

F. C. SCOTT.
SIGHT FOR FIREARMS.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 19, 1912.

1,051,164.

Patented Jan. 21, 1913.

Fig. 1.

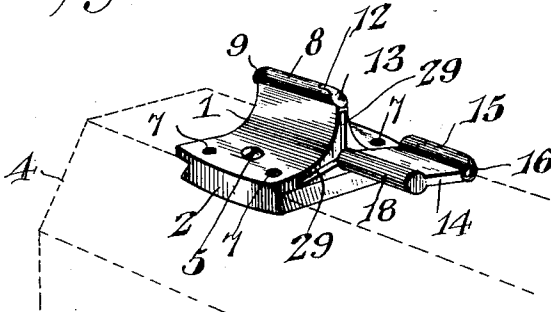


Fig. 9.

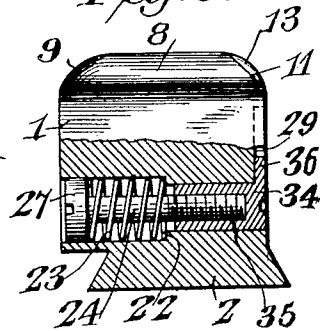


Fig. 2.

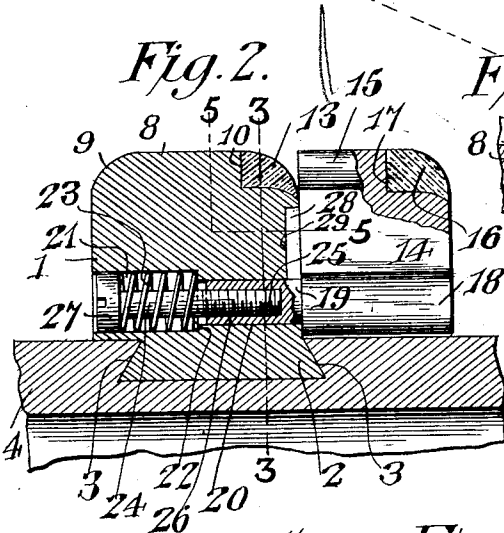


Fig. 6.

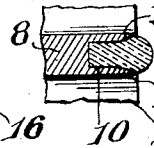


Fig. 3.

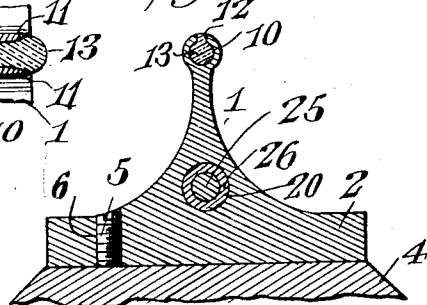


Fig. 4.

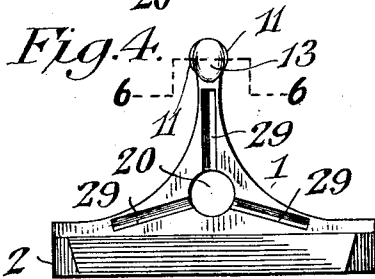


Fig. 7.

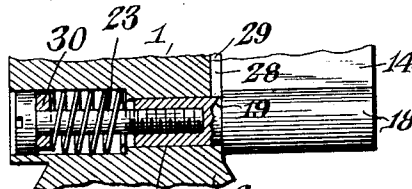
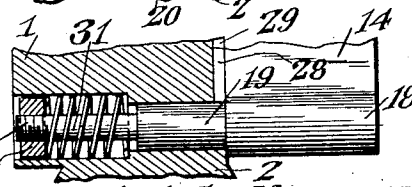


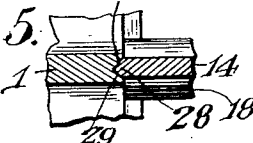
Fig. 8.



WITNESSES

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Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK CHARLES SCOTT, OF HORNBY ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

SIGHT FOR FIREARMS.

1,051,164.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 21, 1913.

Application filed June 19, 1912. Serial No. 704,642.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK C. SCOTT, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Hornby Island, in the Province of British Columbia and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Sight for Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in sights for firearms.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of sights for rifles and other firearms, and to provide a simple and inexpensive sight of neat and strong construction, adapted to afford fine and coarse beads of contrasting colors, to adapt the sight for use in various lights and with different backgrounds.

A further object of the invention is to provide a sight of this character equipped with a movable sight member, capable of ready adjustment to arrange it either for use or out of the way, and adapted when not in use to lie snugly against the barrel of a rifle or other firearm, so that it will be practically impossible for it to become broken or otherwise injured.

