

No. 667,505.

Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

G. W. COX.  
SHOOTING GALLERY.

(Application filed Oct. 25, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1

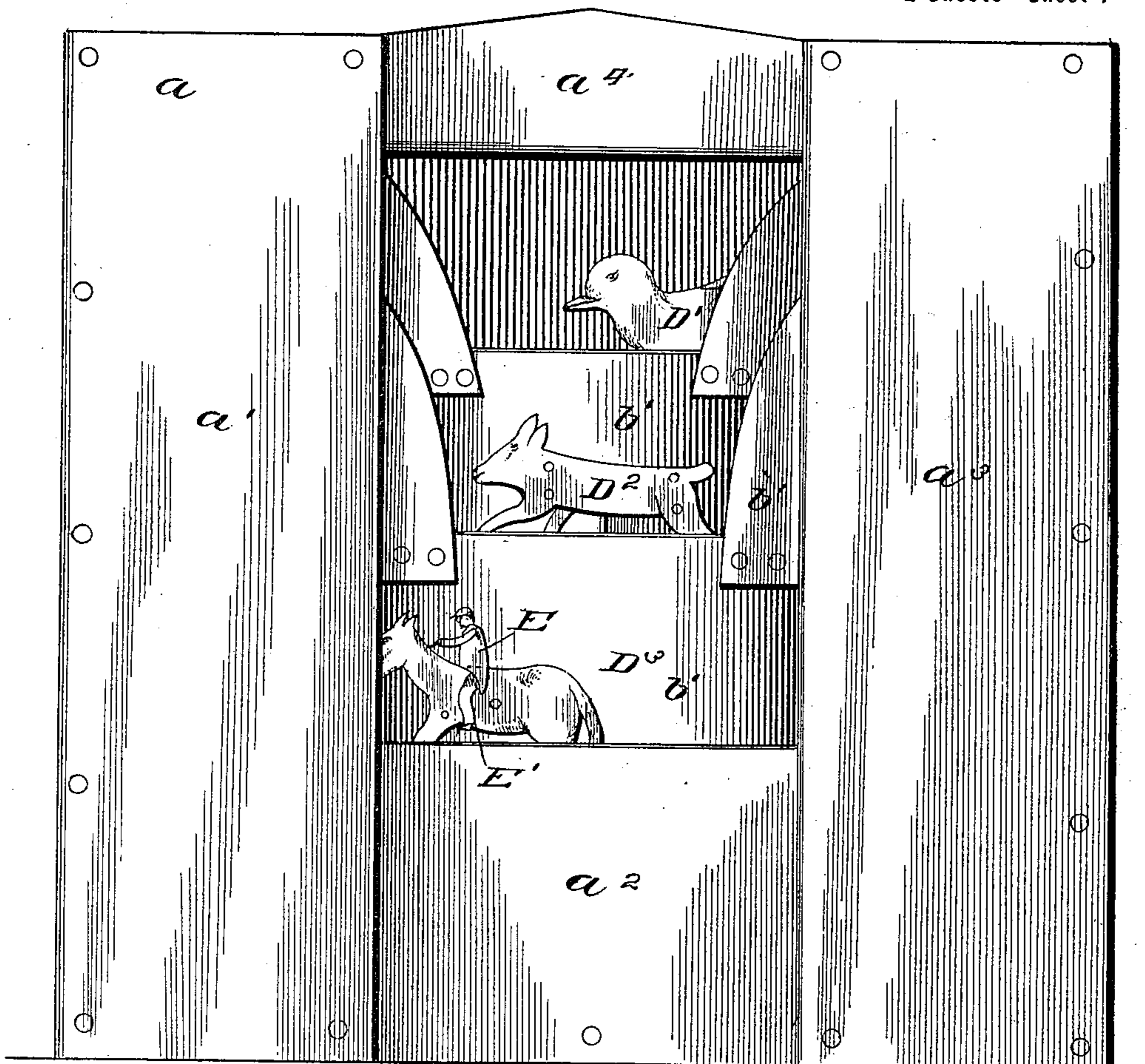


Fig. 1.

