

O. SCHNEELOCH.
Targets.

No. 148,248.

Patented March 3, 1874.

Fig. 1.

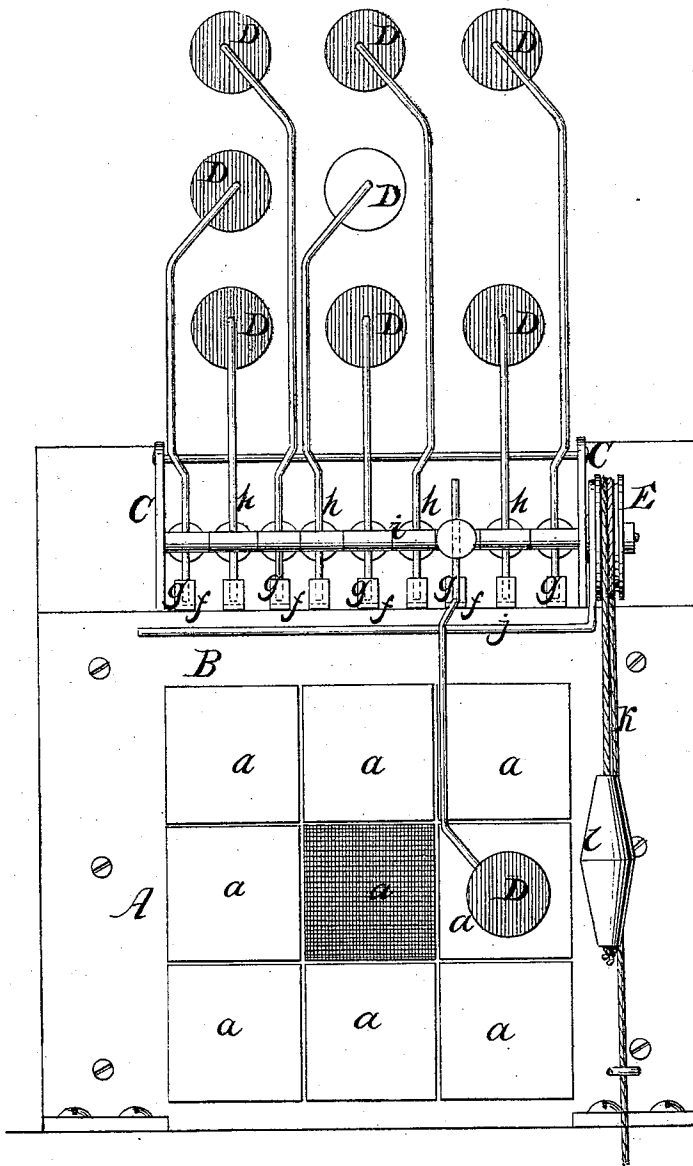
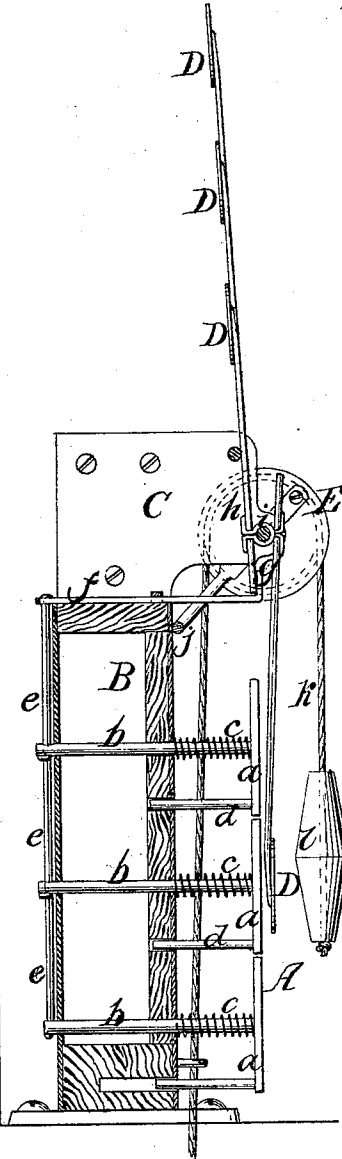


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
E. Bilhuber
H. G. W. W. W.

Inventor.
Otto Schneeloch
per
Van Santvoord & Haupt
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO SCHNEELOCH, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN TARGETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **148,248**, dated March 3, 1874; application filed February 4, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO SCHNEELOCH, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Targets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents a front view of this invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in the combination of a series of indexes with a target made in sections, each section being connected with its index by one or more levers, in such a manner that whenever one of the sections is struck by a bullet its index is turned down, and the part of the target which has been hit is thus pointed out automatically. All the indexes are raised by one and the same eccentric rod, which is operated by a cord and pulley, or other suitable means.

In the drawing, the letter A designates a target, which may be round, square, or of any other convenient form or shape. This target is divided in a number of sections, *a a*, the shape of which depends upon the form of the target, and which are square or triangular if the target is square, or which may form segments of zones if the target is round. These sections are made of strong sheet-steel, or of other material capable of resisting the action of a bullet, and they are secured to the ends of rods *b*, that extend through guide-holes in a frame, B, forming the backing of the target, and the support for the indicating mechanism. Round the rods *b* are wound springs *c*, which have a tendency to force the sections *a* outward away from the backing-frame B, and each of the sections *a* may be provided with a secondary guide-pin, *d*, to prevent the same from turning round. The inner or rear ends of the rods *b* connect, by bars *e*, with slides *f*, which are situated on the top of the backing-frame B, and each of which is provided with a lip, *g*, that bears against a rod, *h*, which swings on a stationary arbor, *i*, secured in standards C, which rise from the

backing-frame. On each of the rods *h* is secured an index, D, one such index being provided for each of the sections *a*, and said rod and indexes are so situated that whenever one of the rods is turned down, the index attached thereto will lie upon the center of the corresponding section of the target, as shown in Fig. 1, where one of the indexes is turned down. On one end of the index-arbor *i* is mounted loosely a pulley, E, from the inner side of which extends a rod, *j*, parallel to the arbor *i*. This rod serves to turn up or raise such of the indexes as may have been turned down. The pulley E, which carries the lifting-rod *j*, is operated by a cord, *k*, that is wound once or twice around said pulley, and has attached to one end a weight, *l*, which has a tendency to carry the lifting-rod down against the face of the backing-frame. By pulling the opposite end of said cord, the lifting-rod is turned up so as to raise such of the indexes as had previously been turned down. If a bullet strikes one of the sections *a* of the target, said section is forced in against the action of its spring *c*, and by the action of the corresponding slide *f* the index which corresponds to the section, is caused to turn down. It will be readily seen that the connection between the rods *b*, which support the sections *a*, and between the index-supporting rods *h*, might be effected in many different ways—for instance, by bell-crank levers, or by any other system of levers—and I do not wish to confine myself in this respect to the precise mechanism shown.

The various sections and corresponding indexes may be distinguished by different colors, so that the part of the target which has been hit can be readily observed from a distance.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of a series of indexes with a target made in sections, each section being connected with its own index by one or more levers, or other suitable mechanism, so that whenever one of the sections is hit the corresponding index drops down on the same, substantially as shown and described.

OTTO SCHNEELOCH.

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,
HENRY GENTNER.