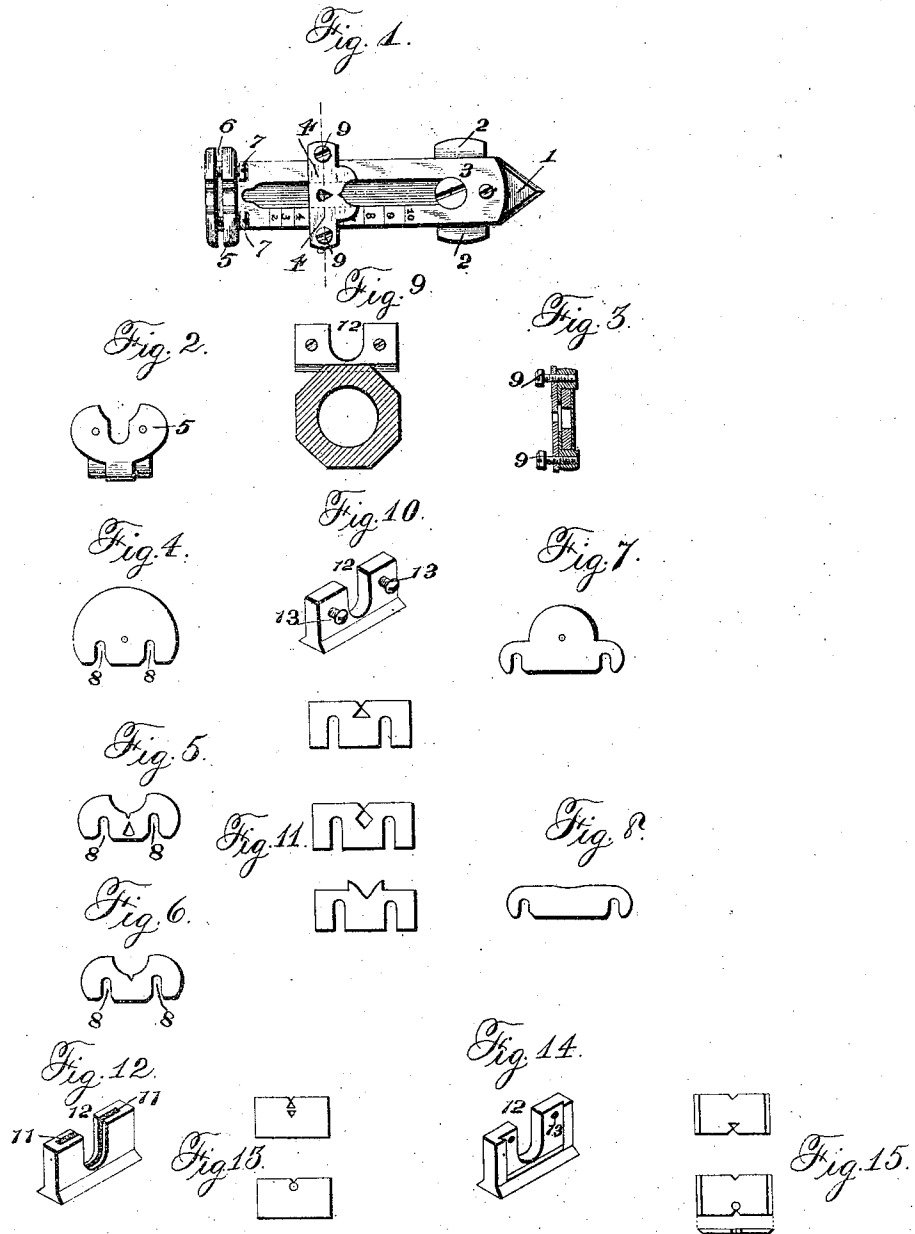


(No Model.)

F. W. FREUND.
GUN SIGHT.

No. 496,051.

Patented Apr. 25, 1893.



Witnesses:
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FRANK. W. FREUND, OF CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

GUN-SIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,051, dated April 25, 1893.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK. W. FREUND, of Cheyenne, in the county of Laramie and Territory of Wyoming, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sights for Fire-arms, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates particularly to rear sights and consists of a base, which is to be rigidly attached to the barrel, and a series of interchangeable sight plates adapted to be attached to said base, the object being to provide a sight, or series of sights, which may be changed at will, and which shall be self adjusting so as to avoid the trouble incident to an accurate adjustment of the sights as heretofore constructed. It is often desirable to change the sights of fire arms,—especially of rifles,—to meet changes in the conditions under which the arm is to be used, or differences in the color or character of the objects to be aimed at, and it is therefore desirable to have a construction which will permit such changes to be made with as little delay and inconvenience as possible.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, is a plan view of the ordinary military sight constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same, and Fig. 3, a cross section on the line 3, 3, in Fig. 1. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 are interchangeable sight plates adapted to the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Figs. 9 and 10 are respectively an elevation and a perspective view of a modified form of base which is adapted to be seated in a dovetail groove in the barrel after the manner of attaching the ordinary sight. Fig. 11 represents a series of three interchangeable sight plates adapted to the base shown in Figs. 9 and 10. Fig. 12 is a perspective view of another modification of the base, and Fig. 13 represents a series of two interchangeable plates therefor. Fig. 14 is a perspective view of still another modification of the base, and Fig. 15 a series of sight plates therefor, the said plates being shown both in side and edge view.

