

No. 606,807.

Patented July 5, 1898.

G. DI P. MAGINI, S. FOLLI & E. ANTICO.

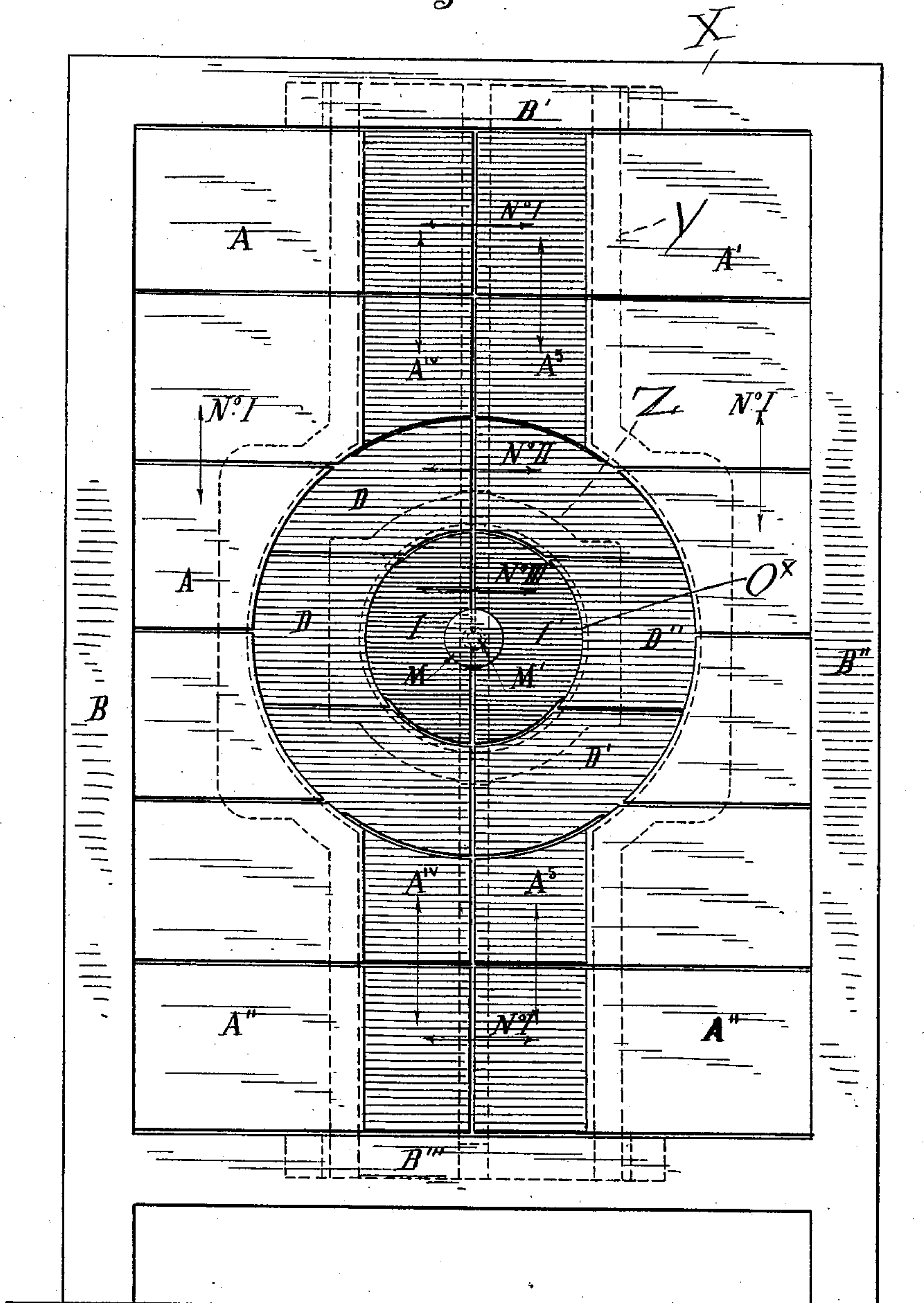
TARGET.

