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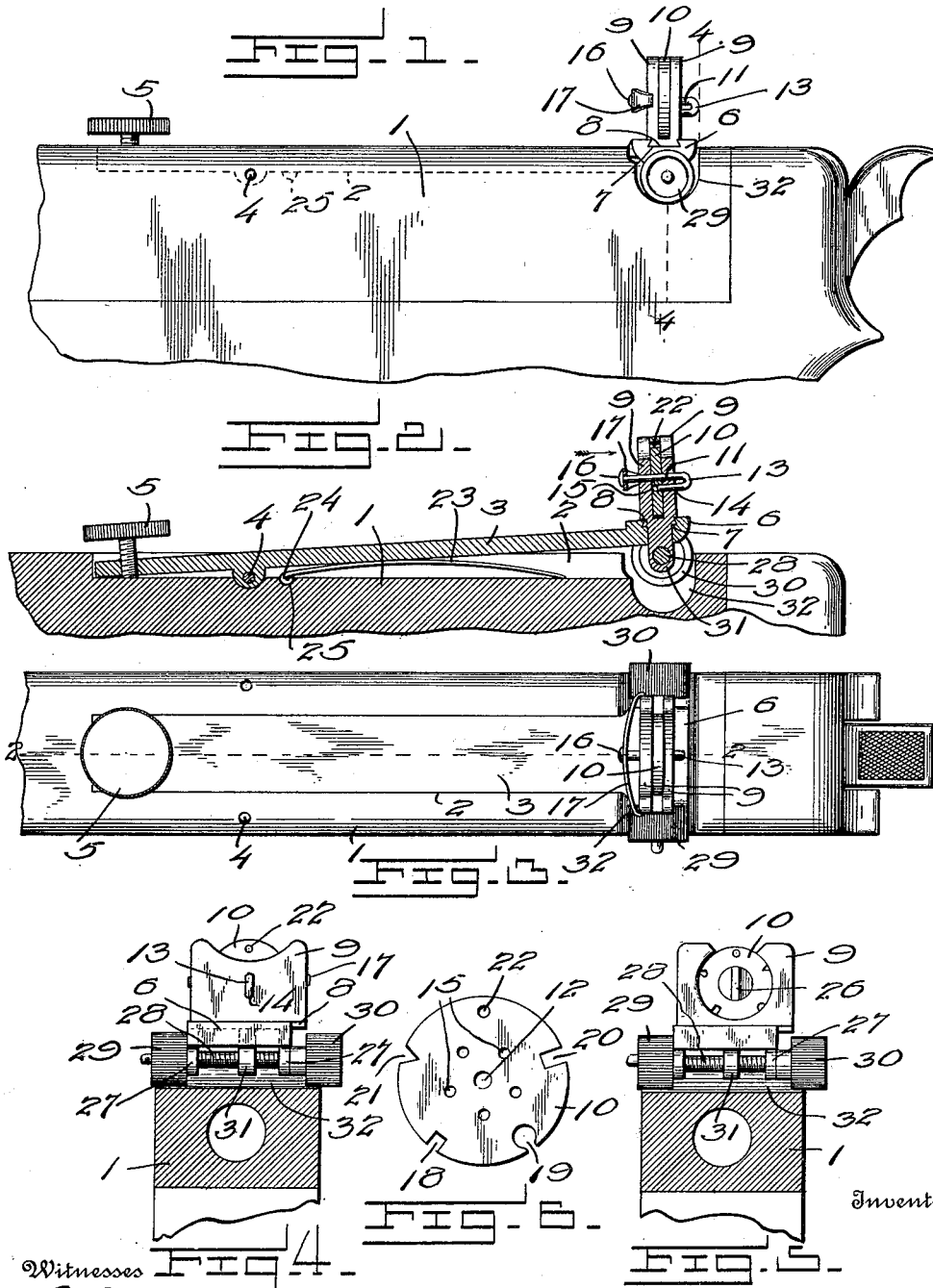
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REAR GUN SIGHT.

