

March 30, 1948.

G. F. DAVIS

2,438,601

ADJUSTABLE SIGHT FOR FIREARMS

Filed Jan. 17, 1947

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

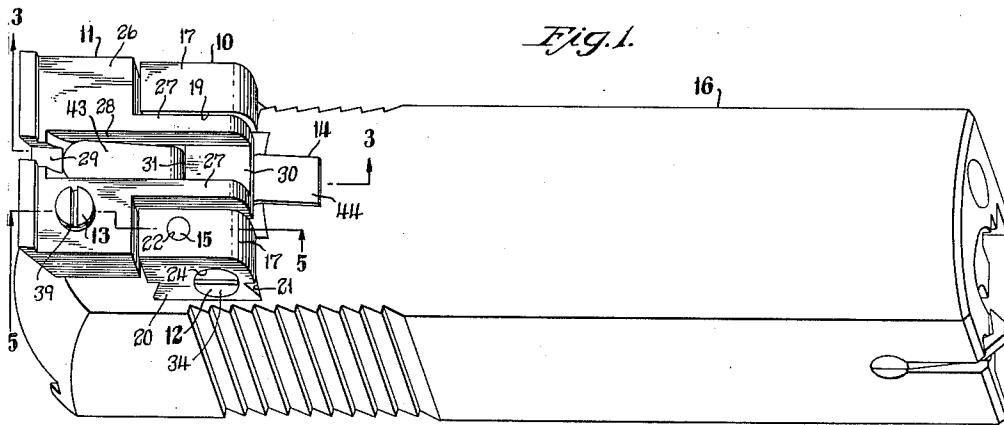


Fig. 1.

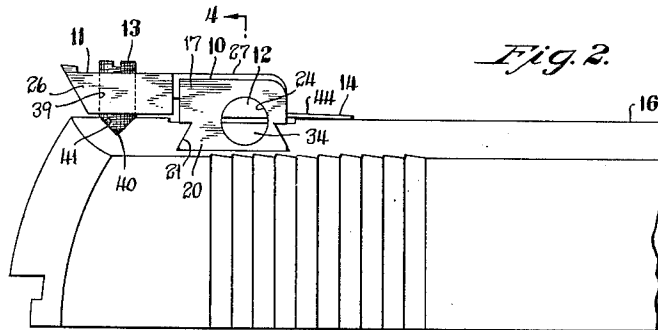


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

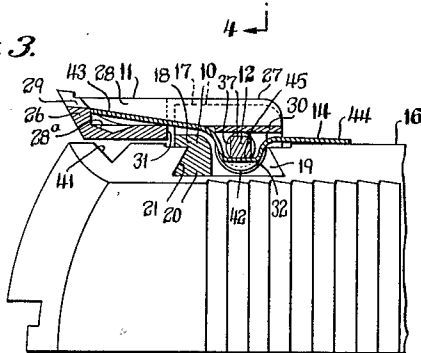


Fig. 4.

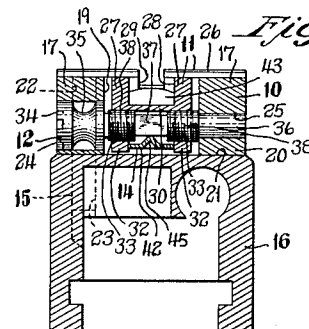
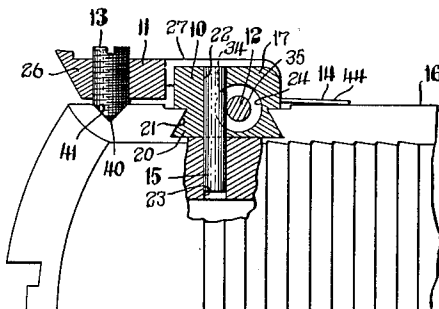


Fig. 5.



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2,438,601

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 6.

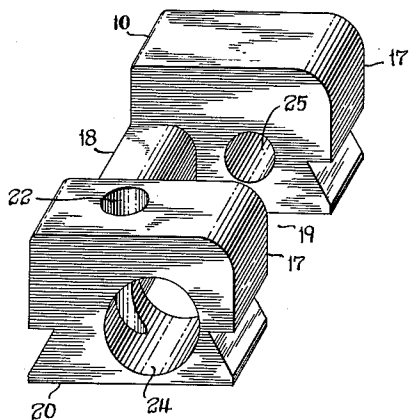


Fig. 9.