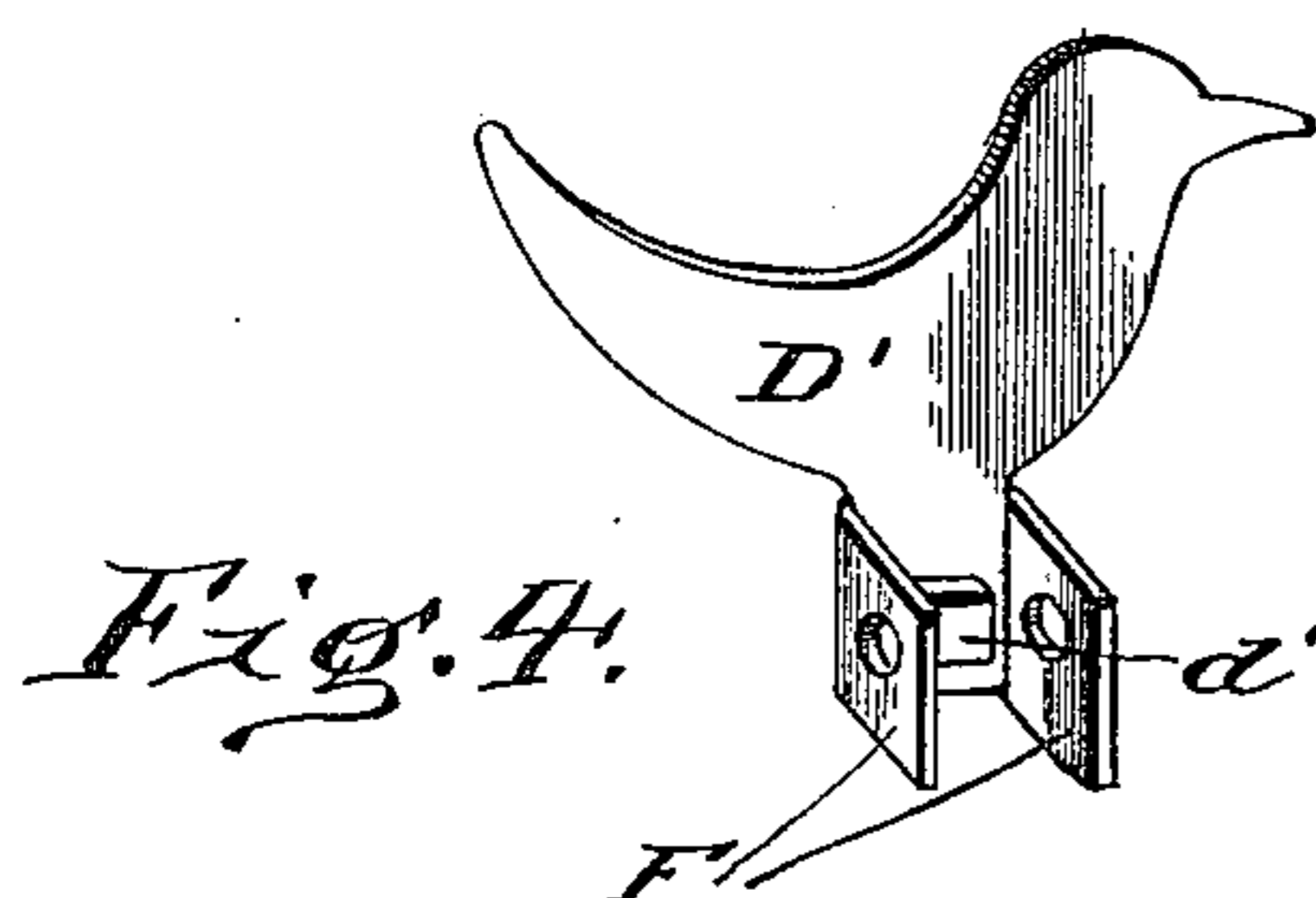


Fig. 4.

