms a continuation of the flaring aperture 3 of the sleeve or casing, the lines of the apertures 3 and 6 blending together as will be clearly seen in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

The upper or outer ends of the members 4—4, which project beyond the sleeve or casing, are exteriorly rounded, as shown at 7 and the inner or proximate faces of said ends are beveled, as shown at 8, to present a triangular opening or aperture 9. Fitted between the proximate faces of the members 4—4 is a thin reed 10, the shape of which corresponds with that of the members 4, the faces of which are provided near their inner ends with shoulders or offsets 11 forming a stop or abutment for the inner end of the reed.

In assembling the parts, the reed is placed between the semi-circular cross-sections 4—4,

and the latter are then introduced endwise into the sleeve or casing where they may be secured, if desired, by means of glue or cement, although when the parts are properly fitted together, no fastening medium is considered necessary. After the parts have been assembled, the flaring apertures 3 and 6 may be trimmed to avoid any unsightly projections, which might also interfere with the sound produced by the instrument.

The use of the improved implement will be readily understood. By placing the projecting ends of the core sections between the lips and blowing into the bore or aperture of the call, the reed will be vibrated producing a sound very closely resembling that of the caw or call of the crow.

The end of the sleeve or casing 1 may be bound with a metallic ring or ferrule 12 for the purpose of strengthening the device and improving the appearance.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

A crow call consisting of a hollow body having the opening therethrough of uniform diameter throughout its length except at one end which is outwardly flared, a reed, a reed holder of uniform diameter throughout its length and insertible within the opening of the body from either end thereof, and formed of similar sections between which the reed is held, each section having a half-round groove in its meeting face extending the entire length thereof, said groove being flared at one end and intersecting the outer side of the section, the grooves forming an opening through the holder when the sections are assembled, the flared end of the holder terminating within the body and merging into the flared opening thereof, and the opposite end of the holder projecting beyond the body to provide a mouth piece, and the adjacent faces of the projecting ends of the sections being cut away to form a flared opening into which the outer end of the reed extends.

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

CHARLES H. PERDEW, SR.

Witnesses:

THOMAS L. JONES,
BEULAH B. NICHOLSON.