

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

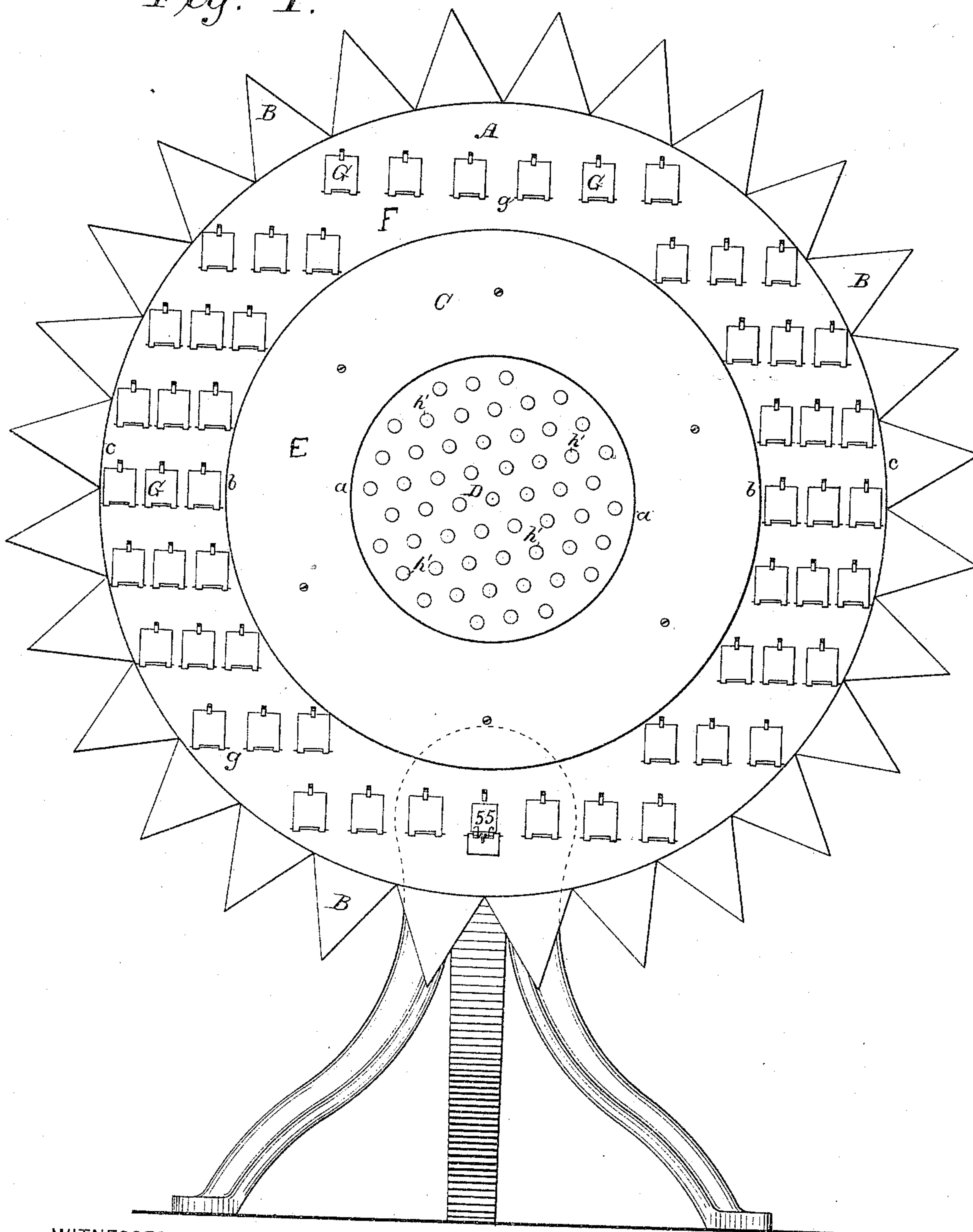
E. C. TAYLOR.

TARGET.

No. 335,655.

