Feb. 11, 1936. I. O. MOSSBERG 2,030,312

FIREARM SIGHT

Filed May 5, 1933

Fig. 1.

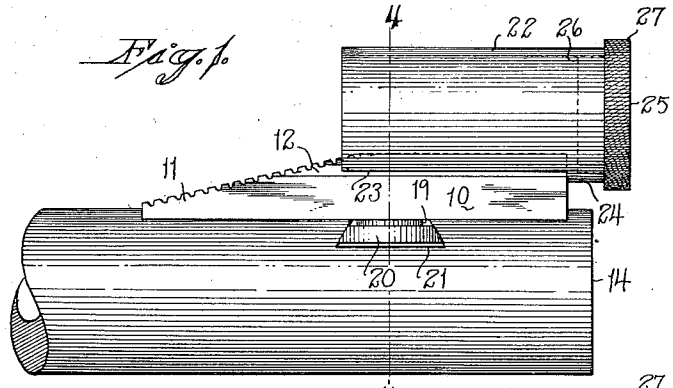


Fig. 2.

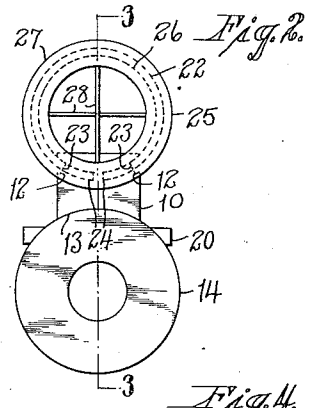


Fig. 3.

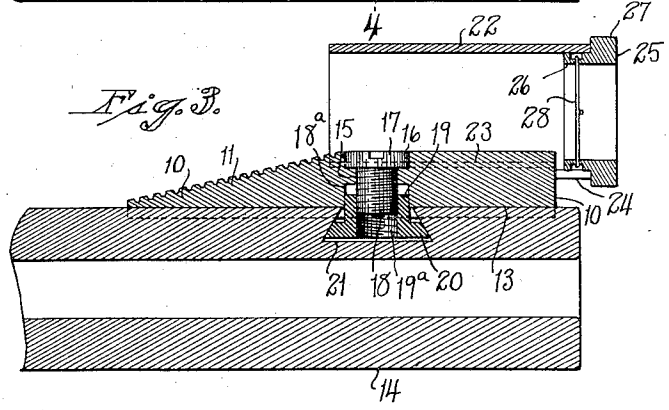


Fig. 4.

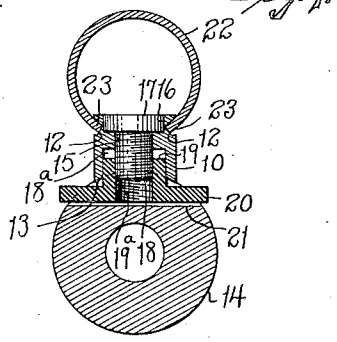


Fig. 5.

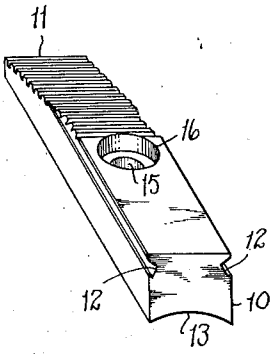


Fig. 6.

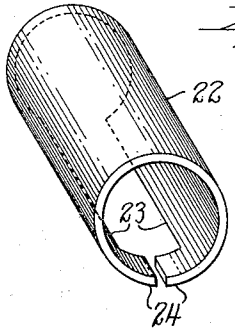


Fig. 8.

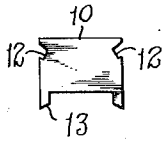


Fig. 7.

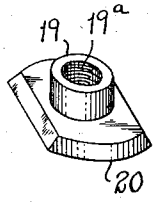
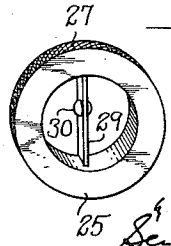


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FIREARM SIGHT

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Application May 5, 1933, Serial No. 669,504

2 Claims. (Cl. 33—47)

This invention relates to an improvement in sights for firearms and particularly to front sights for such arms, though not so limited.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide for the convenient and rigid attachment to the gun-structure of a sight.

Another object is to provide a superior construction whereby a sight will be self-locating with respect to the firearm barrel on which it is mounted.

A further object is to provide a superior sight which may be produced at a low cost for manufacture.

A still further object is to provide a sight, the character of which may be readily and conveniently changed from one type to another to meet the preference of a user.

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

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a broken view in side elevation of the forward end of a gun barrel, showing a front sight embodying the present invention mounted thereon;

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

Fig. 3 is a view thereof in vertical central longitudinal section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the ramp or body-member of the sight;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the sight-hood or tube;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the interlocking key-member;

Fig. 8 is a view in front elevation of a modified form of body-member; and

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a second form of sight-ring.

