

PATENT SPECIFICATION



Application Date : Aug. 27, 1919. No. 20,996 / 19.

151,805

Complete Left : Nov. 13, 1919.

Complete Accepted : Oct. 7, 1920.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

An Aerial Kite.

I, SYLVESTER LEVY MORRIS, of 5, Waverley Avenue, Netley, Hants, Aeroplane Examiner, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

5 This invention relates to a particular construction of aerial kite, and has for its object to provide a kite which can be easily flown, and has great climbing or elevation power, and tension on cord.
10 The kite can be used for sport (toy), military purposes, lifting purposes, or for providing aerial music.

To the above end, the kite is constructed as follows:—It comprises a
15 framework of hexagonal, or rectangular shape provided with a suitable cover of paper, nainsook, cloth; or aluminium or other sheet metal.

The framework consists of a series of
20 wooden bars or arms radiating from a point slightly above the centre of the kite to the corners thereof, thereby leaving a smaller upper sectional surface, and a

larger lower sectional surface. The upper section of the kite is of convex shape having a stiff upper rim. The back of the convex surface is provided with a vibrating reed. A vertical rod may be
35 provided extending above the upper convex section, and provided with two vibrating reeds extending from the corners of the upper section to the top of the vertical
40 rod. The two side sections of the lower portion of the kite are provided with side wings. The head loop or flying cord connection is of pyramidal form, with its
45 base for the pyramidal upper section. The tail loop of the kite is attached to the lower section and provided with a long tail or suitable weights.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1919.

FREDERICK J. CHEESBROUGH,
Lloyd's Bank Buildings, Canute Road, 50
Southampton,
Applicant's Agent.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

An Aerial Kite.

25 I, SYLVESTER LEVY MORRIS, of 5, Waverley Avenue, Netley, Hants, Aeroplane Examiner, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what
30 manner the same is to be performed, to

be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a particular
55 construction of aerial kite, and has for its object to provide a kite which can be

[Price 1/-]

easily flown, and has great climbing or elevation power, and tension on cord. The kite can be used for sport (toy), military purposes, lifting purposes, or for providing aerial music.

To the above end, the kite is constructed as follows:—It comprises a framework of hexagonal, rectangular, or circular shape provided with a suitable cover of paper, nainsook, cloth, cloth covered with paper, or aluminium or other sheet metal.

The framework consists of a series of wooden or metal bars or arms radiating from a point in the centre or slightly above the centre of the kite to the corners thereof, or rectangularly arranged, thereby leaving an equal or a smaller upper sectional surface, and an equal or a larger lower sectional surface. The central portion of the upper section of the kite is of conical shape having a stiff upper rim. The back of the conical surface is provided with a vibrating reed (buzzer). A vertical rod may be provided extending above the upper convex section, and provided with two vibrating reeds (buzzers) extending from the corners of the upper section to the top of the vertical rod. The two side sections of the lower portion of the kite are provided with side wings (buzzers). The head loop or flying cord connection is of pyramidal form, with the conical upper section for its base. The tail loop of the kite is attached to the lower section of the kite on each side and provided with a long tail or suitable weights.

Having thus generally described the object, nature and effects of the invention, I will now proceed to describe it with reference to the accompanying drawings. The example of apparatus which I have illustrated is an arrangement and construction of parts according to this invention. In the various figures the same parts are designated by the same letters of reference, and they correspond with those used in the following explanation.

Fig. 1 shows an aerial kite of hexagonal form in front elevation, with the cover of paper or other material on, and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the coned portion of the kite. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the kite with the framework in rectangular form, without cover, a modification of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 is a plan of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a side view of the buzzers shown in Fig. 4, and Fig. 8 is a modification of the kite in circular form, without cover. Fig. 9 is a side elevation of the kite shown in Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a front elevation

of a modified arrangement of the kite shown in Fig. 1, without cover, and Fig. 11 is a side view of Fig. 10. Fig. 12 is a front view illustrating the head loop or flying cord connection and the tail loop attachment, and Fig. 13 is a side view of Fig. 12.

With reference to Figs. 1, 2, and 3 of the drawings, *a*, *b*, designate the diagonal members of the frame, and *c* denotes the horizontal member. These members may be of wood or metal. *d* denotes the vertical member of the cone part, and *e* denotes the curved upper member of the cone part; *f* denotes the front face of the cone part, and *g* denotes the reed or buzzer which is mounted on and free to vibrate on the cord or wire *g*¹. *h* denotes the circumferential cord or wire which connects the framework *a*, *b*, *c*, together, and is provided with the lower reeds or buzzers *g*², which are connected to the cover and are free to vibrate, as shown in Fig. 1.

With reference to Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7, these represent a rectangular arrangement of the members *a*, *b*, and *c*, and the curved incline *f* corresponding to the cone part of the form shown in Figs. 1, 2 & 3; the other parts also correspond with the similarly marked parts in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

Figs. 8 and 9 show a circular arrangement of the kite, with one reed *g*, in which the several parts are marked to correspond with similar parts in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

Figs. 10, 11, 12, and 13 show a framework of similar arrangement to that shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3; in this case the kite is provided with a vertical rod *i* which carries buzzers *g*³ on each side.

With reference to Fig. 12, *j* denotes the head loop or connection for the flying cord; this loop is of pyramidal form extending from or slightly above the centre of the frame, and from each extreme edge of the coned upper member *e*. *k* denotes the tail loop extending from the outside points of the lower section of the kite. The tail of the kite is connected to the loop *k* and may be of considerable length, or provided with suitable weights.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A hexagonal kite in which the upper central section is formed with a conical surface, the main surface being of plain form constructed as herein described, and as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 of the drawings.

2. A kite, in which the parts are constructed as herein described, and as shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 of the accompanying drawings.
- 5 3. A kite as claimed in Claim 1, in which the parts are constructed as herein described, and as shown in Figs. 8 and 9 of the accompanying drawings.
4. A kite as claimed in Claim 1, in which the parts are constructed as herein described, and as shown in Figs. 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the accompanying drawings.

Dated the 12th day of November, 1919.

FREDERICK J. CHEESBROUGH,
Lloyd's Bank Buildings, Canute Road, 15
Southampton,
Applicant's Agent.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1920.

www.australian-hang-gliding-history.com

Fig.3.