(No Model.)

(Application filed June 28, 1895.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



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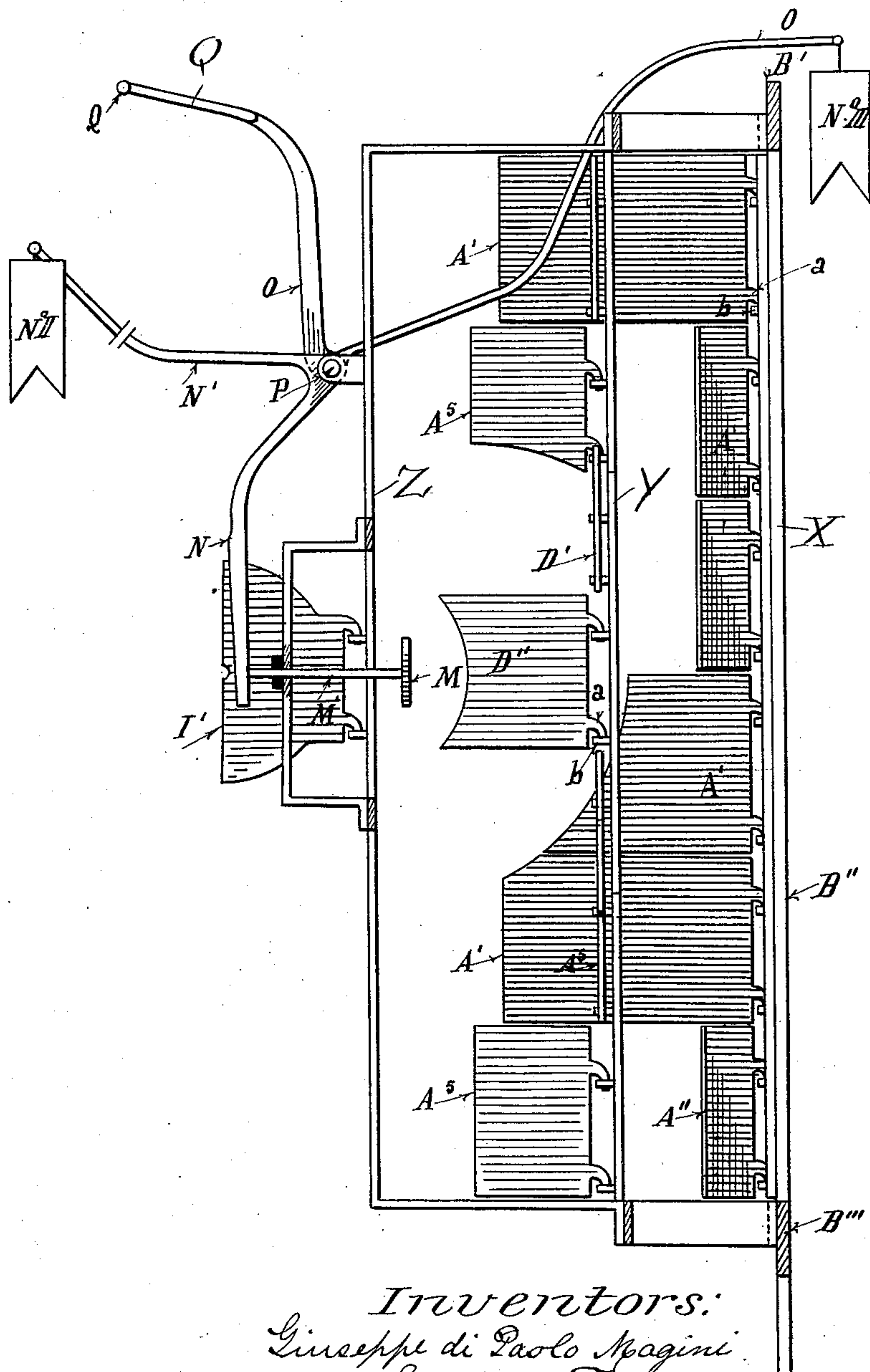
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Fig. 2.



