

2

March 13, 1934.

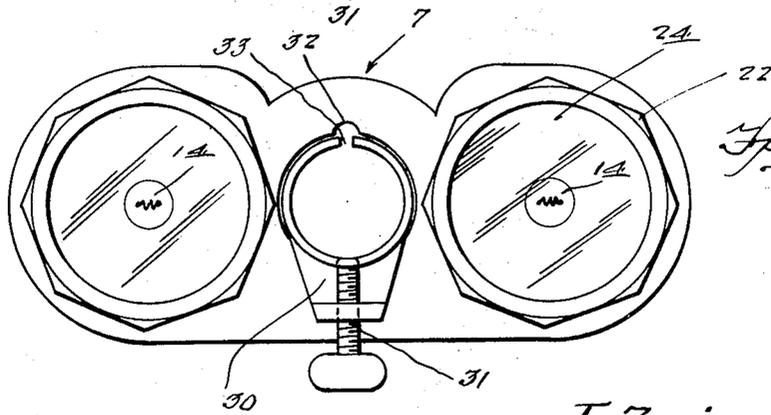
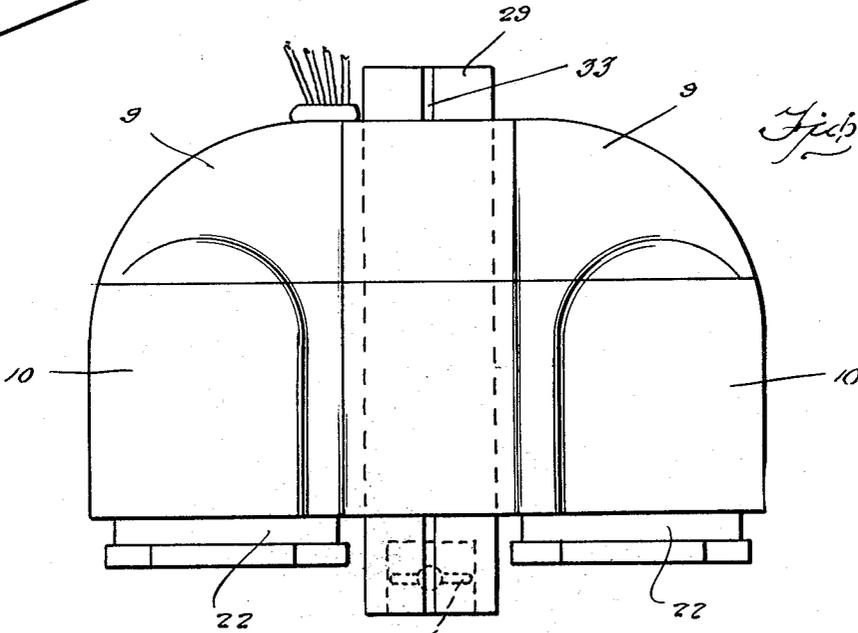
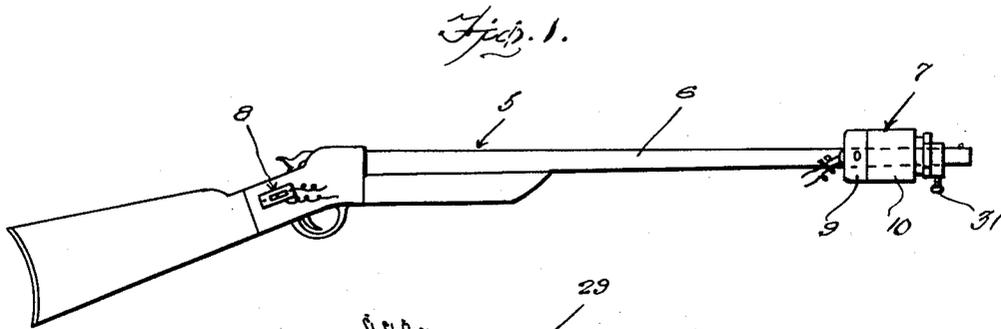
J. ZAJAC

1,950,835

FIREARM LIGHT

Filed March 29, 1933

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



T2509
X2608

Inventor

J. Zajac

By *Clarence A. O'Brien*
Attorney

6.41

March 13, 1934.

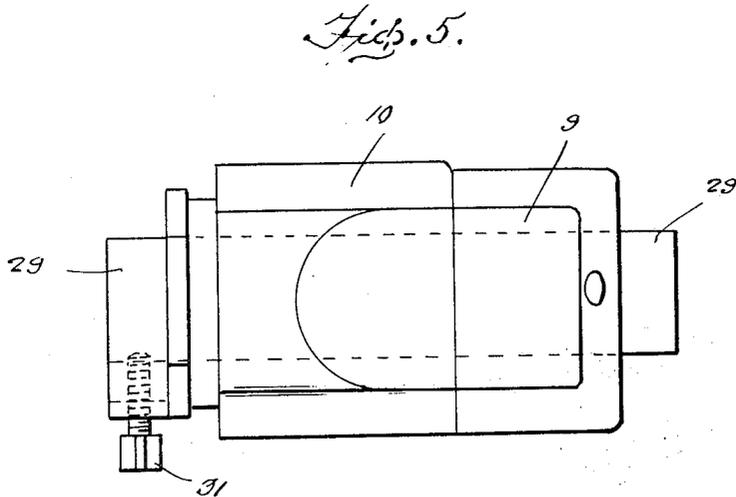
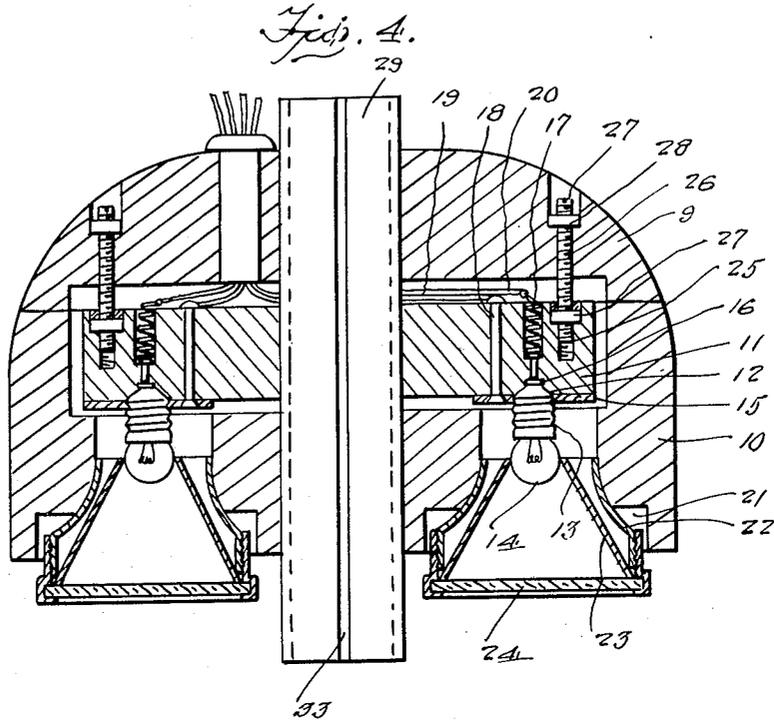
J. ZAJAC