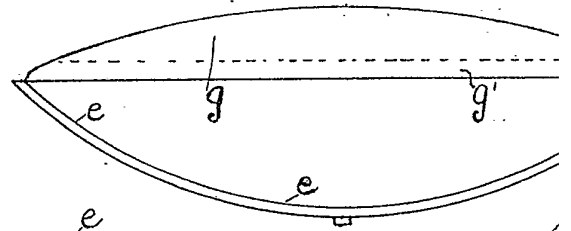
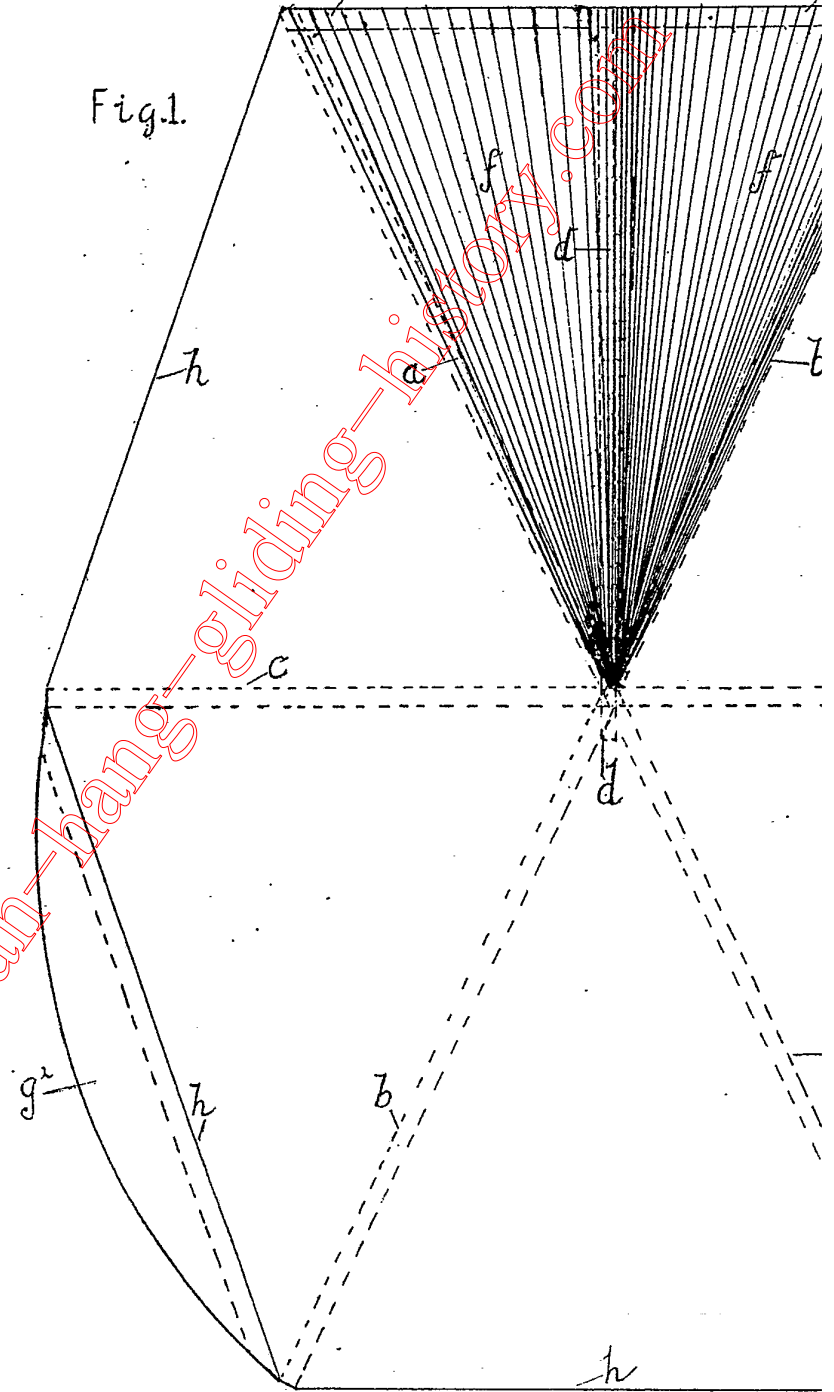
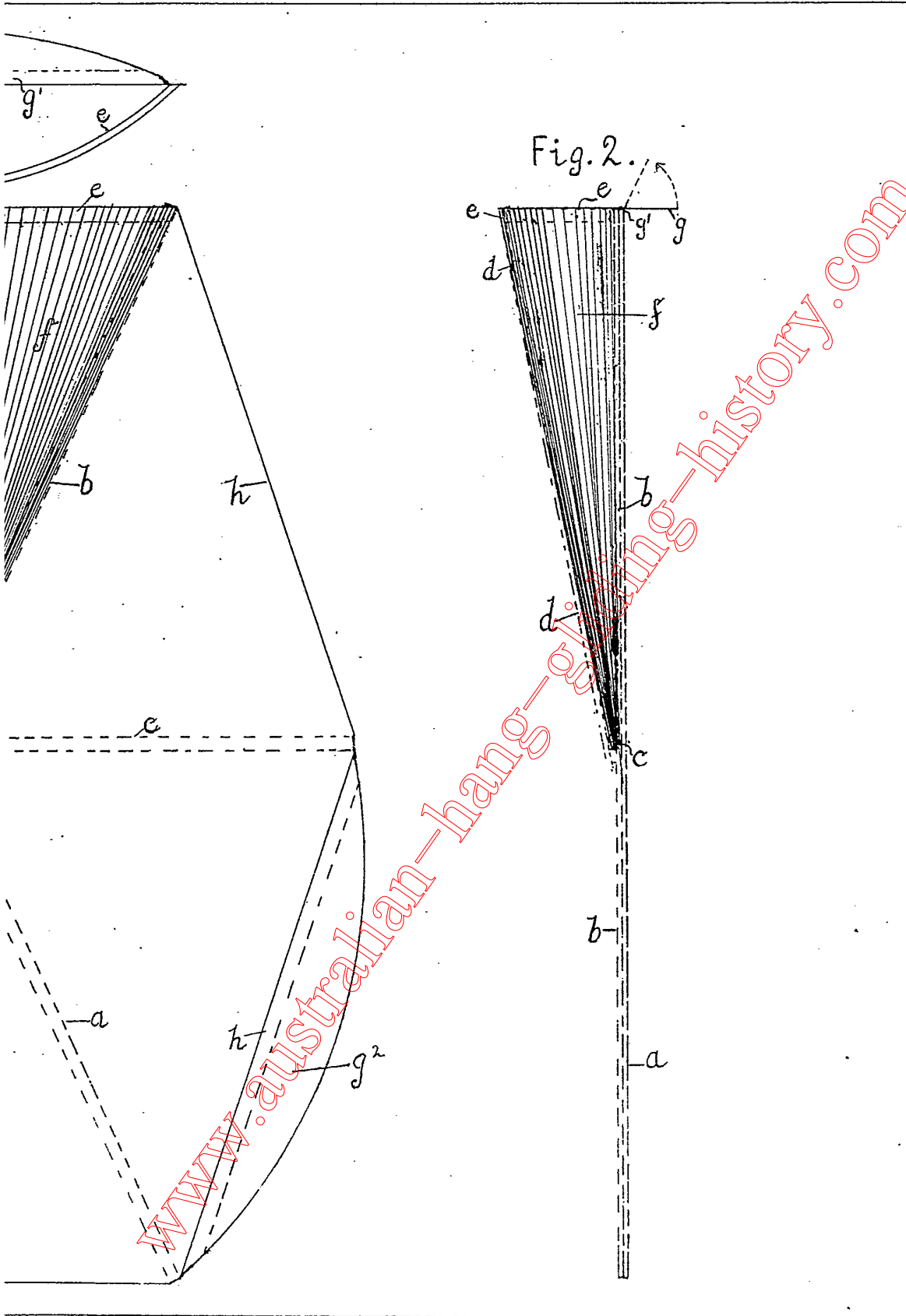


Fig.1.