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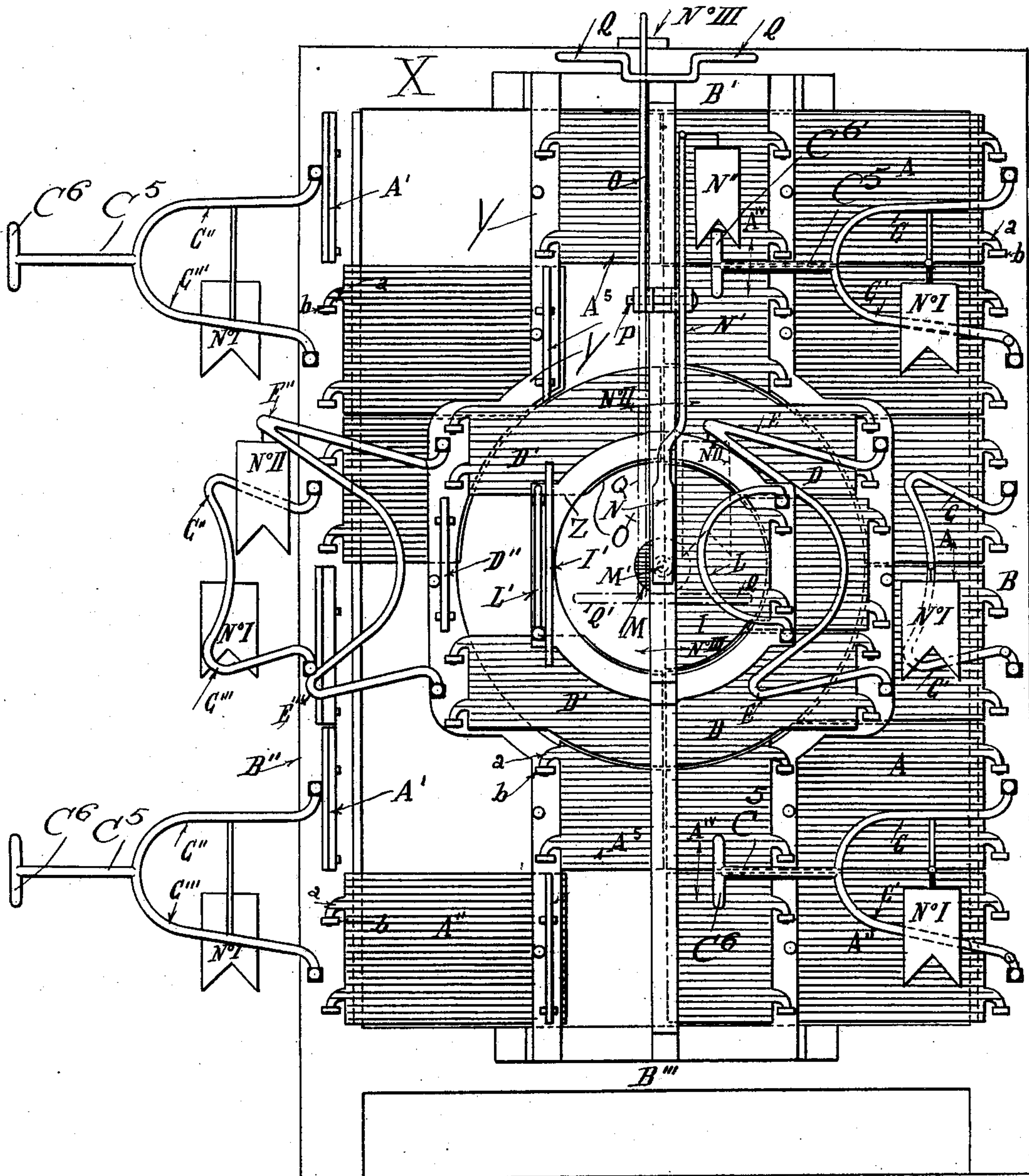
TARGET.

