

Oct. 5, 1926.

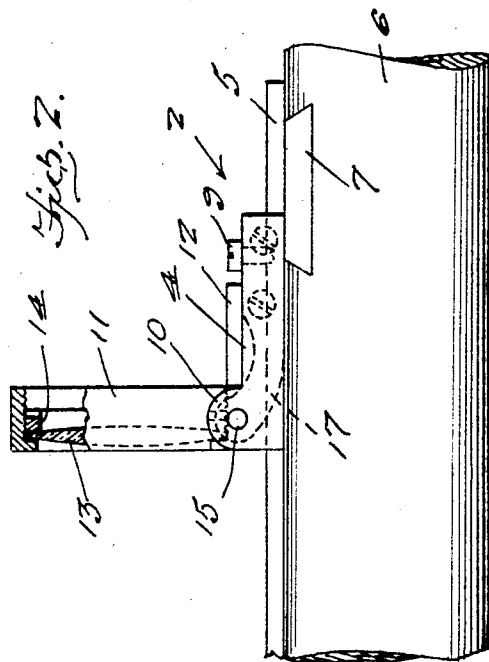
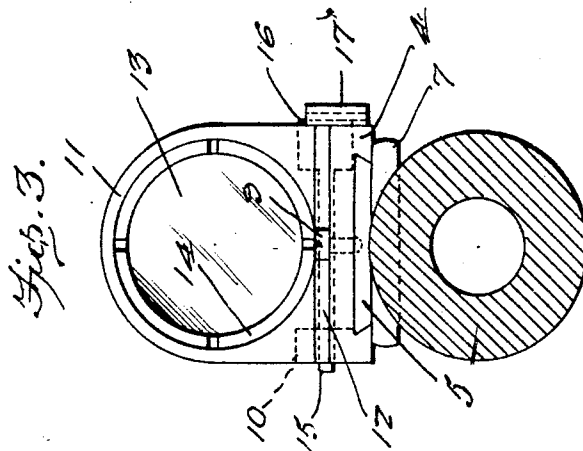
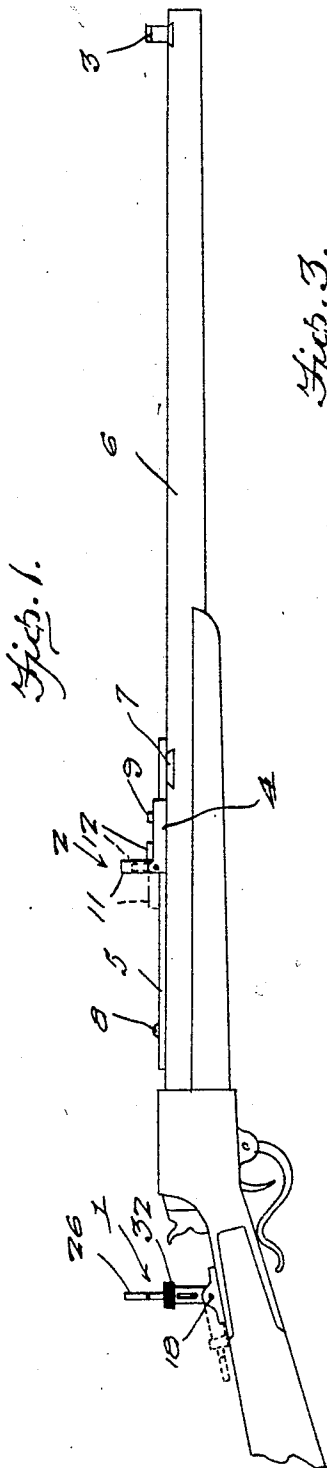
J. E. MANAHAN ET AL

