

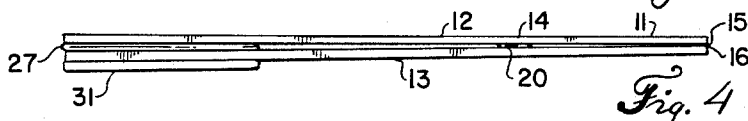
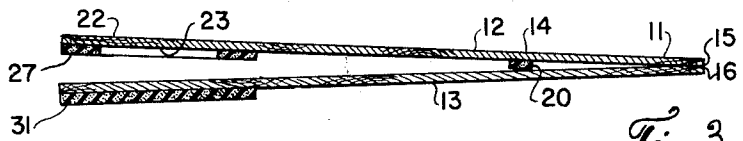
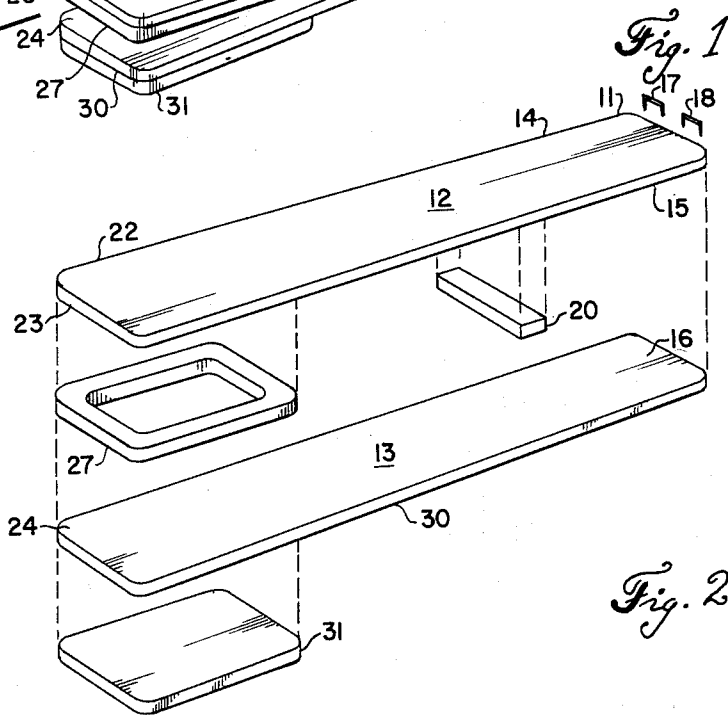
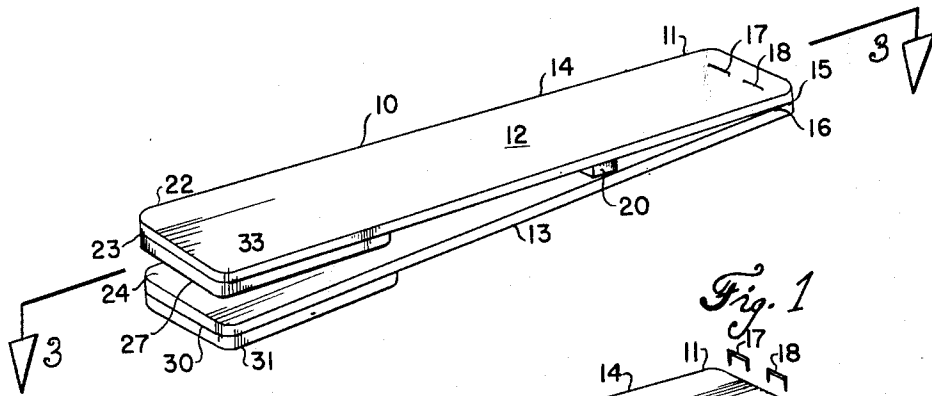
Nov. 17, 1964