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Fig. 3.



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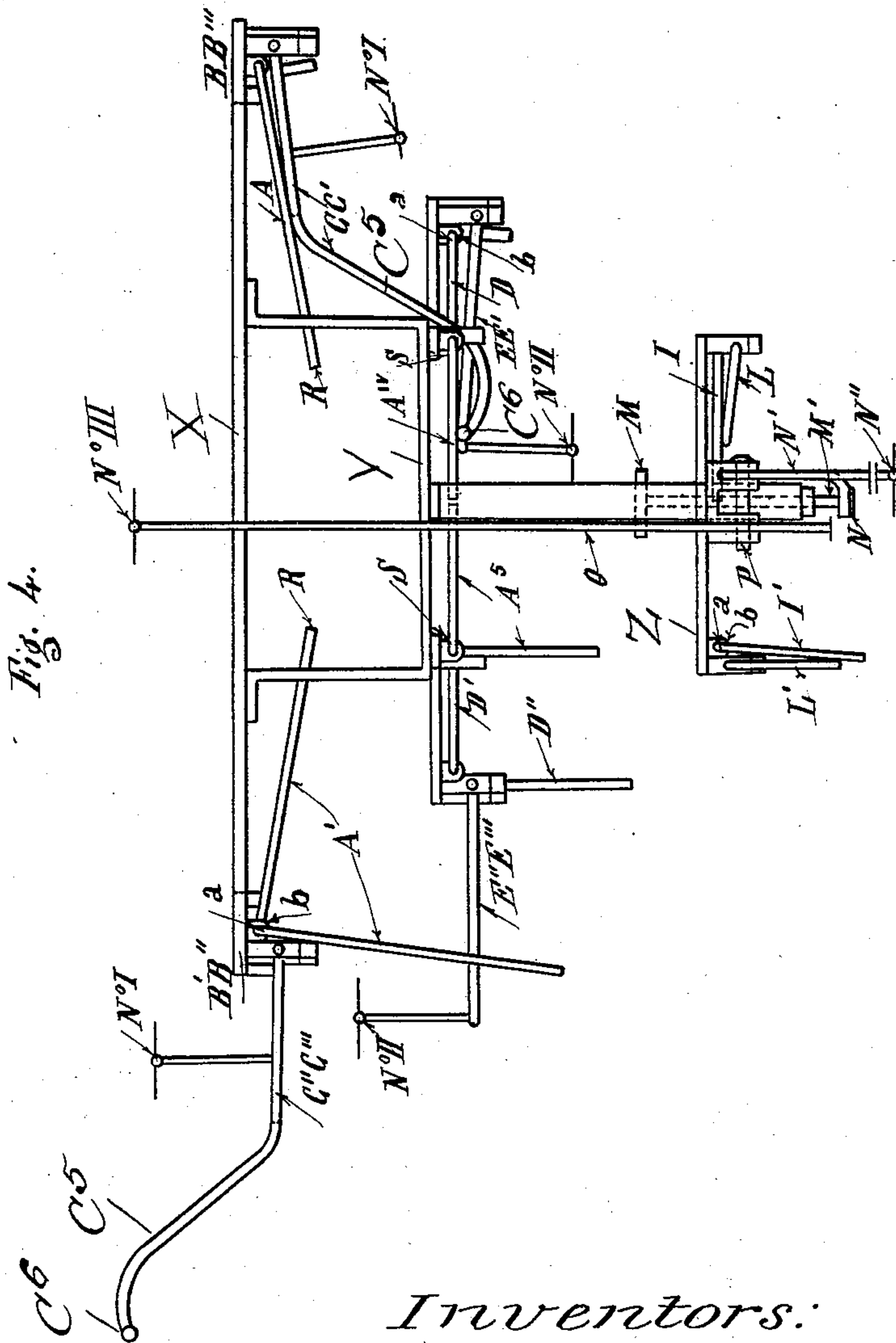
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TARGET.

