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2,605,104

SHIELDED REVOLVABLE TARGET

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

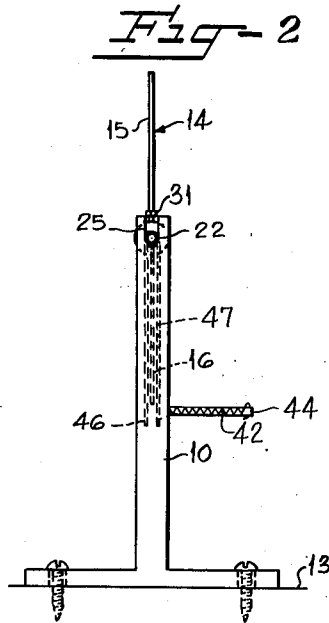
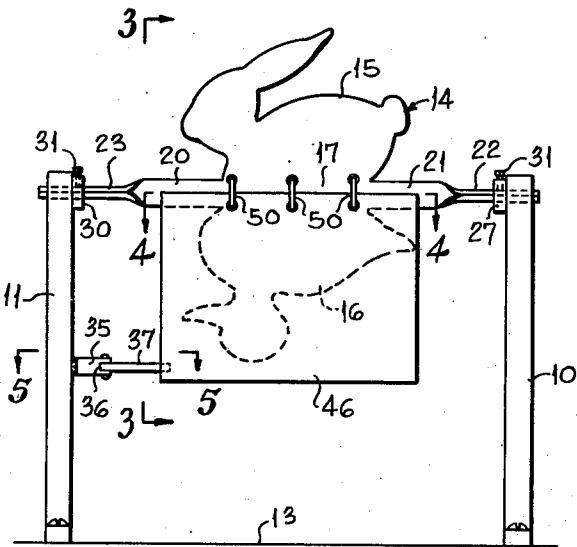


Fig-1

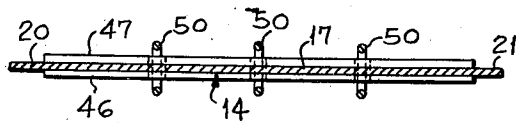
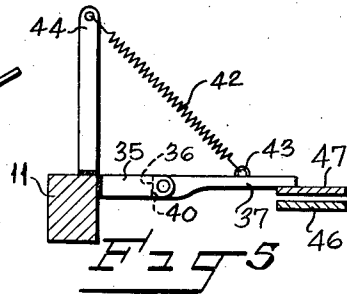
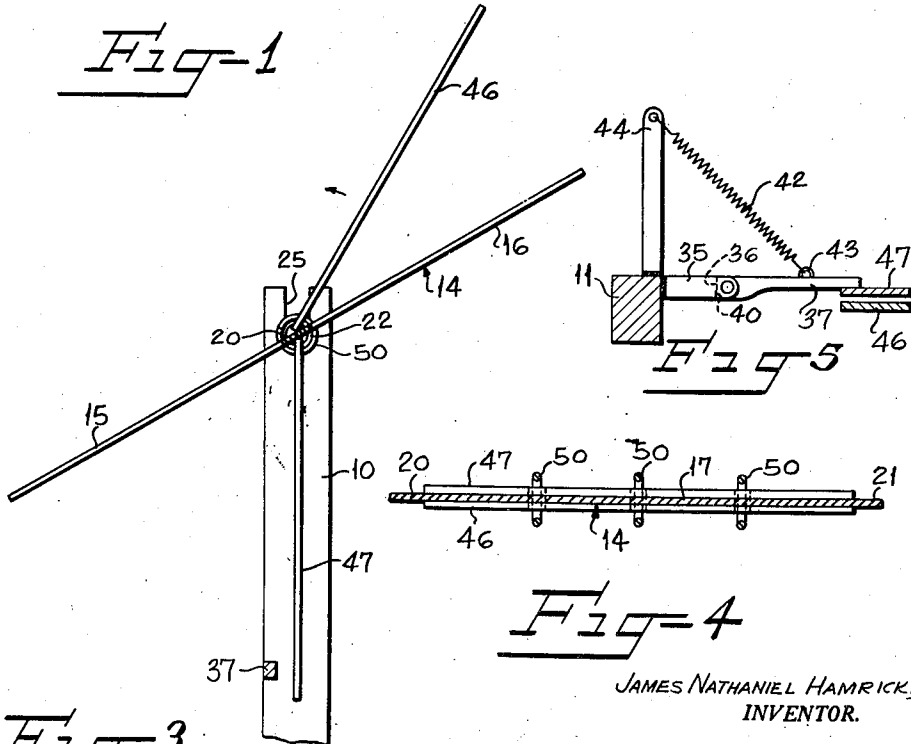