PRINTED BY THE ENGINEERING CO. LTD. LONDON.

WWW.Australian-hang-sliding-history.COM



For more information on the original document visit

Fig. 3.

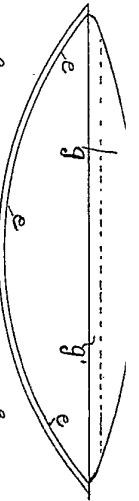


Fig. 1.

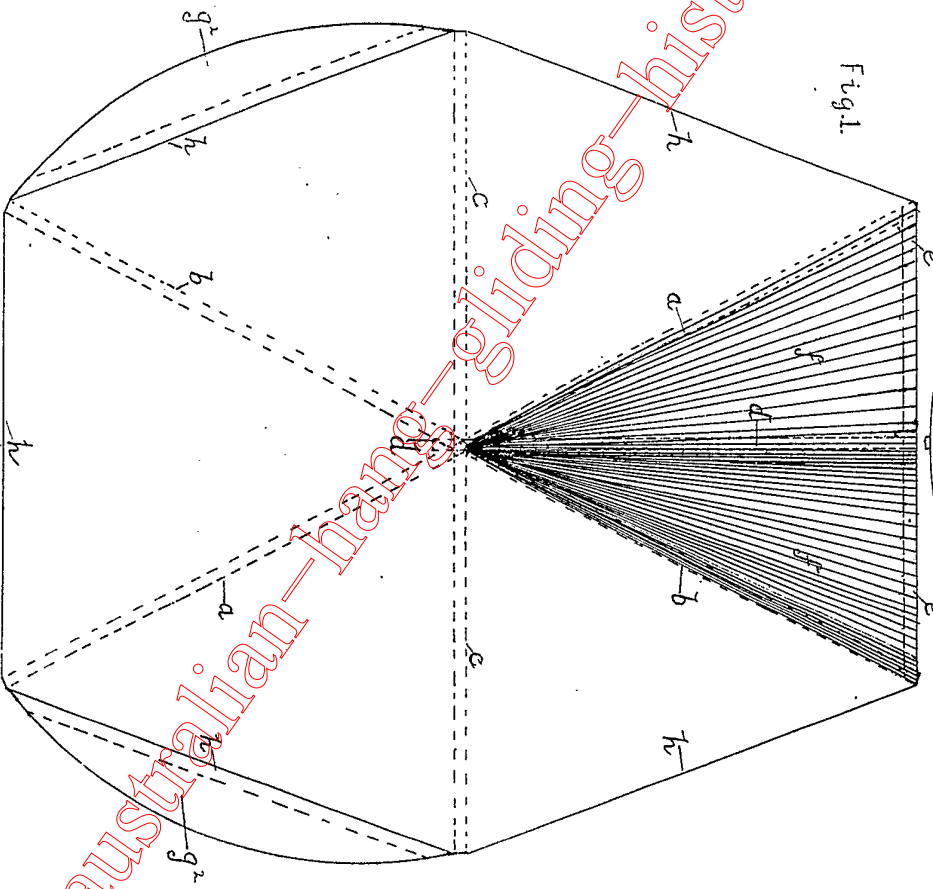
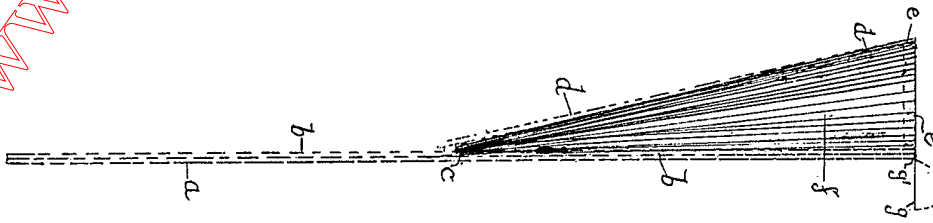


Fig. 2.



www.australian-hang-glider-history.com

Fig. 6.

