Feb. 21, 1950 A. BARNES 2,498,329

GUN SIGHT

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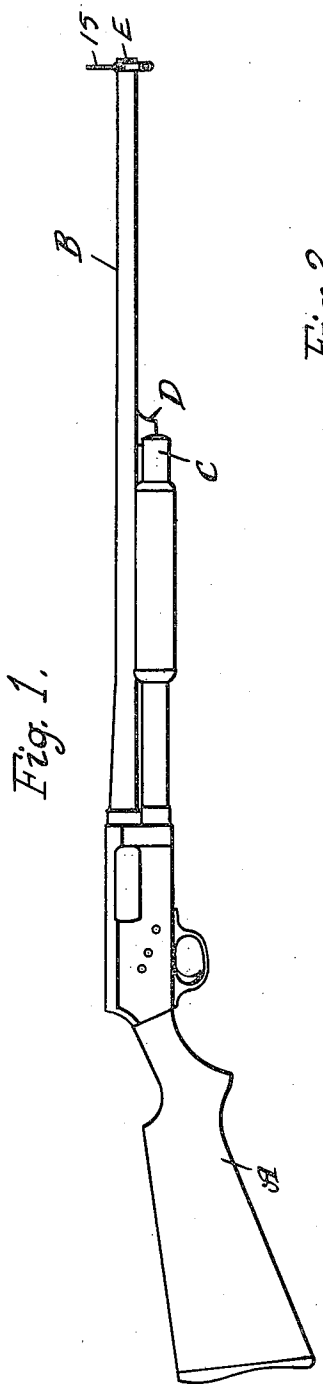


Fig. 1.

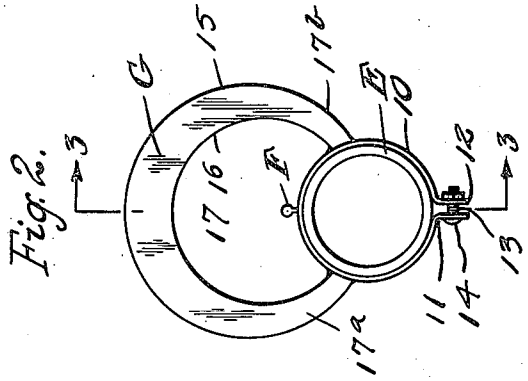


Fig. 2.

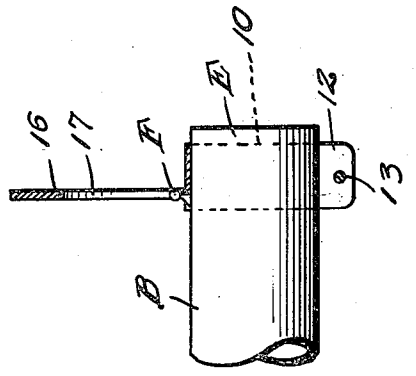


Fig. 3.

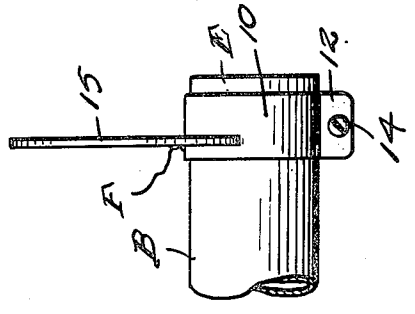


Fig. 4.

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Fig. 5.

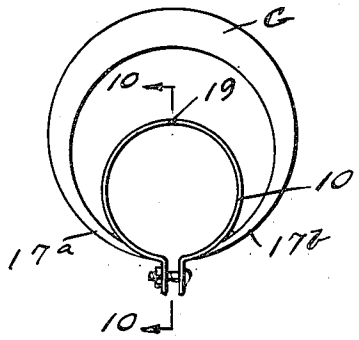


Fig. 6.