Fig-4

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July 29, 1952

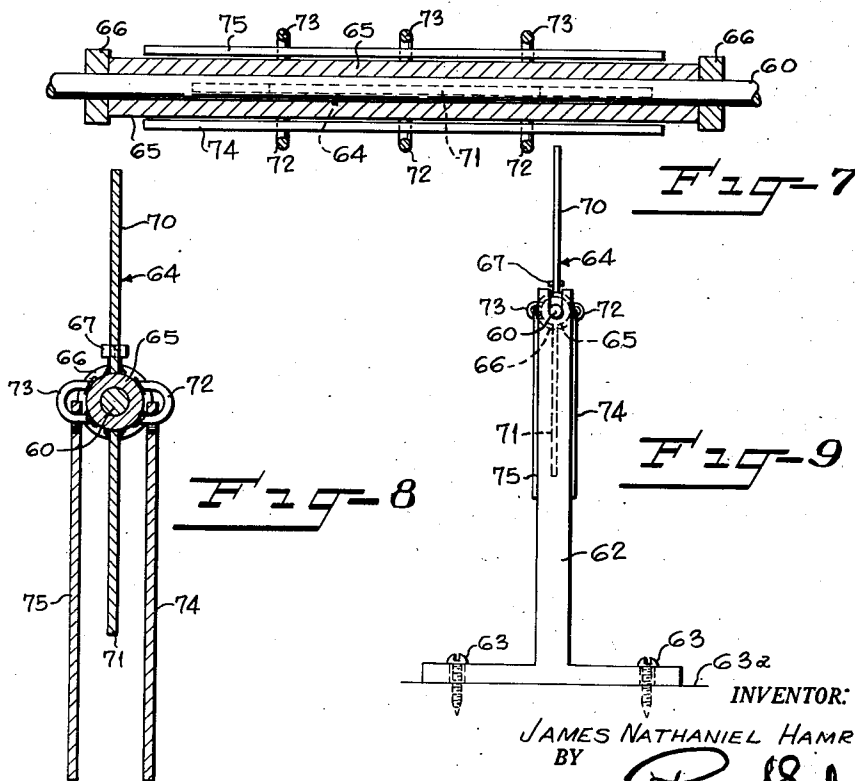
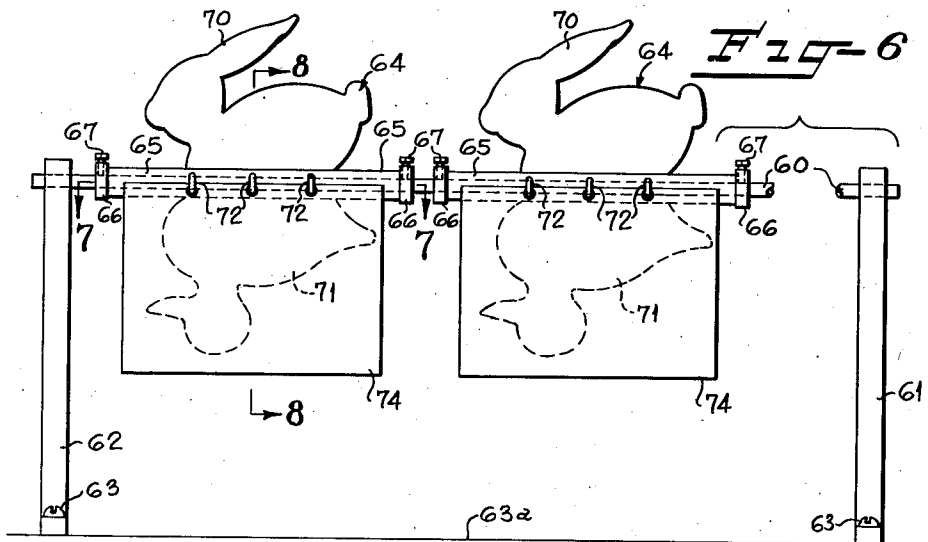
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SHIELDED REVOLVABLE TARGET