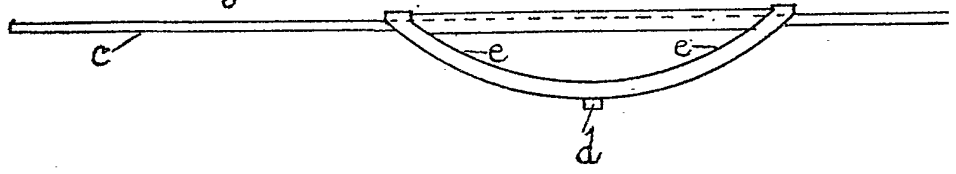
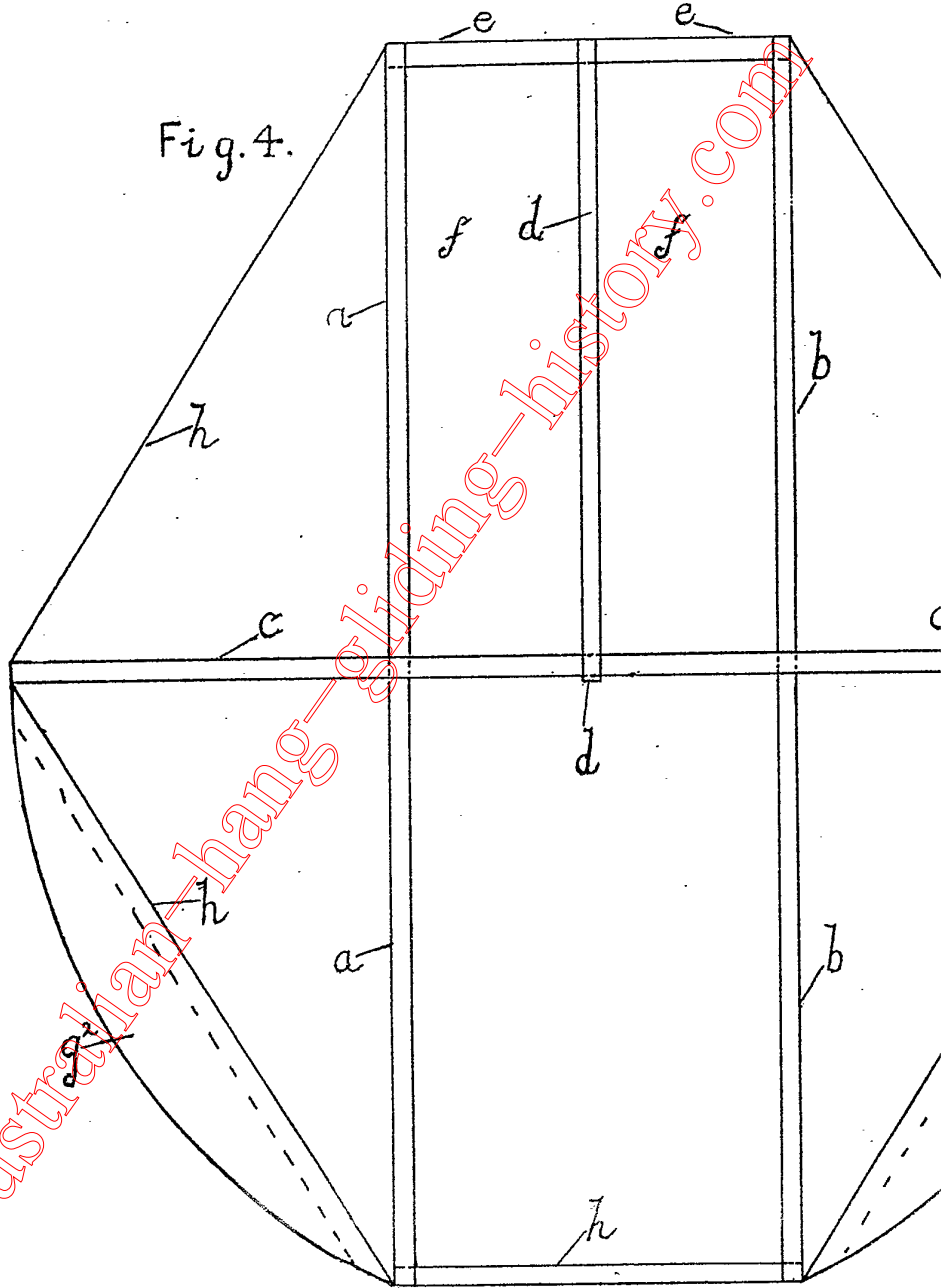
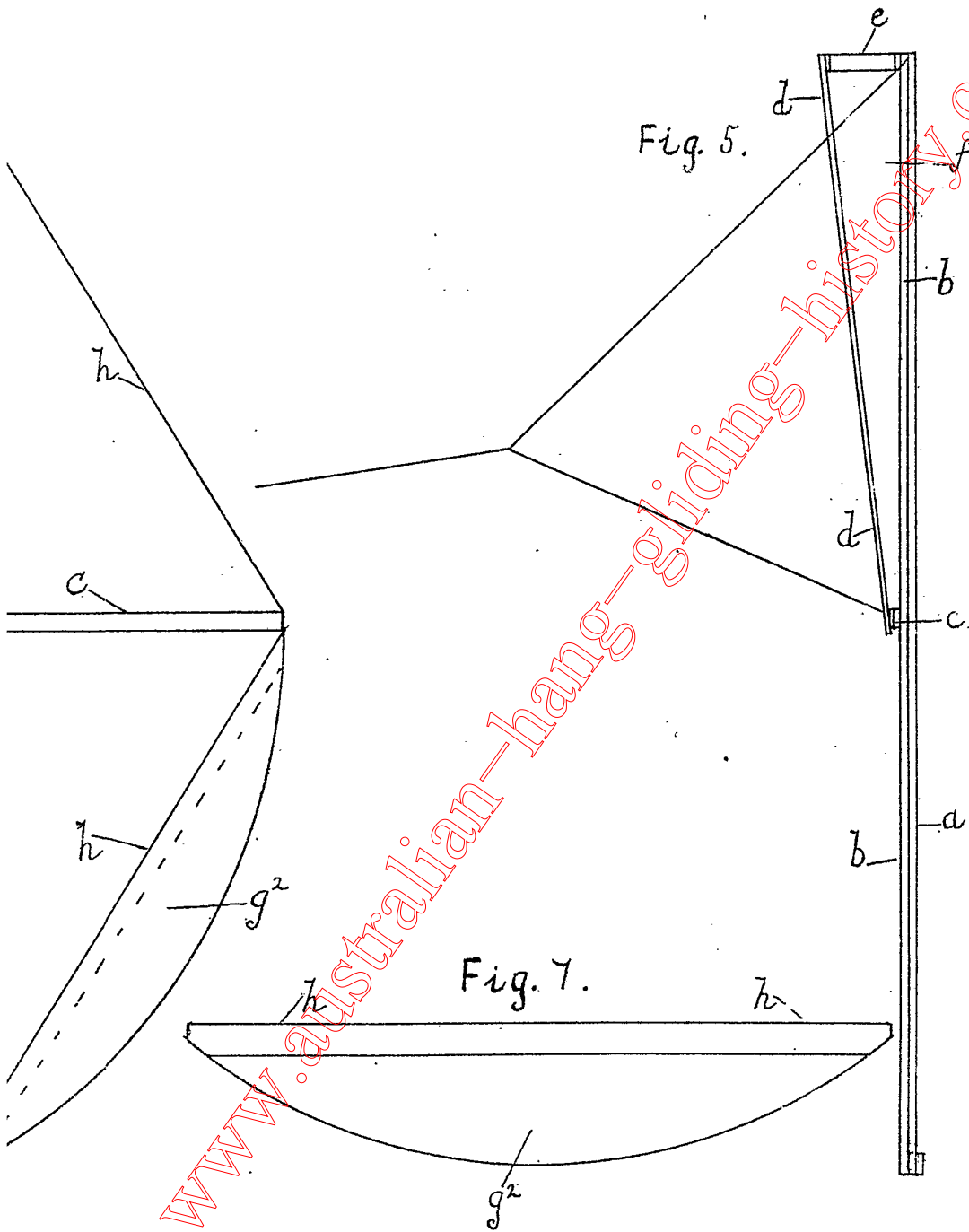
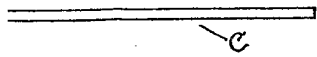


Fig. 4.



