

No. 776,905.

PATENTED DEC. 6, 1904.

G. W. GREEN.
DECOY DUCK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 5, 1903.

NO MODEL.

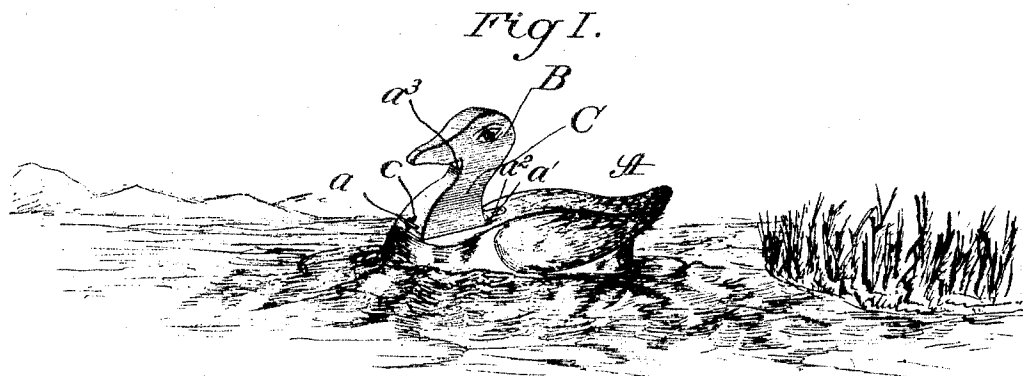


Fig 4.



Fig 5.

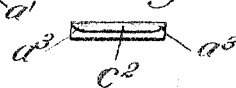
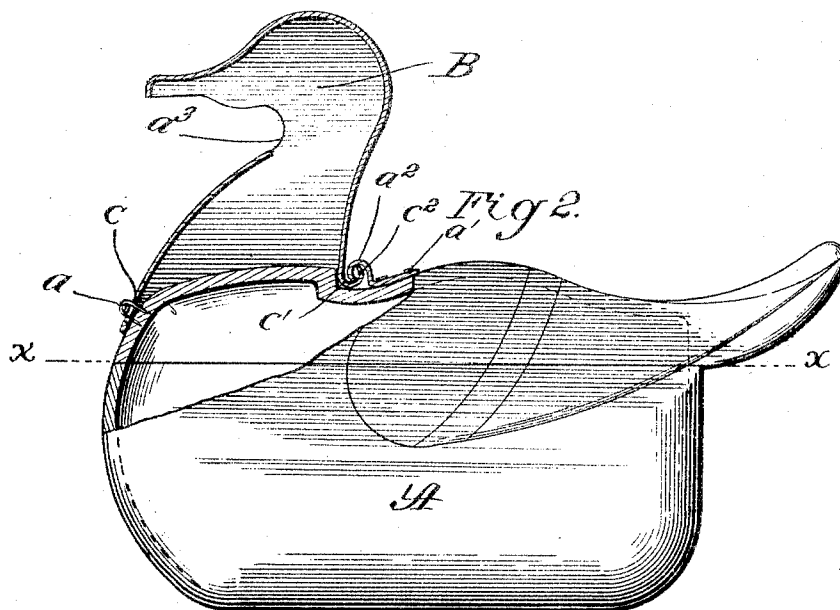
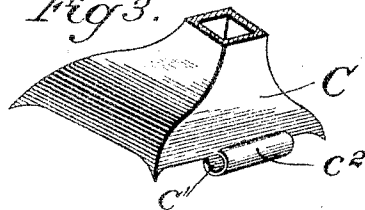


Fig 3.



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GUY W. GREEN, OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

DECOY-DUCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,905, dated December 6, 1904.

Application filed December 5, 1903. Serial No. 183,916. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUY W. GREEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lincoln, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Decoy-Ducks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in decoy-ducks, and has for its object to provide a decoy which shall be light and easily taken apart for shipping and carrying about, thereby preventing the breaking of the parts.

