

(Model.)

R. W. PARKER.  
RIFLE SIGHT.

No. 468,206.

Patented Feb. 2, 1892.

Fig. 8.

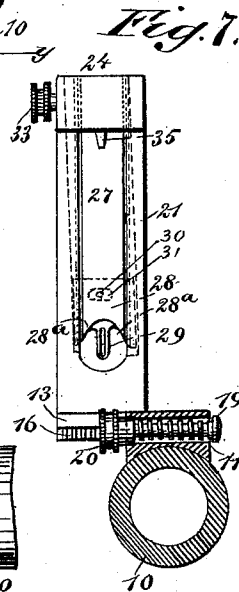
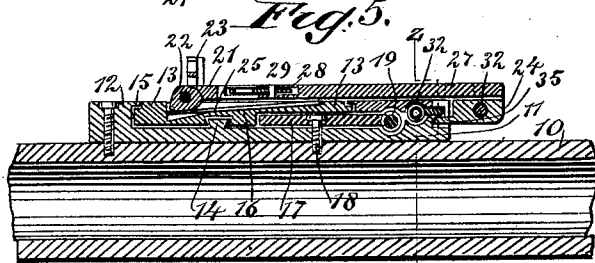
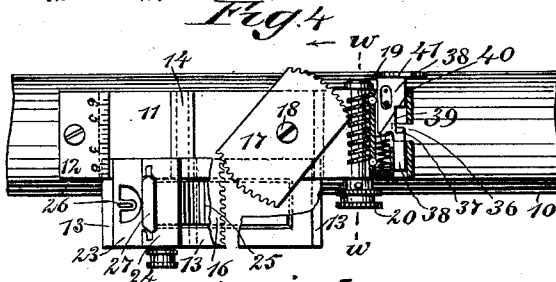
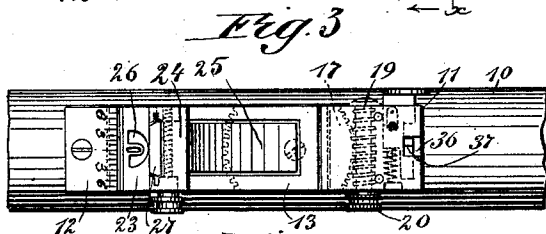
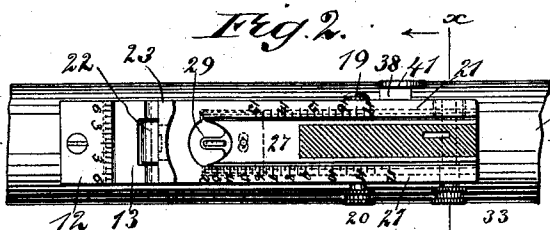
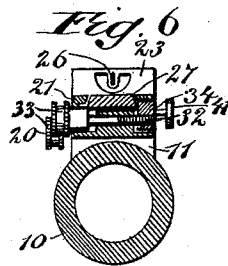
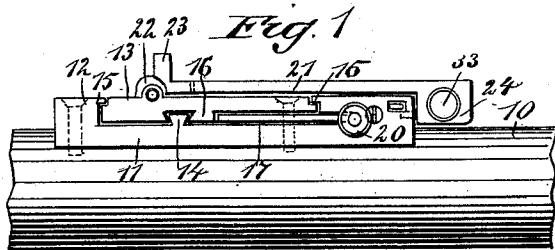
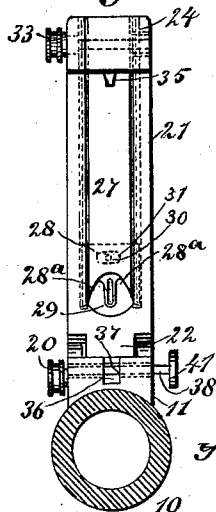
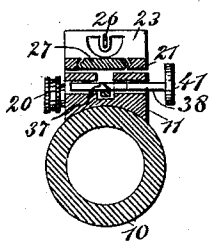
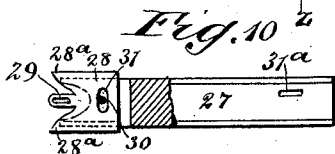


Fig. 9.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## RIFLE-SIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,206, dated February 2, 1892.

Application filed June 1, 1891. Serial No. 394,646. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT W. PARKER, of Camp Huachuca, in the county of Cochise and Territory of Arizona, have invented a new and Improved Rifle-Sight, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in rifle-sights; and the object of my invention is to produce a rear sight for a rifle which is simple and durable, which may be quickly adjusted so as to bring the rifle at a desired elevation, which enables the rifle to be quickly and accurately aimed, and which is adapted to be easily and nicely adjusted, so as to prevent the bullet from being carried one side of its mark by the wind.

To this end my invention consists in a rifle-sight constructed substantially as hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the sight, showing it adapted for point-blank range and in position upon a rifle-barrel. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view with the leaf raised so as to increase the range. Fig. 4 is a broken plan view, partly in section, showing the construction and operation of the wind-gage and the means for fastening the leaf to the base-piece of the sight. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section on the line *y y* in Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a vertical cross-section on the line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a cross-section on the line *ww* in Fig. 4, showing the leaf raised. Fig. 8 is a front end view of the sight with the leaf raised, showing the rifle-barrel in cross-section. Fig. 9 is a cross-section on the line *zz* in Fig. 5; and Fig. 10 is a detail plan view, partly in section, of the slide which moves in the leaf.