Other modifications in construction may

suggest themselves, but the illustrations given will be sufficient to convey a clear idea of the nature of the invention.

In Fig. 1, 1 represents the base piece of the ordinary military sight, which base piece is attached to the barrel by the usual dovetail cross bar 2, which slides into a corresponding groove or seat in the barrel. To this base piece is hinged the leaf 3, which folds down upon the barrel and carries the sliding sight plate 4, which is used when the leaf is turned up, as is well known and has formed at its base an angular plate 5, which has a sight notch for use at point blank range when the leaf 3, is folded down upon the barrel.

In constructing this sight for the application of my invention I form the angular plate 5, thicker than common and cut a transverse slot 6, therein, which slot receives the interchangeable sight plates represented in Figs. 4, 5 and 6. These sight plates are shown as formed with slots 8 in their lower edges, which slots fit over pins or screws 7 passing through the angular plate 5 and its slot 6 and thus make the plates self adjusting. These plates being formed of thin sheet metal may be readily cut out of a sheet of suitable material by a cutting tool of the required shape. Care is to be taken that their lower edges which fit into the slot 6 and over the pins or screws 7 shall be exact counterparts of each other, and that the sight notches or openings shall correspond accurately as to position, and when so formed it is clear that they may be interchanged at will without danger of disturbing the adjustment.

The plates are formed as shown to afford any variety of sights that may be required for different purposes or on different occasions, and any required number may be provided for the same base piece.

Similar sight plates may be provided for the sliding plate 4, which for this purpose has two screws 9, over which the notches 8 fit. By setting up the screws the plates may be securely clamped in place to prevent accidental displacement. The screws in the angular plate 5 may also be used as clamp screws to draw the parts of the plate together and clamp the sight plates between them.

Figs. 9 and 10 represent a base piece or block of modified construction which slides into a transverse dovetail groove in the barrel. It has a central notch as shown at 12, and at each side of said notch a screw 13, over which screws the notched plates represented in Fig. 11 fit, as above explained, and by which they are clamped by turning the screws up until their heads bind against the plates.

Fig. 12 represents another modification. The base piece has the central notch 12, and a vertical recess 11 which receives and holds the rectangular sight plates represented in Fig. 13.

Fig. 14 represents still another modification. In this case the base piece still has the central notch 12, but instead of the vertical recess 11, shown in Fig. 12, it has an undercut or dovetail recess or cavity 13, formed in one side, which receives the correspondingly shaped rectangular sight plates represented in Fig. 13.

As above stated, I design forming the sight plates out of thin sheet metal, preferably of steel, and they can be stamped or cut from the sheet by any suitable tool or machine adapted to this purpose. It is immaterial however by what method they are formed, it being only essential to the carrying out of my invention that they be accurate counterparts of each other so far as the construction by which they are made interchangeable is concerned. So far as the sight notch or opening is concerned they may be made in any desired variety so that the marksman may always find one suited to the particular occasion, and which will best suit his eyesight.

The interchangeability of the sight plates obviates the necessity of moving the base piece when the sight is to be changed, and therefore, when said base piece has been once adjusted it may be rigidly fastened to the barrel and need never be moved.

By the construction shown in Figs. 12, 13 and 15, I am enabled to reverse or invert the sight plates, and by forming sight openings or notches in both edges a given number of

different sights may be provided in half the number of plates.

Clamping screws may be used on the blocks or base pieces shown in Figs. 12 and 14 to be set up against the plates to hold the latter in their seats, or springs may be used to engage and hold the plates. I have not deemed it necessary to illustrate these devices as they will be well understood by those skilled in the art.

A preferred form of sight is shown in Fig. 5. This consists of a sight-notch in the upper edge of the plate and an angular opening with rounded bottom below the same. I prefer this for the reason that it adapts the sight to the requirements of persons of varying strength of eyesight, some requiring coarser sights than others, while at the same time it enables the same sight to be used for different distances by sighting through the upper or lower part of said opening without changing the sight. It is also easier to construct since the opening can be made first with an ordinary drill and the upper angle then cut out with a suitable cutting tool or file.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. An interchangeable sight consisting of a base piece adapted to be attached to the barrel and provided with clamping screws to clamp and hold a sight plate, and a series of interchangeable sight plates notched to fit over said screws and adapted to be clamped in or upon said base piece as shown and described.

2. Sight for fire arms consisting of a base piece with a vertical recess or slot, 6, therein, clamping screws, 7, passing through said base piece and slot, and a sight plate adapted to fit into said slot and to be clamped therein by the action of said screws, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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