

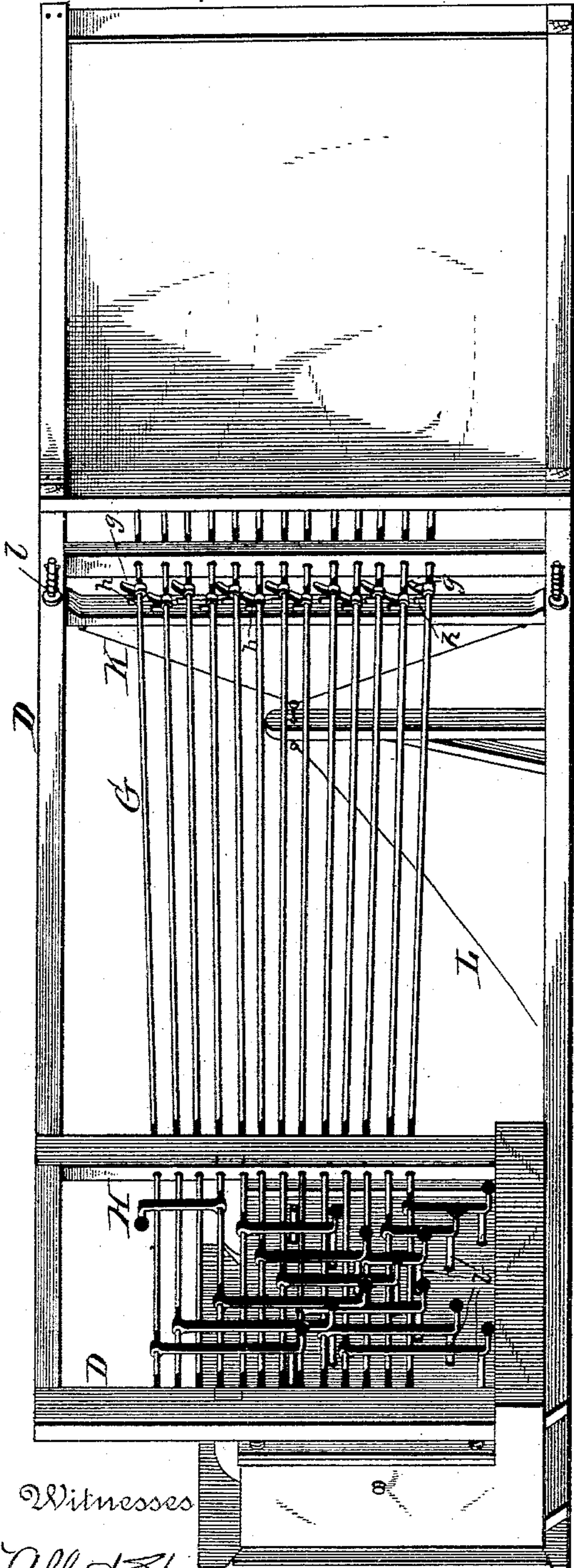
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. K. WRIGHT & W. H. BROWN.
SELF REGISTERING TARGET.

No. 381,517.

Patented Apr. 17, 1888.