A. C. STAVIG  
NOISE-MAKING PADDLE

3,157,000

Filed April 26, 1962

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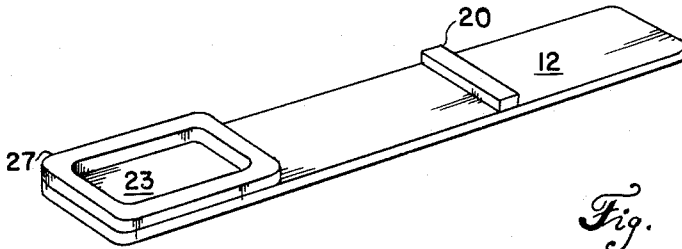
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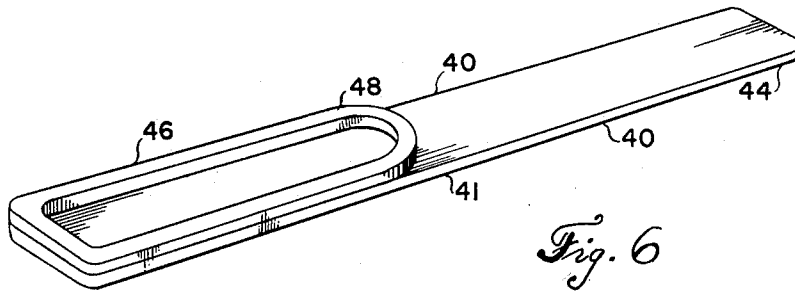
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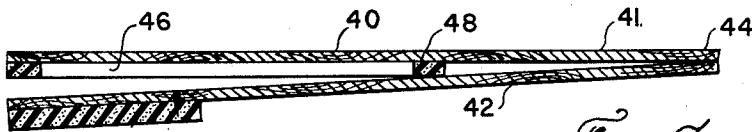
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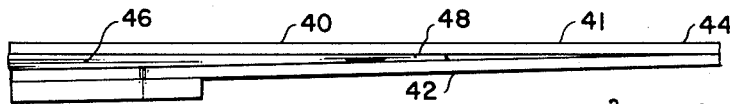
*Fig. 5*



*Fig. 6*



*Fig. 7*



*Fig. 8*

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**NOISE-MAKING PADDLE**

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2 Claims. (Cl. 46—191)

This invention relates to a device for creating selective, variable noise, somewhat shot-like in pitch, when actuated by the flick of a wrist to contact an overtaken obstruction causing abrupt or reasonably quick deceleration.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a hand carried and actuated device for creating noises that may be useful as a warning means for the corrective action on the part of humans and animals, and for creating noises during celebrations, sports events, and other audience participating activities.

An object of this invention is to provide a device for the hand creation of noise with little effort on the part of the user and with little or no requirement for harmfully touching anything or anyone, or the person using the device.

Another object of this device is to provide a noisemaker which can be used under serious circumstances requiring noises of different intensities and striking motions of different force and effects.

An additional object of this device is to provide a noise-making and blow-striking device which is of simple and reliable construction, adaptable to many materials of varying strength, rigidity and weight.

This invention will be understood more clearly as the drawing is observed upon reading of the following detailed description; wherein references are made to the drawings wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of the noise-making device in its ready-to-use configuration;

FIGURE 2 is an exploded view in perspective of the various parts of the noise-making device shown in FIGURE 1 prior to their assembly;

FIGURE 3 is a cross-section view taken along line 3—3 of FIGURE 1 of the noise-making device showing the components thereof in their assembled, non-use positions;

FIGURE 4 is a side elevation of the noise-making device in its compressed configuration;

FIGURE 5 is a perspective view of part of the device of FIGURE 1 illustrating the percussion cup or sound cavity structure;

FIGURE 6 is similar to FIGURE 5 showing a second embodiment wherein the percussion cup or sound cavity structure is longer and secured to a tapered body component to serve also as the fulcrum structure;

FIGURE 7 is similar to FIGURE 3 showing the second embodiment in cross-section; and

FIGURE 8 is similar to FIGURE 4 showing the second embodiment in its compressed configuration.

The device shown throughout FIGURES 1 through 5 in its first embodiment, is held at the end 11 where the components 12 and 13 comprising the body 14 are held together by securing their common end faces 15 and 16 together by any suitable means, such as by blue (not indicated), or by staples 17 and 18, or a combination of such fastening means.

At a distance removed from the joined, hand-held end 11 there is a fulcrum member 20 fastened to the body 14, optionally to either one of the two body sections or components 12 or 13. At the end 22 of the body 14 opposite to the joined end 11, the body components 12 and 13 have their inner faces 23 and 24 substantially held apart as a result of the combined action of the joined end 11 and the insertion of the fulcrum 20 between the ends 11 and 22.

Attached to the face 23 is a sound-producing means component, percussion cup or resilient cavity member 27. It is cemented, glued or secured in a position to ultimately contact the face 24 of the body section or component 13. The mounting of the percussion cavity 27 could optionally be made to the face 24 of the body component 13.

