

June 30, 1953

W. J. WALKER

2,643,483

WILD GAME CALLING DEVICE

Filed June 13, 1952

FIG. 1.

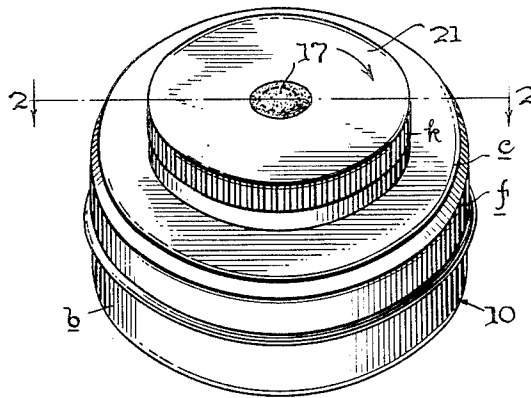


FIG. 2.

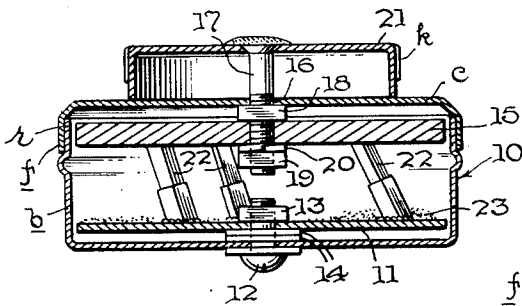


FIG. 4.

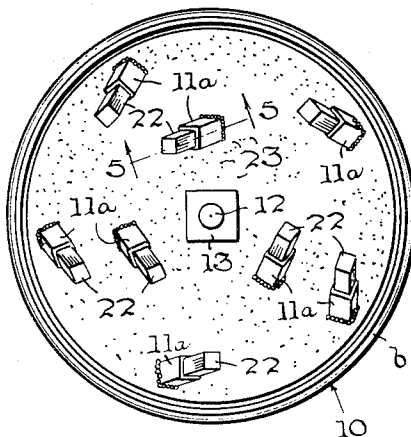
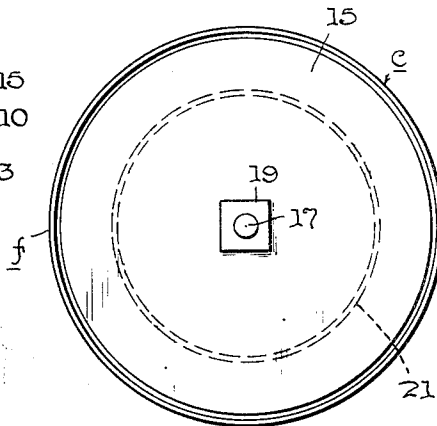
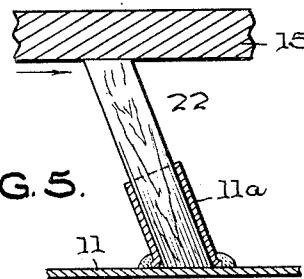


FIG. 3.

FIG. 5.



INVENTOR.
WILLIAM J. WALKER

BY

Edw. P. Walker

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,643,483

WILD GAME CALLING DEVICE

William J. Walker, Sagamore, Pa.

Application June 13, 1952, Serial No. 293,353

10 Claims. (Cl. 46—189)

1

The present invention relates to sound-makers of the type useful by hunters and others and capable of calling wild game.

Heretofore, so far as is known, devices for calling wild game have taken form of horn type devices or other devices that are wind operated. In one or two instances, such game calling devices have taken the form of separate elements that were rubbed together and, should one of the elements have been lost or mislaid, the device was not operable when needed.

The object of the present invention is to provide a unitary and compact device operable entirely by the hands of the user and of such size as can be carried in the pocket of the clothing or in a hunter's bag and always readily available for use and is not affected by weather conditions.

Another object of the invention is to provide a game calling device of novel and cheap construction that is positive in action and the manipulation of which can be quickly and readily determined for the calling of wild turkeys, grouse, quail, squirrels and deer by those previously unfamiliar with the call sounds.

These objects are accomplished by a casing-like member enclosing a disc or slab of slate positioned to rub against the ends of the pins or pegs, said pegs and said disc of slate being relatively movable, preferably rotatable. Variations in the sound, both as to tone and volume, are obtainable by pressing a portion of the casing carrying the pegs, during the relative rotation of the parts, with varying pressure and also by effecting the relative rotation of the parts with a long or continued motion at selected different speeds, or by shorter intermittent rotative movements at varying intervals. By selecting the speed of rotation or the interval of rotation, or both, and varying the pressure of the reeds against the slate disc or by muffling the sound emitted with the hands, different wild game calls can be effected.

