No. 847,630. PATENTED MAR. 19, 1907.

J. WINDRIDGE & G. S. WILCOX.

SIGHT FOR FIREARMS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1907.

Fig. 1

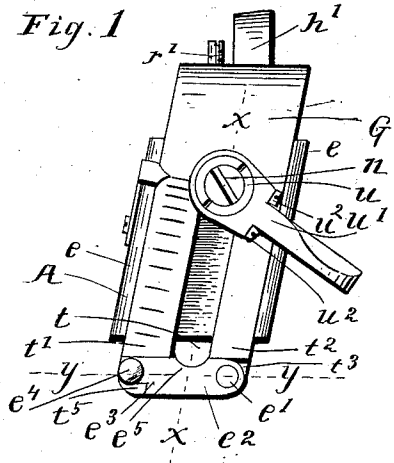


Fig. 2

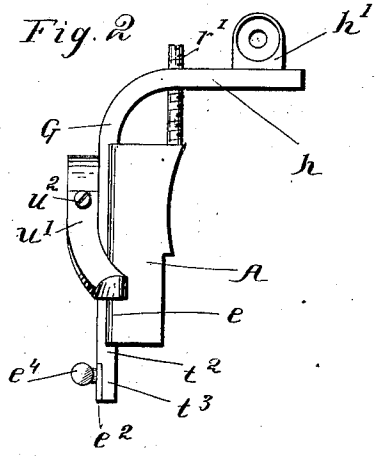


Fig. 4

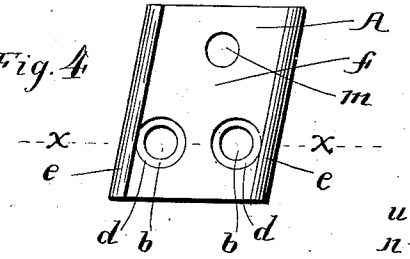


Fig. 3

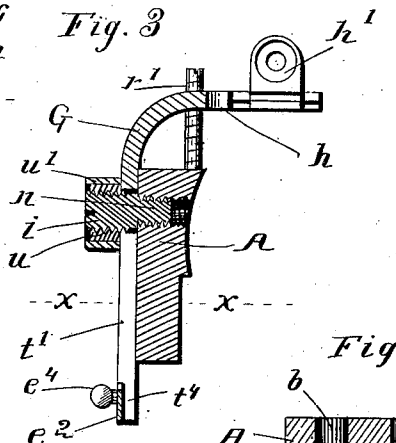


Fig. 5

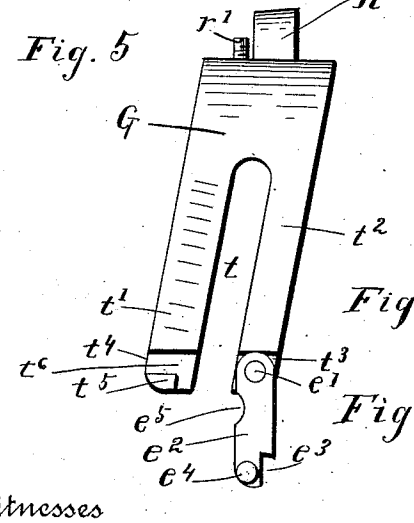


Fig. 8

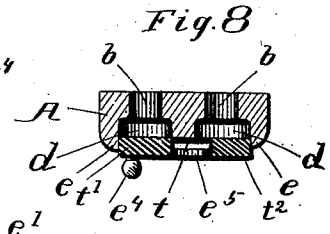


Fig. 6

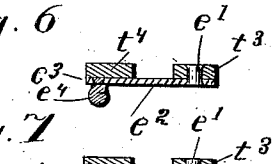
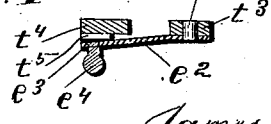


Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES WINDRIDGE AND GEORGE S. WILCOX, OF MIDDLEFIELD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNORS TO THE LYMAN GUN SIGHT CORPORATION, OF MIDDLEFIELD, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

SIGHT FOR FIREARMS.

No. 847,630. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 19, 1907.

Application filed January 16, 1907. Serial No. 352,625.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES WINDRIDGE and GEORGE S. WILCOX, citizens of the United States, and residents of Middlefield, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sights for Firearms, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

Our invention relates to that class of rear sights for firearms in which the sight-carrying part comprises a vertical slide mounted in a guideway or base at the side of the frame and adapted to be adjustably secured in its seat by some form of clamping mechanism embodying a screw or stud inserted in the base and projecting through a slot in the slide. The removal of the slide in this construction involves the displacement and derangement of adjustment of the clamping mechanism, and it is the elimination of this objectionable feature that constitutes the object of our improvement.

The invention consists in the novel combination with the slide of a removable stop for closing or barring the lower end of the screw-slot and which is adapted when unlocked to permit the ready detachment of the slide from the base.

The improvement further resides in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gun-sight of the class described embodying our improved construction. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section through Fig. 1 on the line X X viewed from the rear or from the same direction as Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the base. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the slide detached and the removable stop unlocked. Fig. 6 is a horizontal cross-section on the line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a cross-section similar to Fig. 6, but showing the removable stop in the operation of being unlocked. Fig. 8 is a horizontal cross-section on the line *x x*, Figs. 3 and 4.