It is also the object of the invention to provide means for automatically locking the movable sight member in and out of position for use, and to equip the sight with enameled beads so arranged that they will afford a full bead in all directions of aiming without liability of any reflections from the barrel of the gun or from snow or any other bright object producing a blur and interfering with the accuracy of the aim.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction and novel combination of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and pointed out in the claims here-to appended; it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of construction, within the scope of the claims, may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawing:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sight, constructed in accordance with this invention and shown applied to a rifle barrel, the latter being illustrated in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same, the barrel being

shown in full lines. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the sight, the movable member being removed. Fig. 5 is a detail horizontal sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4, and illustrating the construction of the bead receiving bore. Fig. 7 is a detail longitudinal sectional view, illustrating the manner of arranging a washer between the front end of the spring and the head of the screw. Fig. 8 is a similar view, illustrating another means for pivotally connecting the movable sight member to the relatively fixed sight. Fig. 9 is a vertical sectional view, illustrating the arrangement when the movable sight member is omitted.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawing.

In the accompanying drawing in which is illustrated the preferred form of the invention, 1 designates a relatively fixed sight constructed of any suitable material and provided with a dovetailed base 2 and adjustably mounted in a dovetailed groove 3 of the barrel 4 of a rifle or other firearm. The base may be secured in its adjustment by a vertical set screw 5, mounted in a threaded perforation 6 of the base of the sight and arranged to engage the bottom of the dovetailed groove 3, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawing. Any other suitable means, however, may be employed for mounting the sight upon the barrel of the firearm on which it is to be used. The base 2 of the sight may also be provided at opposite sides with threaded perforations 7, arranged in pairs and adapted to receive screws to enable a hood or guard (not shown) to be mounted upon the base when desired.

The relatively fixed sight has an upwardly tapered body presenting concave side faces and provided at the top with a horizontal longitudinally disposed head 8, consisting of a round rib or enlargement, which is also rounded at its front end 9 to present a neat appearance and also to prevent it from catching on a gun case when inserting a gun into the same. The rear end of the round enlargement or head of the sight 1 is provided with a longitudinal bore 10, which is reamed out or interiorly cut to

a thin edge 11, and the latter is cut away at approximately an angle of forty-five degrees. The top or head of the sight 1 is also provided with a longitudinal slot or opening 12, extending the entire length of the bore from the inner end thereof to the inclined rear edges. The longitudinal bore 10, which forms a thin cylindrical shell, is adapted to receive a bead 13 of enamel or other suitable material, the thin shell being sufficiently resilient to permit the necessary expansion and contraction of the metal incident to the molding and the cooling of the bead. The steel or other material of which the sight is constructed is adapted to spring during the cooling of the enamel, and by this construction the enameled bead can be run into the rear end of the steel sight without liability of the bead flying out when the parts cool down. The formation of the sharp edge at the rear end of the bore also prevents the metal of the sight from being seen after the enamel is applied. The bead presents a rounded convex exterior surface of approximately the configuration of the back of a spoon, and the arrangement of the same at a slant of approximately forty-five degrees or thereabout causes the bead to appear perfectly round to the eye of the marksman and to afford a full bead in all directions of aiming. Also the position of the bead on the sight prevents any reflections from the barrel or surrounding objects from producing a blur on the bead and affecting the accuracy of the aim.

The sight is equipped at the back with a movable sight member 14, consisting of a thin leaf or plate pivotally connected at one of its longitudinal edges with the relatively fixed sight and provided at its top or free edge with a head 15, consisting of a rounded enlargement or rib and extending longitudinally of the movable sight member and provided at the back with a bead 16 of enamel or other suitable material, arranged within a bore or opening 17 similar to the bore or opening 10 of the relatively fixed sight. In practice the sight will combine a fine and coarse bead of two distinct colors to meet the requirements and suit the conditions of hunting in various sections, a bright scarlet or buttercup yellow enameled bead, or any other color suitable to a bright light or on a light background such as snow, calm water, etc., and a dead white bead for use in dark weather and in timber and on dark materials being provided.

The movable sight member has flat side faces and is provided at its lower or pivotal edge with a rounded longitudinal rib or enlargement 18, and it has a longitudinal stem 19 of slightly less diameter than the rib or enlargement 18 and extending forwardly from the front end thereof and rotatably mounted within the rear portion 20 of a

longitudinal opening, which has an enlarged or counterbored front portion 21, forming an intermediate shoulder 22 to provide a seat for a coiled spring 23. The coiled spring 23 surrounds a screw 24 having a rear threaded portion 25 to engage a threaded bore 26 of the stem 19, and provided at its front end with a head 27. The rear end of the spring is seated against the shoulder 22 and its front end bears against the head 27 of the screw, which is of slightly less diameter than the interior of the counterbore 21 to prevent the screw in its rotary movement from binding against the walls of the longitudinal opening and thereby loosening the screw.