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Patented May 28, 1912.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. PECK, JR., AND WILLARD M. FARROW, SR., OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REAR GUN-SIGHT.

1,027,891.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 28, 1912.

Application filed September 7, 1911. Serial No. 648,031.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE W. PECK, Jr., and WILLARD M. FARROW, Sr., citizens of the United States of America, and residents of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rear Gun-Sights, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in sights for fire arms and it has for its objects among others to provide a simplified rear sight of that class which is provided with a vertical and a lateral adjustment and yet is simple and compact in its construction, readily applied to a gun barrel and reliable and efficient in its operation, while not liable to become damaged or to get out of order.

20 We provide a pivoted member normally seated within a mortise or depression in the upper face of the barrel and adapted to be raised or lowered at the rear end by means of a screw which passes through the forward end thereof and engaging the bottom wall of the mortise. This member is let down into the mortise so that its upper surface is flush with the upper surface of the barrel. The rear part of this member carries and supports the carriage which supports the revoluble disk and this carriage is designed to be moved sidewise for windage purposes independently of the said pivoted member. The revolving disk is used for open sights and peepholes and always maintains a vertical position with relation to the barrel.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The invention is capable of embodiment in a variety of forms, the most preferable of which only is herein illustrated. Such form is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the numerals of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing a portion of a barrel with our improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a central vertical longitudinal section through the same showing the sight elevated, the section being on the line 2—2 of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a top plan. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross section on

the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a vertical section similar to Fig. 4, showing a slightly modified form. Fig. 6 is an enlarged face view of the revoluble disk.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts throughout the different views.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the barrel of a fire arm, the remainder of which, except as hereinafter specified, is of any well known form of construction. The upper face of the barrel is formed with a mortise or depression 2 into which the plate or member 3 is designed to fit with its upper face flush with the upper face of the barrel, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 3, when said member is in its closed position. This plate or member 3 is pivotally mounted near its forward end within the said mortise or depression, the pivotal mounting being of any well-known or approved form of construction, 4 designating the pivot upon which the plate is designed to move.

5 is a thumb screw working through the forward end of the plate or member 3 and engaging the bottom wall of the mortise or depression, it being understood that turning of this screw in one direction or the other moves the plate or member 3 upon its pivot so as to raise or lower the rear end thereof. The rear end of the plate or member 3 is provided with a transverse recess or elevated portion 6 having the dovetailed groove or channel 7 in which is mounted for movement the correspondingly shaped base 8 from which rise the uprights 9, 9. Between these uprights is revolubly mounted a disk 10. Any suitable means may be provided for pivotally mounting this disk or for holding or locking it in its adjusted position. In the present instance, we have chosen to show the disk as mounted upon a pivot 11 extending through aligned openings in the uprights 9, 9 and through a central opening 12 in the disk 10. As seen in Fig. 2, this pivot is bent upon itself, as shown at 13, the return member 14 forming a locking pin which works through an opening in the adjacent upright 9 and engages in one of the openings 15 in the disk. The other end of the pivot 11 is headed, as seen at 16, and engages a spring 17, the ends of which engage the opposite sides of the adjacent upright 9, as seen best in Figs. 1 and 3. The natural tendency of this spring is to hold the locking member 14 in engage-

ment with its opening in the disk. When it is desired to revolve the disk, pressure is applied to the spring in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2, which moves the inner end of the locking member 14 out of engagement with its opening in the disk, leaving the latter free to be turned in either direction. When the disk has been moved to its desired position, pressure on the spring is released, when the latter forces the end of the locking member 14 into engagement with the appropriate opening in the disk. It will be noted upon reference to Fig. 6 that the openings 15 in the disk are disposed in radial alinement with the central opening 12 and on radial lines midway between the sight apertures 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 which are of different sizes and shapes, as seen best in Fig. 6.

23 is a spring disposed within the mortise 2 of the barrel and upon which rests the plate or member 3. One end of this spring is hooked or bent under, as seen at 24, and engages in a transverse notch 25 in the bottom wall of the mortise, so as to prevent endwise displacement of the spring, the other end of the spring sliding freely upon the bottom wall of the recess or mortise, as will be clearly understood upon reference to Fig. 2.