On the bottom of body section 13 on the face 30 is an initially deformable contacting member 31 which serves as a cushioning means. It is attached by cementing, gluing or other means. This contacting means 31 optionally could be secured to face 33 of the body component 12.

The assembly, formed by arranging the parts as indicated in FIGURE 2 to arrive at the resulting configuration as illustrated in FIGURES 1 and 3, establishes a means, device or paddle 10 which is capable of easy manipulation by hand movement. Upon such movement, preferably performed by a quick flick of the wrist, moving the paddle into contact with an object, animal, person or the palm of a person's hand, a noise is made having a shot-like pitch of an intensity determined by the striking power of the movement undertaken.

The noise alone created by the paddle action may serve the objectives of the user of this paddle. This is especially so where the device is used for the purpose of indicating a spectator's satisfaction as he witnesses a performance of a star player in an athletic contest, or he attends a political or sports rally, or he is participating in a holiday celebration.

The noise capabilities alone may also serve the user's purpose where he is using the device as an instrument of training during the schooling or disciplining of youngsters who on occasions have lost respect for purely oral comments of discipline. Also noise alone may be satisfactory during the training of animals, especially during the subsequent stages of such training.

Quite often, however, the noise-making qualities of this device are supplemented by its impact striking capability when moved briskly by the hands of the user. The degree of the effectiveness of the actual impact can be modified depending on the manner of using the device. For example, the least harmful method of use is to cause the contact to be made so the striking cushion 31 contacts the object, person, or animal. However, if this training blow fails to be as effective as desired, the user regrips the device, turning it over in his hand, so that the face 33 of body section 12 strikes the object, animals or person directly without the intervening cushion member 31. There is always this additional impact motion available by completely reversing the ends and gripping the otherwise striking end in the hand and hitting the object or animal with the joined end. Here, of course, the simultaneously occurring noise is dispensed with and any sound that does occur is similar to that used by a single stick-like member. This latter feature is only discussed to show the complete versatility of the device as a paddle for performing a multitude of sounds and blows, depending on what is required at the time.

Essentially the same utilization is made of the second embodiment 40 shown in FIGURES 6, 7 and 8. The differences between the embodiments are: (1) the body sections 41 and 42 are tapered to form a more convenient joined and hand-held end 44; and (2) the percussion cup or cavity structure 46 is tapered to conform to the body section 41 and it is longer to serve as an integral fulcrum 48.

The embodiments illustrated are believed to be representative of the considerations undertaken in providing a device for the purpose and objects set forth above. However, certain changes could be made within the scope of the invention, if the device were to be made to serve either less or more effectively in obtaining the objects and

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purpose of the invention. For example, in making it less effective, the striking cushion could be removed, withdrawing the advantage that it provides wherein the object may be struck less severely while maintaining a high noise level. Also, if a large noise-making capacity were desired, the ends 22 and 31 of the body components 12 and 13 could be made much larger either in width or length or in both respects to accommodate a larger percussion member for producing a louder noise.

Other changes in specifications are possible, such as using a non-deformable rather than deformable material as a fulcrum. Moreover, the materials used for the body components could conceivably be derived from a substance such as plastic which would be molded initially into the configurations illustrated. The illustrated embodiments are constructed with the body components formed from wood and a resilient material such as rubber used to form the cavity member.

Throughout the embodiments shown and described and modified as indicated, the invention is a device provided for use in a paddle fashion, to create noise under controlled conditions and in addition, when desired, to deliver an effective contacting instructive-training blow to an animal or person.

I claim:

1. A paddle for creating noise upon striking an object, comprising:

a juxtaposed pair of elongated blades, means securing said pair of blades together at only one end,

a fulcrum member interposed between said blades more closely adjacent their secured together ends than their unsecured ends and causing said blades to

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diverge from their point of securement and normally to be held apart, and resilient, sound-producing, cavity-defining means forming a percussion cup open towards the opposed face of the other of said blades on an inner face of one of said blades adjacent its unsecured end and remote from said fulcrum.

2. A paddle for creating noise upon striking an object, comprising:

a juxtaposed pair of elongated, thin blades, means securing said pair of blades together at one end only,

compressible means forming a fulcrum disposed transversely between said blades more closely adjacent said secured-together ends than said unsecured ends and causing said blades to diverge toward their unsecured ends,

and means on the inner face of one of said blades adjacent its unsecured end forming a percussion cavity open toward the opposed face of the other blade, said cavity-forming means comprising an enclosing wall of resilient material adhesively bonded to said blade inner face.

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