(No Model.)

F. J. MOYER.

FLYING TARGET.

No. 290,788. Patented Dec. 25, 1883.

Fig 1

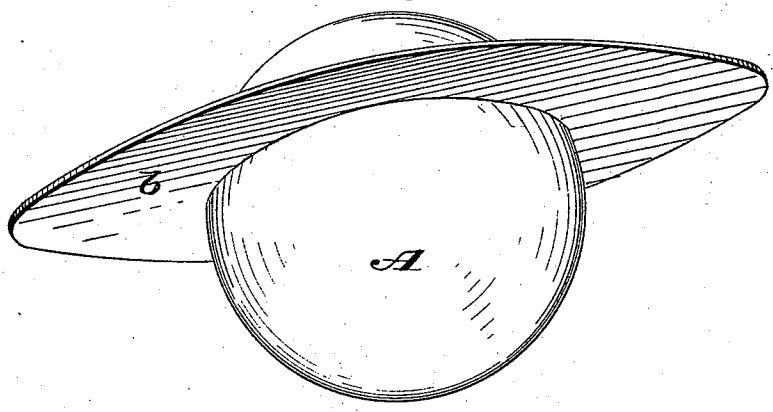
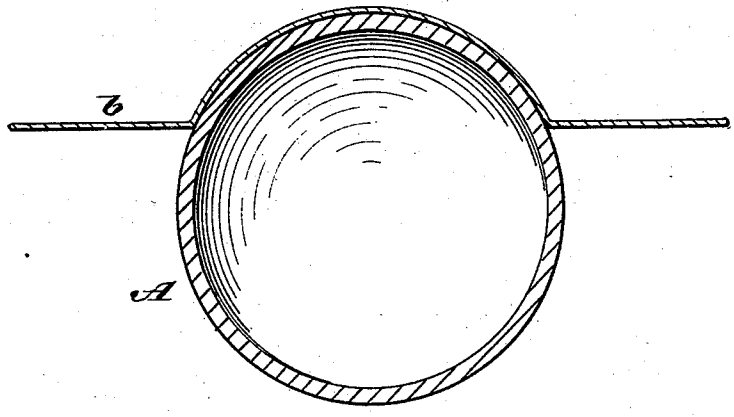


Fig 2



WITNESSES:

J. D. Garfield

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

F. J. Moyer

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK J. MOYER, OF LOCKPORT, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EDWARD M. MOODY, OF SAME PLACE.

FLYING TARGET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 290,788, dated December 25, 1883.

Application filed May 25, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK J. MOYER, of Lockport, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Ball-Target, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to improve the construction of flying targets, as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved target-ball and rim, and Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of Fig. 1.

A represents the ball, and *b* the rim. The flange or rim is to be made independently of the ball or half-ball and attached in any manner; but preferably the rim is to be of pasteboard and be molded into the material of the ball, which is of composition that is molded in a plastic state and subsequently hardens. The object of this flange or rim is to assist the ball or half-ball in its flight through the air, said ball to be thrown from any trap or mechanical device that will give it a rapid axial or rotary motion at the same time that it is given its trajectory or forward course through the air. The axial motion keeps the flange or rim horizontal, or nearly so. Thus the trajectory is very much flattened without giving the target too great velocity forward. The rim also assists the target to descend, as it aids the target to settle more slowly until near the ground, when it usually turns edgewise and strikes on the rim, preventing the breaking of the ball, even when the ball is much thinner than would otherwise bear the strain of falling on the ground.

I prefer that the ball or half-ball be spherical or hemispherical; but I do not limit myself to that shape, as approximately spherical or hemispherical forms will serve well.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to make a flying target with an annular cap, rim, or collar around the plane of section of the greatest diameter; but

What I do claim as new and of my invention is—

A flying target having the annular rim *b* arranged in a plane whose diameter is less than the diameter of the sphere, whereby the ball will rotate only on its vertical axis and take a direct course through the air.

FRANK J. MOYER.

Witnesses:
E. H. COLLIER,
EDWARD M. MOODY.