Patented Feb. 9, 1886.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

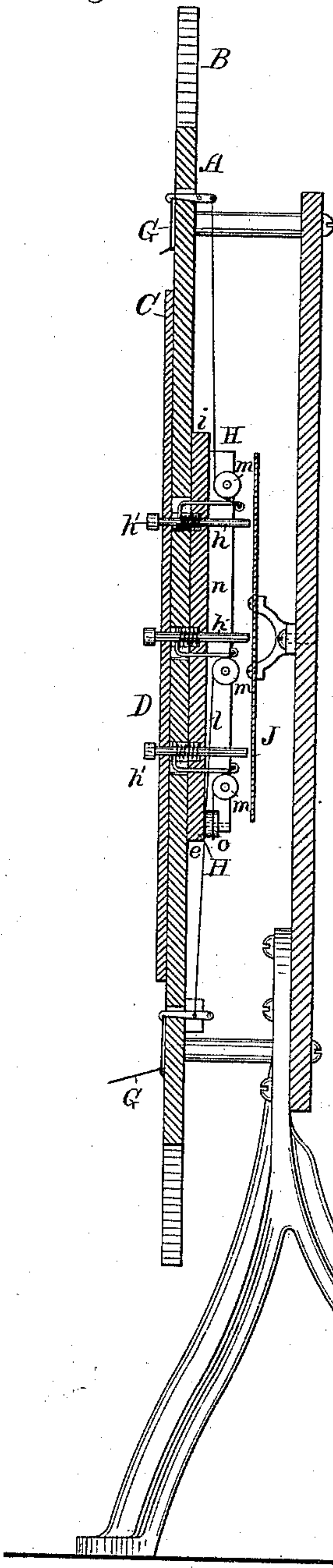


Fig. 3.