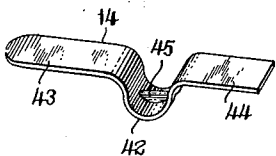


Fig. 7.

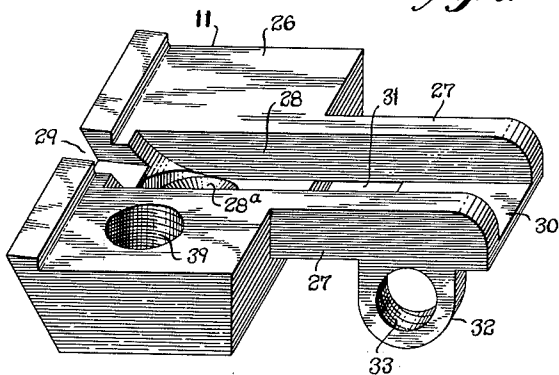


Fig. 10.

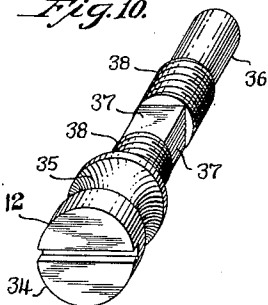


Fig. 8.

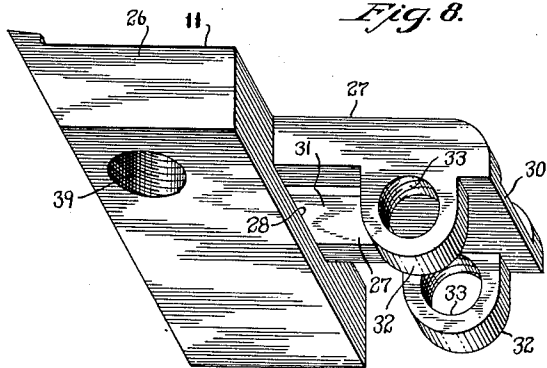
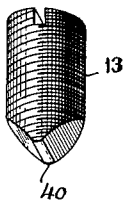


Fig. 11.



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ADJUSTABLE SIGHT FOR FIREARMS

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Application January 17, 1947, Serial No. 722,529

10 Claims. (Cl. 33—56)

1

The present invention relates to improvements in sights for firearms and relates more particularly to sights for the purpose referred to which provide for both vertical adjustment (elevation or range) and lateral adjustment (windage).

One of the main objects of the present invention is to provide a superior adjustable sight for firearms which is simple and reliable and which may be produced at a low cost for manufacture.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a superior adjustable sight which may be securely fixed to a pistol or other firearm structure without requiring drive-fits of such character as would cause distortion.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a superior adjustable sight having both an elevation-adjusting screw and a windage-adjusting screw together with a single spring-member which will serve to hold both of the said screws against inadvertent or unintentional rotation despite the violent shocks to which the said screws are subjected when a firearm of which they form a feature is discharged.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear to those skilled in the art from the present disclosure, this invention includes all features in the said disclosure which are novel over the prior art.

In the accompanying drawings, in which certain modes of carrying out the present invention are shown for illustrative purposes:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a preferred form of adjustable sight constructed in accordance with the present invention and shown as mounted upon the slide of an automatic pistol;

Fig. 2 is a view thereof in side elevation with the front portion of the slide broken away;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the sight taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1 but with the slide shown in side elevation and partly broken away;

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view similar to Fig. 3, but taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the sight-base, detached;

Fig. 7 is a similar view of the sight-leaf viewing the same mainly from the top;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the sight-leaf but viewing the same mainly from its underside;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the control-spring, detached;

Fig. 10 is a similar view of the windage-adjusting screw, detached; and

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of the elevation-adjusting screw, detached.

The particular adjustable sight herein chosen for purposes of making clear a preferred form of the present invention includes a sight-base generally designated by the reference character

2

10, a sight-leaf generally designated by the reference character 11, a windage-adjusting screw generally designated by the reference character 12, an elevation-adjusting screw generally designated by the reference character 13, a sheet-metal control-spring generally designated by the reference character 14 and an anchoring-pin 15.

The parts above referred to when assembled together, may be mounted upon any desired feature of a firearm such, for instance, as a slide generally designated by the reference character 16 and adapted to form a feature of an automatic pistol.