To these ends my invention consists of a decoy-duck the body portion of which is hollow, made of wood or fiber, and the head portion being of metal, made hollow and readily attached to and detached from the body portion.

It further consists in certain novel features of construction, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a decoy embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of the neck portion of the decoy. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the hooked plate. Fig. 5 is a rear elevation of the same.

In carrying out my invention I make the body portion A hollow and of wood or fiber in simulation of the shape of an ordinary wild duck or other wild fowl. This is done by cutting the body portion into two parts, as along line *xx* in Fig. 3, and then routing or otherwise hollowing out the two parts. When this has been done, the two parts are secured together at line *xx* and form the inherently floatable and buoyant hollow body portion, as indicated in full and dotted lines in Fig. 3. To the forward portion of said body I detachably secure the head B and neck C. Said head and neck portion is made hollow, and preferably of sheet metal, the neck being shaped to fit snugly on the forward part of the body portion. The extreme forward part of the neck portion C is provided with a slot *c*, which fits over a staple or eye *a*, secured on the breast of the body portion. The back of

the neck is provided with an extension or tongue *c'*, which is bent to form a hook-like member *c''*. To the upper surface of the back of the body portion is secured a plate *a'*, which is bent upwardly and then curved to form a hook *a''*. The hook *c'* is designed to be snapped into the hook *a''*, and thus forms a pintleless hinge, whereby the head may be swung backwardly and forwardly on the body portion. When the head is swung forwardly, as when the decoy is in use, the forward and lower part of the neck fits snugly on the body portion, the slot passing over the staple or eye *a*. A cotter-pin is then passed through the staple or eye, securely fastening the head to the body.

The forward under portion of the head or the bill of the decoy is left open, as at *a''*, the purpose of which is to catch the currents of air passing over the water and cause the decoy to swing in the water.

The advantage in making the body hollow and of wood or fiber is that it will not be appreciably affected by shot, as would be the case were the body made of hollow metal, as in such a case the body would be punctured and fill with water, thus causing the decoy to sink or to turn over.

Even if the wooden or fibrous body portion should become punctured by shot it cannot sink on account of its inherent buoyancy or floatability. Furthermore, the punctures can readily be filled by small plugs of wood, and thus restore the decoy to its normal condition.

By making the head hollow and of metal it will add to the lightness and durability of the decoy and said head will not be easily injured in shipping, packing, or when in use. Should the head become bent or mashed, being preferably of sheet metal, it can readily be straightened out again to its normal shape. By making the head detachable and attachable by simple fastenings it can be quickly taken from the body and with the same packed into a small compass for shipment. It can also be quickly put into place again when required for use.

As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the hooked plate is so constructed that when the hook *c''* is snapped into said plate said hook *c''* can-

not shift to either side. This result is attained by bending in the corners of the hooked plate a' , as shown at a^3 .

The rear corners of the head member may be bent downwardly to form points, as shown in Fig. 3.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 1. A decoy consisting of a hollow wooden body member, a hook secured to the upper surface of said body member, a hollow metal head having a hook projecting from its neck portion, said hook adapted to engage and interlock with the hook on the body member, whereby said body and head members may be detachably secured together.

20 2. In a decoy the combination with a hollow buoyant body member, a staple or eye projecting from the body portion and a hooked plate secured to the body member, of a hollow metal head member having a slot to pass over the staple or eye on the body portion, and

provided with a hooked tongue to engage the hooked plate on the body member, whereby the head member may be secured to, and detached from the body member. 25

3. In a decoy the combination with a hollow buoyant body member, a staple or eye projecting from the front of the body portion and a hooked plate secured to the upper surface of the body member, the ends of said hook being bent inwardly toward the plate, of a hollow metal head member having a slot in its neck portion to pass over the staple or eye on the body member, and provided at its rear portion with a hooked tongue to engage the hooked plate on the body member, and a removable key passing through said staple or eye, whereby the head member may be secured to and detached from the body member. 35 40

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Witnesses:

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