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Sept. 24, 1935. F. F. BURTON 2,015,098

COVER FOR FIREARM SIGHTS

Filed Oct. 16, 1933

1629

Fig. 1.

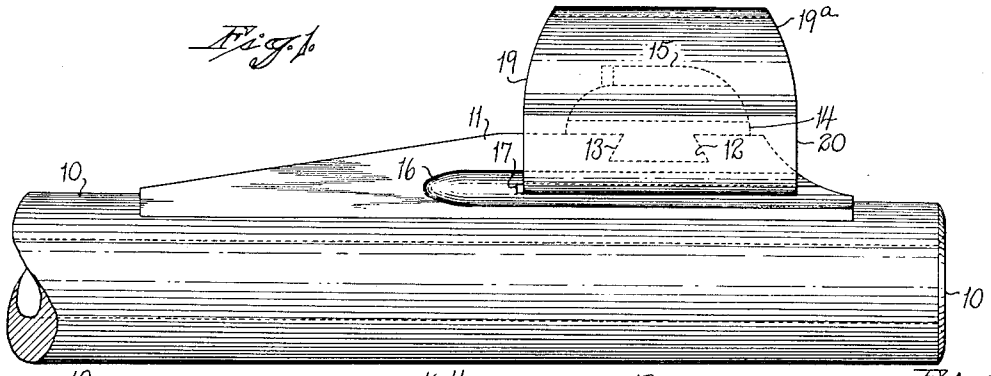


Fig. 3.

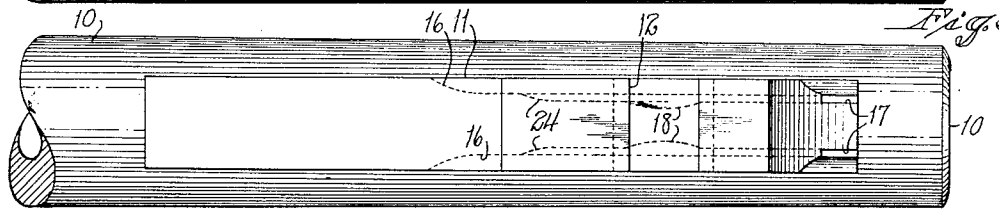


Fig. 2.

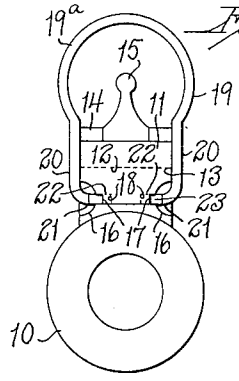


Fig. 4.

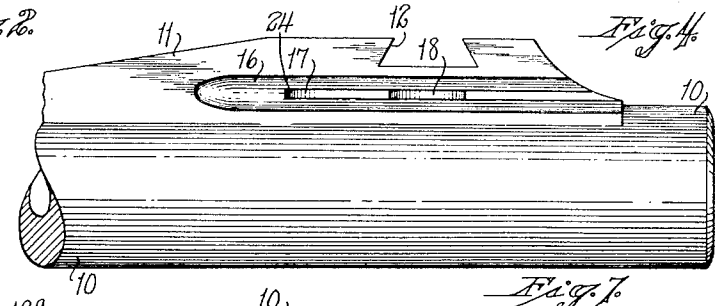


Fig. 6.

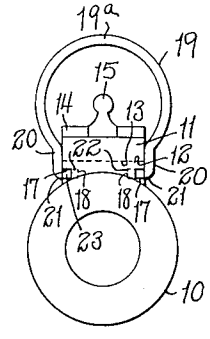


Fig. 7.

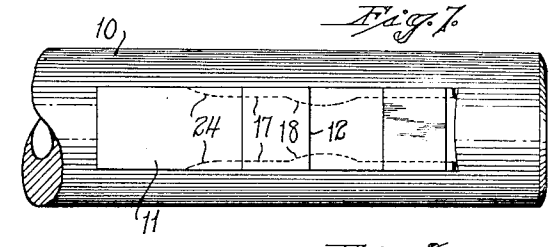


Fig. 5.