The sight-base 10 above referred to includes two laterally-spaced-apart side-arms 17—17 connected together adjacent their forward ends by an integral tie-bar 18 to thus provide a forwardly-opening clearance-notch 19.

The underside of the sight-base 10 is formed with a dovetail mounting-rib 20 which is formed partly on the side-arms 17—17 and partly on the tie-bar 18. The mounting-rib 20 is adapted to snugly slidably fit in an upwardly-opening dovetail mounting-groove 21 formed in the upper surface of the slide 16 or other suitable feature of a firearm structure, and intersecting the respective opposite sides of the said slide.

As before noted, it is preferred that the dovetail mounting-rib 20 of the sight-base 10 has a snug but sliding fit in the mounting-groove 21 of the slide 16 and this is preferred for the reason that it avoids undesirable distortions of the slide which occur if the two said parts are drive-fitted together. For the purpose of securely fixing the sight-base 10 (and hence the parts carried thereby) to the slide 16 or its equivalent, the anchoring-pin 15 is employed. The said anchoring-pin is extended downwardly with a drive-fit through a vertical passage 22 formed in the right-hand side-arm 17 of the sight-base. The said anchoring-pin also extends downwardly with a drive-fit into a vertical passage 23 (Figs. 4 and 5) formed in the slide 16.

The sight-base 10 is formed in the right-hand one of its side-arms 17 with a relatively-large cylindrical bearing-opening 24 extending transversely therethrough and intersecting the vertical passage 22 for purposes as will hereinafter appear. The intersection just referred to is preferably such that the vertical center line of the passage 22 and hence of the anchoring-pin 15 coincides with the periphery of the said passage 24. The left-hand side-arm 17 opposite the side-arm in which the bearing-passages 24 is formed, is formed with a cylindrical bearing-passages 25 smaller than but in axial alignment with the said bearing-passages 24.

The sight-leaf above referred to and generally designated by the reference character 11 includes a relatively-heavy body-portion 26 positioned to

3

the rear of the sight-base 10 and a pair of integral forwardly-extending side-arms 27—27 which are laterally spaced apart with respect to each other. The said side-arms extend forwardly between the side-arms 17—17 of the sight-base 10 and over the tie-bar 18.

The distance between the respective outer faces of the side-arms 27—27 of the sight-leaf 11 is substantially less than the distance between the respective inner faces of the side-arms 17—17 of the sight-base 10, so that the said sight-leaf may be moved transversely for purposes as will hereinafter appear.

The side-arms 27—27 of the sight-leaf 11 may be conveniently produced by milling a longitudinal groove 28 in the said sight-leaf, which groove preferably extends to a position closely adjacent the rear face of the body-portion 26 and into intersecting relationship with the forward end of the sight-leaf, as is especially well shown in Fig. 7. The rear end of the bottom wall of the said groove 28 curves upwardly and at this location the sight-leaf is drilled slightly to provide a clearance-recess 28a for the rear portion of the control-spring 14. The rear of the body-portion 26 of the sight-leaf 11 is milled to provide a sighting-notch 29 which is located centrally with respect to the groove 28.

The respective forward ends of the side-arms 27—27 of the sight-leaf 11 are integrally united adjacent their lower edges by a tie-plate 30 having its rear edge spaced forwardly of the front edge of the body-portion 26, to thus leave a vertical clearance-passage 31 to clear a portion of the control-spring 14, in a manner as will hereinafter appear.

Integral with and depending from each of the side-arms 27—27 of the sight-leaf 11 is one of two similar ears 32—32 which are accommodated in the clearance-notch 19 in the sight-base 10. Each of the said ears is formed with a transverse threaded passage 33 arranged axially in line with its companion passage and also axially in line with the bearing-passages 24 and 25 of the sight-base 10.

Extending in the bearing-passages 24 and 25 of the sight-base 10 and in the threaded passages 33 of the sight-leaf 11, is the windage-adjusting screw 12 before referred to. The said screw is formed at one end with a slotted head 34 which has a smooth turning fit in the bearing-passage 24 and which is provided in its periphery with an annular groove 35. The said annular groove registers with the vertical passage 22 in the sight-base 10 and receives with a free turning fit, the adjacent portion of the anchoring-pin 15, in the manner especially well shown in Fig. 5.