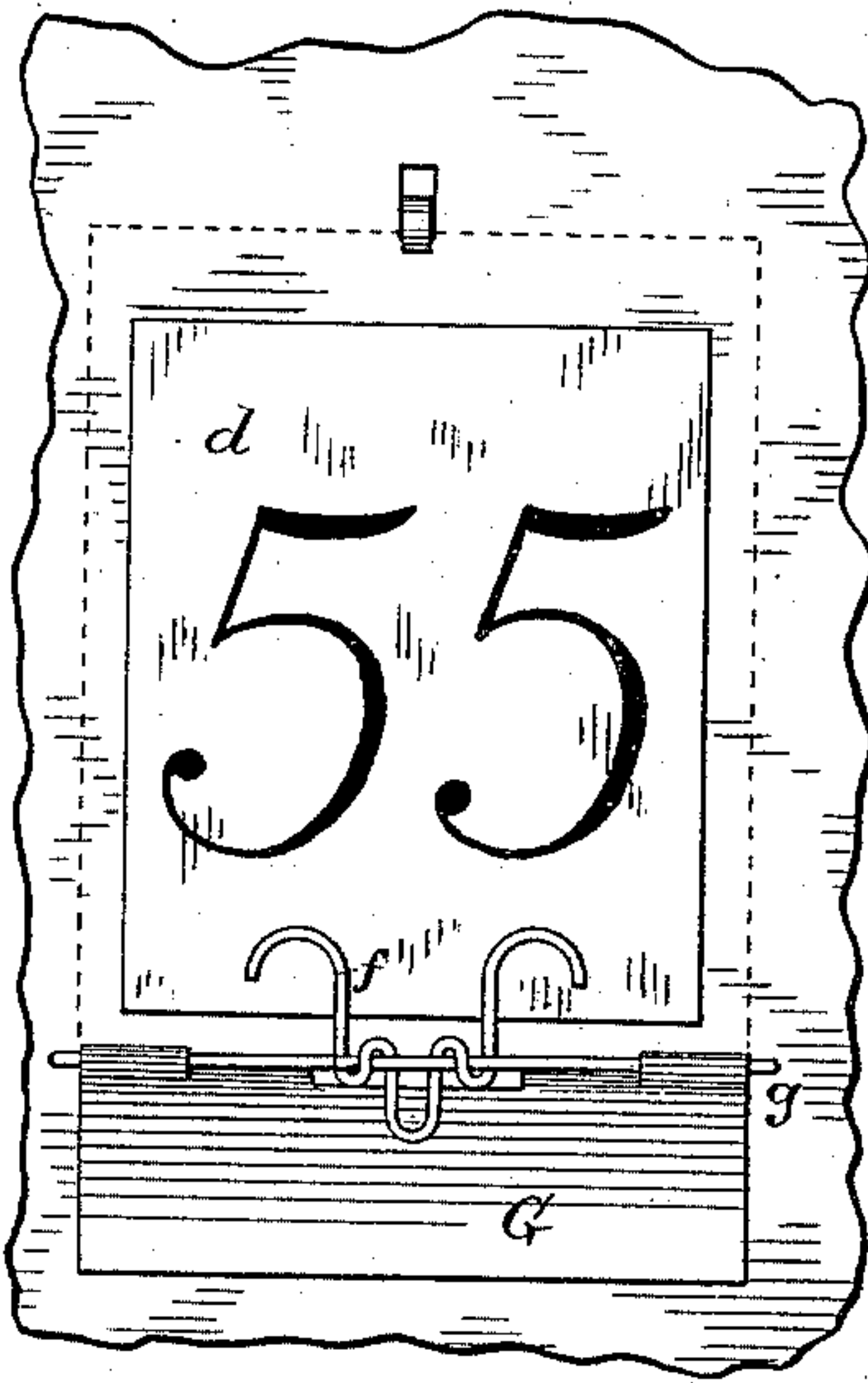


Fig. 4.