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## SHIELDED REVOLVABLE TARGET

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3 Claims. (Cl. 273-102.1)

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This invention relates to amusement devices and more especially to a revolvable target comprising a pair of oppositely positioned target members and having relatively movable means positioned at the juncture of the oppositely positioned target members for holding the target in a vertical position, and upon the uppermost of the target members being struck by a projectile, a half revolution will be imparted to the target, thus presenting the other of the target members in the upper position.

It is an object of this invention to provide a target structure for small arms practice comprising a pair of target members fixed in diametrically opposed relation to each other and a portion at the juncture of which has outwardly projecting journalled portions integral therewith, these journalled portions being mounted in suitable bearing stands. Hingedly connected to the target members at their junction points are counter-balancing flaps or shields which depend from the center of the target to thus induce the target to remain in a substantially vertical position, the uppermost of the target members then being exposed and the lowermost of the target members being shielded from view of the person firing upon the target, and whereby, upon the uppermost of the target members being impinged upon by a projectile or the like, the other of the target members will be presented in the upper position while the hinged flaps thereon will again move, by gravity, to a position covering the lower of the target members.

It is another object of this invention to provide a target structure of the class described with a locking means to prevent the target from rotating if the shield covering the lowermost of the target members is struck by a projectile. A spring pressed dog shown in Figure 1 permits the lowermost target member and the two shields to pass when the target is rotated by a projectile striking the uppermost and exposed member of the target. However, if the shield covering the lowermost target member is struck by a projectile, then the spring pressed dog will not allow the target to rotate.

It is still another object of this invention to provide a target comprising a tubular member having a pair of oppositely positioned target members welded thereto and projecting radially therefrom, whereby a plurality of these tubular members with their targets thereon may be mounted on a shaft supported in suitable bearing stands.

It is a further object of this invention to pro-

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vide, in a target of the type last described, a pair of hinged shield plates, one on each side of the tubular member, these hinged members being suspended from the tubular member in such a manner as to cover the lowermost of the target members on the tubular member and to tend to hold the target members in a substantially vertical position; and, upon the uppermost of the target members being engaged by a projectile, this will cause the uppermost of the target members to move to the lowermost position, and will, of course, position formerly the lowermost of the target members in the uppermost position, and will cause the shield members to reverse their position to thus shield the lowermost of the target members and to thus again present the then uppermost of the target members to the view of the person firing upon the target.

Some of the objects of the invention having been stated, other objects will appear as the description proceeds, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing one form of the invention and showing the target in a vertical position;

Figure 2 is an end view looking at the right-hand end of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged view with parts in section taken substantially along the line 3-3 in Figure 1 and showing the target members partially rotated from the position shown in Figure 1 as though the uppermost of the target members had been struck by a projectile and showing the relative position of the shield plates;

Figure 4 is an enlarged sectional plan view taken substantially along the line 4-4 in Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a sectional plan view taken along the line 5-5 in Figure 1;

Figure 6 is an elevation showing a modified form of the invention in which a plurality of pairs of target members are positioned on a single shaft;

Figure 7 is an enlarged sectional plan view taken substantially along the line 7-7 in Figure 6;

Figure 8 is an enlarged vertical sectional view through the target members and showing the suspended shield plates associated therewith and is taken substantially along the line 8-8 in Figure 6;

Figure 9 is an elevation looking at the left-hand end of the Figure 6.