1,950,835

FIREARM LIGHT

Filed March 29, 1933

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



Inventor

J. Zajac

By *Alvanee A. O'Brien*
Attorney

6.41

Patented Mar. 13, 1934

1,950,835

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,950,835

FIREARM LIGHT

Jozef Zajac, Chicago Heights, Ill., assignor of
one-half to Walter Piotrowski, Chicago Heights,
Ill.

Application March 29, 1933, Serial No. 663,406

1 Claim. (Cl. 240—6.41)

This invention appertains to new and useful improvements in flashlight attachments for fire-arms and more particularly to a unit for placement on the barrel of a shotgun for illuminating the range of the gun so as to afford better shooting visibility at night.

An important object of the present invention is to provide such a light as above stated which can be easily attached to and removed with respect to a gun barrel.

During the course of the following specification, other important objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 represents a side elevational view of a shotgun equipped with the invention.

Figure 2 represents a top plan view of the unit.

Figure 3 represents a front elevational view of the light unit.

Figure 4 represents a horizontal sectional view through the unit.

Figure 5 represents a side elevational view of the device.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen in Figure 1, that numeral 5 generally refers to a shotgun or in fact any other type of firearm including a barrel 6. Numeral 7 generally refers to the novel light unit, while numeral 8 generally refers to some conventional type of switch on the breech portion of the gun for controlling the said light unit.

In carrying out the present invention, it can be seen that the unit proper is divided into a rear section 9 and a forward section 10, both sections being constructed of some suitable wood, preferably walnut, but, of course, of any other suitable material desired.

The inside of the section 10 is provided with a pocket receiving the body 11 which at each end is provided with a threaded socket 12 for receiving the threaded shell 13 of a bulb 14. At each of the sockets 12 is located a contact plate 15 through which the jacket portion 13 of the bulb is threaded. The base contact of the bulb 14 is engaged with the contact 16 which is constantly urged against the bulb contact by the corresponding spring 17 located in a bore in the said body 11. A pin 18 extending through the body 12 for each of the plates 15 acts as a connector and a binding post for the corresponding ground wire 19. The line wire 20 connects to the spring 17 which serves the purpose aforementioned.

In front of each of the sockets 12, the section 10 is provided with openings 21 for receiving the shells 22 in each of which is located a reflector 23. In each of the shells 22 and from the corresponding reflector 23 is a lens 24, the corresponding bulb 14 being located at the inner end of the said reflector.

At each end of the body 11 is a threaded recess

25 for receiving the corresponding end of the threaded connector 26 which engages into the nut 27 in this end of the body 11. This threaded member, one of which is located at each end of the section 9, extends through the said section 9 and is provided with a screw driver slot 27 at its rear end. This end portion of the threaded member receives a nut 28 which is urged against the section 9 for holding the section 9 against the section 10.

Extending through the sections 9 and 10, as well as through the body 11, is a longitudinally split brass tube 29. This tube receives the barrel 6 of the gun and at its forward end carries a depending bracket 30 through which a set screw 31 is threaded. This end of the tube has an opening therein through which the set screw 31 is feedable to bind against the barrel 6 to retain the unit 7 in the proper position on the barrel. The section 9 and section 10, as well as the body 11, have aligned grooves 32 above the slit 33 in the tube 29 so that the person using the gun can properly sight along the barrel.

Obviously, when the switch 8 is closed, the bulbs 14 will be energized and with the assistance of the reflectors 23, a beam or beams of light will be thrown forwardly for a distance of approximately 100 yards depending upon the candle power of the bulbs so that the use of a gun at night will be made more effective.

Obviously, by having the two lights converging at a common focal point, a central area of darkness will be presented on the object on which the gun is trained and, of course, this darkened area will represent the area on the object through which the projectile of the rifle will penetrate.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

A light for gun barrels comprising a lamp supporting body, a longitudinally split tube of spring material extending through the central portion of the body for receiving a gun barrel, lamp bulbs carried by said body at opposite sides of said tube, a set screw, means for supporting the set screw and permitting feeding action thereof, said tube being provided with an opening therein through which the set screw can be disposed for binding a gun barrel against the said spring tube, the split in said tube being aligned with the sight on the gun barrel.

JOZEF ZAJAC.