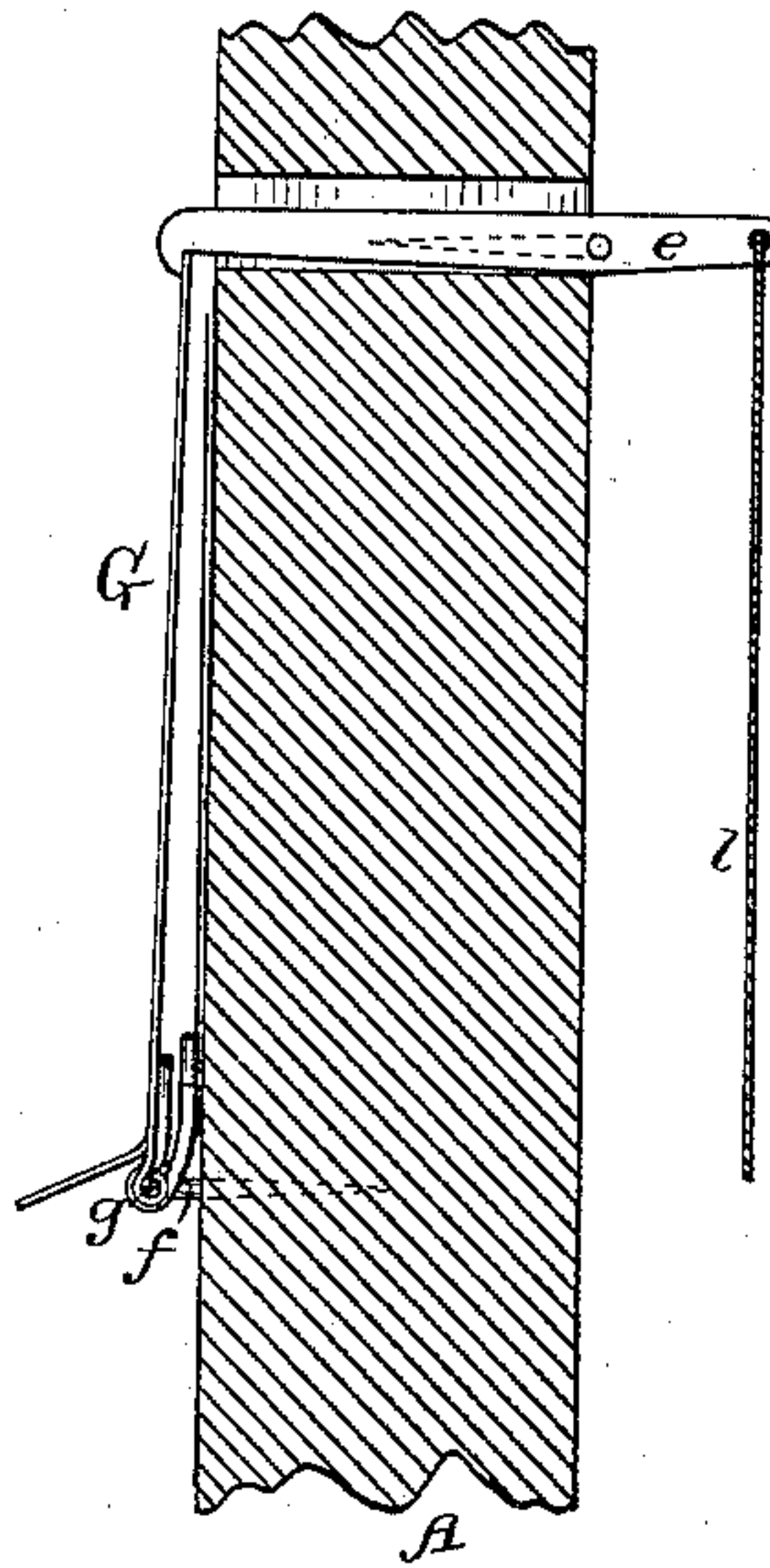
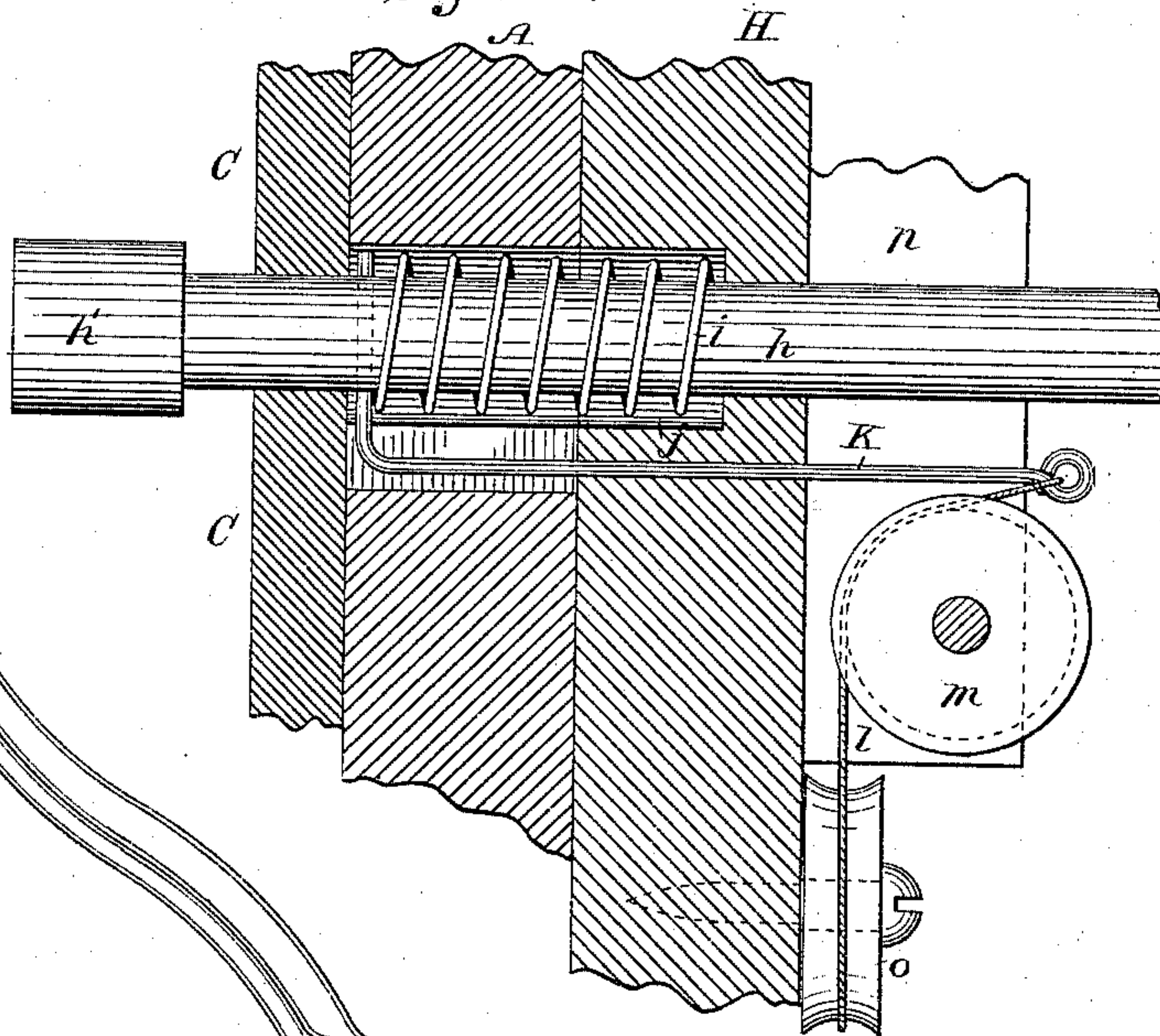


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELBERT C. TAYLOR, OF STOCKTON, MISSOURI.