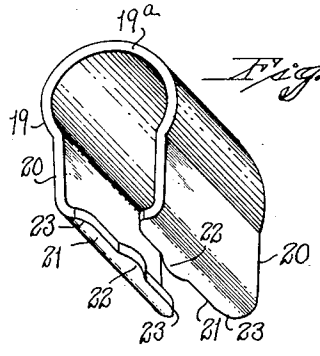
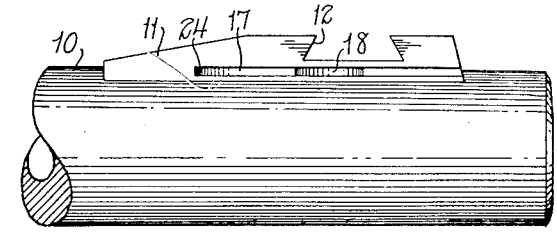


Fig. 8.



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33. GEOMETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.
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COVER FOR FIREARM SIGHTS

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Application October 16, 1933, Serial No. 693,751

3 Claims. (Cl. 33—47)

This invention relates to an improvement in shields or protectors for firearm sights, commonly referred to as "sight-covers" and primarily designed for use in connection with the front sights of firearms, though not so limited.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide at a low cost for manufacture a simple, reliable and effective detachable sight-cover for firearms.

Another object is to provide an improved sight-cover which may be attached to and detached from a firearm with relative ease and facility.

A further object is to provide a cover or shield of the class referred to which, despite its ease of installation and removal, will be sufficiently secure against accidental displacement when once in place over the firearm sight.

Other objects and advantages will appear to those skilled in the art from the following, considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawing and the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a broken view of the front portion of a firearm-barrel, showing a sight-cover embodying the present invention mounted thereon;

Fig. 2 is a view thereof in front-end elevation;

Fig. 3 is a top or plan view of the barrel, together with its sight-supporting lug;

Fig. 4 is a view thereof in side elevation;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the cover or hood, detached;

Fig. 6 is a view in front-end elevation of a firearm-barrel and associated parts illustrating another form which the present invention may assume;

Fig. 7 is a top or plan view of the firearm-barrel shown in Fig. 6, together with its sight-supporting lug; and

Fig. 8 is a view thereof in side elevation.

The embodiment of the present invention herein chosen for illustration in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive includes, as shown, a barrel **10** carrying on its upper surface, adjacent its forward end, a longitudinally-arranged upstanding sight-supporting lug **11**, preferably formed integral with the said barrel, though the said lug may be separately formed and attached to the barrel, as is commonly done in the art.

The sight-supporting lug **11**, above referred to, is formed in its upper surface, adjacent its forward end, with a transversely-arranged dovetailed groove **12** receiving the similarly-shaped projection **13** depending from the under face of a sight-body **14** carrying a sight-blade **15** which may be of any approved form, and vary widely in accordance with the preferences of the users of the firearm.

On each of its respective opposite sides, the sight-supporting lug **11** is formed with a longitudinally-extending lightening-channel **16** of semicircular form in cross-section, as shown, and having extending centrally from its bottom a longitudinally-extending coupling-groove **17**, each of which in turn has leading inwardly from its inner wall a retaining-recess or depression **18** of arcuate form from front to rear, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

Detachably mounted upon the sight-supporting lug **11** is a sight-cover or shield **19** of substantially U-shaped form, preferably formed of sheet-metal spring-stock, and positioned on the lug **11** so as to have the upper terminus of the sight **15** located so as to coincide with the longitudinal axis of the substantially-cylindrical portion **19a** of the cover.

The substantially-cylindrical portion **19a** of the cover or shield **19** is provided with a pair of complementary depending side-arms **20—20** spaced laterally from each other, as shown, and each terminating in an inturned longitudinally-arranged coupling-flange **21** fitting into the respective coupling-grooves **17** in the opposite sides of the sight-supporting lug **11**, before referred to. About midway of its length, each of the coupling-flanges **21—21** is provided with an inwardly-offsetting retaining-projection **22** of arcuate form from front to rear and adapted to enter one of the retaining-recesses or depressions **18** leading from the inner wall of each of the coupling-grooves **17** as before described.

The respective opposite ends of each of the coupling-flanges **21** of the cover are rounded as at **23** to facilitate the entry of the said coupling-flanges into the coupling-grooves **17** in the lug **11**. The rounded portions **23**, just referred to, preferably correspond in curvature to the curved rear terminus **24** of the respective coupling-groove **17**, which curvature results from the employment of a circular milling cutter in forming the said groove **17**.