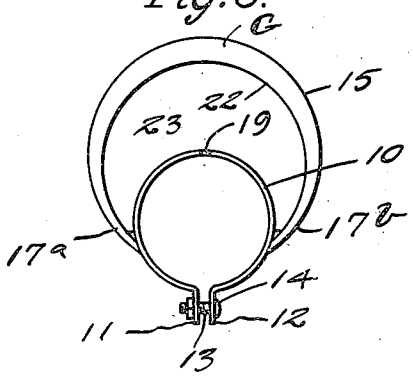


Fig. 7.

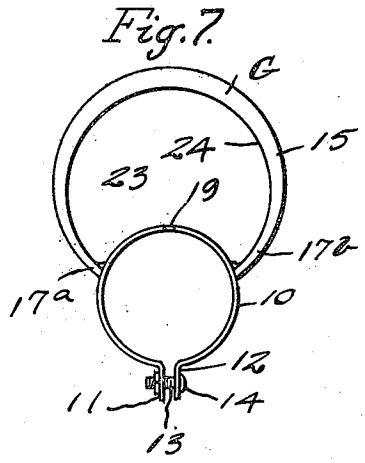


Fig. 8.

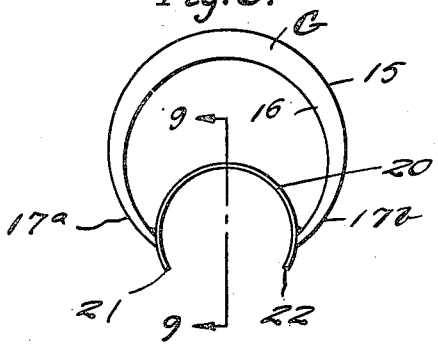
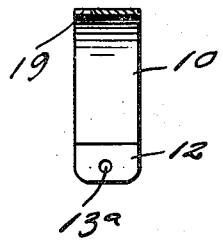


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



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Patented Feb. 21, 1950 2,498,329

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,498,329

GUN SIGHT

Allen Barnes, Missoula, Mont.

Application March 8, 1946, Serial No. 652,867

1 Claim. (Cl. 33—47)

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The present invention relates to improvements in shot guns and more particularly to a novel sight therefor.

One of the important objects thereof is to permit by means of the present invention, mounted properly upon the barrel of a shot gun, the visual observation of how and where misses are made. It is designed to afford better estimate of distances and lead. As mounted and as shaped it aids in keeping the gun in proper motion to follow through on leads on moving targets. It also is effective in assisting the hunter in locating the target and judging its position quickly.

Another object thereof is to provide a shot gun sight in such a manner that a hunter is able to accurately follow the target in lead shooting, and avoids crippling of game.

With the above and other objects in view my invention consists in the combination, arrangement and details of construction disclosed in the drawings and specification, and then more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, wherein similar reference characters designate similar parts throughout the respective views,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a shot gun equipped with my invention,

Figure 2 is a front elevation of the barrel of the shot gun showing my invention mounted in correct position thereupon,

Figure 3 is a fragmental side elevation of the barrel of the gun showing my invention mounted in correct position thereupon, partly shown in section,

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3 but showing my invention in end elevation,

Figure 5 is a front elevation of one form of my invention,

Figure 6 is a front elevation of another form thereof,

Figure 7 is a front elevation of a still different form of my invention,

Figure 8 is another and different form of my invention,

Figure 9 is a section taken through the clamping band of my invention shown in Figure 8 showing the notch therein, and

Figure 10 is another section taken through said clamping band of my invention showing the clamping lug.

Referring to the drawings, which are merely illustrative of my invention, all the parts thereof are disclosed. It is not proposed by employing my invention upon the barrel of a conventional shot gun to change the present sighting

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arrangement of a shot gun nor to molest the sighting plane in any way. All this is left intact. The present sighting arrangement of any shot gun is utilized and not substituted for any sight furnished by my present invention, and it is placed in the center of target, either high or low as may be desired.

My sight comprises a circular resilient split strap metal band 10 formed with integral outturned lugs 11 and 12 arranged in parallelism diametrically of the band. Into both lugs is screwed a screw 13, which carries a screw driver receiving head 14 abutting the lug 11. Formed upon the front edge of the circular band is a suitable notch 19, shown in cross section in Figure 10.