TARGET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,655, dated February 9, 1886.

Application filed August 24, 1885. Serial No. 175,151. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELBERT C. TAYLOR, of Stockton, Cedar county, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Targets, of which the following is a specification.

Targets have heretofore been divided into sections that were numbered on their faces. In one instance a target has been patented in which the face of the target was divided into sections, each section being operatively connected with a shutter that covered a corresponding number arranged in a series in the target-stand below the face of the target. When a section was hit by a missile, the corresponding number was exposed on the target-stand.

My invention relates to the latter class of targets; and it consists in a new construction of the target-face, an improved arrangement of the numbers, and in novel mechanism for exposing the numbers.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of my improved target mounted on its stand. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, and Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are detail views showing the mechanism for exposing the numbers.

The target-face is composed of a circular board or body, A, provided on its edge with star-points B, and a metallic plate, C, (whose diameter is about two-thirds the diameter of the target,) secured to the body A. The target thus constructed is divided by circle lines *a* *b* *c* into three parts, the middle circle commencing with the edge of the metallic plate C. The center D is the target proper, and is the part to be fired at. The ring E (metallic) between the circles *a* and *b* is to catch stray shots, and the ring F between *b* and *c* contains the numbers. I have shown places for fifty-five numbers, one of them, No. 55, being shown exposed at the bottom of the target.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown in detail the preferred manner of arranging the numbers and the shutters for covering them. The numbers may be made on the target-face; but I prefer to make them on slips of card-board, *d*. The shutter G is pivoted at its lower end to the target-face, and is held closed by means of a latch, *e*, extending through the body A.

A spring, *f*, is interposed between the shutter and the target-face and forces open the shutter when released from the latch. The spring is preferably mounted on the pivot *g* of the shutter, its inner prongs bearing against the card, so as to hold it in place, and its outer end bearing against the shutter. A circular plate, H, of wood or other material, is secured to the back of the target at its center, and the center—i. e., the part included within the line *a*—is perforated at regular intervals to receive headed pins *h*, that extend entirely through the plate C, base A, and plate H. In rear of the pins is mounted on the standard I a bell, J, preferably a steel disk, against which the pins *h* strike when they are forced in, thus giving an audible signal. The pins are normally held out or withdrawn from the disk by springs *i*, seated in sockets *j* in the body A and plate H. Each pin is connected with its latch, *e*, preferably by means of a rod, *k*, and a cord, *l*, passing over a pulley, *m*. The pulleys *m* are mounted on a series of slats, *n*, arranged on the plate H. I also sometimes employ pulleys *o*, mounted on the edge of the plate H, or in some other position on the target, to more perfectly guide the cords *l*. As will be apparent by an inspection of the drawings, as soon as a pin is forced in the cord will be drawn back over the pulley, thus raising the latch, allowing the shutter to drop, and exposing the number corresponding with the pin. The outer ends of the pins *h* are provided with heads *h'*, that limit the inward thrust of the pins and afford marks for the missiles. The numbers are preferably scattered on the target. Thus the center pin may correspond with the No. 55, the pin just below it with No. 30, &c. The particular arrangement of the pins is immaterial, and the score of the marksman depends upon chance as well as skill.

I am aware that it is old to make a target with a series of numbers normally covered by shutters that are connected with sliding pins which open the shutters when they are forced in by a missile, and I do not claim such subject-matter.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, substantially as set forth, of the target-body having a perforated

center, a stray-shot ring surrounding the perforated center, a ring outside the stray-shot ring, indicators arranged in said outside ring, the sliding pins arranged in the perforated center, and connections between the pins and indicators.

2. The combination, substantially as set forth, of the target-body, the numbered cards arranged in the target-body, the shutters that normally cover the cards, and the springs that hold the cards in place and also open the shutters.

3. The combination, substantially as set

forth, of the perforated target-body, the sliding pins, the springs that return the pins to their normal position, the rods K, attached to and moving with the pins, the cords attached to the outer ends of the rods, the pulleys over which the cords pass, and the indicators to which the cords are attached.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

ELBERT C. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. RUTLEDGE,
SAMUEL L. KERR.