In Fig. 5 we have shown a modified form of construction of means for holding the revoluble disk in place. This consists merely of a thumb screw 26, the shank of which serves as the pivot on which the revoluble disk turns, and frictional engagement of the head of the thumb screw with the disk serves to tighten it and hold it against movement.

In order to adjust the disk 10 and its supports laterally for windage purposes, we have provided simple and efficient means which permits of the adjustment laterally of the said disk and its carrier only, the plate or member 3 remaining stationary. This adjusting mechanism is clearly shown in Fig. 4 wherein it will be seen that depending from the member 6 are the lugs 27 in which is rotatably mounted a screw 28 having at its opposite ends the knurled thumb wheels 29 and 30, by which it may be turned in either direction, as may be desired. This screw has threaded engagement with a lug 31 depending from the base 8 which carries the uprights 9 and the revoluble disk, said lug 31 working through a slot in the member 6 whereby adjustment of the screw in either direction moves the lug 31 one way or the other and gives a corresponding movement to the base 8 and, consequently, to the disk and the uprights between which it is mounted.

The rear parts of the sight are designed to be disposed when the plate 3 is in its normal or horizontal position within a transverse groove 32 in the upper face of the barrel, as

seen clearly in Fig. 1, where the plate is in its normal position and as will be readily understood upon reference to Fig. 2 where the rear end of the plate with the revoluble sight and its accessories will be found in an elevated position.

The mode of operation will be apparent from the foregoing description when taken in connection with the annexed drawings and a further detailed description thereof does not seem necessary.

From the foregoing it will be seen that we have devised a simple, compact, cheap, yet durable, efficient and reliable gun sight, and while the structural embodiment of the invention as hereinbefore disclosed is what we at the present time consider preferable, it is evident that the same is subject to changes, variations and modifications in details, proportion of parts, etc., without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages. We, therefore, do not intend to restrict ourselves to the exact details hereinbefore set forth, but reserve the right to make such changes, variations and modifications as come properly within the scope of the protection prayed.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. A gun barrel having a mortise and a transverse notch, a plate pivotally mounted in said mortise, a spring beneath said plate within said mortise and having one end received in said notch and a sight carried by the end of said plate and normally receivable within a transverse groove in the barrel.

2. A sight for fire arms embodying a pivotally mounted plate, a thumb screw near one end engaging the barrel and working through said plate for lowering it, a transversely adjustable sight at the other end of the plate, and a spring interposed between said sight and the pivot of the plate, said spring and plate being disposed within a mortise in the barrel of a gun.

3. A sight for fire arms embodying a pivotally mounted plate, a thumb screw near one end engaging the barrel and working through said plate for lowering it, a transversely adjustable sight at the other end of the plate, a spring interposed between said sight and the pivot of the plate, said spring and plate being disposed within a mortise in the barrel of a gun, and means for moving said sight laterally with relation to the plate.

4. The combination with a gun barrel having a mortise and a transverse groove within said mortise, of a plate pivotally mounted in said mortise, a spring within the mortise beneath the plate having one end engaged in said groove, means for moving the plate on its pivot, and a sight carried by the end of the plate.

5. The combination with a gun barrel having a mortise and a transverse groove within

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said mortise, of a plate pivotally mounted in
said mortise, a spring within the mortise
beneath the plate having one end engaged
in said groove, means for moving the plate
5 on its pivot, a sight carried by the end of
the plate, and means for adjusting said sight
laterally.

6. The combination with a gun barrel hav-
ing a mortise and a transverse groove within
10 said mortise, of a plate pivotally mounted in
said mortise, a spring within the mortise be-
neath the plate having one end engaged in

said groove, means for moving the plate on
its pivot, a sight carried by the end of the
plate, and means for adjusting said sight 15
laterally, said sight being revolubly mounted.

Signed by us at Washington D. C. this
7th day of Sept. 1911.

GEORGE W. PECK, JR.
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Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."