(No Model.)

J. W. CARVER.

SIGHT FOR FIRE ARMS.

No. 404,599. Patented June 4, 1889.

Fig. 2.

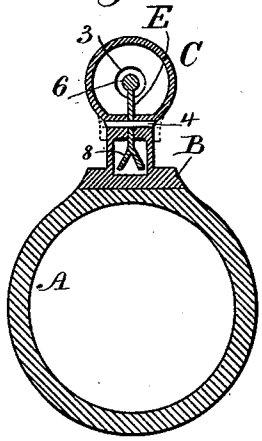


Fig. 1.

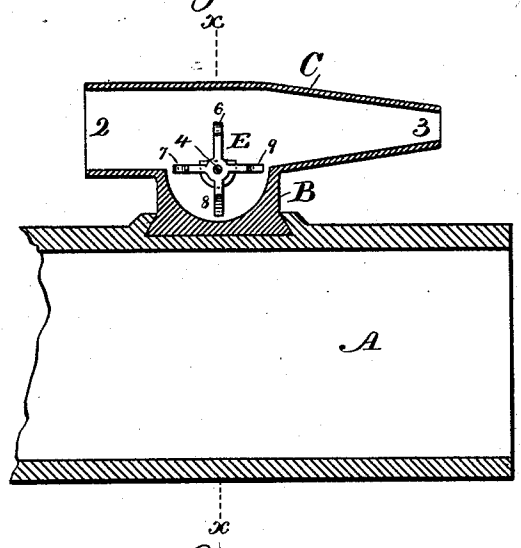


Fig. 3.

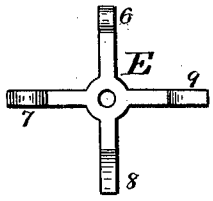


Fig. 4.

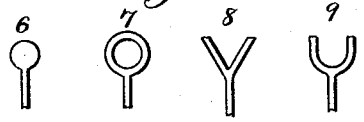
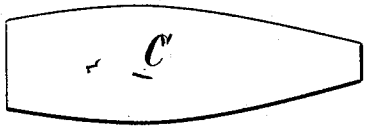


Fig. 5



Witnesses,
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Atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. CARVER, OF PAWLET, VERMONT, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO GIBBONS L. KELTY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SIGHT FOR FIRE-ARMS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 404,599, dated June 4, 1889.

Application filed January 7, 1889. Serial No. 295,623. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. CARVER, of Pawlet, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, have invented an Improvement in Sights for Fire-Arms, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to the sight which is usually placed upon the barrel near the muzzle thereof. These sights have usually been in the form of a tube, within which is a bead or sight, and in some instances the bead or sight has been upon a prism that can be rotated to bring a different size or shape of bead into line with the sight, and in some instances the bead or sight has been changeable within a transverse slot cut through the tubular shield.

In almost all of the sights heretofore constructed difficulty arises from the light entering within the tubular shield and interfering with the proper observation of the bead, and besides this the light shining upon the outside of the tubular shield is glaring to the eye of the marksman and interferes with the proper alignment of the bead upon the object aimed at.

In the present improvement the tubular shield is larger at the rear end than at the front end, and it is constructed in such a manner that there is little or no reflection from such shield to the eye of the marksman, and I provide a revolving holder for the sight, whereby either the ordinary bead or a peculiarly-formed sight, as hereinafter described, may be brought into line with the shield, and the inside of the shield and the sight being of a dark color the aim can be taken accurately upon the object to be fired at, either in the bright sunshine or under any other circumstances.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of my improved sight. Fig. 2 is a section of the same at the line *x x*. Fig. 3 is a detached view in larger size of the sight-holder. Fig. 4 shows the different forms of beads or sights that are provided upon the holder, and Fig. 5 is a diagram showing a modification of the tubular shield.

A portion of the gun-barrel is shown at A, and into a transverse dovetailed mortise is introduced the base B, above which rises the tubular shield C. This tubular shield is larger at the rear end 2 than at the forward end 3, and the rear portion of such tubular shield is preferably cylindrical, or nearly so, and the forward portion tapering to the smaller end 3, so that when the marksman is looking through this shield the portion of the interior which is visible to the eye is in the shadow and cannot be illuminated to any perceptible extent by the sun shining into the same, and there is little or no portion of the exterior of the shield which is visible to the eye. I remark that this tubular shield C may be slightly convex or elliptical upon its exterior surface, as shown in the diagram, Fig. 5, the relative sizes of the rear and front ends of the shield remaining unchanged, or nearly so, and where this tubular shield is made slightly elliptical the interior surface thereof, upon which the sun may shine from the rear or larger end, is not in the line of vision, and hence does not interfere with the eyesight in observing the bead or sight within the tubular shield.

The base B is slotted or recessed longitudinally for the reception of the revolving sight-holder E, which is made as a thin plate of metal with three or four arms. I have shown four, and at the end of each arm is a bead or sight, and in the center of the holder is a hole for the passage of the pivot-pin 4, which also passes transversely through the base B, and, if desired, the tubular shield C may have downward projections that are perforated for the passage of this pivot-pin, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, so that by withdrawing the pivot-pins both the shield and the revolving sight may be taken off the base B; but usually it is preferable to make the tubular shield C a fixture upon the base B. In Fig. 4 I have shown four sights or beads provided upon the arms of the sight-holder E, and it is to be understood that this sight-holder may be revolved by passing a pencil or any small article into the tubular shield and pressing against one of the sights to revolve the holder and bring another of the sights up into position. The bead 6 and the perforated bead 7, Fig. 4, are similar to those that have heretofore been made use of; but I find that the Y-shaped sight 8 has advantages over either of the beads or sights heretofore made use of,

because the object aimed at is not covered over, but can be observed within the open notch or Y of the sight, and the marksman will usually take his range upon the object fired at by bringing the bottom of the Y-shaped sight in line with the object to be hit. The open simicircular point 9 is similar to half of the perforated sight or bead 7, but usually of a larger size, and this is adapted to sporting purposes. This improved sight is well adapted to obviating and overcoming difficulties which I have heretofore experienced in rifle-practice.

I do not claim a notched plate forming a sight or an open-frame sight. By making the sight as a skeleton Y the marksman is able to see the object aimed at, and also to obtain the most accurate aim at the bottom of the notch in the skeleton Y.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the bead or sight and the base that is connected with the gun-barrel, of a tubular shield surrounding the sight and having the rear end larger than the forward end, for the purposes and substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the sight or bead and the base that is attached to the barrel, of a tubular shield surrounding the sight, the rear end of which is larger than the front end, and the rear portion of such shield is cylindrical, or nearly so, and the front portion tapering to the smaller end, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the base, of the tubular shield the opening through which is larger at the rear end than at the front end, and a movable sight-holder within a channel or longitudinal groove in the base and having arms upon the ends of which are beads or sights of different sizes or shapes, substantially as specified.

Signed by me this 29th day of December, 1888.

JAMES W. CARVER.

Witnesses:
CLARENCE MONROE,
F. M. ANDRUS.