At its end opposite its head 34 the windage-adjusting screw 12 is formed with a cylindrical bearing-portion 36 which has a smooth turning fit in the bearing-passage 25 in the left-hand side-arm 17 of the sight-base 10. Substantially centrally of its length, the screw 12 is formed with four (more or less) angularly-related detent-faces 37, for purposes as will hereinafter appear. Respectively flanking the opposite ends of the detent-faces 37 in a direction lengthwise of the screw 12, are two similar threaded portions 38—38. The said threaded portions respectively engage with the threads in the threaded passages 33 of the ears 32—32 of the sight-leaf, to effect the lateral adjustment of the latter, in a manner as will hereinafter appear.

Intermediate its right side edge and the adjacent wall of the longitudinal groove 28, the

4

body-portion 26 of the sight-leaf 11 is formed with a vertical threaded passage 39 into which is threaded the elevation-adjusting screw 13 before referred to. At its lower end, the said elevation-adjusting screw 13 is formed with a tapered detent-point 40 which normally fits into an upwardly-opening tapered detent-groove or -recess 41 formed in the upper surface of the slide 16 or other suitable part of a firearm structure.

The control-spring 14 before referred to is bent downwardly substantially midway of its length to form a trough-like clearance-portion 42 which extends beneath the adjusting-screw 12 and is accommodated in the clearance-notch 19 of the sight-base 10, as is especially well shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The said control-spring 14 also includes a rearwardly-extending arm 43 and a forwardly-extending arm 44. Substantially centrally of its trough-like clearance-portion 42, the said control-spring is struck up to provide a longitudinally-extending detent-rib 45 which is adapted to engage with any one of the plurality of detent-faces 37 on the central portion of the windage-adjusting screw 12, in a manner as will more fully hereinafter appear.

The rear arm 43 of the control-spring 14 extends upwardly from the trough-like clearance-portion 42 through the clearance-passage 31 of the sight-leaf 11 and thence rearwardly in the longitudinal groove 28 in the said sight-leaf. The said rear arm 43 rests upon the bottom wall of the portion of the longitudinal groove 28 which is in the body-portion 26 of the sight-leaf 11 so as to exert a constant but yielding effort to swing the rear end of the said sight-leaf downwardly about the windage-adjusting screw 12 as a center.

The front arm 44 of the control-spring 14 extends beneath the tie-plate 30 forwardly from the trough-like clearance-portion 42 of the control-spring and thence into engagement with the upper surface of the slide 16 or such other feature of a firearm structure, such as the sight-structure may be mounted upon.

As thus constructed and arranged, the control-spring 14 exerts a simultaneous but yielding force upon both the sight-leaf 11 and the windage-adjusting screw 12. The forces exerted by the said control-spring are such as to tend to maintain its detent-rib 45 in engagement with one of the detent-faces 37, while at the same time urging the rear portion of the sight-leaf 11 to swing downwardly to thus yieldingly seat the tapered detent-point 40 of the elevation-adjusting screw 13 in the detent-groove or -recess 41 in the slide 16.

Adjustments for elevation or range

Should it be desired to elevate the sighting-notch 29 of the sight-leaf 11 or their equivalents in order to properly compensate for a greater distance to a target, the elevation-adjusting screw 13 may be turned so as to thread itself downwardly in the vertical passage 39 of the sight-leaf 11. The said elevation-adjusting screw 13 must be turned against the resistance afforded by the extension of its tapered detent-point 40 of the said screw against the similarly tapering surfaces of the detent-groove or -recess 41 in the slide 16. Thus, the initial turning of the elevation-adjusting screw 13 will cause its detent-point 40 to cam itself upwardly and hence lift the rear portion of the sight-leaf 11 against the tension of the control-spring 14. A half-turn of the screw 12 will again align the detent-point 40 thereof with the detent-groove 41, whereupon the

2,438,601

5

said detent-point will again seat and the further turning of the said screw will meet with yielding resistance of a character commonly referred to in the art as a "click." As many turns of the elevation-adjusting screw 13 as are required may be effected in the manner described to raise the rear portion of the sight-leaf 11 to the desired extent.

A reverse turning movement of the elevation-adjusting screw 13 in a direction such as will thread the same upwardly out of the vertical threaded passage 39 of the sight-leaf will permit the rear portion of the said sight-leaf to swing downwardly. During this lowering operation of the sight-leaf 11, the elevation-adjusting screw 13 will perform with the same "click" action as has been above described.