The particular embodiment of the present invention herein chosen for illustration includes a bar-like ramp or body-member 10 having a rearwardly-and-downwardly-sloping tail-portion 11 serrated upon its upper surface and having parallel, complementary, longitudinal grooves 12—12 respectively formed in its opposite side edges adjacent its upper end, as clearly shown in Fig. 5. The under face of the body-member 10 is transversely concaved as at 13, preferably in such manner as to substantially fit the transverse curvature of the periphery of the forward end of a firearm barrel 14. About midway of its length the body-member 10 is formed with a vertical screw-passage 15 which is enlarged at its upper end as at 16 to accommodate the head 17 of an attaching-screw 18 and which is similarly enlarged at its lower end to form a positioning socket 18a receiving a positioning-projection or sleeve 19 having an internally-threaded bore 19a and formed integral with and upwardly-projecting from an interlocking key-member 20. The interlocking key-member 20 just referred to is of dovetail form and fits within a dovetail interlocking-groove 21 extending transversely through the upper portion of the barrel 14.

Frictionally mounted upon the body-member 10 and extending longitudinally of the barrel 14 in substantial parallelism with the said body-member is a sight-hood or tube 22 having its under side longitudinally split to provide complementary clamping-edges 23—23 respectively fitting within the grooves 12—12 in the said body-member. The forward end of the under side of the tube 22 is also formed with a pair of complementary stop-fingers 24—24 respectively extending inwardly beyond the edges 23—23 and serving to engage the forward face of the body-member 10 to limit the rearward movement of the tube 22 thereon.

The sight-hood or tube 22 is preferably formed of spring metal, such as spring steel, and is so tensioned that its edges 23—23 firmly frictionally engage the respective grooves 12—12 in the body-member 10 and serve for all ordinary purposes to firmly hold the said tube in place with capacity for ready removal if desired. The stop-fingers 24—24, in addition to serving as stops as above described, also serve to frictionally clamp a sight-ring 25 in place within the forward end of the tube 22, as clearly shown in the drawing. The sight-ring 25 may be of any approved construction, but as herein shown it includes a rearwardly-extending flange-portion 26 snugly fitting within the forward end of the tube 22 and an outwardly-extending annular flange-portion 27, the periphery of which is preferably knurled for convenient manual manipulation, and the rear face of which is adapted to seat against the forward edge of the said tube 22. The sight-ring 25 may be provided with so-called "cross-hairs" 28, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, or it may be provided with a cross-bar 29 carrying a bead 30, as indicated in Fig. 9.

In applying the sight-structure to the gun barrel 14, the interlocking key-member 20 is laterally inserted into the interlocking-groove 21 in the said barrel, after which the body-member 10 is applied over the positioning-projection or

sleeve 19 of the said key-member. The attaching-screw 18 is now threaded into the internally-threaded bore 19a and tightened down. When the screw 18 is tightened as described, it will tend to seat the concave under side of the body-member 10 upon the periphery of the barrel 14 and at the same time will draw upwardly upon the interlocking key-member 20. If, perchance, the key-member 20 is not correctly positioned laterally in its groove 21, it will be drawn into such position by the tendency of the concave under side 13 of the said body-member 10 to seat upon the periphery of the barrel 14. In other words, the body-member 10 will always lie perpendicularly with respect to the key-member 20 by the positioning effect of the features 18a and 19, and in being forced into engagement with the periphery of the barrel the said body-member 10 will tend to shift the key-member 20 one way or the other crosswise of the barrel until its concave under face 13 firmly seats upon the periphery of the said barrel.

The sight-hood or tube 22 may now be mounted upon the body-member 10 by sliding its clamping-edges 23—23 rearwardly through the longitudinal grooves 12—12 until the respective rear faces of the stop-fingers 24—24 engage the forward face of the said body-member. A sight-ring of desired type, such, for instance, as that shown in Figs. 2 and 3, or that shown in Fig. 9, may now be forced into the forward end of the said tube, in which position it will be held by the resilient fingers 24—24.

If desired, the sight-hood or tube 22, together with the sight-ring 25, may be removed or omitted from the body-member 10 and the latter employed as a sight.

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 firearm barrel provided with a transverse interlocking groove; of a key-member located within and interlocked with the said groove; a body-member having a transversely-concaved under side resting upon the surface of the said barrel; and clamping-means extending between the said key-member and the said body-member and acting to bind the latter upon the periphery of the said barrel; the said body-member and key-member being formed to provide a coacting socket and projection for locating said body longitudinally and circumferentially of the barrel.

2. The combination with a firearm barrel provided with a transverse interlocking groove; of a key-member located within and interlocked with the said groove and formed with an internally-threaded projection; a body-member having a transversely-concaved under side resting upon the surface of the said barrel and formed with a socket receiving the projection of the said key-member; and a clamping-screw extending downwardly through the said body-member and into the internally-threaded projection of the said key-member to bind the said body-member upon the periphery of the said barrel.

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