

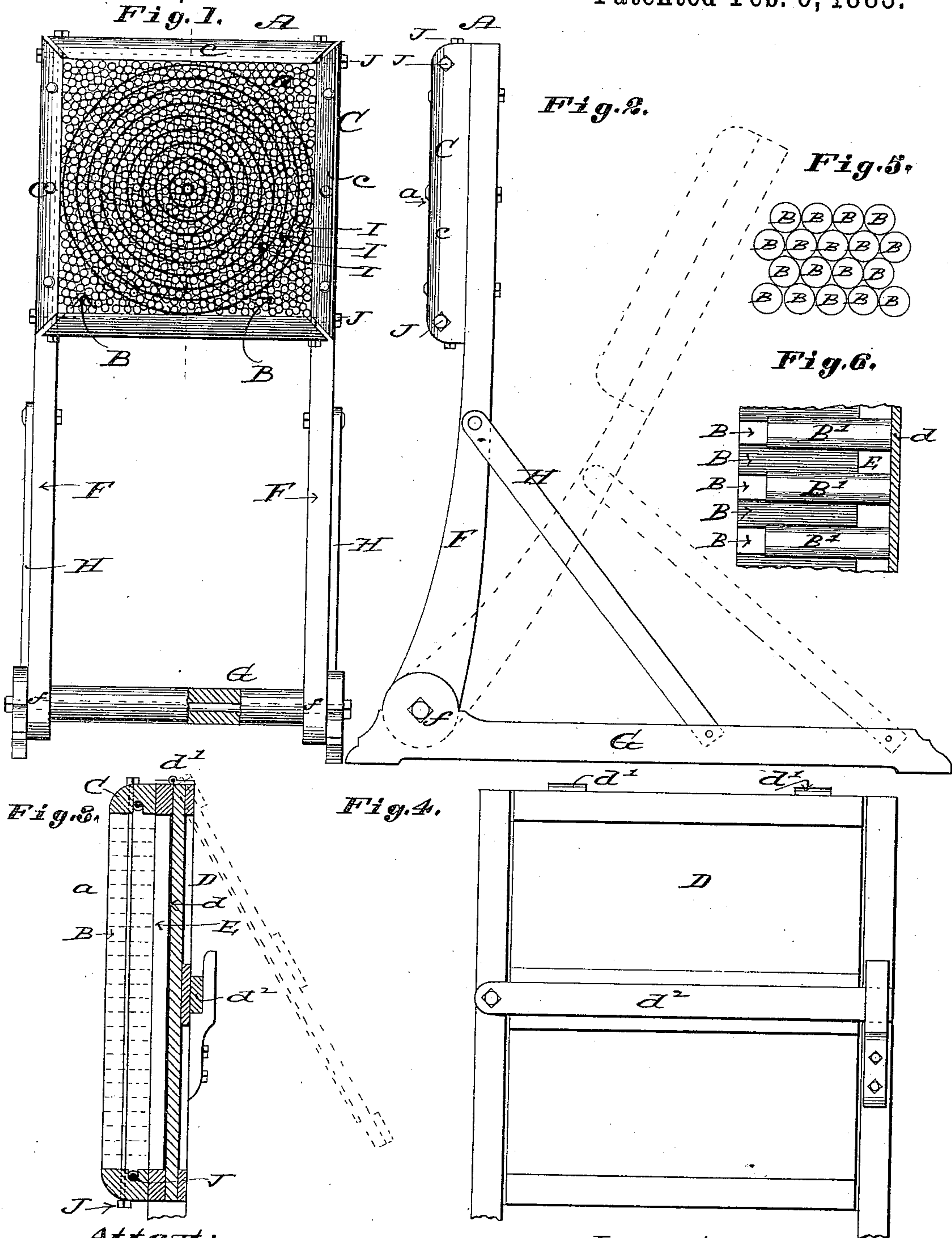
(No Model.)

F. MEDART.

TARGET.

No. 271,647.

Patented Feb. 6, 1883.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK MEDART, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## TARGET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 271,647, dated February 6, 1883.

Application filed July 11, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK MEDART, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Targets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improved target; Fig. 2, a side elevation; Fig. 3, a vertical section taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, an elevation of the back of the target; Fig. 5, a detail, being a front view, upon an enlarged scale, of a portion of the front of the target, illustrating the mode of arranging the pins which compose the target-front; and Fig. 6, a detail, being a longitudinal section of a portion of the target, showing the two positions of the pins.

The same letters denote the same parts.

The present invention is an improvement more especially in javelin-targets. The principal feature of the target in question is the constitution of its front, this portion of the target being composed of a set of pins which are presented endwise, and capable of being moved separately endwise when struck by the javelin, and being in diameter sufficiently small to enable the point of striking to be determined with exactness.

A represents the improved target. B B B represent the pins composing the target-front *a*. The pins are contained in a frame, C. Behind the pins, and between the pins and the back D, is a space, E. The back has an elastic facing, *d*, to cushion the pins when driven by the javelin against the back. To provide access from the rear, and for the purpose of replacing the pins in their positions in the target, the back is made removable, being hinged to the target-frame at *d'*. The movement of the back is indicated by the broken lines in Fig. 3. When the back is closed it may be locked by means of the bar *d*<sup>2</sup>.

The parts above named are supported by means of the arms FF upon a base, G. Partly to enable the target-front to be presented at different inclinations, and partly to enable the target to be folded upon the base, the arms F F at *f* are jointed to the base, and a

brace, H, is employed, and when it is desired to incline the target, as when underhanded throwing of the javelin is being practiced, the brace at its lower end is set farther back upon the base, as indicated by the broken lines in Fig. 2. As the javelin encounters the target, the pin B or cluster of pins B B, which is immediately struck by the point of the javelin, yields and moves endwise toward the back of the target, as shown at B', Fig. 6—that is, the inner end of the driven pin or pins projects into the space E and encounters the cushion, *d*, of the back D. The back, however, is sufficiently close to the front of the target to prevent the pins which are driven in by the javelin from being entirely separated from the surrounding pins B B, the intention being to drive the pin or pins backward sufficiently to form a depression in the target-front, which is readily discernible, and thereby enable the place of the striking of the javelin to be readily and accurately determined, and at the same time to leave the driven pin or pins so that it or they can be readily replaced and the target-front made even again, which is effected by opening the back D and pressing the displaced pins forward until their forward ends are flush with the surrounding pins.

The face of the target can be marked off to form the spaces I I in the usual manner, and the various pins, if desired, can be specially numbered or otherwise designated.

The pins B B in practice are generally made of wood. As this material is liable to shrink, and as it is desirable to clamp the pins somewhat closely together, so that when one of the pins is struck the other pins shall not move, and so that the pins shall not be accidentally displaced, provision is made for contracting the frame C. By screwing up the bolts J J the bars *c c* of the frame can be drawn together, and the pins suitably confined laterally, and to enable the pins to be drawn together to better advantage they are arranged, as shown in Fig. 5, to break joints.

I claim—

1. A target the front of which is composed of removable pins held in a frame and having a suitable back, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the pins B B B, the

contractible frame C, and back D, for the purpose described.

3. A target, A, the front of which is composed of movable pins B B B, and having the  
5 removable back D located at a little distance therefrom, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the target proper, consisting of contractible frame C, pins B B, and

movable back E, with the arms F F, the base G, and the brace H, said arms being jointed to the base, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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