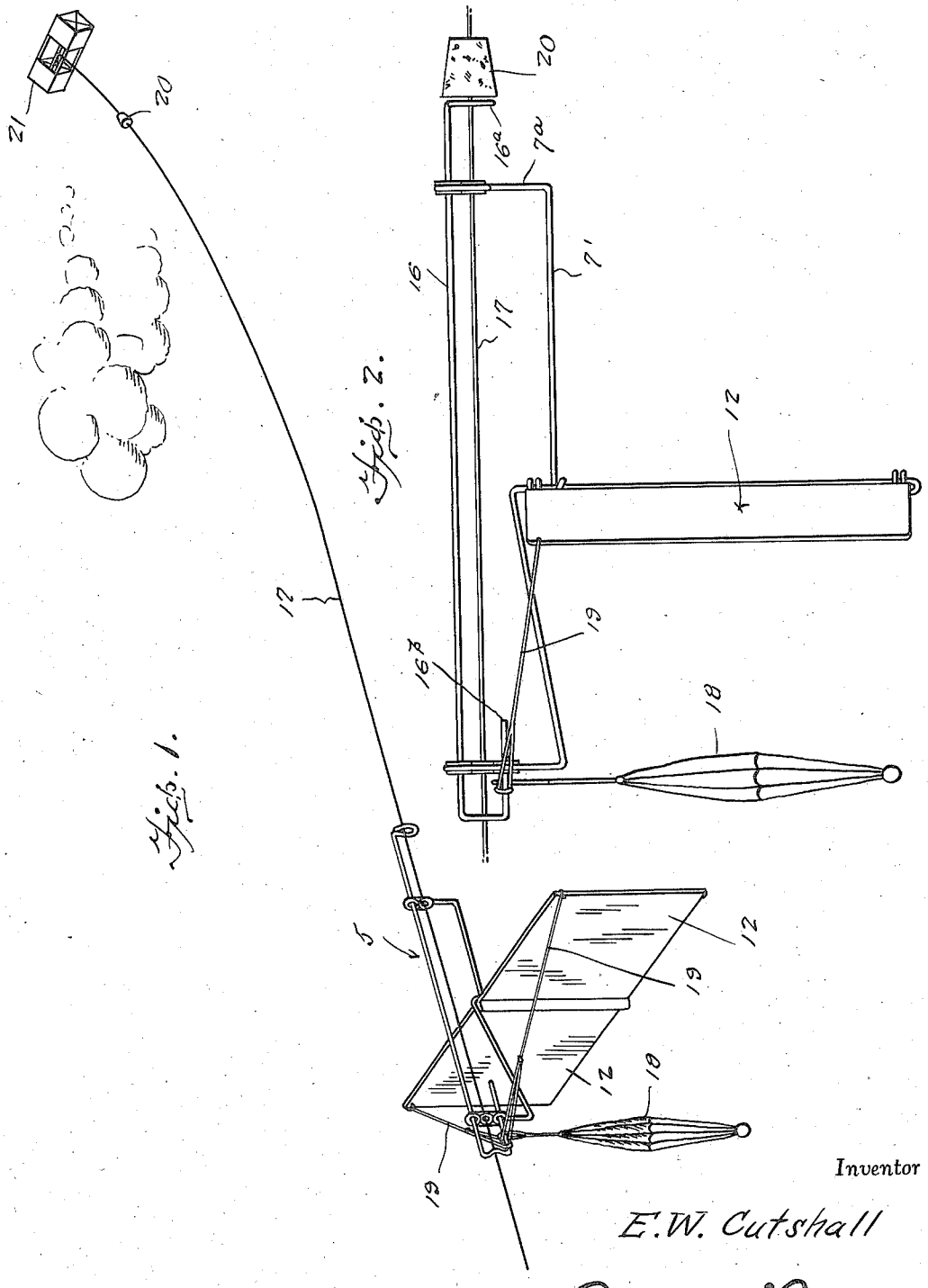
May 19, 1936. E. W. CUTSHALL 2,041,233

PARACHUTE CARRIER FOR KITES

Filed Aug. 30, 1934 2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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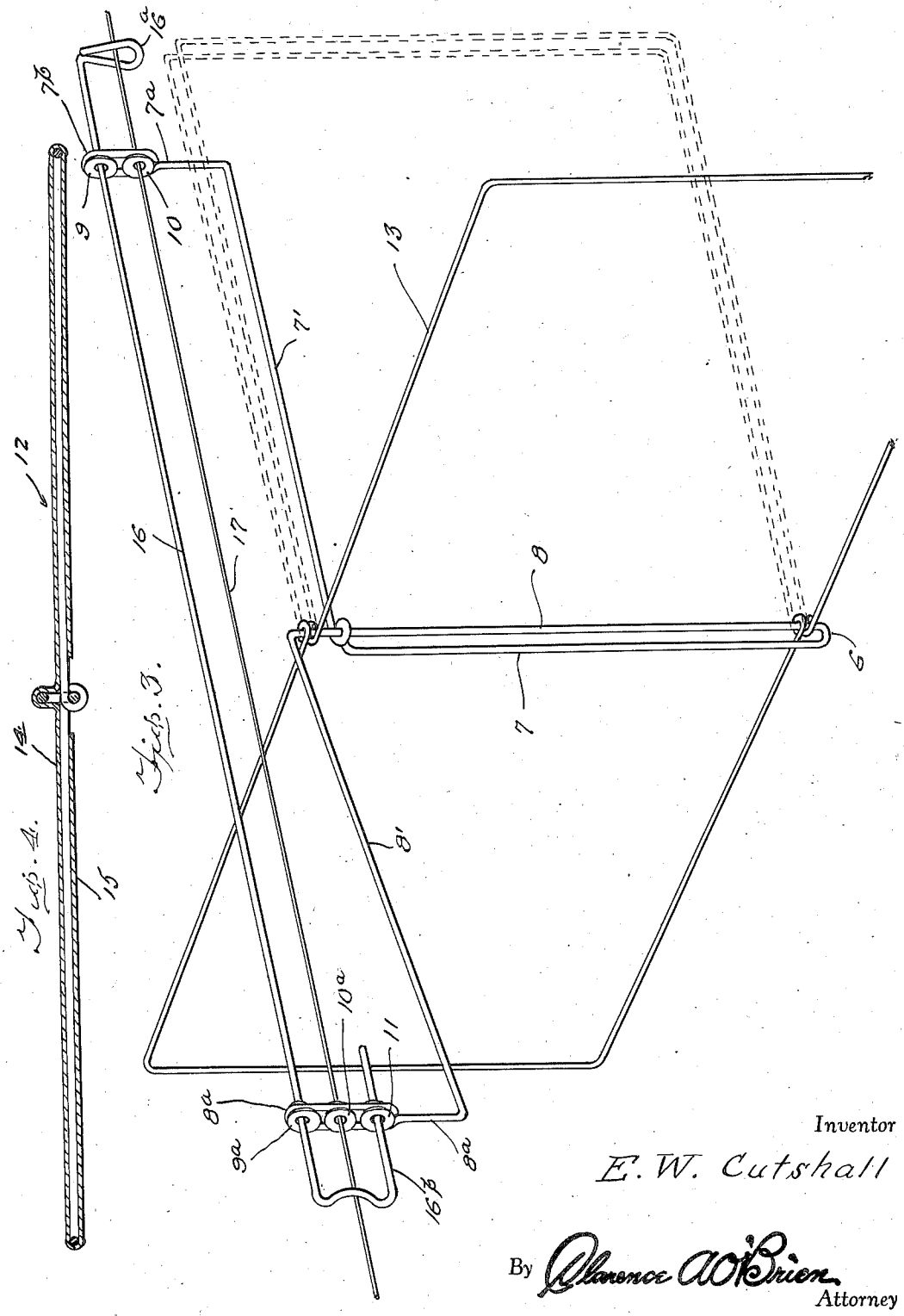
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PARACHUTE CARRIER FOR KITES

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PARACHUTE CARRIER FOR KITES

Ellsworth W. Cutshall, Houston, Tex.

Application August 30, 1934, Serial No. 742,172

1 Claim. (Cl. 244—24)

This invention relates to and has for its object the provision of an improved device for carrying a parachute up to a kite, such device being adapted to travel along the kite string, being moved upwardly along the string of the kite by the force of the wind, and which is tripped and automatically returned by gravity to the flier.

The invention together with its objects and advantages will be best understood from a study of the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the application of the invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevational view of the carrier.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the carrier.

Figure 4 is a sectional view through the folding wings of the carrier.