The rifle-barrel 10 has the base 11 of the sight secured to it in the usual way, and the bottom of the base is made to conform with the shape of the barrel, so that it may be held rigidly in place. The base 11 is thickened vertically at its rear end, as shown at 12, and the front edge of this thickened portion is provided with a series of gage-marks, which serve as a wind-gage and indicate the degree to which the supplemental base 13 is moved

to one side or the other. This supplemental base 13 is held to slide horizontally in the main base 11 and moves laterally on a dovetail rib 14, which projects from the upper portion of the base and fits a corresponding recess in the supplemental base, and the supplemental base is further held in place by the parts 15, which project from the base 11 into a recess on each end of the supplemental base. The supplemental base is provided with a transverse toothed rack 16, which is arranged immediately in front of the rib 14, and this rack meshes with the teeth on the rear end of a pinion 17, which pinion is pivoted, as shown at 18, in a recess in the base 11, so that it will turn beneath the forward portion of the supplemental base 13.

The pinion 17 is flattened on opposite edges, so that when it aligns with the rifle-barrel its side edge will be flush with the sides of the base 11. The forward end of the pinion 17 meshes with a transverse worm 19, which is mounted in a recess in the base 11 and which terminates at one end in a milled wheel 20. It will thus be seen that by turning the milled wheel the pinion 17 will be oscillated and the supplemental base 13 may be moved laterally, either out or in, according to the direction in which the milled wheel is turned.

Hinged to the rear portion of the supplemental base is a vertically-swinging leaf 21, the leaf being hinged at one end, as shown at 22, and this leaf terminates at its rear end in a projecting portion 23, which is arranged at right angles to the main portion of the leaf, and the free end of the leaf is thickened, as shown at 24, so that when closed down upon the bases 11 and 13 this thickened portion will overlap the end of the base 11, as shown in Fig. 1. The pivoted end of the leaf 21 presses upon the free end of a flat spring 25, which is secured in a cavity or recess in the upper side of the supplemental base 13, and the pressure of the spring will thus serve to hold the leaf in a vertical position when the leaf is tipped up, as in Figs. 7 and 8.

When the sight is used for point-blank shooting, the leaf is turned down, and it will be noticed by reference to Figs. 6 and 9 that the projecting portion 23 is provided with a peep-hole 26, the hole of the sight being made elliptical, and this construction enables the

marksman to quickly bring his eye upon the forward sight and upon the object to be fired at. The leaf 21 is slotted longitudinally through a greater part of its length, and a slide 27 is held to move in the slot. The leaf 21 has also counter-grooves on its inner sides, which grooves run obliquely from right to left, as indicated by dotted lines, and a head 28 is held to slide in the counter-grooves and will thus move obliquely when it is pushed up, in order to counteract the drift of the bullet. The slide and head are connected and the slide 27 is slotted, so that the head 28 may project into it, and the two are fastened together by means of a pin 30, which extends through the lower end of the slide and through an elongated slot 31 in the head 28, so that the head 28 may move slightly to one side in relation to the slide 27.

On opposite sides of the head and at the lower corners are projected points 28<sup>a</sup>, which serve to indicate the range at which the sight is fixed, and the leaf 21 is provided with gage-marks on each side to indicate the range, the marks being adapted for use in connection with the upper and lower sights of the slide, as described below. The head 28 is provided centrally with an elliptical peep-hole 29, which serves as a sight, and the slide 27 has near its upper end a similar peep-hole 31<sup>a</sup>, which is a little to one side of the center, so as to counteract the drift of the bullet, and because the slide 27 moves vertically in its groove, while the head 28 oscillates and moves obliquely. When the leaf is turned up into an elevated position, either of these peep-holes may be used as a sight, according to the distance at which the gun is to be fired, and the gage-marks on one side of the leaf 21 will indicate the range of the rifle when the peep-hole 29 is used and the gage-marks on the opposite side will indicate the range when the upper peep-hole 31<sup>a</sup> is used.

The slide 27 may be brought to a desired height, and it is held in place by the following mechanism: A screw 32 extends transversely through the thickened portion 24 of the leaf, one end of the screw, which projects from the leaf, being provided with a milled wheel 33, by means of which it is turned, and the opposite end being held to turn in a movable nut 34. This nut is held to slide in a rectangular recess so that it cannot revolve, and it extends upward so as to impinge upon the side of the slide 27, while the shoulder on the screw 32 next the milled wheel 33 will impinge upon the opposite edge of the slide, and the latter will be held as in a vise between the nut and shoulder when the screw is tightened.

On the inner side of the thickened portion 24 of the leaf is a tongue 35, which when the leaf is turned down enters a recess 36 in the front end of the base 11 and engages an inclined shoulder 37 on the slide-bar 38. This slide-bar is arranged to move transversely in a slot in the front end of the base 11 and is

cut away centrally on the front side, as shown at 39, so as to form the shoulder 37 and so as to permit the passage of the tongue 35 beneath the shoulder.