Other objects and features of the invention will be apparent as this specification proceeds and the invention resides in the novel organization, combination and arrangement of parts, as well as the sundry details of construction thereof, hereinafter more specifically described and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification by reference and which illustrates the preferred embodiments of the invention as at present made and as actually used,

Figure 1 is a perspective of the invention;

2

Figure 2 is a vertical section taken substantially on line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a plan view of Figure 1 with one section or top of the casing removed to illustrate the position and manner of mounting the reeds;

Figure 4 is a view in plan of the inner or underside of the cover illustrating the slate disc mounted therein; and

Figure 5 is a detailed sectional view taken substantially on line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Referring specifically to the drawings in which like characters denote similar and like parts throughout the several views, 10 denotes a housing or casing in the form of a relatively shallow cylindrical container whose dimensions are about 3" in diameter and about 1 1/8" in depth; however, it is to be understood that these dimensions may be varied and the dimensions given are only indicative of the device as now constructed. It is preferred that the housing or container 10 be of such size as can be held flatwise readily between the hands of the user in the manner and for the purpose as will later appear.

The housing or container 10 comprises a body section b having a bottom wall from the edges of which extend a circular side wall whose open end is covered by the lid or cover c having a laterally extending flange f removably engageable with the rim r of the body section b in the manner well understood in the art. A vibrating plate 11 of slightly less diameter than the body section b of the container is disposed flatwise therein adjacent its bottom wall and is immovably held in spaced relation with said bottom wall, preferably, by means of a bolt, or other such fastener, 12 extending through the center portion of said bottom wall and through an opening in said plate 11, a binding nut 13 on the bolt holding said plate 11 in position and there being spacing washers 14 interposed between said plate 11 and the bottom wall of the container.

A plate or sheet of slate 15, preferably in disc form and of less diameter than the cover or lid c, is carried on the inner or under side of the cover c in spaced opposed position with respect to the vibrating plate 11 and is mounted so there is relative rotative movement between it and the plate 11. This mounting may be accomplished, as at present shown, by providing a central opening 16 in the cover c aligned with the bolt 12, and through which opening extends a pivot bolt 17 having a threaded end extending through a central opening in the slate disc 15, clamping nuts 18 and 19 being threaded on the pivot bolt 17 and positioned on opposite sides of the slate

3

disc, and a suitable lock washer 20 being provided to assure a tight binding connection between the parts. The head end of the bolt 17 may have fast thereon a suitable knob 21 which knob, as shown in the drawing, preferably, takes the form of a relatively wide flat disc-like member having a thickened knurled peripheral surface & providing a non-slipping grip surface thereon.

As can be seen particularly from Figure 2, there is considerable space provided between the vibrating plate or disc 11 and the slate disc 15 and in which space are disposed a plurality of pegs or pin members 22 laterally projecting endwise from the surface of said vibrating disc 11 opposing said slate disc 15 and extending to and contacting the opposing face of said slate disc 15, so that, when relative movement is produced between the vibrating disc 11 and the slate disc 15, sound will be produced. The pegs 22 are preferably of cedar wood but may be made of any other equally resonant wood or material; and it is also preferred that the vibrating disc 11 be of relatively thin stiff steel material of about 26 gauge. However, any other material than steel giving the same results may be employed.

To mount the pegs 22, it is preferred to weld or solder on the inner or top face of the vibrating disc 11 a plurality of tubular sockets 11^a arranged randomly in spaced relation about the area of the vibrating plate 11, some being adjacent the periphery of the plate 11 and others toward the center thereof. The sockets are all inclined with respect to the surface of the plate 11 at a slight angle in opposition to one direction of relative movement between the vibrating plate 11 and the disc 15 and, when the pegs 22 are inserted in the sockets as shown in Figures 2, 3 and 5, they assume the same position. The upper ends of the pegs 22 contacting the slate disc 15 are formed or cut to provide a flat smooth surface substantially parallel with the opposing surface of the slate disc 15. In order to increase the friction between the face of the slate disc and the ends of the pegs, a small quantity of powdered chalk 23 (about a teaspoonful) is placed within the container or casing 10.

