



PATENT SPECIFICATION

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Kites.

I, GEORGE DENBIGH, Russian subject, of 17½, Addle Street, London, E.C. 2, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to kites.

According to this invention a kite consists of two rods, one straight and the other curved, the straight rod being of a rigid nature while the curved rod is flexible and tapered. The centre of the curved rod is secured to the straight rod eccentrically, preferably at the middle point between one end and its centre or a little higher, and the ends of the straight and curved rods are connected together preferably by a string, the ends of the flexible rod being bent away from the front of the kite *i.e.* towards the middle of the kite, the rods being of such dimensions that almost a square is formed by the string, the strings of the upper part being in contact with the curved rod for a short distance. A thin fabric or paper is secured by its edges to the strings. A string or cord by which the kite is flown has bifurcated ends attached to the kite at one end of the straight rod and the junction of the two rods, the length of one end being greater than the length between the bottom point of the kite and the point of intersection of the rods and less than the length of the straight rod, whilst the other end is equal to the length between the bottom point of the kite and the point of intersection of the rods, or multiples of these lengths. The flying cord or string may be armoured, for instance with powdered glass which is caused to adhere by means of glue. The two rods are preferably made of bamboo.

In use, the flier of one kite endeavours to cut the string or cord of the other kite.

The accompanying drawing shows a kite made in accordance with this inven-

tion. Figure 1 is a plan, Figure 2 shows the two rods before the curved rod is bent under the tension of the strings, and Figure 3 shows to a larger scale the manner of connecting together the two rods. Figure 4 is a side elevation of the kite in flight.

A straight rod *a* of bamboo has cut in it a notch *b* in which is secured by a wire or other means a flexible tapering rod *c* of bamboo. The ends *d* and *e*, and *d* and *g* of the rods are first connected together by strings *h* and *l* in order to give the rod *c* the desired curvature, and the ends *f* and *g*, and *f* and *e* are then connected together by strings *j* and *k*. An almost square frame is thus formed and a piece of paper or fabric *m* is secured by its edge to the strings *h j k l*. The paper or fabric may be strengthened at the points of contact with the rods *a* and *c* by strips of the paper or fabric. A string *n* has ends *o* and *p* which are secured to the end *d* of the rod *a* and the junction *q* of the two rods, the length of one end being greater than twice the distance *d q* and less than twice the distance *d f*, whilst the other end is equal to twice the distance *d q*. The string *n* is covered with powdered glass or otherwise armoured for the purpose above described. Tassels *r* are connected to the ends of the rod *c* to facilitate the weighting of the two halves of the kite, a portion of one of the tassels being cut off if it is found that one half is heavier than the other.

The kite is shown in flight in Figure 4, which figure shows the bending of the flexible rod *c* under wind pressure.

The kite is easily manipulated and can be brought almost straight overhead or dropped to the ground and also can be caused to fly at an angle of over 30° to the left or right according to the wind.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is

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to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A kite consisting of two rods, lying in the same plane, one rigid and the other flexible whose ends are bent away from the front of the kite, the centre of the flexible rod being secured to the rigid rod eccentrically and the ends of the rods being connected together by string or the like, substantially as described.

2. A kite consisting of two rods lying in the same plane, one straight and the other curved and tapered whose ends are bent away from the front of the kite, the centre of the curved rod being secured to the straight rod eccentrically and the ends of the rods being connected together by

string or the like and the rods being of such dimensions that a square is approximately formed by the strings, substantially as described.

3. A kite as in Claim 1 combined with a flying string whose ends are of the lengths specified.

4. A kite as in Claim 1 or 2 combined with an armoured flying string.

5. A kite substantially as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1923.

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