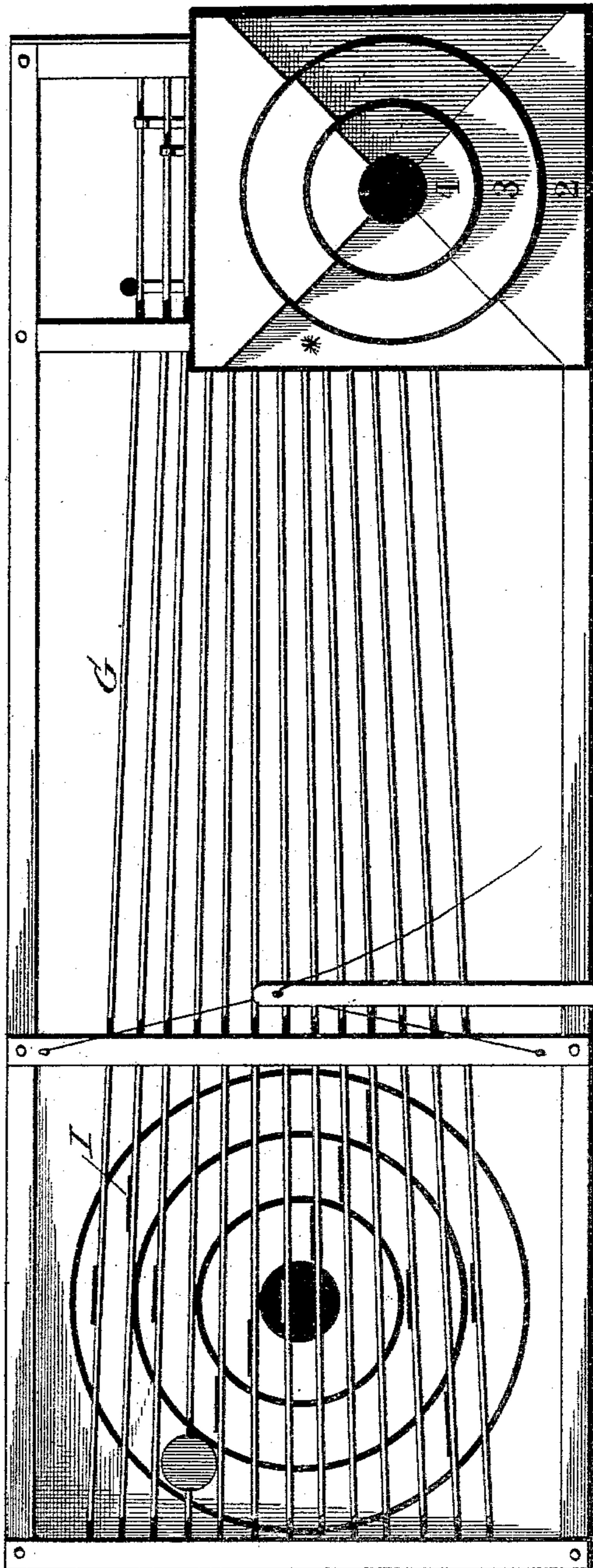


Witnesses

Albert Speiden,

Wm. B. Brown,

ESQ.



ESQ.

Inventors,

Walter K. Wright,

William H. Brown,

By Their Attorney

Chas. T. Fowler.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

SELF REGISTERING TARGET.

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Inventors,

Walter H. Wright.
William H. Brown.

By *their* Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER K. WRIGHT AND WILLIAM H. BROWN, OF FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

SELF-REGISTERING TARGET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,517, dated April 17, 1888.

Application filed December 31, 1887. Serial No. 259,518. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WALTER K. WRIGHT and WILLIAM H. BROWN, citizens of the United States, residing at Fort Concho, in the county of Tom Green and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Self-Registering Targets; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in self-registering targets, whereby the shots are plainly indicated, the parts are readily returned to their normal position after the shot is fired, and the whole combining simplicity, cheapness, and durability.

The invention consists in the peculiar combinations and the novel constructions, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved target and its connections, looking at it from the rear. Fig. 2 is a similar view looking at the reverse or face side. Fig. 3 is a side view of the target proper. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section of the same through the line *xx* of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the sections of the target, detached.