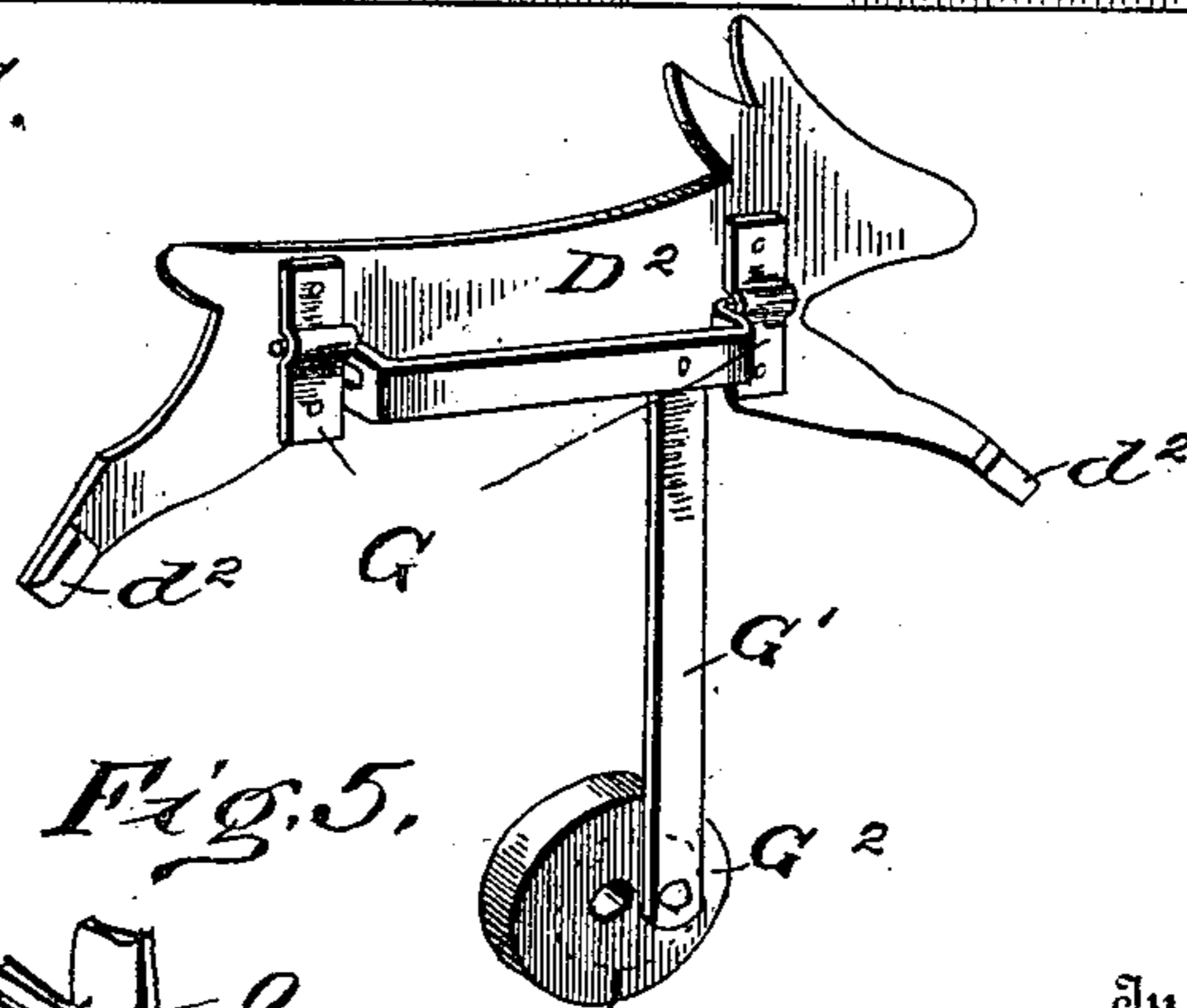


Fig. 5.

