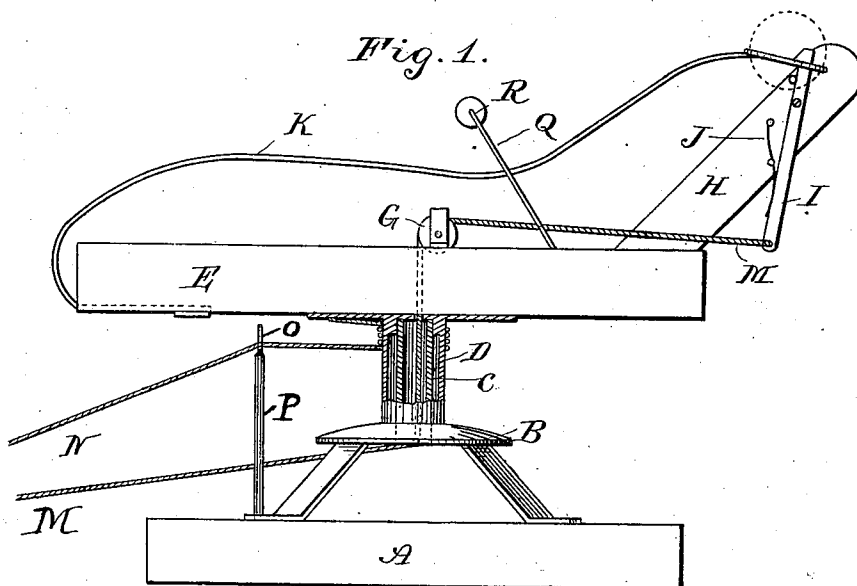
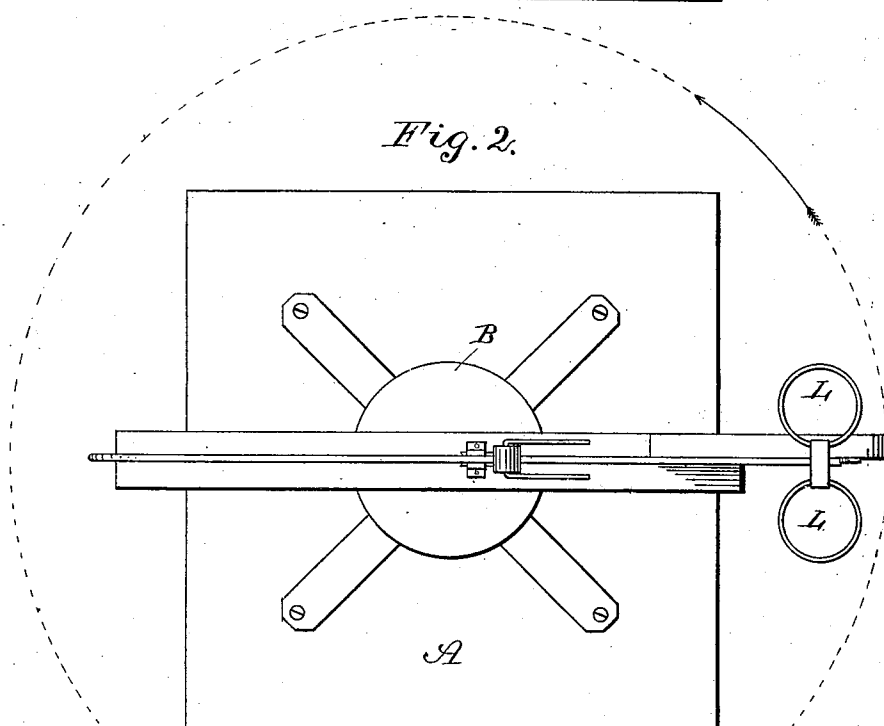


(No Model.)

L. A. DAVENPORT.
Ball Trap.

No. 243,222.

Patented June 21, 1881.



Witnesses:

J. W. Garner
H. L. Haines

Inventor:

L. A. Davenport
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att

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LORIN A. DAVENPORT, OF DAVENPORT, NEW YORK.

BALL-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,222, dated June 21, 1881.

Application filed April 16, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, L. A. DAVENPORT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Davenport, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ball-Traps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a glass-ball trap embodying my improvements, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same.

This invention relates to rotary glass-ball traps; and it consists in the improved features of construction and combination hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring by letter to the accompanying drawings, A designates the base of the trap; B, a stand rising from the base, and provided with a hollow pivot, C, upon which the vertical sleeve D, secured to the sweep or bar E, revolves. This bar or sweep E is provided centrally with a vertical slot, over which is mounted a pulley, G. From one end of the bar E is an inclined arm, H, to which the pivoted catch or trigger I, held by a spring, J, is attached. A spring, K, is secured to the opposite end of the bar E, and is curved, as shown, and is provided at its forward end with two loops or seats, L L, in which the ball or balls are to be seated preparatory to springing the trap.

A cord, M, is connected with the lower end of the pivoted catch I, passed over the pulley G, down through the hollow pivot C, and out between the stand B and base A to the operator. This cord M is for tripping the trigger I. A cord, N, is connected to the fastening by which the sleeve D is connected to the bar E, and is passed through an eye or ring, O, upon a standard, P, rising from the base A in the rear of the stand B. This cord, when single-ball shooting is to be done, is wound upon the sleeve D, as shown in Fig. 1, so that by it the sleeve-bar and ball may be revolved—that is, the trap may then be a rotary trap.

A guard, Q, inclines from the bar E in a direction opposite to the arm H, and is provided with a cushion, R, at its upper end. This guard is to guide and limit the play of the spring K.

When the trap is used for double-ball shooting the bar E is to remain stationary and the cord M only used to release the catch I from the spring K.

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

The stand B, having the hollow pivot C, the sleeve D, secured to the sweep or bar E, provided with the pulley G, the inclined arm H, having the pivoted catch I and spring J, and the spring K, having loops L, in combination with the cords M and N, standard O P, and cushioned guard Q R, constructed substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my name in the presence of two witnesses.

LORIN A. DAVENPORT.

Witnesses:

PETER SMITH,
LACELL DART.