The lateral adjustment of the sight-leaf

Should it be desired to laterally shift the sight-leaf 11 with respect to the sight-base 10 (and hence with respect to the firearm structure) to compensate for lateral winds or for any other purpose, the windage-adjusting screw 12 may be appropriately turned.

Since in the particular structure chosen for illustration, the windage-adjusting screw 12 is provided with right-hand threads on its portions 38—38, a clockwise turning of the screw 12 will shift the sight-leaf 11 toward the right side of the slide 16, whereas a counterclockwise turning movement of the said screw 12 will shift the sight-leaf 11 toward the left side of the firearm structure of which the slide 16 or its equivalent may form a part.

During the turning movement of the elevation-adjusting screw 13, in the manner above described, the said screw will itself be held against axial movement by the extension of the vertical anchoring-pin 15 into the annular groove 35 in the head 34 of the said screw 12.

The above-described turning movement of the windage-adjusting screw 12 will be effected against the yielding resistance afforded by the engagement of the detent-rib 45 of the control-spring 14 against whichever one of the detent-faces 37 is at the time engaged therewith. Thus there will be, in effect, a "click" action for each quarter-turn of the windage-adjusting screw 13.

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. An adjustable sight for firearms, including in combination: a sight-base for attachment to a firearm structure, the said sight-base having two laterally-spaced-apart side-arms connected together at their rears by a tie-bar which has its upper surface depressed below the respective upper surfaces of the said side arms, the said side-arms and the said tie-bar providing boundaries for a clearance-opening located forwardly of the said tie-bar; a sight-leaf having a body-portion vertically movable to the rear of the said sight-base and having a forwardly-projecting pivot-portion extending over the tie-bar of the said sight-base and between the said side-arms of the latter and into the clearance-opening of the sight-base; a windage-adjusting screw extending

6

transversely of and turning in the respective side-arms of the said sight-base and extending through the forwardly-projecting pivot-portion of the said sight-leaf, the said windage-adjusting screw extending across the clearance-opening of the sight-base and being connected to the said sight-base and also being connected to the forwardly-projecting pivot-portion of the said sight-leaf to shift the sight-leaf laterally with respect to the sight-base; elevating-means for swinging the said sight-leaf vertically about the said windage-adjusting screw; and spring-means yieldingly urging the rear-portion of the said sight-leaf downwardly.

2. An adjustable sight for firearms, including in combination: a sight-base for attachment to a firearm structure, the said sight-base having two laterally-spaced-apart side-arms connected together at their rears by a tie-bar which has its upper surface depressed below the respective upper surfaces of the said side-arms, the said side-arms and the said tie-bar providing boundaries for a clearance-opening located forwardly of the said tie-bar; a sight-leaf having a body-portion vertically movable to the rear of the said sight-base and having a forwardly-projecting pivot-portion extending over the tie-bar of the said sight-base and between the said side-arms of the latter and into the clearance-opening of the sight-base; a windage-adjusting screw extending transversely of and turning in the respective side-arms of the said sight-base and extending through the forwardly-projecting pivot-portion of the said sight-leaf, the said windage-adjusting screw extending across the clearance-opening of the sight-base and being connected to the said sight-base and also being connected to the forwardly-projecting pivot-portion of the said sight-leaf to shift the sight-leaf laterally with respect to the sight-base; elevating-means for swinging the said sight-leaf vertically about the said windage-adjusting screw; and a control-spring extending through the clearance-opening in the said sight-base and beneath the said windage-adjusting screw, the said control-spring also extending rearwardly over the tie-bar of the said sight-base and into engagement with the said sight-leaf to yieldingly depress the body-portion thereof.

3. An adjustable sight for firearms, including in combination: a sight-base for attachment to a firearm structure, the said sight-base having two laterally-spaced-apart side-arms connected together at their rears by a tie-bar which has its upper surface depressed below the respective upper surfaces of the said side-arms, the said side-arms and the said tie-bar providing boundaries for a clearance-opening located forwardly of the said tie-bar; a sight-leaf having a body-portion vertically movable to the rear of the said sight-base and having a forwardly-projecting pivot-portion extending over the tie-bar of the said sight-base and between the said side-arms of the latter and into the clearance-opening of the sight-base; a windage-adjusting screw extending transversely of and turning in the respective side-arms of the said sight-base and extending through the forwardly-projecting pivot-portion of the said sight-leaf, the said windage-adjusting screw extending across the clearance-opening of the sight-base and being connected to the said sight-base and also being connected to the forwardly-projecting pivot-portion of the said sight-leaf to shift the sight-

7

leaf laterally with respect to the sight-base, the said windage-adjusting screw being formed with a plurality of angularly-related detent-faces; elevating-means for swinging the said sight-leaf vertically about the said windage-adjusting screw; and a control-spring extending into engagement with the said sight-leaf to depress the same and having a detent-portion engaging with the detent-faces of the said windage-adjusting screw to yieldingly restrain the turning movement of the latter.