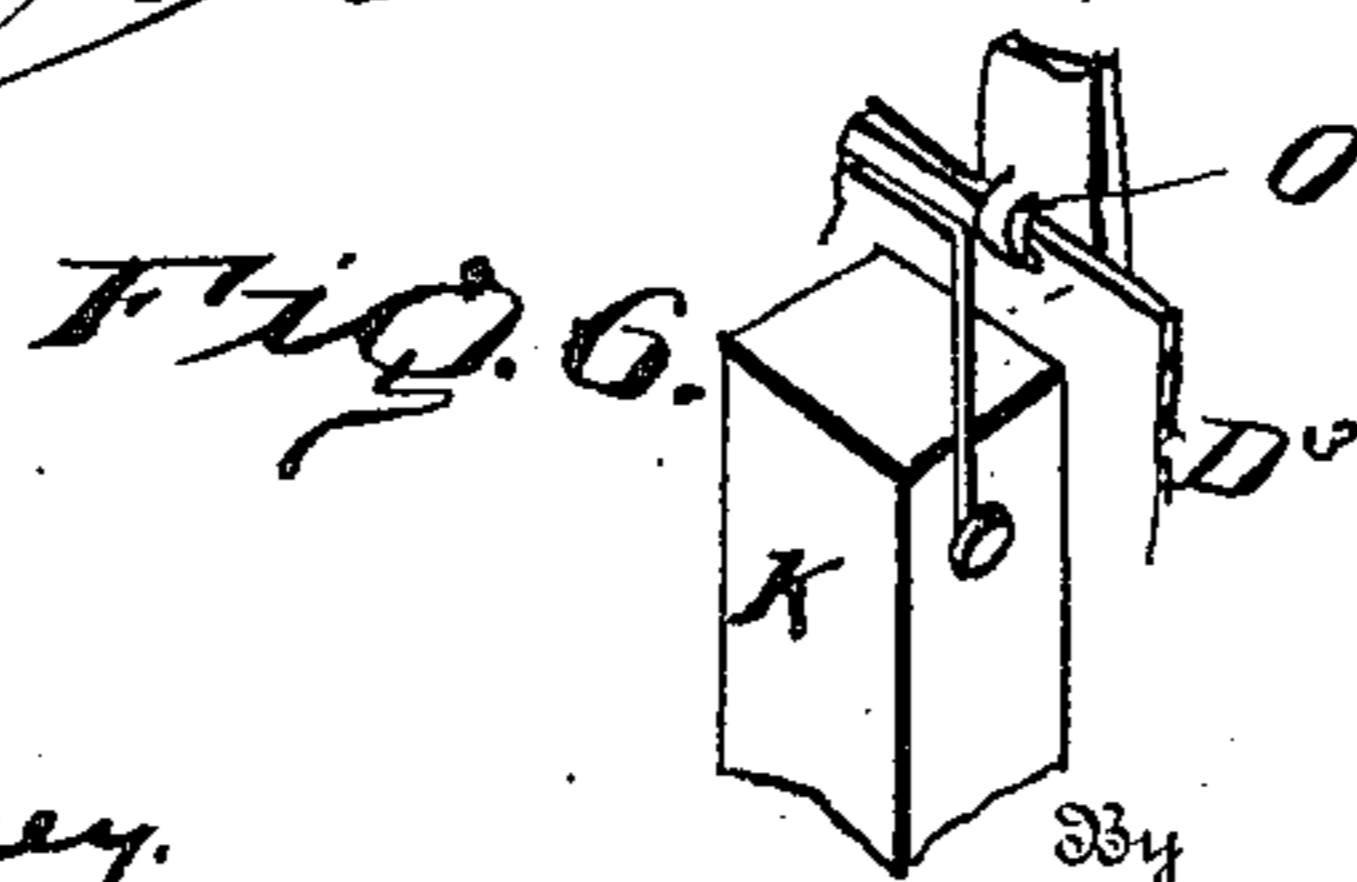


Fig. 6.