Referring more specifically to the drawings, the numerals 10 and 11 indicate inverted

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T-shaped bearing stands which are adapted to be secured in spaced relation to each other to the upper surface of a suitable table, the upper surface of this table being indicated by the line 13, in Figures 1 and 2.

The target per se, broadly designated at 14, is preferably formed of a single piece of sheet metal. This sheet metal has a pair of oppositely directed outwardly projecting portions 15 and 16 which shall be hereinafter referred to as target members, and are shown in the drawings as being in the form of a rabbit and a duck, respectively. However, it is to be understood that these target members 15 and 16 may be of any desired shape which will be pleasing to the eye of a person using the target.

The intervening portion 17, at the juncture of the target members 15 and 16, has portions 20 and 21 which extend outwardly a substantial distance in opposite directions from each other and are then rolled over to form tubular portions 22 and 23, respectively, which are circular in cross-section, and which shall be hereinafter referred to as journals.

The upper ends of the bearing stands 10 and 11 are provided with a notch 25 in which the journals 22 and 23 are adapted to be mounted for rotation and suitable collars 27 and 30 are adjustably secured on the journals 22 and 23 as by set screws 31. These collars 27 and 30 are adapted to rotatably and slidably engage proximate surfaces of the bearing stands 10 and 11 to prevent endwise movement of the target members 15 and 16 relative to the bearing stands 10 and 11. The bearing stand 11 has a yoke member 35 secured thereto, as by welding, and the righthand end thereof in Figures 1 and 5 has a slot 36 therein within which the end of a finger or locking member 37 is mounted for oscillation.

This locking member is rounded at its lower end in Figure 5, as at 40, and its upper left-hand portion is cut at right angles to the longitudinal axis thereof to thus prevent the finger 37 from being pulled beyond the position shown in a counterclockwise direction in Figure 5 by a tension spring 42. The tension spring 42 is connected to a spring anchor member 43 on the finger 37 and a suitable spring anchor member 44 is welded to the bearing stand 11 and extends laterally therefrom (Figure 2) and to which the other end of the tension spring 42 is connected. This finger 37 is adapted to be engaged by either one of a pair of shield plates 46 and 47 hingedly connected, in a manner to be presently described, to the intervening portion 17 between the target members 15 and 16.

These shield members 46 and 47 may be hingedly connected to the portion 17 and its portions 20 and 21 in any desired manner; however, it is preferred that a plurality of split rings 50 loosely penetrate the portion 17 at points diametrically opposite from each other on the split rings 50 and that these rings 50 also loosely penetrate the upper or proximate portions of the depending shield plates 46 and 47 to thus permit freedom of movement of the shield plates 46 and 47 in either direction so they may cover either of the target members 15 and 16, depending upon which of the target members is in the lowermost position relative to the other.

It is thus seen that upon the uppermost of the target members being struck by a projectile, rotation will be imparted to the same about the axis of the journals 22 and 23 and this will cause

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the members 46 and 47 to move substantially as indicated in Figure 3 and it is thus seen that the target member 15 will move from the position shown in Figure 1 to the position of the target member 16, while the other target member 16 will assume the position shown in Figure 1 of the target member 15.

In the meantime, the shield plate 46 will, of course, move to the rear of the target members 15 and 16 while the shield plate 47 will be visible in place of the target shield plate 46 in Figure 1, since the members 46 and 47 serve to balance and hold the target members 15 and 16 in vertical position.

When the parts, due to gravity, assume the position shown in Figures 1, 2 and 5, the shield plates 46 and 47 will ride past the free end of the dog 35 to the position shown in Figure 5 and should the projectile be fired too low, the dog 35 will prevent reverse rotation of the parts.

#### *Modified form*

Referring to Figures 6 to 8 inclusive, there is shown a modified form of revoluble target which broadly comprises a shaft 60 which is supported on standards 61 and 62 and on which a plurality of revoluble targets broadly designated at 64 are rotatably mounted. The standards 61 and 62 are secured, as by screws 63, to a table or the like, the top surface of which is indicated by the line 63a.

