Feb. 1, 1949. R. G. SHURLEY 2,460,716

BIRD CALL

Filed Nov. 8, 1946

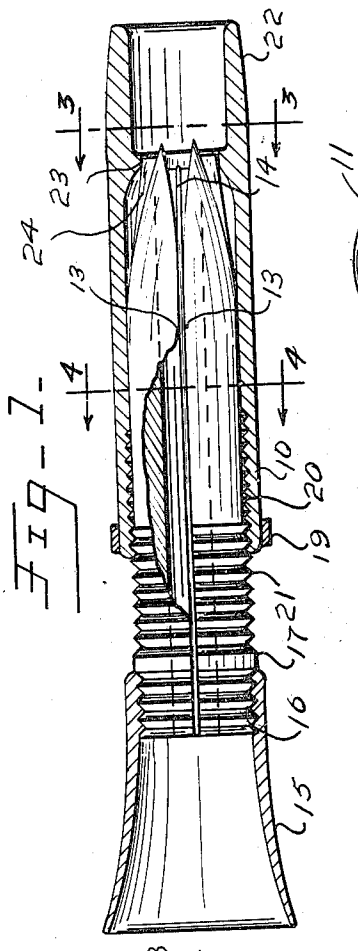



FIG. 1.

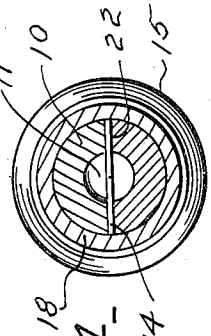



FIG. 4.

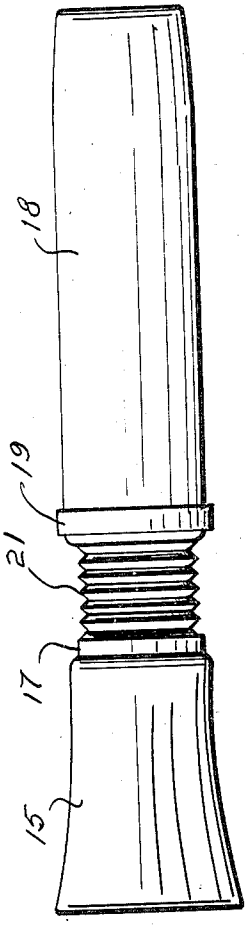



FIG. 2.

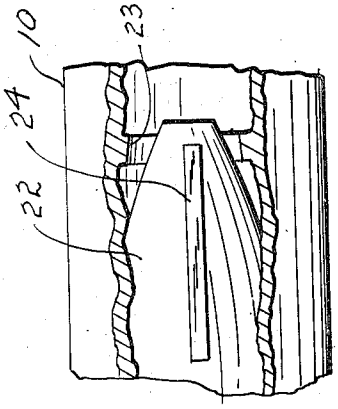



FIG. 5.

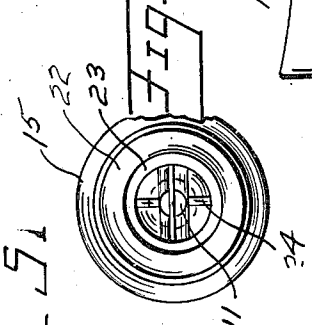



FIG. 3.

Inventor,
Robert G. Shurley,
By Frank L. Allemann,
Attorney.

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2,460,716

## BIRD CALL

Robert G. Shurley, Money, Miss.

Application November 8, 1946, Serial No. 708,663

2 Claims. (Cl. 46—180)

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My invention relates to improvements in bird calls.

An important object of the invention is to provide a device of the above mentioned character which is adjustable to vary the pitch of the call for calling different birds, such as the mallard duck and crows, and which is also adjustable to produce different pitches to suit the individual user.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of the above mentioned character which is self-contained, simple in construction, and convenient to use.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction, and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this application, wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which:

Figure 1 illustrates a central vertical, longitudinal section through a device embodying my invention, partly in elevation, and parts broken away;

Figure 2 illustrates a side elevation of the same;

Figure 3 illustrates an end elevation of the device;

Figure 4 illustrates a transverse section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1; and

Figure 5 illustrates a perspective view of one of the tongues, partly broken away.

