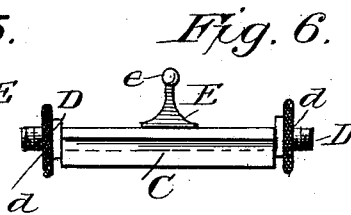
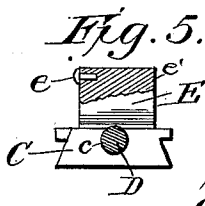
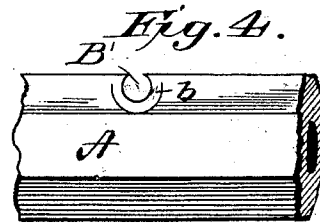
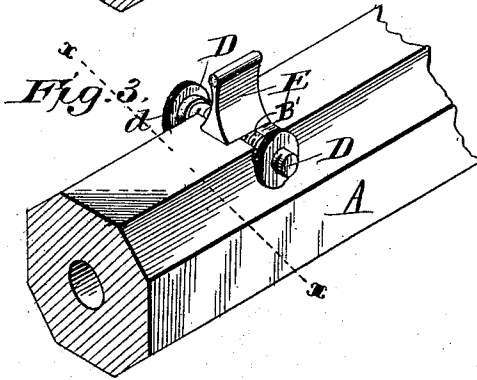
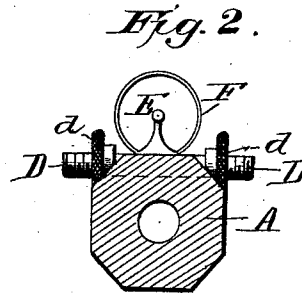
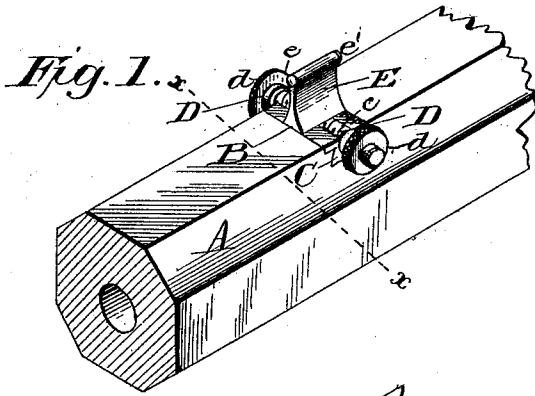


(No Model.)

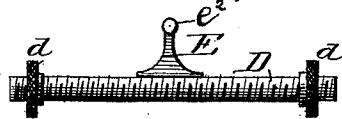
V. A. LAMSON.  
SIGHT.

No. 463,520.

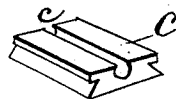
Patented Nov. 17, 1891.



*Fig. 7.*



*Fig. 8.*



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

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his Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR A. LAMSON, OF FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

## SIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 463,520, dated November 17, 1891.

Application filed April 22, 1891. Serial No. 390,006. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, VICTOR A. LAMSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fairfield, in the county of Jefferson and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gun-Sights; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the end of a gun-barrel with a sight embodying the invention attached. Fig. 2 represents a transverse section on the line  $xx$  of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of a modified form of this invention. Fig. 4 represents a side view of part of the barrel with the sight detached, shown in full in Fig. 3; and Figs. 5, 6, and 7 represent detail sectional views further illustrating the invention, Fig. 7 representing the main part of the invention and in use as an integral part of the sight, and Figs. 6 and 5 showing the part set out in Fig. 7 as applied to the chair or base. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the base or chair.

To the wind-gage sights now in use are the following objections, viz: Those used on the rear, if arranged for folding are intricate, expensive, and liable to get out of order; if not folding they are in the way, liable to fracture and damage, and in all shapes as now made they are expensive and intricate. When made for use on the front of the barrel, they are cumbersome and usually stand up with the hood at some distance from the barrel. They are not interchangeable—that is, the sight cannot be used as a target-sight and also as a hunting-sight. If a hunting-sight is required or desired on a target-gun, the base of the sight must be removed and an entirely different sight and base inserted, thus requiring a new alignment of the sights at each change. In addition the slot on the barrel wherein the base of the sight rests becomes injured at each change, if, indeed, the barrel itself is not permanently damaged by hammering a refractory sight. Besides all this, so far as we are at present advised, there is not any rifle-sight on the market which is a practical hunting-sight on which allowance can be made for wind. There is still another objection to the present method, viz: On

every base or on the main adjustable part there must be cut a female screw to allow side adjustment, besides which the male screw cannot be set or locked in any desired position, and when much used becomes loose, and as it is not locked in position is liable to be turned out of that position, thus spoiling the very object of its use, so that the sight is expensive to make, is delicate, and liable to get out of order.