Referring now to the details of the drawings, we will describe first the target proper, which is constructed as follows:

A is a box or case in which the sections of the target are constructed to move. Each of these sections is constructed substantially as shown in Fig. 5—that is, with a shank, *a*, a pin, *b*, projecting from the rear end of the shank, and the metal part *c* at the front end. The metal parts are preferably made of steel plates from one-third to one-half an inch in thickness for the short-range target and thinner for longer ranges. The sections are formed with bearing-plates *d*, preferably of metal, and with an elongated slot, *e*, through which pass the pins *B*, which hold the sections in the case against accidental displacement and allow them to move longitudinally therein, and yet permit

of their ready removal, when necessary, for repairs or other purposes. These sections are each formed with a shoulder, *f*, which bears against a back plate, *C*, through holes in which work the pins *b*, and between which and the posts or frame *D* are arranged the springs *E*, as best shown in Fig. 3. At the opposite end of this frame *D* is located the indicator *F*, which is laid off in divisions corresponding with those of the target proper, as 2, 3, 4, and the bull's-eye, and may be much larger than the target, if preferred.

Journaled in the uprights of the frame *D* are the horizontal rods *G*, each of which carries an arm, *H*, each of which arms is arranged in the path of one of the pins *b* of the target-sections, said pin being arranged, preferably, to strike the said arm at its lower end. The free end of each of these arms is bent substantially at right angles to its length, and is weighted, as shown in Fig. 1.

Secured to rods *G* near their opposite ends are the disks *I*, so arranged that when the said rods are in their normal position the said disks shall be horizontal, so as not to be visible from a distance; but when any one of said rods is partially rotated, as hereinafter described, the disk on said rod will be thrown into a vertical position, as seen in Fig. 2. The disks on the rods are arranged corresponding to the section of the target by which the different rods are operated.

The operation is as follows: When a bullet strikes the target on any one of the sections, that section is forced inward, and the pin *b*, carried thereby, strikes the arm *H* with a sudden impulse, which throws it upward into the position shown on the fourth rod from the top in Fig. 1. This causes the rod *G*, carrying said arm, to be partially rotated, throwing its disk into a vertical position, as shown in Fig. 2. The target-section is immediately returned to its original position by means of the back plate, *C*, and springs *E*.

In order to hold the disks in their vertical position, each of the rods *G* is provided with a pawl, *g*, which turns with the rod, and as the rod is rotated engages a notch, *h*, in the bar *K*, and is there held until the cord or wire *L*, leading to the firing-stand, is pulled, drawing the notched bar away from the pawls.

This bar K is returned to its normal position by the springs l.

The section of the target marked with a * in Fig. 2 indicates the part struck by the bullet supposed to have just been fired, and the vertical disk at the left in the same figure is carried by the rod which is actuated by the pin on said section.

What we claim as new is—

1c 1. The combination, with the case A, of the target-sections movable longitudinally therein, each independent of the other, and provided with an elongated slot, e, and the pins b, passed through said case and the slots in the sections
15 and detachably holding them together, as set forth.

20 2. The combination, with the indicator, the target composed of movable sections, and the rods G, carrying the disks and actuated by engagement with the push-bar of said sections, of a notched bar arranged at right angles to the length of said rods, and the pawls g on said rods engaging the notches of the bar, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

25 3. The combination, with the target made in sections movable longitudinally, of the indicator arranged at a distance from said target on the same horizontal plane, the rotatable rods extended from the target to the indicator
30 and rotated by engagement with said target-sections during the inward movement of the

target-sections, and the disks carried by said rods and normally horizontal, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with the movable target-sections and the indicator arranged at a distance from said target upon substantially the same horizontal plane, of the rotatable rods G, extended from the target to the indicator, the weighted arms H on said rods to the rear of the target and actuated during the inward movement of the target-sections by engagement therewith, and the disks I on the rods to the front of the indicator and arranged to normally assume a horizontal position, as set forth. 45

5. The combination, with the movable target-sections and the indicator, of the rotatable rods actuated by engagement with the target-sections during the inward movement thereof, the weighted arms on said rods independent and disconnected from the target-sections, and the disks on said rods in front of the indicator, substantially as described. 50

In testimony that we claim the above we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses. 55

WALTER K. WRIGHT.
WILLIAM H. BROWN.

Witnesses:

GEO. B. SHERWOOD,
J. H. MEARA.