The slide-bar is held by a pin extending through an elongated slot so as to prevent its removal, and it is normally pressed outward by a spring 40. The outer end of the slide-bar terminates in a thumb-piece 41, which is pressed upon when the slide-bar is to be disengaged from the tongue 35. It will thus be seen that when the leaf 21 is turned down the tongue 35 will enter the recess 36 and strike the shoulder 37 of the slide-bar 38, and the inclination of the shoulder permits the tongue to pass the slide-bar when the pressure of the spring pushes the slide-bar out and holds the leaf locked to the base 11. When the leaf is to be raised, the slide-bar is pushed inward by pressing upon the thumb-piece 41, and the leaf 21 may then be easily raised.

The operation of the sight is as follows: When used for point-blank shooting, the leaf 21 is kept locked to the base 11, as in Fig. 1, and the marksman sights through the peep-hole 26 and over the front sight in the usual way. When the range is to be increased, the leaf 21 is raised in the manner described, and the slide 27 is adjusted so as to suit the length of the range. If there is but little or no wind, the supplemental base and the mechanism carried thereon are held centrally to the base 11; but if there is considerable wind, so that it is necessary to use the wind-gage, the screw 19 is turned by means of the milled wheel 20, so as to move the base 13 to the right or left, as desired. It will be noticed that all the peep-holes are elliptical in shape, so as to enable the marksman to get a distinct view of the front sight and of the object to be fired at.

In the drawings I have shown the sight applied to a cylindrical rifle-barrel; but if the barrel is octagonal in shape it is obvious that the base 11 should be made to correspond with the shape of the barrel, so that it will rest firmly thereon.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A rifle-sight comprising a base adapted for attachment to a barrel, a supplemental base adapted to move transversely on the main base, and a vertically-swinging sight-leaf provided with a projection extending at right angles therefrom and having a peep-hole for use when the leaf is swung down, substantially as set forth.

2. A rifle-sight provided with a laterally-movable base or slide and a vertically-swinging angular leaf, the lower or inner member of which is the shorter, and peep-holes in both members of the leaf for use when it is swung up or down, substantially as set forth.

3. A rifle-sight comprising a main base adapted for attachment to a barrel, a supplemental base held to slide transversely thereon, a screw mechanism for moving the sup-

plemental base, and a spring-pressed leaf pivoted at one end to the supplemental base, said leaf having an angular projection at its lower end, which is provided with a peep-hole, and having adjustable peep-holes in its body, substantially as described.

4. A rifle-sight comprising a main base, a supplemental base adapted to be moved transversely thereon, a swinging leaf pivoted to the supplemental base, and a slide adapted to move longitudinally in the leaf, said slide having a peep-hole in its upper and lower ends, substantially as described.

5. A rifle-sight comprising a main base adapted for attachment to a barrel, a supplemental base held to slide transversely on the main base, a swinging leaf pivoted on the supplemental base, said leaf having at its lower end an angular projection with a peep-hole therein, a slide held to move longitudinally in the leaf and provided with peep-holes at its upper and lower ends, and a locking device to secure the slide in the leaf, substantially as described.

6. A rifle-sight comprising a main base adapted for attachment to a rifle-barrel, a supplemental base held to slide transversely on the main base, a spring-pressed leaf pivoted on the supplemental base, said leaf having an angular projection at its lower end, which projection is provided with a peep-hole, a slide held to move longitudinally in the leaf and provided with a peep-hole at its upper and lower ends, a locking device to secure the slide in the leaf, and a locking device to secure the free end of the leaf to the main base, substantially as described.

7. In a rifle-sight, the combination of the main base, the supplemental base held to slide thereon and provided with a rack, a pinion pivoted on the main base and adapted

to mesh with the rack of the supplemental base, a transversely-extending screw mounted in the base and meshing with the pinion, and a hinged leaf pivoted on the supplemental base and provided with peep-holes, substantially as described.

8. The combination, with the main base having a recess in its front end and the swinging sight-leaf carried thereon, said leaf having a thickened end provided with a tongue, of a spring-pressed slide-bar mounted in the base and adapted to engage the tongue of the leaf, substantially as described.

9. In a rifle-sight, the combination, with the swinging leaf and the slide mounted in the leaf and provided with peep-holes, of a screw extending transversely through the leaf, and a movable nut mounted on the screw and adapted to impinge on the slide, substantially as described.

10. A rifle-sight comprising a base adapted for attachment to a barrel, a swinging leaf carried by the base, and a slide held to move longitudinally in the leaf and provided with peep-holes at its upper and lower ends, said peep-holes being arranged in different vertical planes, substantially as shown and described.

11. The combination, with the swinging slotted leaf having oblique counter-grooves therein, of a slide provided with a peep-hole and adapted to move in the slot, and a head also provided with a peep-hole and adapted to move in the counter-grooves, the head and slide being pivoted together, substantially as described.

ROBERT W. PARKER.

Witnesses:

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H. W. C. MOLLER.