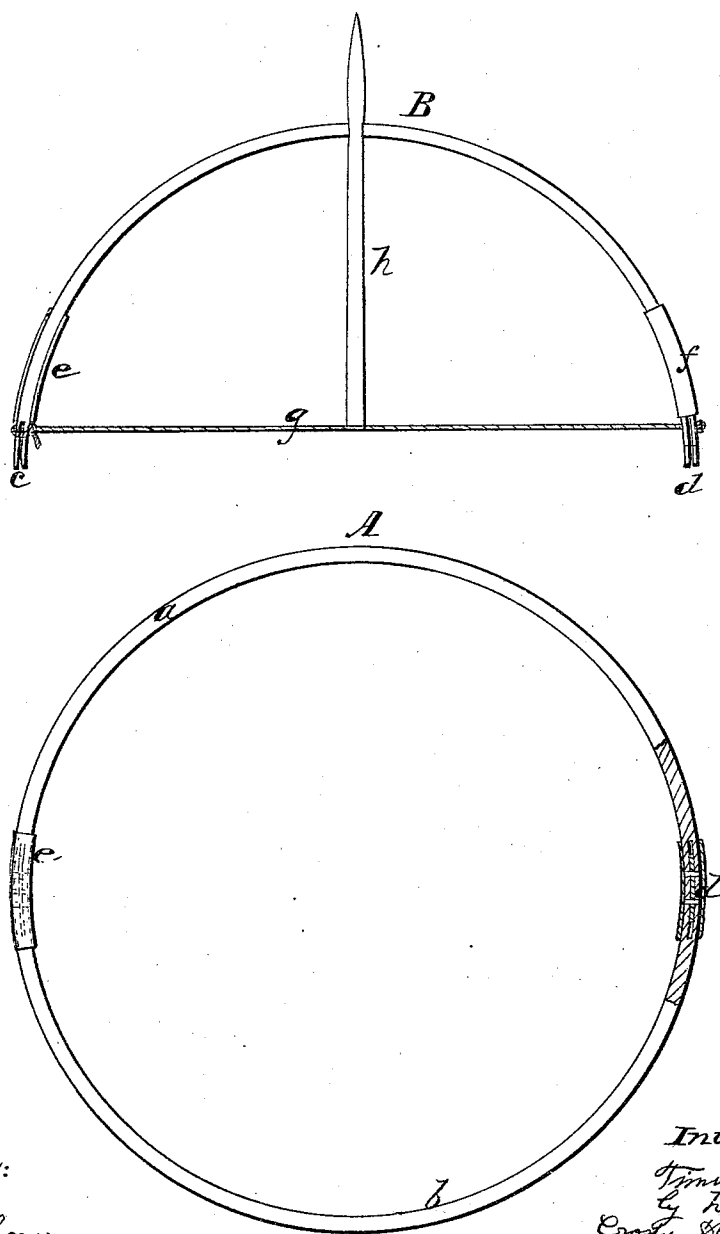


T. Lucey,
Driving Hoop,
No 82,425, Patented Sept. 22, 1868.



Witnesses:
S. B. Kiddle,
M. W. Frothingham.

Inventor:
Timothy Lucey
by Fred Allen
Crook, Hablest & Powell

United States Patent Office.

TIMOTHY LUCEY, OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 82,425, dated September 22, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN DRIVING-HOOPS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY LUCEY, of Salem, in the county of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Driving-Hoop; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practise it.

My invention relates to the construction of driving-hoops for children, with reference to provision for converting them into archery-bows at pleasure.

The invention consists in making a hoop with hinges or joints, by which it may be folded so as to form (with a cord or elastic to unite the opposite ends,) a segment of a circle, or a bow adapted to propelling the hoop-stick or other stick or arrow, as with a common bow.

The drawings represent a hoop embodying my improvement.

A shows the same in the form of a driving-hoop.

B shows the hoop converted into a bow.

a and *b* denote two opposite sides of a hoop, united together by hinges *c d*, which permit the circle formed by the two parts *a b* to be broken, and one part to be folded over against the other, as seen at B.

The two parts are locked rigidly in a circular form by two tubular slides *e f*, each of which slips over the hinge-joint, and extending upon both sides of said joint, holds the opposite parts in line, and prevents any relative movement thereof, while the hoop is being driven.

By slipping each slide over the hoop-wood beyond the joint, the pieces *a b* may be turned upon their joints and brought into contact side by side, when, if a cord or an elastic, *g*, be stretched from one end to the opposite, the hoop becomes a bow, and may be used to project arrows, or to project the hoop-stick *h* as an arrow.

Instead of dividing the hoop into two equal parts, as shown, one part may be left much larger than the other, and upon being turned over and properly secured, may be used as the cross-string.

The advantage of a hoop of this construction in affording amusement to a child, will be readily seen.

The construction enables the article to be used either as a hoop or as a bow, the change from hoop to bow, or *vice versa*, being effected very quickly, without tools and without skill, other than that possessed by any ordinary child of age to drive a hoop or use a bow, or in bow-time the article may be converted into and used as a bow, and in hoop-time may be reconverted into hoop-form.

I claim a driving-hoop, having a construction substantially as described.

Witnesses:

J. B. CROSBY,
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TIMOTHY LUCEY.