[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]



[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

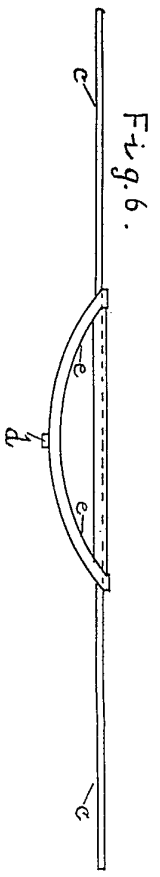


Fig. 6.

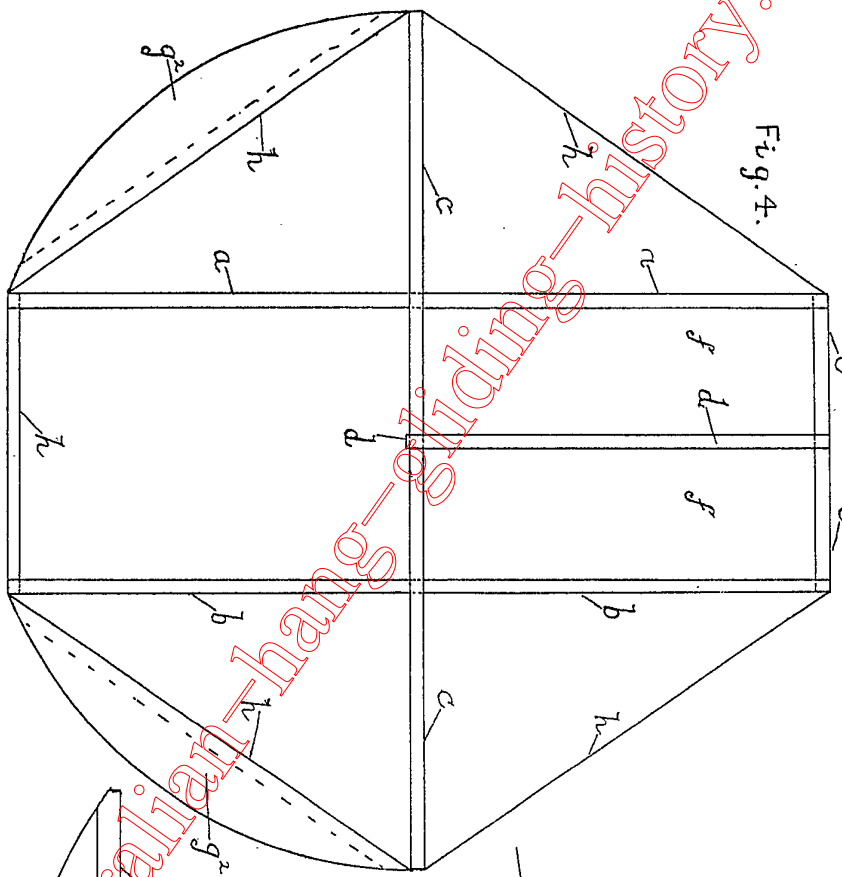


Fig. 4.

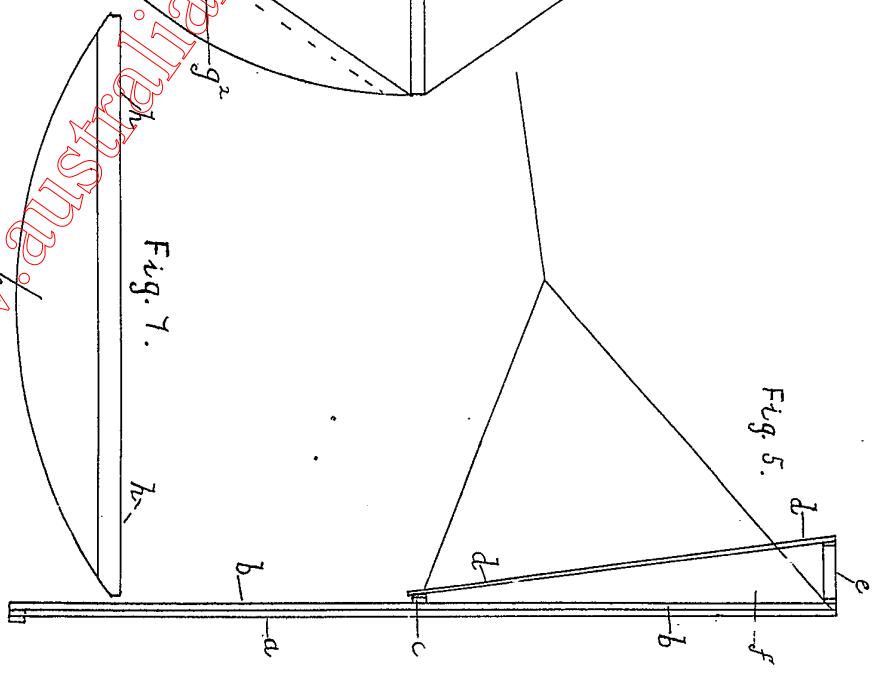


Fig. 5.