The spring maintains the front edge 28 of the pivoted sight member in engagement with the rear face of the sight 1, which is provided with vertical and laterally extending grooves 29, arranged radially with relation to the longitudinal opening of the base and receiving the edge 28. The edge 28 is oppositely beveled or tapered in cross section, and the grooves are tapered or V-shaped in cross section to fit the front edge 28, and the spring is adapted to maintain the latter in the grooves, whereby the pivoted sight member is interlocked with the sight 1 and is firmly maintained in a central vertical position, or in a laterally extended or folded position. The sight member is adapted to swing laterally to either side of a central position, and it may be quickly changed from one position to another, and when folded it lies snugly against the barrel 4 in rear of the base so that it is practically impossible for the movable sight member to become accidentally broken off.

If desired, a washer 30 may be interposed between the front end of the spring and the head of the screw, as illustrated in Fig. 7 of the drawing, to prevent the frictional engagement of the front end of the spring from interfering with the free turning of the screw. This will reduce to a minimum any tendency of the frictional engagement of the spring to loosen the screw.

Instead of employing a separate screw, the laterally movable sight member may be equipped with an integral forwardly extending threaded stem or screw 31, having a threaded front terminal 32 adapted to receive a nut 33. In Fig. 9 of the drawing, the movable sight member 14 is removed and a plug 34 is fitted in the inner portion of the longitudinal opening and is secured therein by means of the screw 24, the coiled spring 23 being interposed between the shoulder 22 and the head 27 of the screw. The screw 24 engages a threaded bore or opening 35 in the plug 34, which is also provided with a projecting lug or portion 36 to fit in the vertical groove 29. The plug is employed when the sight 1 is used as a single sight,

but the laterally movable sight may be easily and quickly substituted for the plug when a double sight is desired.

What is claimed is:—

5 1. A sight of the class described including a relatively fixed body, a sight member pivoted to the body at the back thereof and arranged to swing laterally to and from a vertical position, and means connected with the
10 pivoted sight member and the body and arranged to maintain the former yieldably in engagement with the back of the latter.

2. A sight of the class described including a relatively fixed body, a sight member
15 pivoted to the body and arranged to swing laterally to and from a vertical position, said body and sight member being provided with interlocking portions for holding the sight member in and out of operative position, and a spring for maintaining the movable sight member yieldably in interlocked
20 relation with the body.

3. A sight of the class described including a body provided at its rear end with
25 vertical and laterally disposed grooves, a movable sight member pivoted to the rear end of the body and arranged to swing laterally to and from an upright position and provided with a front edge arranged to engage with the said grooves, and a spring
30 connected with the movable sight member for maintaining the same yieldably in interlocked relation with the grooves of the body.

4. A sight of the class described including
35 a body having a longitudinal opening and provided at the back with a plurality of grooves arranged radially with relation to the longitudinal opening, a laterally movable body having a pivot mounted in the longitudinal opening of the body, said member
40 having a front edge arranged to engage with the said grooves, and a spring connected with the pivot for yieldably maintaining the sight member in engagement with the
45 grooves.

5. A sight of the class described including a body provided at its back with upright and laterally extending grooves tapered in cross section, and a laterally movable member pivoted to the rear end of the body and
50 having a beveled front edge arranged to en-

gage with the said grooves, and means for maintaining the sight member in engagement with the grooves of the body.

6. A sight of the class described including 55 a body having a longitudinal opening counterbored at the front to form an intermediate shoulder, a laterally movable sight member having a pivot arranged in the rear portion of the opening, a screw extending from
60 the said pivot into the front portion of the longitudinal opening, and a spring seated against the said shoulder and arranged to urge the screw forwardly for maintaining the sight member in yieldable engagement 65 with the body.

7. A sight of the class described provided at the top with a bore or opening forming thin resilient walls, and a bead of plastic material molded in the bore or opening. 70

8. A sight of the class described provided at the top with a bore forming resilient walls and having a longitudinal slot at the top, and a bead of plastic material molded in the said bore. 75

9. A sight of the class described provided at the top with a bore or opening interiorly cut to form sharp edges, and a bead of plastic material molded in the bore or opening at the said edges, which are thereby
80 rendered invisible.

10. A sight of the class described provided at the top with a bore forming resilient walls and cut away at the back to form inclined edges, and a bead of plastic material molded
85 in the bore and presenting an inclined rounded exterior surface.

11. A sight of the class described provided at the top with a bore forming resilient walls, the latter having a slot at the top and cut away at the back at an inclination and interiorly cut at the back to provide sharp edges, and a bead of plastic material molded in the bore and presenting an inclined rounded outer face. 95

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK CHARLES SCOTT.

Witnesses:

EDWARD REHS,

FREDERICK E. MATSON.