In the above description of the figures the terms "side" and "rear" elevation and "cross-section" relate to the position of the sight when mounted on a firearm instead of to the proportions of the sight itself.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the sight-base, which is designated for attachment to the side of the frame of the firearm by means of suitable holding-screws and for this purpose is provided with the screw-holes *b* near its lower edge, having the counterbored seats *d* to receive the heads of the holding-screws. Parallel flanges *e* at the upright edges of the base provide a vertical groove or guideway *f* on its outer face, in which is fitted the sight-carrying part or slide G, having the horizontal arm *h* overhanging the gun-barrel and supporting the peep-sight *h'*. Near the upper edge of the base is a screw-threaded perforation *m*, in which is screwed a stud *n*, having the enlarged external screw-threaded part *i*, forming a shoulder which is tightly screwed against the surface of the base to hold the stud in place. The outer end of the stud is slotted, as shown, for the application of a screw-driver to screw the part to place, as usual with screw-heads.

The slide is formed with a slot *t* parallel with its edges, through which the part *i* of the screw-stud projects to receive a nut *u*, by means of which the slide is clamped in its seat. On the clamping-nut is a lever *u'*, which may be secured in any position thereon by means of set-screws u^2, to so adjust the lever that it shall always occupy a particular position when the sight is clamped in place, which is that shown in Fig. 1. A screw-stop *r'* in the horizontal arm of the slide, adapted to bear upon the upper edge of the base, is provided for adjusting the sight at point-blank, in which position the stud *n* will occupy the upper end of the slot. The interception of the stud by the lower end of the slot limits the upward movement or elevation of the slide and prevents its disengagement from the stud.

With the construction so far described, which is substantially that hitherto employed, the removal of the slide from the base necessitates the removal of the clamping mechanism, consisting of the nut *u*, lever *u'*, and stud *n*. Then when the slide is returned to its seat the replacement and careful readjustment of the clamping mechanism will be rendered necessary. The improve-

ment for obviating this objectionable requirement is as follows: The slot *t* is extended entirely through the lower end of the slide, forming the two parts or limbs t' t^2. These limbs are cut away at the ends on their outer sides, as shown in Fig. 5, to provide a tongue t^3 on the rear limb t^2 and a corresponding tongue t^4 on the forward limb t', having a boss t^5 at its forward corner, which forms a notch t^6 above the boss. Hinged to the tongue t^2 by means of the pivot e' is a bar or stop of spring metal e^2, having its free end e^3 shaped to conform to and fit around the boss t^5 and in the notch t^6, as shown in Fig. 1. A thumb-piece or knob e^4 is provided at that end of the spring-stop on the outer side thereof for the purpose of operating the stop, and a segmental space e^5 is cut in the upper edge of the stop to shape it to the stud *n*, against which it impinges when the slide is raised to the upper end of its throw.

In operation the spring-stop comprises a catch which engages the notch t^6 in the forward limb of the slide and can be sprung out and disengaged from the notch only by the application of force sufficient to overcome its resilience and deflect it from its normal straight form. This action is illustrated in Fig. 7, in which the spring-stop is shown bent or sprung out from the notch and in position to be swung clear of the boss. When the spring-stop is engaged with the notch, it forms an end to the slot *t* and provides a barrier that insures the retention of the slide in its seat or guideway through its interception of the stud *n* in the operation of elevating the sight. By being sprung out of the notch, as shown in Fig. 7, it can be swung down to the position shown in Fig. 5 to release the slide, which may then be drawn upward out of the base and free of the stud and the clamping-nut and lever. The adjustment of the latter is not affected by this action, as it merely requires to be loosened sufficiently to free the slide of friction similarly as when the slide is being adjusted for sighting.

We claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a sight for firearms the combination of a base, a movable slide mounted on the base and slotted in the direction of its adjustment for elevation, means for clamping the slide to the base through the slot, and a removable stop spanning the lower end of the slot and adapted to permit detachment of the slide from the base.

2. In a sight for firearms the combination of a base, a movable slide mounted on the base and forked or bifurcated from its lower edge in the direction of its adjustment for elevation, a stud mounted on the base between the respective limbs of the slide, clamping mechanism mounted on the stud for fastening the slide to the base, and a removable stop connecting the ends of the limbs of the slide and adapted to permit its detachment from the base without removal of the stud.

3. In a sight for firearms the combination of a base, a movable slide mounted on the base and slotted in the direction of its adjustment, a screw-threaded stud fixed in the base and projecting through the slot of the slide, a clamping-nut screwed on the stud for securing the slide to the base, and a removable stop spanning the lower end of the slot and adapted to permit detachment of the slide from the base.

4. In a sight for firearms the combination of a base, a movable slide mounted on the base and forked or bifurcated from its lower edge in the direction of its adjustment for elevation, a stud mounted on the base between the respective limbs of the slide, clamping mechanism mounted on the stud for fastening the slide to the base, and a removable stop hinged to one of the limbs of the slide and adapted to engage the opposite limb to connect the limbs but permit the detachment of the slide from the base without removal of the stud.

5. In a sight for firearms, the combination of a base, a slide mounted on the base, a clamp to secure the base and slide together comprising a member that passes through a slot in one of said parts which extends in the direction of movement of the slide, and a movable closure for the slot whereby the base and slide may be separated without dismantling the clamp.

6. In a sight for firearms, the combination of a base, a movable slide mounted on the base and slotted in the direction of its adjustment for elevation, means for clamping the slide to the base through the slot, a stop movable into and out of a position crosswise of the slot, whereby the base and slide may be separated without dismantling the clamping means.

Signed by us at Middlefield, Connecticut, this 28th day of December, 1906.

JAMES WINDRIDGE.
GEORGE S. WILCOX.

Witnesses as to the signature of James Windridge:

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