(Application filed June 28, 1895.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GIUSEPPE DI PAOLO MAGINI AND SILVESTRO FOLLI, OF FLORENCE, AND
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TARGET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,807, dated July 5, 1898.

Application filed June 28, 1895. Serial No. 554,370. (No model.) Patented in Italy January 29, 1894, No. 35,696, and August 15, 1894, No. 37,017; in Belgium May 24, 1895, No. 115,745; in Hungary June 8, 1895, No. 33,265/2,917; in Austria June 25, 1895, No. 2,315; in England July 13, 1895, No. 9,968; in France September 2, 1895, No. 247,213; in Switzerland January 15, 1896, No. 10,597, and in Germany September 22, 1896, No. 88,539.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GIUSEPPE DI PAOLO MAGINI and SILVESTRO FOLLI, of Florence, and ERCOLE ANTICO, of Cagliari, Italy, have
5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Targets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has been patented by us in the following countries: France, No. 247,213, dated September 2, 1895; Belgium, No. 115,745, dated May 24, 1895; Great Britain, No. 9,968, dated July 13, 1895; Austria, No. 2,315, dated June 25, 1895; Hungary, No. 33,265/2,917, dated June 8, 1895; Germany, No. 88,539, dated September 22, 1896; Switzerland, No. 10,597, dated January 15, 1896, and Italy, No. 35,696, dated January 29, 1894, and No. 37,017, dated August 15, 1894.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view
20 of the target. Fig. 2 is a side view of some of the shutters with the frame in section. Fig. 3 is a rear view of the invention, and Fig. 4 is a plan view.

The target comprises three sections arranged in vertical planes one behind the other.
25 The front section is composed of small shutters A A' A'', arranged in two vertical rows of six shutters each. These rows are separated from each other by a space, through
30 which space the intermediate and rear sections of the target are exposed, as shown by the heavy shading in Fig. 1. The shutters A A' A'' are supported by eyes b and pivots a, which allow the shutters to swing back
35 when struck.

Behind the target a board may be arranged having a different color from that of the shutters, so that when a shutter swings back it will disclose this differently-colored board,
40 so that the point at which the shot struck may be clearly seen.

In rear of the shutters of the front section signal-frames C C' C'' C''' are pivoted, each frame overlying a group of shutters, as shown
45 on the right of Fig. 3. These frames carry signals marked No. 1, consisting of flags, all of one color. They all belong to the shutters of the front section of the target. The

frames C, C', C'', and C''' have their pivots out of line vertically with each other, so that
50 when any frame is swung back by its shutter being struck by the marksman the said frame will be returned by gravity to normal position, thus closing the shutter which has been opened and holds it closed by its weight. 55

The action of the frame is intended to be slow, slower than that of the shutter, so that the marksman will have time to accurately determine the effect of his shot before the signal returns to normal position. This re-
60 sult will follow from the resistance of the flag and the relative weights of the two shutters.

In Fig. 3 the shutters A A'', with the frames C C', are shown as closed, while the shutter A' and the frames C'' C''' are open. 65

The front frame holding the front group of shutters we have marked X. The intermediate frame Y carries pivotally a series of shutters D D' D'', arranged to form a ring-like surface about the central opening O^x, Figs. 1 and 3,
70 one of these shutters—viz., D''—being shown as open in Fig. 3. These shutters are also pivotally supported and are combined with signal-frames E E' E'' E''', which are pivoted obliquely to return to closed position auto-
75 matically. One of these frames E'' E''' is shown open in Fig. 3, having been operated by the shutter D''. The flags belonging to this intermediate set of shutters D D' D'', which form the ring, are marked N'', and they
80 are colored differently from those belonging to the first section, so that when they appear the marksman will know that the shutter which has been struck belongs to the ring-like shutters D D' D'' of the second section. 85