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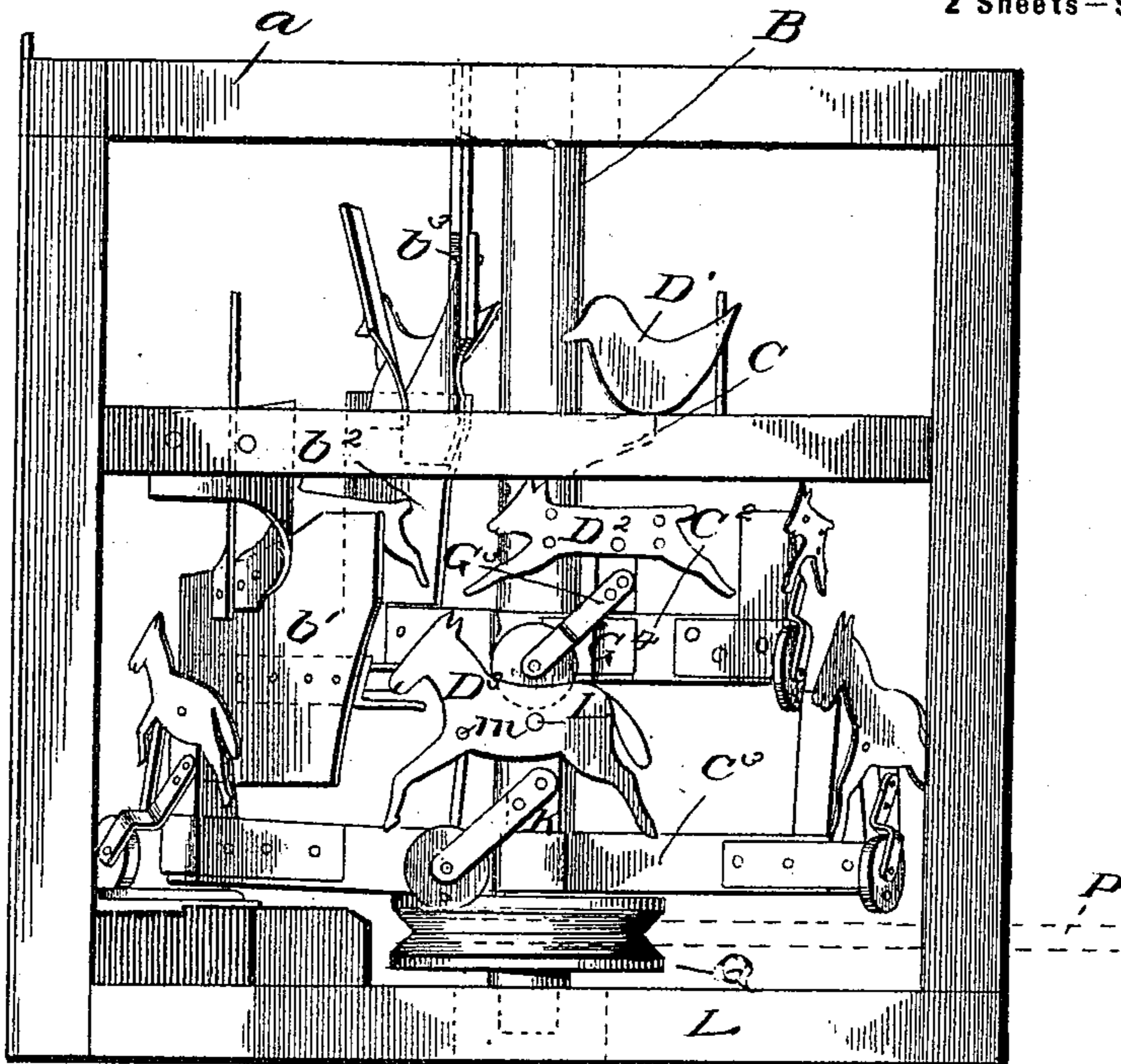
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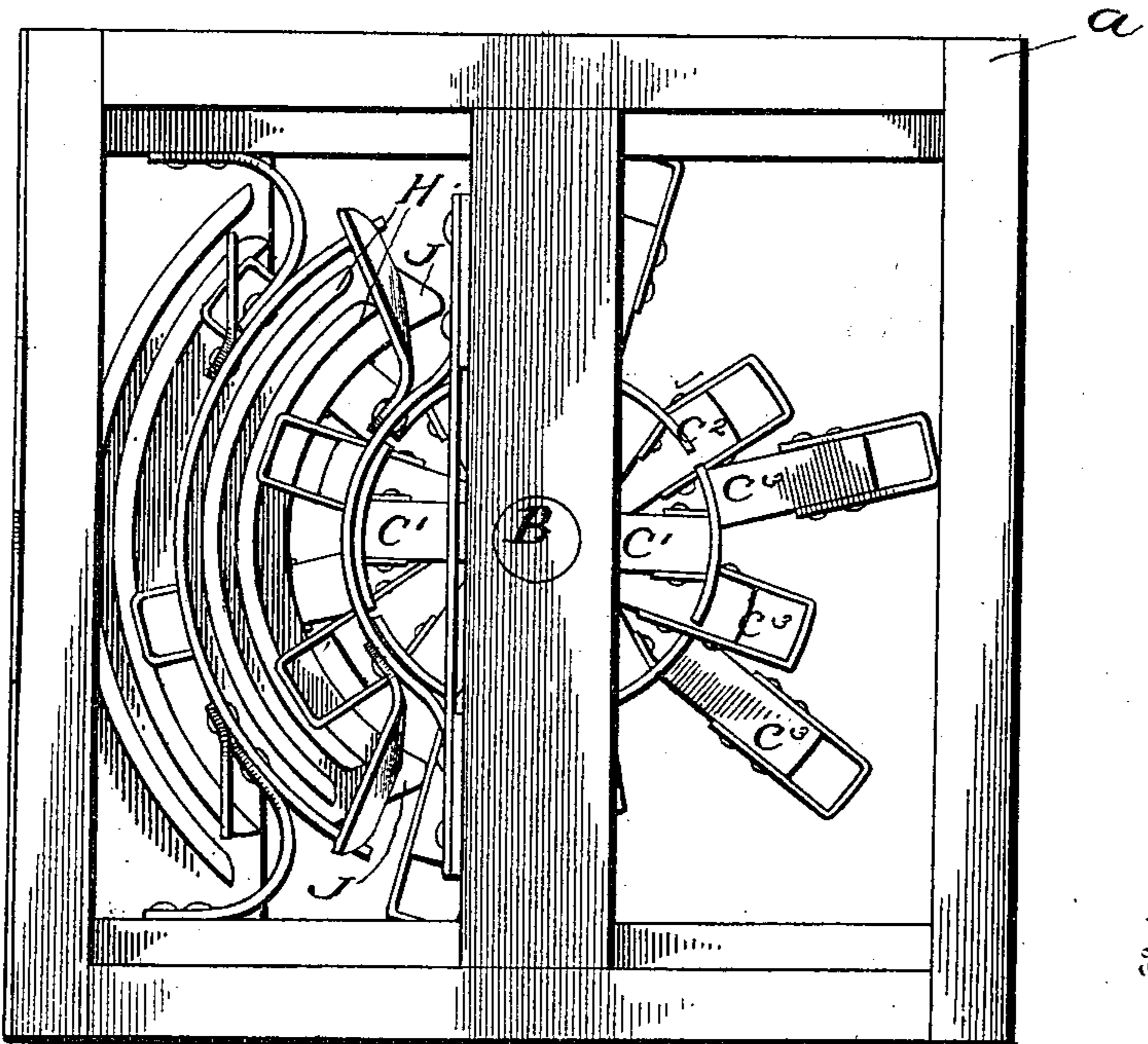
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2