In Figure 6 there are shown two of the target members 64 mounted on the shaft 60; however, it is to be understood that any number of targets may be mounted on the shaft 60, the number being limited only by the length of the shaft 60.

Each of the targets 64 comprises a tubular shaft 65 rotatably mounted on the shaft 60 and being prevented from having endwise movement thereon by suitable collars 66 adjustably mounted on the shaft 60 by any suitable means such as set screws 67. The tubular shaft 65 has a pair of diametrically opposed target members 70 and 71 secured thereto, as by welding, and which, as in the original form of the invention, may be of any desired shape and in the present instance are shown in the form of a rabbit and a duck, respectively.

The ends of a plurality of spaced staples 72 are welded to one side of the tubular shaft 65, in transverse relation to the target members 70 and 71, and a plurality of similar staples 73 are welded to the other side of the tubular shaft 65 diametrically opposite from the staples 72. Shield plates 74 and 75 are loosely penetrated by the staples 72 and 73, respectively, and depend therefrom, these staples 72 and 73 serving as hinges for the proximate ends of the depending shield plates 74 and 75.

The shield plates 74 and 75 are identical to the shield plates 46 and 47 appearing in the original form of the invention, and the function of the modified form of the invention is identical to that of the original form of the invention, as heretofore described.

If so desired, a locking means such as that shown in Figure 5 may be used in combination with the modified form of the invention; however, this locking means is optional and is not essential to operation of the device as shown in Figure 6, since, although the target members 70 and 71 may revolve more than a half revolution, depending upon the force of the impact of the projectile, the target members 70 and 71 will always stop in a vertical position with one or the

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other in the uppermost position, due to the fact that the shield plates 74 and 75 will ultimately come to rest in substantially the position shown in Figure 8, that is, depending from the associated staples 72 and 73.

In the drawings and specification there has been set forth a preferred embodiment of the invention, and although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only, and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the invention being defined in the claims.

I claim:

1. A target for small arms practice comprising at least one pair of diametrically opposed target members disposed 180 degrees apart from each other and rigid with respect to each other, means for rotatably supporting the diametrically opposed target members on a transverse horizontal axis coincident with the junction point of the target members, a shield for each of said target members, said shields being hingedly connected, one on each side of said axis at the junction point of said target members, said shields being adapted to depend downwardly by gravity one on each side of the lowermost target member and serving to shield said lowermost target member, said shields also causing the target members to maintain a substantially vertical position while at rest regardless of which of the target members may be disposed above the axis.

2. A target for small arms practice comprising at least one pair of diametrically opposed target members, said pair of target members being formed from a single sheet of material and being disposed 180 degrees apart from each other, means for rotatably supporting the diametrically opposed target members on a transverse horizontal axis comprising an intervening portion formed integral with said pair of target members and extending horizontally a substantial distance beyond the side edges of the pair of target members and having substantially tubular end portions, bearing stands rotatably supporting opposed ends of said intervening por-

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tion, a shield for each of said target members, said shields being hingedly connected, one on each side of said intervening portion at the junction of said pair of target members, said shields being adapted to depend downwardly by gravity one on each side of the lowermost target member and serving to shield said lowermost target member, said shields also causing the target members to maintain a substantially vertical position while at rest regardless of which of the target members may be disposed above the axis.

3. A target for small arms practice comprising at least one pair of diametrically opposed target members, means for rotatably supporting said target members comprising a first horizontally disposed shaft, means for supporting said shaft, a tubular shaft rotatably mounted on the first shaft, said pair of target members being secured to said tubular shaft and extending 180 degrees apart from each other, a shield for each of said target members, said shields being hingedly connected one on each side of the tubular shaft between said pair of target members, said shields being adapted to depend downwardly by gravity one on each side of the lowermost target member and serving to shield said lowermost target member, said shields also causing the target members to maintain a substantially vertical position while at rest regardless of which of the target members may be disposed above the axis.

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