The design and aim of this invention are to obviate all these difficulties as well as others, and to present a device in which the following, among other points of excellence, will be embodied: ease of manipulation, reversibility, interchangeability, compactness, not liable to injury, durability, solidity, (here when the taps are set the sight is immovable,) adaptability for putting on barrels already slotted, adjustability for windage, cheapness, &c.

With this general explanation of the invention I will now proceed to explain it in detail, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

A denotes a gun-barrel of any ordinary construction, having in its top or upper side and transversely of its length the dovetailed slot B or the cylindrical groove B' cut in it. When the invention is used on guns having the slot cut in the barrel, as is now the universal custom, the dovetailed chair or base C is adapted to fit the said slot B snugly. Lengthwise through this base or chair is the hole or opening  $c$ , which is preferably cylindrical in shape and of such size as to admit easily the screw-threaded rod D, which is somewhat longer than the base-piece or chair. On the respective ends of this rod and adapted to move from the ends to the center of the rod are the two milled edges, taps, or nuts  $d$ . By means of these the rod can be placed and fixed in any desired position in the base, and thus the upper part of the sight E, which is fixed to it transversely to its length and at about its center, can be set and fastened at any desired position in line with the barrel. This upper portion of the sight may have a hood F, as in Fig. 2, or be open, as in Fig. 1, or have an aperture  $e^2$  through its top, as in Fig. 7, or provided with an ivory point at one end and an ordinary

black edge or point at the other, as at *e* and *e'* in Fig. 5. Thus all the uses for a target or hunting gun are provided for. The ivory or other white point can be used for ordinary hunting, and when shooting over snow the sight can be easily reversed and contrast secured by the ordinary black point or edge.

The two nuts or taps when screwed up tight on the respective sides of the base or chair or the gun-barrel hold the main part of the sight immovable where set, and when lateral adjustment is desired one nut or tap is loosened and the other correspondingly tightened, thus quickly and easily securing adjustment for wind or other purposes, as required. By this structure these further advantages are secured—namely, the firmness with which the sight may be locked or secured to the base, making it immovable, the reversibility, and the speedy lateral adjustment.

With each sight would be furnished one base or chair with the hole properly drilled, (except in cases where the barrel had not been slotted, but simply drilled, as in Fig. 4, in which cases the chair would be dispensed with) one set of taps or nuts, and as many screw-rods with different tops fixed to the center as different sights were desired, saving and excepting such cases as hereinbefore mentioned, where the said top part is reversible, thus furnishing two sights in or on one screw-rod. The base or chair may have a graduated scale, so as to secure accurate adjustment, and which in some cases, as in Fig. 3, may be on the gun-barrel, and in either event of any approved form. The ease and speed with which the sight may be changed from target to hunting, or vice versa, must also be noticed, as well as the cheapness, durability, and simplicity of construction; also, that the sight is low down on the barrel, out of the way, and from its solidity not liable to get out of order, be damaged or injured.

In Figs. 3 and 4 are illustrated a modification of the method of attachment to barrels,

which dispenses with the base C. The dovetailed slot B, mentioned above as being drilled through the base or chair, is now changed to the round and open top groove B', which is drilled directly through the top or upper side of the barrel, and is of proper size to receive the rod D. At each end of this groove a suitable recess *b* is milled out for the taps or nuts on the ends of the rod D to fit snugly into, and thus give a finished or tidy look to the same. Thus in this construction the sight can be moved transversely on the barrel, instead of on the base or chair-piece, as has been heretofore described. The result, however, is the same in either case.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In combination with a gun-barrel having a suitable transverse recess in its top or upper side, the screw-threaded rod D, longer than said recess and having fixed thereto the sight E and provided at its respective ends with the nuts *d*, whereby the position of the sight across the gun-barrel can be regulated by simultaneously operating said nuts.

2. In combination with a gun-barrel transversely recessed in its top or upper side, a base fitting into said recess, having a longitudinal opening, and a screw-threaded rod in said opening having fixed thereto the sight E and extending at both ends beyond the same and provided at its respective ends with taps or nuts *d*, as and for the purposes set forth.

3. In combination with a gun-barrel having in its upper side the open top groove B', recessed at each end, the screw-threaded rod D, longer than said groove and having the sight fixed to it and provided with a tap or nut at its respective ends, which are adapted to rest against the barrel on opposite sides thereof.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

VICTOR A. LAMSON.

Witnesses:

RALPH W. LAMSON,  
GEORGE A. POLLOCK.