*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON COX, OF ABILENE, KANSAS.

## SHOOTING-GALLERY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,505, dated February 5, 1901

Application filed October 25, 1900 Serial No. 34,353. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE WASHINGTON COX, of Abilene, in the county of Dickinson and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shooting-Galleries; and I do hereby declare that the following description of my said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheets of drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to shooting-galleries and to a novel construction of targets employed in such galleries and comprises the novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying diagrams, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my device. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of same. Fig. 3 is a view looking down upon the gallery from the top. The targets are absent in this drawing. Fig. 4 is a view of one of the upper set of targets, showing hinge and weight used to throw the target back into position. Fig. 5 is a view of one of the middle sets of targets, also showing attaching-hinge, weights, small wheel, and attachment which causes the target to make its natural running motion. Fig. 6 is a portion of the third set of targets, showing manner of attachment.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A represents a supporting-frame, in which is the shaft B, to which are attached three sets of radial arms  $C'$   $C^2$   $C^3$ , there being eight in each set. These arms differ in length, the shortest being represented by  $C'$  and the longest by  $C^3$ . On the outer ends of the said arms are attached the three sets of targets  $D'$   $D^2$   $D^3$ .  $D'$  represents a duck,  $D^2$  a rabbit, and  $D^3$  a man on horseback. Other animals—such as deer, elephants, camels, &c.—will be used at  $D^2$  and  $D^3$  besides the rabbit and the man on horseback, so as to furnish a variety of targets.  $D'$  and  $D^2$  are attached to the radial arms  $C'$  and  $C^2$  by means of a swivel.  $D^3$  is attached securely and is not movable, while the upper portion or man is attached by means of a swivel and is made to fall back when

struck. In their normal position all the targets maintain a vertical position. This is caused by the weights attached to the lower portions of each, which overcomes the resistance to fall back. These weights are represented, respectively, by  $E'$  in foreground  $D^3$ ,  $d'$  on target  $D'$ , and  $d^2$  on target  $D^2$ . This feature will be hereinafter described in detail.

The set of radial arms  $C'$ , consisting of eight in number, each carry a target in the form of a duck, which is shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, each of which is attached to a radial arm by means of the hinge F, which allows the target to fall backward when struck by a bullet. The target is then brought back into a vertical position by means of the weight  $d'$  in Fig. 4 as soon as the force of the bullet is spent. The hinge F acts as a pivot, and the target is kept in balance by means of the said weight.