4. An adjustable sight for firearms, including in combination: a sight-base for attachment to a firearm structure, the said sight-base having two laterally-spaced-apart side-arms connected together at their rears by a tie-bar which has its upper surface depressed below the respective upper surfaces of the said side-arms, the said side-arms and the said tie-bar providing boundaries for a clearance-opening located forwardly of the said tie-bar; a sight-leaf having a body-portion vertically movable to the rear of the said sight-base and having a forwardly-projecting pivot-portion extending over the tie-bar of the said sight-base and between the said side-arms of the latter and into the clearance-opening of the sight-base; a windage-adjusting screw extending transversely of and turning in the respective side-arms of the said sight-base and extending through the forwardly-projecting pivot-portion of the said sight-leaf, the said windage-adjusting screw extending across the clearance-opening of the sight-base and being connected to the said sight-base and also being connected to the forwardly-projecting pivot-portion of the said sight-leaf to shift the sight-leaf laterally with respect to the sight-base, the said windage-adjusting screw being formed with a plurality of angularly-related detent-faces; elevating-means for swinging the said sight-leaf vertically about the said windage-adjusting screw; and a control-spring having a trough-shaped portion intermediate its respective opposite ends which extends beneath the said windage-adjusting screw and is formed with a detent-rib engageable with the detent-faces of the said screw, the said control-spring also having a rearwardly-extending portion engaging with the said sight-leaf to yieldingly depress the same.

5. The combination with a firearm-member having a sight-receiving portion and formed to the rear of its said sight-receiving portion with an upwardly-tapered detent-recess; of a sight-base engaged with the sight-receiving portion of the said firearm-member and formed with a transverse bearing-passage for the reception of the hereinafter-mentioned windage-adjusting screw; a windage-adjusting screw turning in the bearing-passage in the said sight-base; a pivotal sight-leaf having a forward-portion mounted upon the said windage-adjusting screw, the said sight-leaf also having a portion projecting rearwardly of the said sight-base and formed with a substantially-vertical threaded passage for the reception of the hereinafter-mentioned elevation-adjusting screw; an elevation-adjusting screw threaded into the threaded passage in the rear-portion of the said sight-leaf and provided at its lower end with a downwardly-tapering detent-point having camming engagement with the upwardly-tapering detent-recess in the said firearm-member; and a control-spring engaging with the said sight-leaf to yieldingly depress the rear-portion thereof and yieldingly maintain the detent-point of the said elevation-adjusting

8

screw in the detent-recess of the firearm-member.

6. The combination with a firearm-member having a sight-receiving portion and formed to the rear of its said sight-receiving portion with an upwardly-tapered detent-recess; of a sight-base engaged with the sight-receiving portion of the said firearm-member and formed with a transverse bearing-passage for the reception of the hereinafter-mentioned windage-adjusting screw; a windage-adjusting screw turning in the bearing-passage in the said sight-base and formed with a plurality of angularly-related detent-faces; a pivotal sight-leaf having a forward-portion mounted upon the said windage-adjusting screw, the said sight-leaf also having a portion projecting rearwardly of the said sight-base and formed with a substantially-vertical threaded passage for the reception of the hereinafter-mentioned elevation-adjusting screw; an elevation-adjusting screw threaded into the threaded passage in the rear-portion of the said sight-leaf and provided at its lower end with a downwardly-tapering detent-point having camming engagement with the upwardly-tapering detent-recess in the said firearm-member; and a control-spring having a rear-portion engaging with the said sight-leaf to yieldingly depress the rear-portion thereof and yieldingly maintain the detent-point of the said elevation-adjusting screw in the detent-recess of the said firearm-member, the said control-spring also having an intermediate detent-portion engageable with the detent-faces of the said windage-adjusting screw to yieldingly hold the latter against rotation.