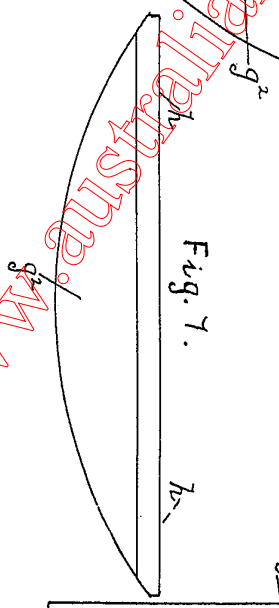
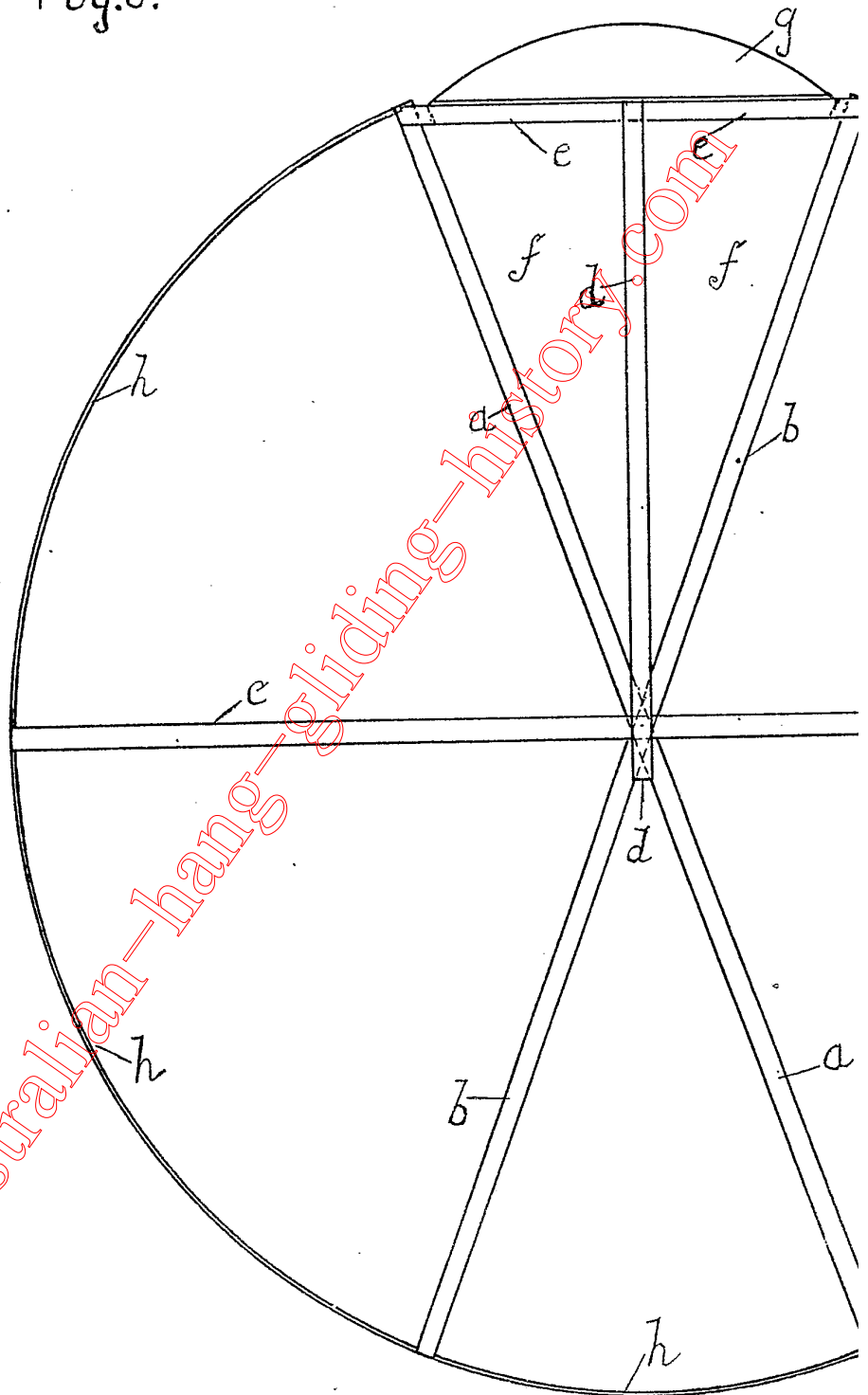


Fig. 7.

www.historical-drawing-history.com

Fig. 8.



[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

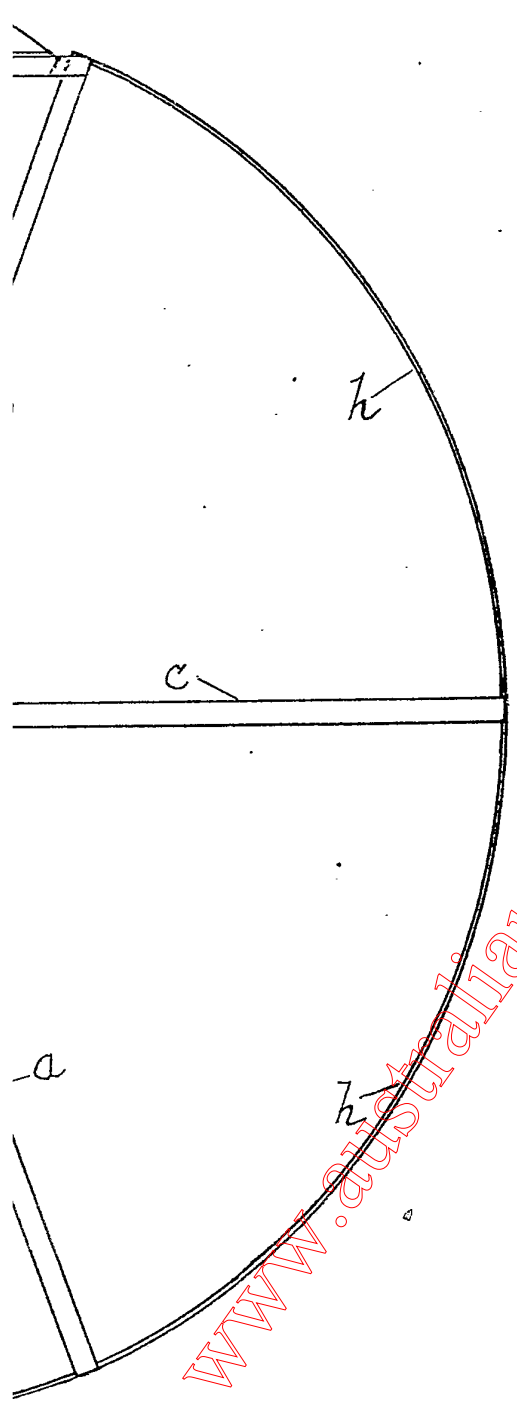
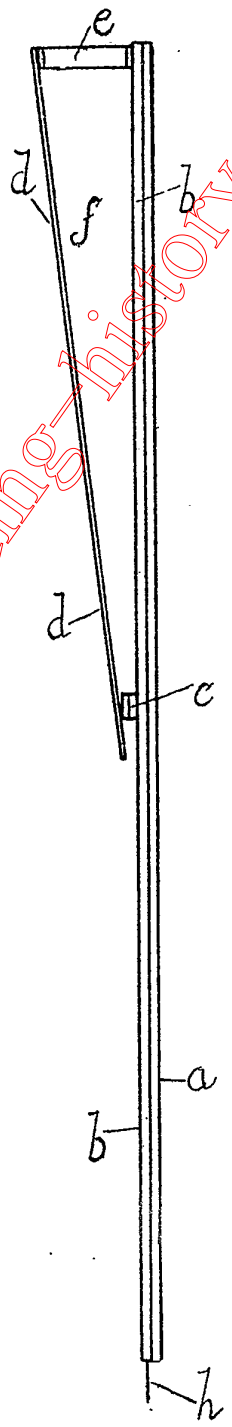


Fig. 9.



www.australian-hang-glider-history.com

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

Fig. 8.