Referring to the drawings by reference numerals it will be seen that the carrier indicated generally by the reference numeral 5 comprises a frame formed from a single length of wire bent to provide a substantially elongated U 6, the legs 7 and 8 of which are bent laterally in reverse direction as at 7′ and 8′ and terminate in upstanding posts 7*a*, 8*a*. The posts 7*a*, 8*a* terminate in elongated loops 7*b*, 8*b* in which are secured, in the case of the loop 7*b*, a pair of eyelets 9, 10 and the case of the loop 8*b* three eyelets 9*a*, 10*a*, and 11, respectively.

As shown in Figure 3 the leg 7 has its lateral bend spaced downwardly from the lateral bend of the leg 8 and is looped about the leg 8 as shown.

Carried by the leg 8 of the U 6 are foldable wings 12, there being provided for each wing a U-shaped frame 13 formed from a single piece of wire the sides of which at the open end of the U are looped to form eyes for pivotally connecting the frame to the leg 8.

Forming a wind surface for the wings 12 is a sheet 14 of paper the end portions of which are folded and united to the main body portion of the paper in a manner to provide pockets 15 receiving the frame as clearly shown in Figure 4. Between the pockets the paper 14 is adhesively secured to the leg 7 completing the hinge connection between the wings and the U member 6.

A trigger 16 formed from a single length of wire is slidable through the eyes 9 and 9*a* and at one end is provided with a down-turned loop 16*a* while at a relatively opposite end the trigger 16 is bent into U-form to provide an integral sliding latch 16*b* that is slidable through the eye 11, said eye 11 forming a keeper for the latch. The portion of the latch connecting the latch 16*b* with the main part of the trigger 16 is arcuately curved to clear the kite string 17 which is threaded through the eyes 10, 10*a* and the loop or eye 16*a* provided on the trigger 16.

As is thought apparent, in operation the carrier, in starting position is at the lower end of the kite cord 17. The parachute 18 is suspended by its usual cord from the latch 16 and the wings 12 are normally retained in extended position, that is in a position substantially at right angles to the lateral projections 7′, 8′ through the medium of cords 19 which at one end are connected to the wings 12 at the upper corners of the free ends of the wings, the cords 19 having free ends provided with loops that are engaged with the latch 16*b* as clearly shown in Figures 1 and 2. In this connection it will also be noted that with the cords 19 and parachute 18 engaged with the latch 16*b* the latter is in closed position, that is, in a position engaging the eye 11.

Thus under action of the wind the carrier is propelled upwardly on the kite cord 17 until the eye equipped end 16*a* of the trigger 16 engages an abutment 20 provided on the kite cord 17 in suitable proximity to the kite 21. When the eye 16*a* of the trigger 16 strikes the abutment 20, which latter may be in the nature of a cork or the like the latch 16*b* moves to the left in Figure 3 resulting in a disengagement of the latch 16*b* from the eye 11, or in other words, in a movement of the latch 16*b* to open position. Upon the opening of the latch 16*b* in the manner just explained the parachute 18 will be released as will also the cords 19. With the cords 19 thus released the wings 12 under pressure of the wind are swung to the folded position shown in dotted lines in Figure 3 and are thence no longer responsive to the action of the wind, with the result that under the action of gravity the carrier is permitted to descend along the kite cord 17 back to the flier.

The device is now ready for the elevation and release of a second parachute or the like, it being apparent that upon the elevation of each successive article or parachute the above operation will be repeated.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:—

A carrier adapted to travel along a kite cord, said carrier comprising a frame consisting of an elongated U-shaped part having legs provided with reversely extending projections terminat-

ing in upstanding loops, the loops at the terminus of one of said legs being of greater length than the loop at the terminus of the other of said legs, three vertically aligned eyelets in the first named loop, a pair of vertically aligned eyelets in the second named loop, the lowermost eyelet of said pair and the intermediate eyelet of said three eyelets adapted to have the kite cord threaded therethrough, a trigger member slidable through the uppermost eyelets in the loops and having an integral latch member slidable in the lowermost one of said three eyelets, wings hingedly mounted to one of the legs of said U-shaped part of the frame and strings secured to said wings and adapted to be looped over the latch member whereby longitudinal movement of the trigger will release the strings permitting a folding of the wings for the return of the carrier.

ELLSWORTH W. CUTSHALL.