1,602,116

GUN SIGHT

Filed August 10, 1925

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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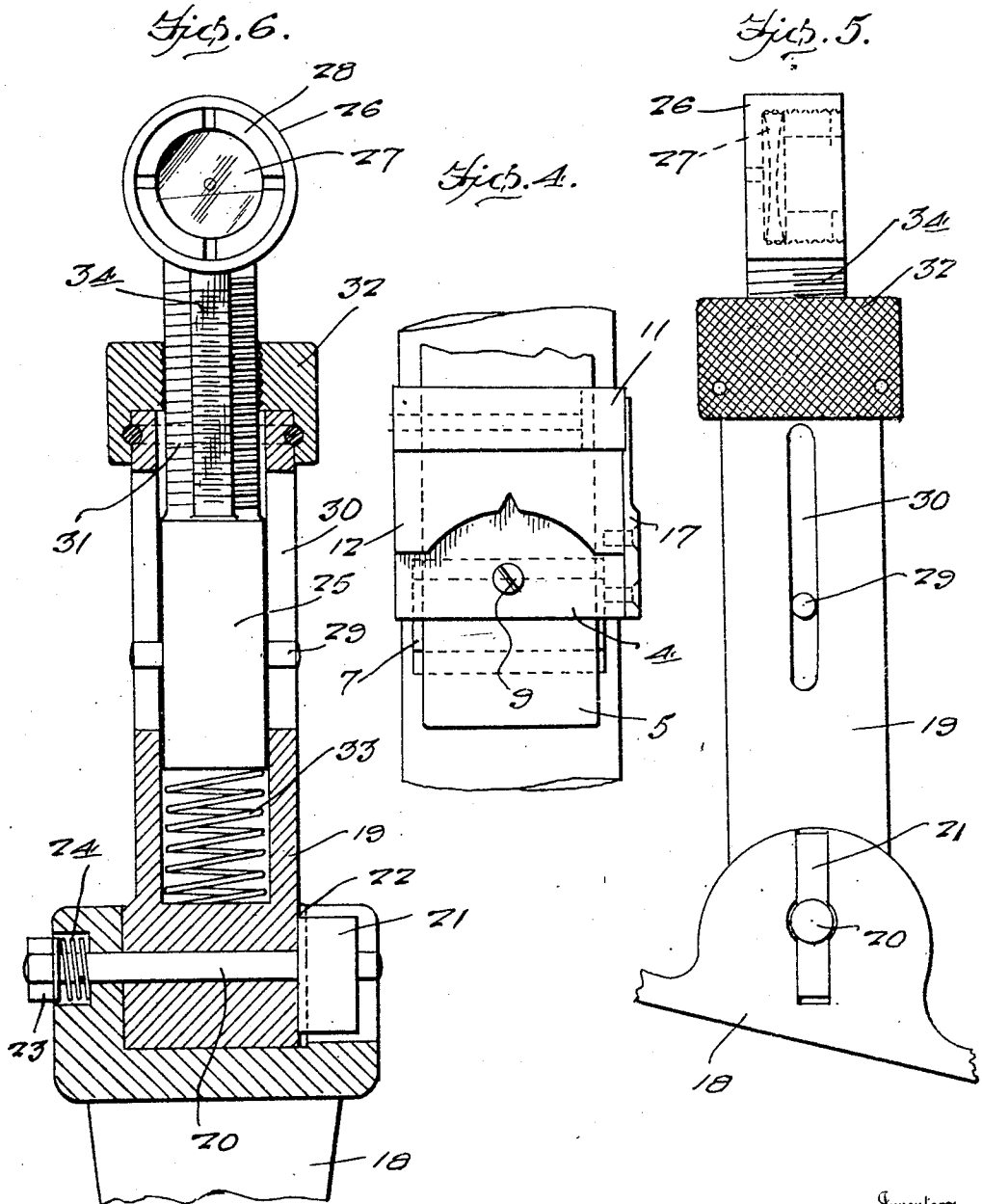
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GUN SIGHT

Filed August 10, 1925

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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Patented Oct. 5, 1926.

1,602,116

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GUN SIGHT.

Application filed August 10, 1925. Serial No. 49,464.

This invention relates to improved sights for use upon a gun, there being a sight on the stock, one on the rear or inner end portion of the barrel, and one at the forward or outer end of the barrel.

An advantage is derived by utilizing a stock sight which is provided with a lens and is of telescoping construction permitting it to be extended to the desired level, together with a means for mounting the same in a manner to permit it to be instantly folded down against the stock to render it out of the line of vision of the gunner, or to be disposed in vertical position, to render it operative.

The central sight on the inner end portion of the barrel is characterized by the presence of a magnifying glass capable of being adjusted back and forth and to render it advantageous for long range shots.

Other features and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description and drawings.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this application and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a conventional form of rifle or the like equipped with an arrangement of sights constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged detail elevation and sectional view of the central sight.

Figure 3 is an end elevation of the same looking in a direction from right to left in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a top plan of the same.

Figure 5 is a side view of the sight on the stock.

Figure 6 is a central vertical section of the same with parts in elevation.