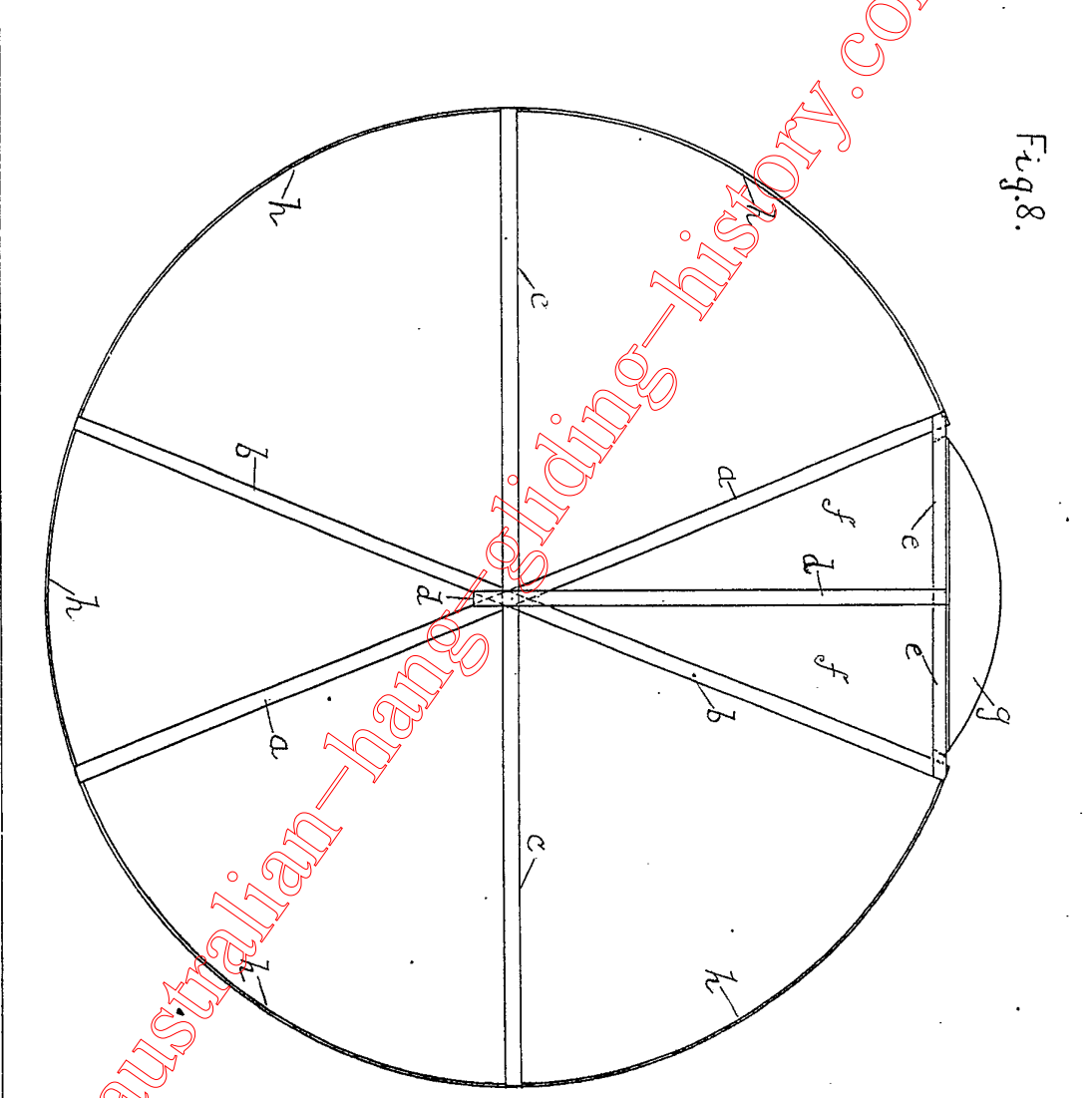


Fig. 9.

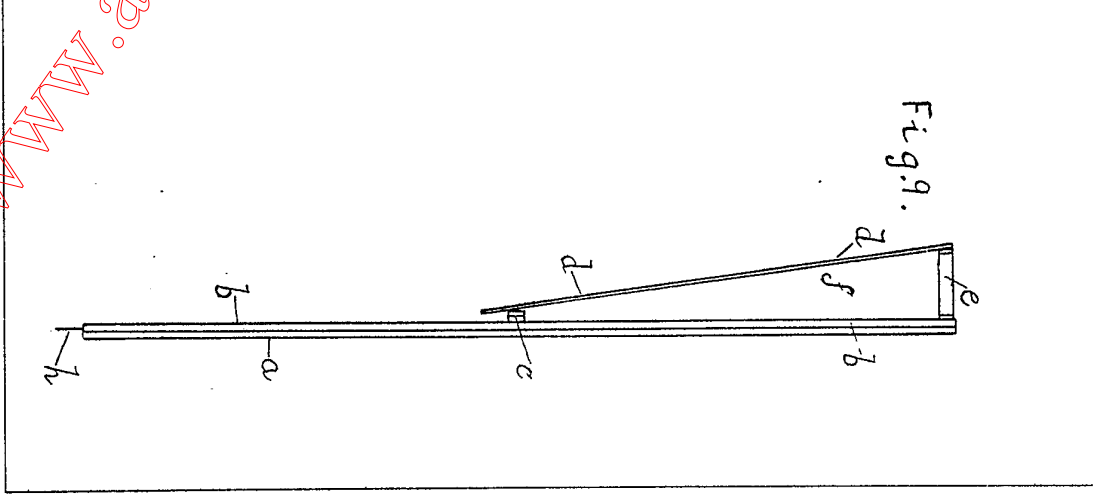
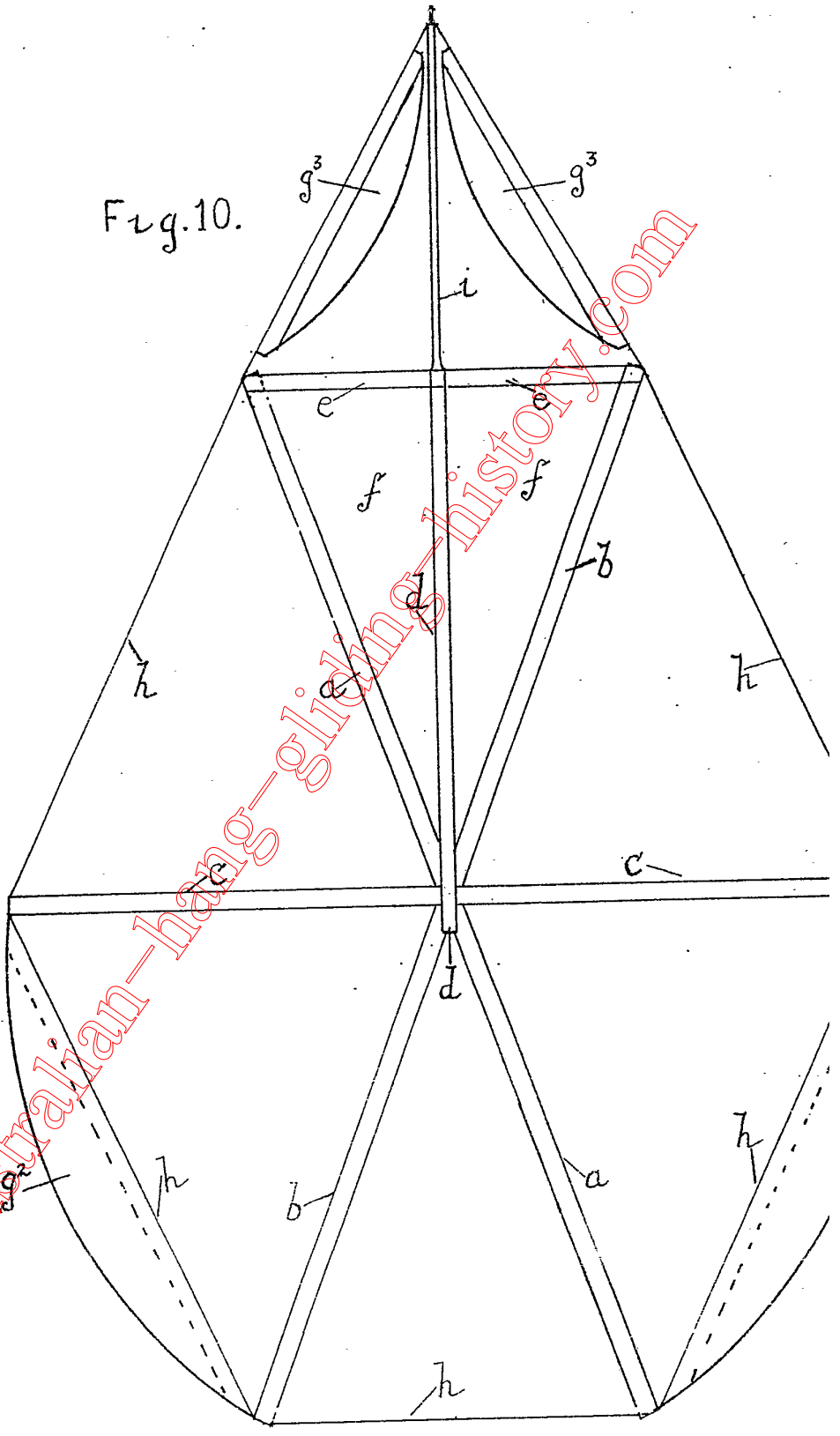


