Nov. 15, 1927. 1,649,764

W. W. WANNAMAKER, JR

TAPE LINE TARGET

Filed March 5, 1926

Fig. 1.

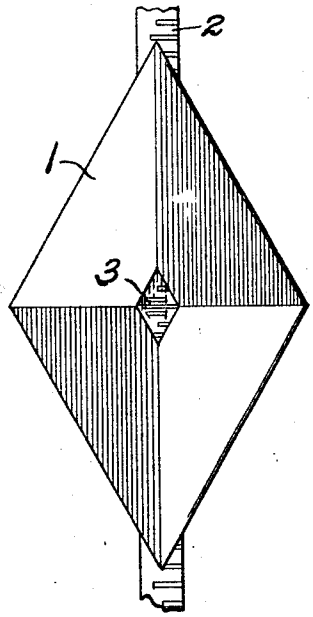


Fig. 2.

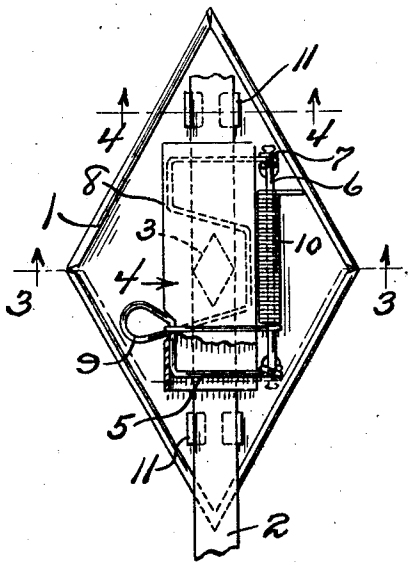


Fig. 3.

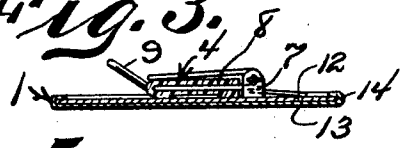


Fig. 4.

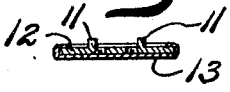


Fig. 5.

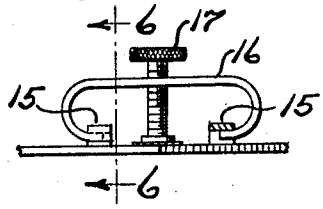


Fig. 7.

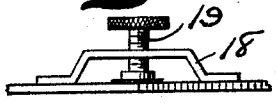


Fig. 8.

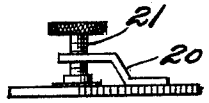
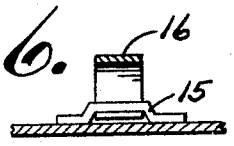


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TAPELINE TARGET.

Application filed March 5, 1926. Serial No. 92,563.

This invention relates to a target used with instruments for securing elevations, the general object of the invention being to so form the target that it can be used with a tape line instead of the conventional rod, thus enabling elevations to be given and taken at higher and lower elevations than can be done with the usual rod.

Another object of the invention is to provide various means for clamping the target to the tape line.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In describing my invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a front view showing a target in use upon a tape line.

Figure 2 is a rear view of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary end view, with parts in section, showing a modification.

Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a view of a further modification.

Figure 8 is a view showing still another form of the device.

As before stated, it is the object of my invention to place the target 1 on a tape line 2, said tape line being used instead of the rod now in use, so that greater differences in elevations can be readily determined without moving the instrument or resorting to indirect methods, as must be done when a rod is used.

The target is provided with a central opening 3 through which the graduations on the tape line can be seen.

Figures 2, 3 and 4 show a hinged flap 4 for clamping the target on the tape line. This flap is composed of a wire frame 5 which has its ends secured to a rod 6 which passes through perforations in the ears 7 struck up from a part of the target and forming the hinge of the flap, and a covering 8 of rubber or the like which encloses the major portion of the frame. The frame is provided with a projecting part 9 which acts as a finger piece for opening the flap against the pressure of the spring 10 which is arranged on the rod 6. This flap will press a portion of the tape against the rear face of the target with considerable pressure, so that the target will be held against movement on the tape, but by swinging the flap outwardly, the target can be adjusted on the tape.

Ears 11 are struck up from the target and form guideways for the tape and I prefer to form the target from a plate 12 and a sheet 13 which covers the front face of the plate and has its edges bent around the edges of the plate, as shown at 14. The ears are struck up from the plate 12.

Figures 5 and 6 show small brackets 15 fastened to the target, a pair adjacent each end thereof with a spring member 16 having its ends looped and engaging each pair of brackets. Each member 16 carries a set screw 17 for clamping the tape. In this form, the member 16 can be removed from the brackets so that the target can be placed on the tape and then the member 16 replaced, and by turning the set screw 17, the target will be clamped in adjusted position to the tape.

Figure 7 shows a large bracket 18 arranged at each end of the target and carrying a set screw 19 for engaging the tape. In this case, the tape must be passed through the brackets 18 as the parts are not removable as in the form shown in Figures 5 and 6.

Figure 8 shows a half bracket 20 for carrying the set or thumb screw 21 so that in this case any part of the tape can be placed under the thumb screw and it is not necessary to pass the end of the tape under the bracket, as in Figure 7.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the target can be moved on the tape and then clamped in adjusted position to the tape with but little effort and in the minimum amount of time.

This device is useful for finding the depths of wells and the like as well as elevations higher than the target supporting rods now in use.

It is thought from the foregoing descrip-

tion that the advantages and novel features of my invention will be readily apparent.

I desire it to be understood that I may make changes in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:—

1. A device of the class described, comprising a target, a tape line, means for adjustably connecting the target with the line and guiding means on the target for the line said target having an opening therein through which the graduations on the tape line can be seen.

2. A device for use with an instrument for securing elevations, comprising a target having guiding means on its rear face, a tape line passing through the guiding means and means on the target for clamping the same in adjusted position to the line, said target having an opening therein for exposing the tape line.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM W. WANNAMAKER, JR.