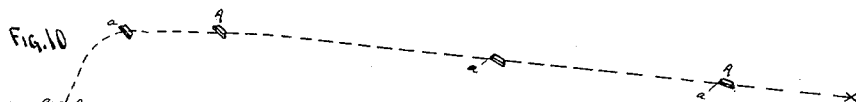
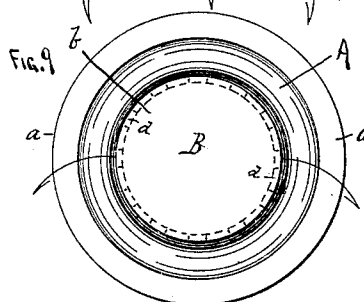
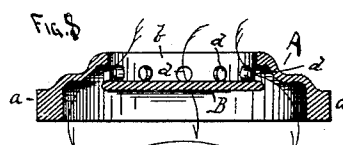
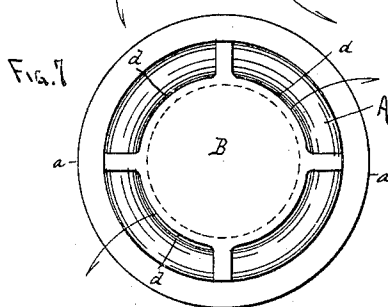
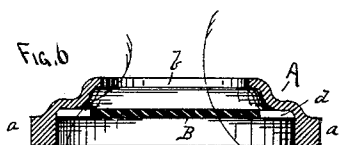
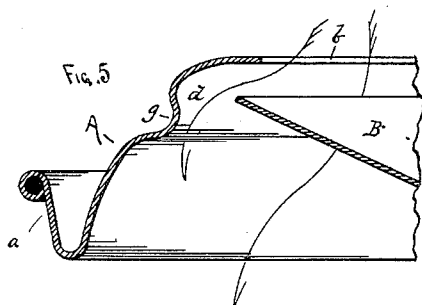
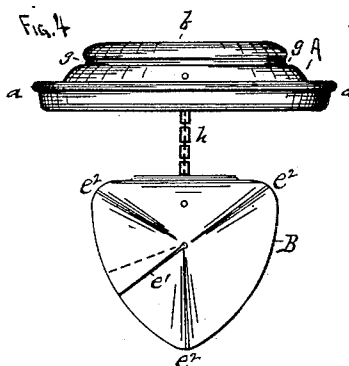
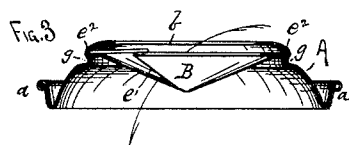
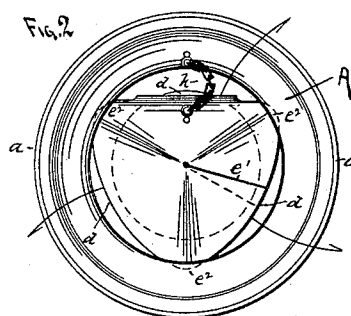
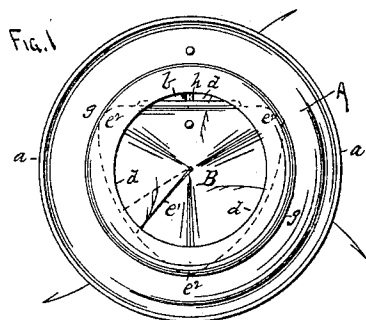


(No Model.)

I. H. CLAGGETT.
FLYING TARGET.

No. 462,691.

Patented Nov. 10, 1891.



New Yorker
A. Chester } WITNESSES.

Isaac Hiram Claggett.
INVENTOR. BY
Charles W. Woodward atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC HIRAM CLAGGETT, OF MONTEVIDEO, MINNESOTA.

FLYING TARGET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,691, dated November 10, 1891.

Application filed April 28, 1890. Serial No. 349,819. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC HIRAM CLAGGETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Montevideo, in the county of Chippewa and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flying Targets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of targets which are adapted to be thrown from a trap, and which drop as soon as struck by a shot, ball, or other missile, and which do not break, but remain to be used again and again; and the invention consists, more specifically, in the construction whereby the flight is improved and the target caused to present a gradually-increasing surface toward the marksman as the distance of the flight increases, as hereinafter shown and described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view from the outer or convex side, and Fig. 2 is a view from the under or concave side, and Fig. 3 is a sectional view with the "wing" in place therein. Fig. 4 is a side view with the wing removed. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional detail illustrating the manner in which the air-currents operate upon the target. Figs. 6 and 7 are views similar to Figs. 1 and 3, illustrating the manner of constructing the target from breakable material, and Figs. 8 and 9 are similar views illustrating another form of breakable construction. Fig. 10 is a reduced detail illustrating the positions of the target during different points in its flight.

A is the flat cone-shaped target, usually made of sheet metal, compressed paper, wood pulp, or other suitable non-breakable material, but which may be made of fragile material adapted to be broken when struck by the shot or ball, if required. Two of the novel features of this construction consist in forming the cone-shaped target with an upturned edge *a* and with an opening *b* through its top, as shown.

Inserted into the interior of the target A, just below the opening *b*, is a plate B, the plate not quite filling the interior of the target, but with spaces between its rim and the body of the target, at *d*. When the target A is made of sheet metal or other non-breakable material the plate B will be of a triangular dish-

shaped form, as in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with a slot *e'* cut in one side, from one edge to its center, so that it possesses the qualities of a spring, the expansion of which holds it in place within the target. In this construction the target will be formed with an annular depression-ring *g*, in which the points *e*² of the plate B are held by the expansive force of the plate, but which are easily detachable therefrom when the target is subjected to the impact of a shot or ball. The plate B when thus arranged will be attached to the target by a chain *h* or by ring, so that when detached from the depression *g* it will remain connected to the target.

When formed of breakable material the plate B will be either secured lightly to the target by cement, as in Figs. 6 and 7, or formed in one piece therewith, as in Figs. 8 and 9. In this construction the plate will be attached to the target only at intervals, so as to leave the air-spaces *d* between it and the body of the target.

These targets are thrown from traps in the ordinary manner, and when thrown the upturned edge *a*, acted upon by the air through which it is flying, imparts to it a steadiness of motion not attainable by a pointed form of the edge.

Another important feature of this invention is the result produced by forming the target with the opening *b* through its top and securing the plate B in the target beneath this opening, with the air-spaces *d* between it and the body of the target. When a target thus constructed is thrown, the air, passing through the opening *b*, impinges against the plate B, and a portion of it escaping through the spaces *d* and causing the target to gradually turn with its opening *b*, assuming an increasingly perpendicular position and presenting a larger surface toward the marksman as the target recedes from him. Another peculiar action of the target produced by this construction is that when it nears the end of its flight, instead of gradually falling to the ground in a long curved line, it drops at a comparatively short angle, as indicated by the dotted line in Fig. 10, which is a diagram representing the flight of the target and its angle at different points.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

A cup-shaped or conical target having a rim *a*, with a broad surface and with opening *b* through its upper part, a plate B within said
5 conical target beneath said opening, and with spaces *d* between it and the interior of said target, whereby in its flight its angle of inclination is increased as it recedes from the
10 marksman and the steadiness of the flight

assured, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ISAAC HIRAM CLAGGETT.

Witnesses:

C. N. WOODWARD,
S. C. BROWN.