7. The combination with a firearm-member having a transverse dovetail groove therein and a substantially-vertical passage intersecting the said dovetail groove to receive the hereinafter-mentioned anchoring-pin; of a sight-base formed with a transverse dovetail rib fitting in the dovetail groove of the said firearm-member and formed with a substantially-vertical passage registering with the similar passage in the said firearm-member, the said sight-base being also formed with a transverse bearing-passage laterally intersecting the substantially-vertical passage in the rib of the sight-base and adapted to receive the hereinafter-mentioned adjusting-screw; an adjusting-screw having a bearing-portion turning in the bearing-passage in the said sight-base, the said bearing-portion being formed in its periphery with an annular groove; an anchoring-pin having a greater length than the length of the substantially-vertical passage in the said sight-base and extending there-through and through the annular groove in the bearing-portion of the said adjusting-screw and downwardly into the substantially-vertical passage in the said firearm-member to coincidentally anchor the said sight-base to the said firearm-member and to retain the said adjusting-screw against axial displacement.

8. The combination with a firearm-member having a sight-receiving portion formed with a substantially-vertical passage for the reception of the hereinafter-mentioned anchoring-pin; of a sight-base engaged with the sight-receiving portion of the said firearm-member and also formed with a substantially-vertical passage registering with the similar passage of the said firearm-member, the said sight-base also being formed with a transverse bearing-passage for the reception of the hereinafter-mentioned ad-

2,438,601

9

justing-screw, the said bearing-passage laterally intersecting the substantially-vertical passage in the sight-base; an adjusting-screw having a bearing-portion turning in the bearing-passage in the said sight-base, the said bearing-portion being formed in its periphery with an annular groove; an anchoring-pin having a greater length than the length of the substantially-vertical passage in the said sight-base and extending therethrough and through the annular groove in the bearing-portion of the said adjusting-screw and downwardly into the substantially-vertical passage in the said firearm-member to coincidentally anchor the said sight-base to the said firearm-member and to retain the said adjusting-screw against axial displacement.

9. An adjustable sight for firearms, including in combination: a sight-base for attachment to a firearm structure and formed with a transverse bearing-passage for the reception of the hereinafter-mentioned windage-adjusting screw; a windage-adjusting screw turning in the bearing-passage of the said sight-base and having a plurality of angularly-related detent-faces; a pivotal sight-leaf having a forward portion threadedly connected to the said windage-adjusting screw for being moved laterally thereby, the said sight-leaf also having a portion projecting rearwardly of the said sight-base and formed with a substantially-vertical threaded passage for the reception of the hereinafter-mentioned elevation-adjusting screw; an elevation-adjusting screw threaded into the threaded passage in the rear portion of the said sight-leaf and having its lower portion positioned for engagement with the portion of a firearm structure for lifting the rear portion of the said sight-leaf; and a control-spring having a portion engaging with the said sight-leaf to yieldingly depress the rear portion thereof and a detent-portion engageable with the

10

detent-faces of the said windage-adjusting screw, the said control-spring acting to simultaneously resist the upward movement of the rear portion of the said sight-leaf and to yieldingly resist the turning movement of the said windage-adjusting screw.

10. An adjustable sight for firearms, including in combination: a sight-base for attachment to a firearm structure and formed with a transverse bearing-passage for the reception of the herein-after-mentioned windage-adjusting screw; a windage-adjusting screw turning in the bearing-passage of the said sight-base and having a plurality of angularly-related detent-faces; a pivotal sight-leaf having a forward portion threadedly connected to the said windage-adjusting screw for being moved laterally thereby, the said sight-leaf also having a portion projecting rearwardly of the said sight-base and formed with a substantially-vertical threaded passage for the reception of the hereinafter-mentioned elevation-adjusting screw; an elevation-adjusting screw threaded into the threaded passage in the rear portion of the said sight-leaf and having its lower portion positioned for engagement with the portion of a firearm structure for lifting the rear portion of the said sight-leaf; and a control-spring having a rear portion engaging with the said sight-leaf to yieldingly depress the rear portion thereof and an intermediate detent-portion extending beneath and engageable with the detent-faces of the said windage-adjusting screw, the said control-spring acting to simultaneously resist the upward movement of the rear portion of the said sight-leaf and to yieldingly resist the turning movement of the said windage-adjusting screw by the engagement of its intermediate detent-portion with a selected one of the detent-faces of the said windage-adjusting screw.

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