Formed integrally upon the band 10, or else secured in any approved manner as a separate part thereto is a member of circular configuration designated broadly 15, Figure 2. This member has oppositely curving arms 17a and 17b converging towards the band 10, which arms are operatively attached, by brazing, welding, or in any other manner such as casting, to opposite points of opposing arcuate surfaces of the band. This will cause the member 15 to project above the band in such a manner that a crescent shaped sight opening 17 is formed between its inner edge 16 and the adjacent convex surface of the band.

It will be seen from an inspection of all of the figures in the drawings, showing varied formations of this member 15 that it is of a thinner cross section than the width of the band, as is shown in Figures 3 and 4 particularly. However, as shown at G this member is made wider in its circular plane than it is thick in cross section. It takes on a crescent shape in Figures 2, 6, and 8, because its inner arcuate edge 16 and outer peripheral edge 15 have different radii.

It is obvious that these sights can be made in different sizes and shapes for adjustments necessary to be made in adapting them for use at varying ranges and distant targets. The split strap metal band 10 is fitted around the barrel B of the shot gun A, at its extreme forward end E, and in order properly to center the sight making member 15, thereon, the notched portion 19 of the band is slipped over the marker projection F formed on the barrel, so that the marker extends and lies in this recess or notch of the band 10. This having been effected, the screw 13 is then adjusted so as to draw the lugs 11 and 12 of the band together to tighten the

hold of the band upon the barrel of the shot gun.

In Figure 8 a form of sight made in accordance with my invention is disclosed which has the characteristic feature that it is not provided with the parallel integral lugs 11 and 12 shown in Figure 2, etc. In this design the member 20 which replaces the band 10 is a resilient segmentally shaped strap metal member that is frictionally sprung under its own resiliency over the major portion of the cylindrical surface of the gun barrel to which it is attached.

The downwardly converging arms of the member 15 engage opposite points of any part of the periphery of the split band 10, according to adjustments in height or lateral viewing desired. Thus, in Figure 5, these arms are secured practically at the lower dead center of the split band 10 in any approved manner, which gives the least height of the sight opening directly vertically of the marker F of the gun barrel. In Figure 6 the arms 17*a* and 17*b* of the member 15 has been shifted, relatively to Figure 5, where they are secured above the lower dead center of the band 10. In Figure 7 it is seen that these arms 17*a* and 17*b* are attached to the band above its center line. In Figures 5, 6, and 7, accordingly, the vertical height of the sight opening 23 gauged from the marker F on the gun barrel is gradually increasing. Lateral viewing of the target is also varied by such adjustments allowed for in different shapes of the sight.

It is clear that the circular perimeter of member 15 varies in relative position on the gun barrel, but inclusive from clear sighting plane position to a position including the entire gun barrel at the area of sight position or practically so. In this way it is possible to adjust the present sight to correspond to the shooting elevation and pattern of a shot gun as it now shoots. By having the enlarged perimeter shown in some of the varied forms of the drawings it is obvious there is an advantage in learning to shoot with both eyes open or of placing the gun and sight in approximate alignment and then closing one eye.

The present sight is fixed definitely in position and positive so as to remain in position until purposely removed. It is accurately gauged and centered by aligning the band with the marker F of the gun barrel. In viewing the target through the recess or opening 17 or 23, it seems to float in front of the target, thus narrowing down the chances of missing the same. At thirty yards the pattern of the sight will be thirty inches, and sizes vary from this standard depending on the effective range and distance it is desired to cover.

I do not mean to confine myself to the exact details of construction herein disclosed but cover all variations falling within the purview of the appended claim.

What is desired to claim is:

An improved gun sight attachment for a shot gun comprising a resilient cylindrical clamping member engageable about the barrel of the shot gun adjacent the sight, an upstanding flat sight encircling crescent shaped member on said clamping member, the terminal ends of said flat member being fixed to the sides of said clamping member on opposite sides thereof whereby the sight of said shot gun will be disposed within an apparent downwardly converging field of vision.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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