The targets  $D^2$ , attached to the radial arms  $C^2$ , are in the shape of rabbits, deers, camels, &c., and each is attached to the radial arms by means of swivel G, which allows it to fall and again regain its position. On each of the rabbit's and other animals' legs are the weights  $d^2$ , which hold them in balance and which cause them to regain their positions after they have been knocked over by the force of the bullet. The rabbits and other game are also given a running motion by means of an attachment consisting of  $G'$ ,  $G^2$ , and  $G^3$ . The upper end of  $G'$  is attached to the swivel which holds the rabbit. The lower end is attached to the outer edge of  $G^2$ , which is a small wheel held in position by  $G^3$  in Fig. 2,  $G^3$  being attached to  $G^4$ , a small upright arm on the end of the arm  $C^2$ . Hence when the wheel  $G^2$  runs along the track H in Fig. 3, the said  $G'$  will describe a circle, as shown by the dotted lines  $G^3$  on  $G^2$ , causing the rabbits and other game to rise and fall with an apparent running motion. The said wheel  $G^2$  is kept in position by means of a rubber track H on the stage I in Fig. 3.

The third set of targets  $D^3$ , attached to the radial arms  $C^3$ , consists of a man on horseback and other animals. The particular way in which the man on horseback is attached to the arm is shown in Fig. 6. At the extremity of the radial arm  $C^3$  is a small upright K, to which the horse is fastened in one

point only—the point L in Fig. 2. The horse is then allowed to move about this one point L in a circular motion, yet all the time remaining in an upright position. The horse  
 5 is given a galloping motion by a similar means as that above described in case of the rabbit, except that the attachment G' in Fig. 5, in being joined at the upper end to the swivel, is in this case joined to the fore part of the  
 10 horse and the point designated by M in Fig. 2. The man is held in position by means of the device O, which acts as a hinge and allows him to fall and again regain his position. The man is kept in position by means of a  
 15 weight attached to the inner side of his foot, which acts in the same manner as each of the weights described in the case of the two other sets of targets. The said targets are made to revolve by means of a wire cable P, which  
 20 runs about the wheel Q, which is attached to the shaft B in Fig. 2.

The front of the gallery is as described in Fig. 1 and is made of four pieces of sheet-steel  $a'$   $a^2$   $a^3$   $a^4$ . The background for each  
 25 set of targets  $b'$   $b^2$   $b^3$  is also made of the same in Figs. 1 and 2. The frame A is made of wood.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters  
 30 Patent—

1. In a shooting-gallery, the combination with a traveling support, of a target hinged to said support, said target movable independently of said support and adapted to  
 35 automatically assume an upright position after being displaced by means of weights attached to said target.

2. In a shooting-gallery, the combination with a revoluble support, of a movable target,  
 40 a rod attached to said target, a level track stationary in said gallery, and a wheel eccentrically mounted on said rod and adapted to bear upon said track, whereby the tar-

get is given a natural motion in accordance with its appearance and independent of the  
 45 revolutions of the target.

3. In a shooting-gallery, the combination with a support, of a target one portion of which is pivotally secured to said support and the remaining portion adapted to be dis-  
 50 placed when struck and then to automatically assume its former position.

4. In a shooting-gallery, the combination with a frame an opening in the frame, said frame being protected on its face, of revolu-  
 55 ble shaft-supports secured to said shaft and adapted to revolve therewith, movable targets secured to said supports said targets being visible for a part of their travel through the opening aforesaid and adapted to be dis-  
 60 placed when struck to disclose the fact to the gunner after which they automatically assume their former position by means of a suitably-attached weight.

5. In a shooting-gallery, a revoluble sup-  
 65 port, a target hinged to said support, a weight attached to and mounted below the center of gravity of said target, whereby to automatically cause the return of said target to its  
 70 upright position after being displaced.

6. In a shooting-gallery, a target constructed of two members one of which is hinged to the other, a weight on the movable member  
 75 of said target whereby to return it to upright position after it has been displaced.

7. In a shooting-gallery, a revolving target constructed of two members one of which is hinged to the other, a weight on the movable member of said target whereby to return  
 80 it to upright position after it has been displaced, the other of said members being movable independently of its revolutions.

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Witnesses:

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