The cover or shield **19**, as before noted, is preferably formed of spring-metal and is so tensioned as to have its respective side-arms **20** slightly sloped inwardly toward each other when the cover is detached from the firearm.

Now, when the coupling-flanges **21—21** of the said cover are aligned with the forward ends of the respective coupling-grooves **17** of the lug **11** and rearward pressure is exerted upon the said cover, the rounded surfaces **23—23** will act in

conjunction with the forward ends of the inner walls of the said grooves 17—17 to spread the respective side-arms 20 of the cover sufficiently to permit the flanges 21—21 to ride into the said grooves. Slightly less than midway of its rearward travel, the respective retaining-projections 22—22 of the cover 19 will engage with the respective forward ends of the inner walls of the coupling-grooves 17 and when the hood is pushed further rearward, the said side-arms 20—20 will be further spread apart to a degree sufficient to permit the full entry of the said retaining-projections 22—22 into the coupling-grooves 17—17. Ultimately in the rearward travel of the cover, the retaining-projections 22—22 will come into registration with the retaining-recesses or depressions 18—18, whereupon the side-arms 20—20 will under their inherent spring tension move toward each other to force the said projections into the said recesses to thus releasably retain the hood 19 in place upon the lug 11.

When the cover 19 is in place, as just described, the inner edge of each of the coupling-flanges 21 bears against the inner wall of its complementary coupling-groove 17, so that the sight-cover is prevented from rocking movement transversely of the barrel. The respective coupling-flanges 21—21 are so proportioned in thickness with respect to the width of their complementary coupling-grooves 17 that no appreciable rocking movement of the hood in a vertical plane can take place.

Preferably, and as shown in the accompanying drawing, each of the respective opposite ends of the cover 19 is correspondingly shaped and the retaining-projections 22—22 are preferably located midway the length of the coupling-flanges 21—21, so that the hood may be applied to the lug 11, either end foremost.

The construction shown in Figs. 6 to 8 inclusive corresponds in all essential details to that shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, save that the lightening-channels are omitted and the coupling-grooves 17—17 extend inwardly directly from the respective opposite side-faces of the sight-supporting lug 11.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that without the employment of complex latches or retaining devices, the present invention provides a simple, reliable and effective sight-cover which may be manufactured at low cost and which, despite its security against accidental displacement when in place, is susceptible of ready removal and replacement when desired.

The invention may be carried out in other specific ways than those herein set forth without departing from the spirit and essential characteristics of the invention, and the present embodiments are therefore to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, and all changes coming within the meaning and equivalency range of the appended claims are intended to be embraced therein.

I claim:

1. The combination with a sight-supporting fire-arm-member having a pair of complementary spaced-apart coupling-grooves, one at least of which has a retaining-recess intersecting it; of a resilient sight-cover of substantially U-shaped form in cross-section, the respective opposed terminal edges of which are adapted to enter the said coupling-grooves to stabilize the sight-cover on said firearm-member; and a retaining-projection rigid with and extending from at least one of the said terminal edges of the said sight-cover for entry into and yielding retention in said retaining-recess by the resiliency of the sight-cover itself to yieldingly hold the sight-cover in place.

2. A sight-cover or shield formed of resilient material and of substantially U-shaped form in cross-section, and having complementary opposed longitudinal offsetting flanges, one at least of which flanges is formed with an integral offsetting retaining-projection of cam-shaped form adapted to enter a suitable recess in a firearm adjacent the sight thereof and serving to laterally flex the sight-cover during the application and removal thereof.

3. The combination with a sight-supporting firearm-member having a pair of complementary spaced-apart coupling-grooves; of a laterally-flexible sight-cover of substantially U-shaped form in cross-section and having opposed terminal-edges for entry into the coupling-grooves of the said firearm-member to stabilize the sight-cover on the latter; and a retaining-projection and a retaining-recess interengageable to yieldingly retain the said sight-cover in place and one of which is formed at a terminal-edge of the said sight-cover, and the other of which forms a feature of one of the said coupling-grooves, and one of which is shaped for camming engagement with the other to effect the lateral flexing of the sight-cover and the withdrawal of the projection from the recess when the sight-cover is forcibly moved longitudinally with respect to the said coupling grooves.

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