With the device as assembled as shown in Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings, the body portion b of the container will be held in one hand and the knob 21 turned with the other hand. When the knob is turned in a clockwise direction, the slate disc 15 rubs over the ends of the wooden pegs 22 causing disc 11 to vibrate thus producing sound which, by manipulation of the device, can be varied to produce different wild game calls. More specifically and as mentioned above, the slate disc 15 may be rotated intermittently with intervals of varying duration or by a longer continued movement; and all of these emitted sounds may be varied in tone or volume by pressing on the head of the bolt 12 with varying degrees of pressure or by the user arranging his hands to cover the outer side of the container to muffle the sound emitted, thus producing calls that attract various kinds of wild game. The use of the wooden pegs and the slate have a peculiar property for emitting sounds or tones, when rubbed together in the manner stated, that attract wild game, particularly wild turkeys, grouse, quail, squirrels and deer.

Having fully described the invention and the manner in which the same is to be performed, it will be manifest that the objects sought and contemplated have been obtained, but it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited

4

to the exact and precise construction herein shown and described as it is susceptible of many changes and modifications without departing from the spirit of the invention and that the invention is only to be limited by the scope of the appended claims.

That which is claimed as new and upon which Letters Patent is sought is:

1. A wild game calling device comprising a pair of spaced members having substantially co-extensive opposing surfaces, means supporting said members in said spaced relation for relative rotation about the same axis, one of said members being a vibratory member, a plurality of pegs projecting laterally from a surface of said vibratory member and having their free ends in rubbing contact with the other of said members, when said members are moved relative to one another, thereby to produce game calls, and means for effecting said relative rotatable movement of said members.

2. A wild game calling device, as set forth in claim 1, wherein said relatively movable members have opposing disc-like surfaces, the surface of said member contacted by said pegs being of slate and said pegs being of fibrous material.

3. A wild game calling device, comprising two spaced disc-like members arranged in face-to-face relation, one of said members being a vibratory member and the other a rubbing member, pegs projecting from said face of the vibratory member and having their free ends in rubbing contact with the opposite face of said rubbing member, and means supporting said members in their said positions and mounting said members thereon for relative rotatable movement of said opposing faces of said members with respect to one another.

4. A wild game calling device comprising a casing, a disc of vibratory material disposed in and mounted on a wall of said casing, a disc of slate disposed in and mounted on an opposite wall of said casing, said two discs being positioned in opposed spaced relation and being mounted for relative rotative movement, wooden pegs projecting from an opposing face of said vibratory disc and having their free ends in rubbing contact with the opposite face of said slate disc during said relative rotation of said discs, and means for effecting said relative rotation of said discs.

5. A wild game calling device comprising two spaced disc-like members arranged in spaced face-to-face relation, means supporting said members in position and having said members mounted thereon for relative rotation, one of said members being of vibratory material and the other of said members being a rubbing member, sockets provided on an opposing face of said vibratory member, and pegs removably inserted in said sockets and extending obliquely relative to a plane normal to the said face of said vibratory member and in a direction counter to one direction of said relative rotative movement of said members, the free end of said pegs contacting the opposing face of said rubbing member.

6. A wild game calling device comprising a casing dimensioned to be held in the hands of its user and having two end walls and side walls, a pair of disc members disposed in said casing and spaced one from the other in face-to-face relation and positioned adjacent said end walls of the casing, respectively, one of said members being of vibratory material and secured at its center portion to its said adjacent end wall of the casing with the remainder thereof spaced from said wall

5

and the other member being a rubbing member, peg members projecting from a face of said vibratory member opposing said rubbing member and having their free ends in rubbing contact with the opposing face of said rubbing member, and means mounting said rubbing member to its said adjacent end wall for rotation relative to said other disc member and including means for effecting said relative rotation of said members.

7. A wild game calling device, as set-forth in claim 4, wherein the end wall of the casing carrying said vibratory member reflexes under pressure to vary the degree of contact of said pegs with said rubbing member.

8. A wild game calling device, as set-forth in claim 6, wherein said mounting means for and said means for effecting the rotation of said rubbing member includes an axial pivot having a hand-grip knob disposed exteriorly of said casing.

9. A wild game calling device, as set-forth in claim 6, wherein the rubbing member is a disc of slate, said vibratory member is a relatively thin metallic disc and said pegs are of wood.

6

10. A wild game calling device, as set-forth in claim 6, wherein said casing is in two separable sections, one carrying the vibrating member and the other carrying the rubbing member, said sections when closed being adapted to contain a powdered chalk to increase the frictional contact between the rubbing member and the said pegs.

WILLIAM J. WALKER.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,269,312	Rovensky	June 11, 1918
1,449,756	Jackson	Mar. 27, 1923
1,586,678	Heard	June 1, 1926
2,511,403	Fleener	June 13, 1950

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
143,166	Great Britain	May 20, 1920