The device comprises a pair of substantially semi-cylindrical tongues 10 having grooves, which when assembled form a tube having a longitudinal bore 11. These tongues have longitudinal edges 12 which are straight from the forward ends of the tongues to points 13, and the edges diverge from the points 13 to the rear ends of the tongues, as shown, and these diverging ends are preferably longitudinally curved. The tongues are tapered exteriorly toward their rear ends, as shown. The bore 11 passes through the rear ends of the tongues. These tongues are stiff and somewhat resilient, and they are preferably formed of plastics material, such as "Lucite."

Arranged between the edges 12 of the tongues is a reed 14, preferably formed of metal, such as brass or bronze.

Numeral 15 designates a horn having screw-threaded engagement at 16, with the forward

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ends of the tongues 10, and engaging a stop shoulder 17. Numeral 18 designates an outer casing, the forward end of which may be reinforced by a ring 19. The casing 18 is internally screw-threaded at its forward end, as shown at 20, for engagement with screw threads 21 formed upon the tongues 10, at the rear of the shoulder 17, as shown. The casing 18 has a mouth-piece 22 and is provided with an internal annular flange 23, the inner edge of which tapers slightly rearwardly. Formed integral with the rear ends of the tongues 10 and disposed radially outwardly of the same, are longitudinal ribs 24, the outer longitudinal edges of which converge rearwardly, as shown. These edges project into the flange 23, as clearly shown in Figure 1.

In assembling, the reed 14 is placed between the edges of the tongues 10 and the forward ends of the tongues are screwed into the horn 15. The casing 18 is then slipped over the tongues and screwed upon the screw-threaded portion 21 of the tongues. The ribs 24 are now engaging within the flange 23, and the diverging or curved portions of the edges 12 have clamping engagement with the reed, to produce a low pitch for calling mallard ducks. This adjustment of the parts is shown in Figure 1. By screwing up the casing 18, the free vibrating end portion of the reed 14 has its length reduced and this produces a higher pitch, to imitate the call of a crow. It is obvious that intermediate pitches are obtainable by turning the casing 18 with respect to the tongues.

The casing 18 gives added protection from moisture and prevents the escape of any of the air blown into the casing. The shape of the tongues is such that squeaks are eliminated, when an uneven flow of air strikes the reed, and regardless of the pressure used to vibrate the reed, the same quality of tone is produced.

I claim:

1. A bird call comprising substantially semi-cylindrical tongues having longitudinal grooves to form a bore and inner opposed longitudinal edges, the rear portions of the edges diverging rearwardly, a reed held between the opposed edges, a horn secured to the front end of the tongues, a sleeve receiving the tongues and having screw-threaded engagement therewith, said sleeve being provided near its rear end with an internal flange, and ribs secured to the rear ends of the tongues and extending longitudinally thereof and having rearwardly converging edges engaging within the flange, so that rotation of

the sleeve in one direction moves the rear portions of the tongues closer together while rotation in the opposite direction moves said rear portions further apart whereby the pitch of the call may be varied

2. A bird call comprising substantially semi-cylindrical tongues having longitudinal grooves forming a bore, the forward ends of the tongues being provided with a stop shoulder and having screw threads forwardly and rearwardly of the stop shoulder, said tongues having opposed edges provided with rearwardly diverging portions, a reed held between the edges, a horn having screw-threaded engagement with the forward screw threads, a sleeve receiving the tongues and having screw-threaded engagement with the rear screw threads, the sleeve being provided near its rear end with an internal annular flange, and longitudinal ribs secured to the rear ends of the tongues and having edges which converge rearwardly and enter the flange.



ROBERT G. SHURLEY.

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