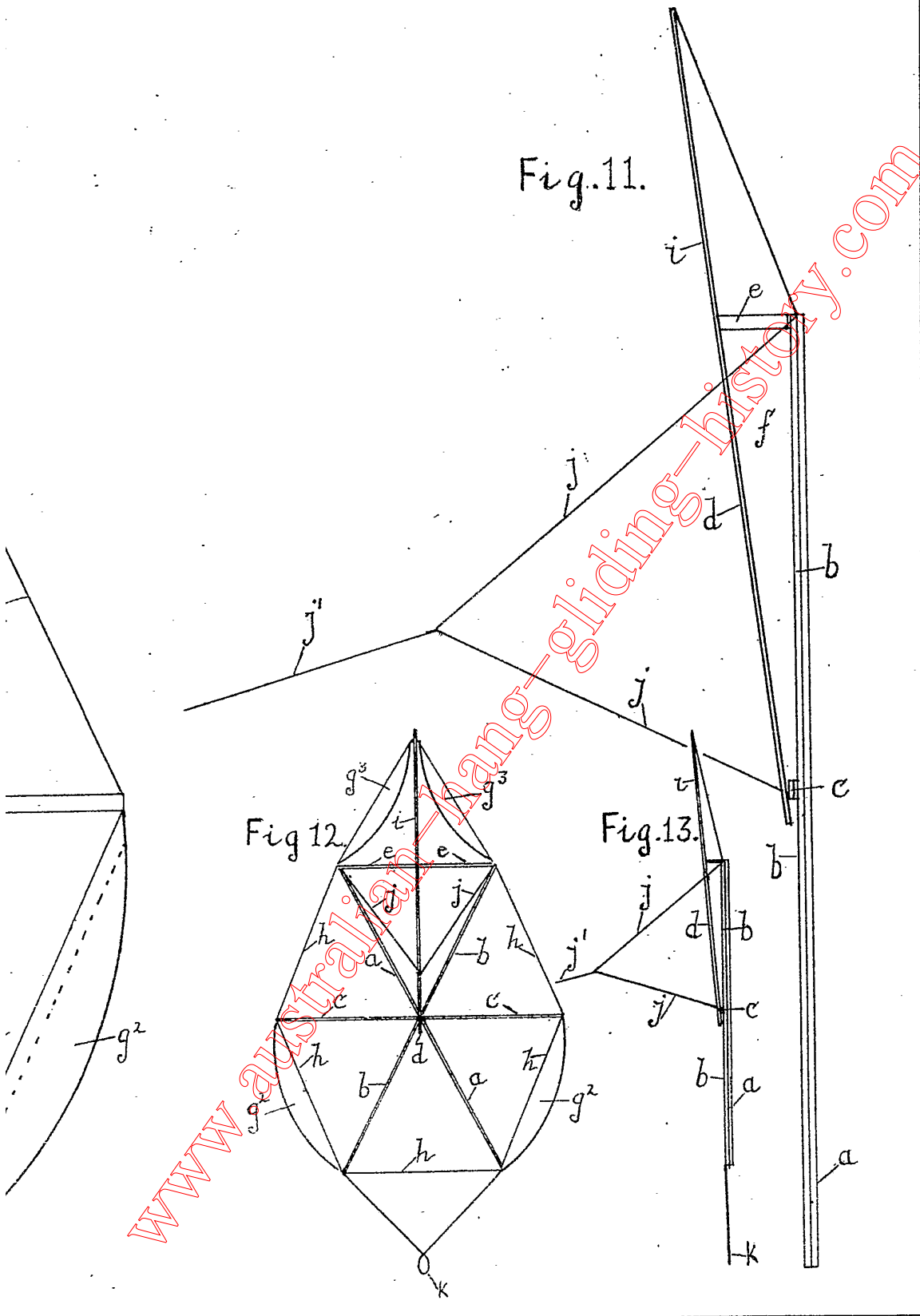
Fig. 10.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]



www.australian-hang-gliding-history.com

Fig.11.



[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