Referring to Figure 1 it will be seen that the sight on the stock is represented generally by the reference character 1, the central sight by the reference character 2 and the usual stationary front sight by the character 3. For convenience, the sight 1 will be hereinafter designated generally as the stock sight, while the adjacent one will be referred to as the central barrel sight. The sight 2, last named, comprises a base 4 which is slidably mounted upon a guide rod 5 fastened to the top of the barrel 6. This rod is provided with a transverse dovetailed key 7 fitting into a correspondingly shaped

key-way in the barrel, thus affording a connection for one end. The opposite end is fastened by a screw or appropriate fastener 8. Obviously, this base is adapted to be moved back and forth on the guide rod and it is held in different set positions by a set screw 9. At the opposite end, it is formed with upstanding ears 10 with which a member of right angular formation has pivotal connection. This member comprises a frame 11 and an integral sight 12. From Figure 4, it will be seen that the sight 12 has its free end cut out or provided with a central V-shaped notch. The frame 11 constitutes a holder for a magnifying lens or glass 13 which is removably held in place by a ring nut 14. This ring nut is provided with circumferentially spaced spanner wrench notches. A removable pivot pintle 15 passes through the ears 10 and the right angular member for pivotally mounting the same in place. This pin is provided on one end with a T-shaped head 16 forming a locking key and this extends through a slot in one of the bearing ears 10 and into a groove in the adjacent end of the right angular member. In this way, the last named member may be held in either of its adjusted positions. For the purpose of holding the key in place, we provide a flat spring 17, the free end of which bears against the key 16. With this arrangement it is obvious that the lens 13 may be disposed in the right angular operative position shown in full lines in the drawing or it may be swung down and against the guide strip as indicated in dotted lines in Figure 1. At this time the part 12 which is carried thereby swings up to vertical position to render it operative. These two details are therefore alternatively operative. The inner edge of the head 16 of the key is wedge-shaped so that all that is necessary is to pull backward on frame 11. Referring now to the sight 1 and confining attention more particularly to Figures 5 and 6, it will be seen that the same comprises an attaching bracket or mounting 18, the side portions of which are fashioned to receive the lower end of a cylinder 19. By noticing Figure 6 particularly it will be seen that a pivot pin 20, somewhat like the one already described, affords a connection between the cylinder and the mounting. The pin also carries a locking key or head 21 bevelled to fit into a V-shaped groove 22 formed at the

bottom of the cylinder. A nut 23 is carried by the threaded end of the pin and a coil spring 24 surrounds this end portion and is fitted into a socket formed in the mounting.

5 This spring serves to maintain the key 21 normally in locking contact with the cylinder. A plunger 25 is slidable in the cylinder and is provided at its top with the sight proper. This sight comprises a ring 26 in

10 which a glass lens 27 is clamped by a ring nut 28. The plunger 25 is provided with diametrically opposite pins 29 slidable in slots 30 formed in the cylinder. The upper end of the plunger is screw threaded as indicated at 31 and there is a swivelled nut 32 on

15 the upper end of the cylinder cooperating with the plunger for feeding it up and down against the tension of the spring 33 in the bottom of the cylinder. By preference, one

20 side of the screw threaded part 31 is flattened as indicated at 34 and this flattened part will, in practice, be provided with graduations whereby the height of the sight may be accurately measured.

25 From the foregoing description it will be seen that the invention relates to what may be said to be a "peep-scope sight", or a combination "peep and telescope sight". One advantage is that the regular open sight can

30 be used if the rifleman so desires and the sights can be carried into the woods without more danger to them than the ordinary sights. It gives the user a chance to always have a telescope sight with him for long

35 range shots. The front sight stands out sharp and clear and as when using the ordinary "peep sight", the front sight is the only one to be watched. In other words, by using it, the user gets "peepsight" accuracy

40 greatly magnified. The sights have an automatic lock on them which permits them to be disposed in vertical operative position or in horizontal inoperative position. Very little time is required for the transformation.

45 Undoubtedly, careful consideration of

the description in connection with the drawing will enable persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates to obtain a clear understanding of the same. Therefore, a more lengthy description is thought unnecessary.

What we claim as new is:—

1. In combination, a gun embodying a barrel and a stock, a sight carried by the stock, a front sight carried by the front end

55 of the barrel, an intermediate central sight carried by the intermediate portion of the barrel, all of said sights being located in longitudinal alinement, said central and stock sights embodying complemental tele-

60 scopic lenses, said central sight being adjustable in a direction longitudinally of the barrel, and said stock sight being adjustable in a vertical direction at right angle to the barrel.

2. As a new product of manufacture, an attachment for a gun barrel comprising a metal strip of dovetailed cross-section adapted to be detachably fastened on top of a gun barrel, a transversely disposed key carried by one end of the strip and adapted to fit into a keyway in said barrel, a slide of right angular form, one leg of which is in the form of a ring-like frame which is internally screw threaded and provided with an

75 inturnd flange, the other leg being in the form of a notched plate, a lens fitted into said frame, a clamping ring therefor threaded into the frame and bearing against the lens, a base slidable upon the aforesaid strip, said slide being pivotally mounted upon said base, and spring-pressed automatically operable retaining means cooperable with the base and the slide, whereby either leg of the slide may be positioned vertically for sighting objects.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

JAMES E. MANAHAN.
HERBERT M. CURRAN.