The shutters D D' D'' are exposed through the central opening in the front section, which opening is of partial ring form. Above the ring-like shutters D D' D'' the second section Y is provided with the shutters A⁴ A⁵, these
90 lying in proper position to be exposed through the opening between the shutters A A' A''. These shutters being at a greater distance from the center or bull's-eye than the ring-like shutters D D' D'' are considered to be in
95 the same group, so far as markmanship is

concerned, as the shutters $\Lambda \Lambda' \Lambda''$, and therefore the same signals No. 1 are used for all the shutters $\Lambda \Lambda'' \Lambda^4 \Lambda^5$. This is effected by extending the frames $C C' C'' C'''$ rearwardly at C^5 , so that cross-pieces C^6 on the end of the extensions will engage the shutters $\Lambda^4 \Lambda^5$.

The third section Z of the shutters comprises the shutters $I I'$, forming a ring, and the eccentrically-pivoted frames $L L'$ are arranged in rear of these shutters, and the signal No. 3 of these shutters is carried by a lever O, pivoted to a bracket on the frame Z, said lever having an extension Q, which has a cross-piece Q' , adapted to lie across both frames $L L'$. This signal is displayed by a vertical movement of the lever O, which moves the signal-flag over the top of the target. The weight of the lever O returns the parts to normal position.

The arrangement of the shutters in three sets enables us to overlap the surfaces of the shutters, so that the outer free ends of the front shutters will lie in front of the pivots of the intermediate set, and this set in turn has the free ends of its shutters overlying the pivots of the rear shutters. This prevents the shot from striking at or near the pivot of any of the shutters.

The shutters $\Lambda \Lambda'$, Fig. 4, are slightly inclined backward when in their normal position.

The bull's-eye consists of a small disk M, arranged on a horizontal bar or rod M' , guided in the frame Z, so that when the disk M is struck the rod will move back through this frame. The rear end of the rod engages a lever N, pivoted at P to the frame Z, the other arm N' of this lever carrying the signal-flag N'' . These parts return to normal position by their weight after being operated by the shot.

The front of the frame may be covered with wood, so that any shots which might strike this frame will sink therein and not affect the shutters. In this way no shutters will be op-

erated unless struck by the shot. The front of the shutters may be covered with wood, and a thin metallic plate may cover the wood.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is—

1. A target comprising the frame, the series of laterally-swinging main shutters hinged thereto and the counter-shutters hinged to the frame in rear of the main shutters, each counter-shutter being arranged to be operated by any one of a series of main shutters, and signal-flags carried by the counter-shutters, substantially as described.

2. A target comprising the frame, the outer main shutters, the inner main shutters located in a plane in rear of that of the main shutters, the counter-shutters arranged to control a series of the outer main shutters, said counter-shutters having extensions arranged to be operated by the inner shutters and the signal-flags carried by said counter-shutters, substantially as described.

3. A target comprising the frame, the outer main shutters, the inner main shutters located in a plane in rear of that of the outer shutters, the central bull's-eye located in a plane in rear of the inner shutters, the counter-shutters arranged to be operated by sets of main shutters, the signal-flags carried by the counter-shutters, and the signal-flag arranged to be operated by the bull's-eye, substantially as described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of witnesses.

GIUSEPPE DI PAOLO MAGINI.

SILVESTRO FOLLI.

ERCOLE ANTICO.

Witnesses as to signatures of Giuseppe di Paolo Magini and Silvestro Folli:

ANITO BERNARDO,

OTTAVIO RAVAGLI.

Witnesses as to signature of Ercole Antico:

FRANCESCO PRUFFAS,

BERLINGER MICHELE.