33-260. OR 1,339,248 SR

Draftman

C. B. WINDER.

FIREARM SIGHT.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 16, 1917.

**1,339,248.** **Patented May 4, 1920.**

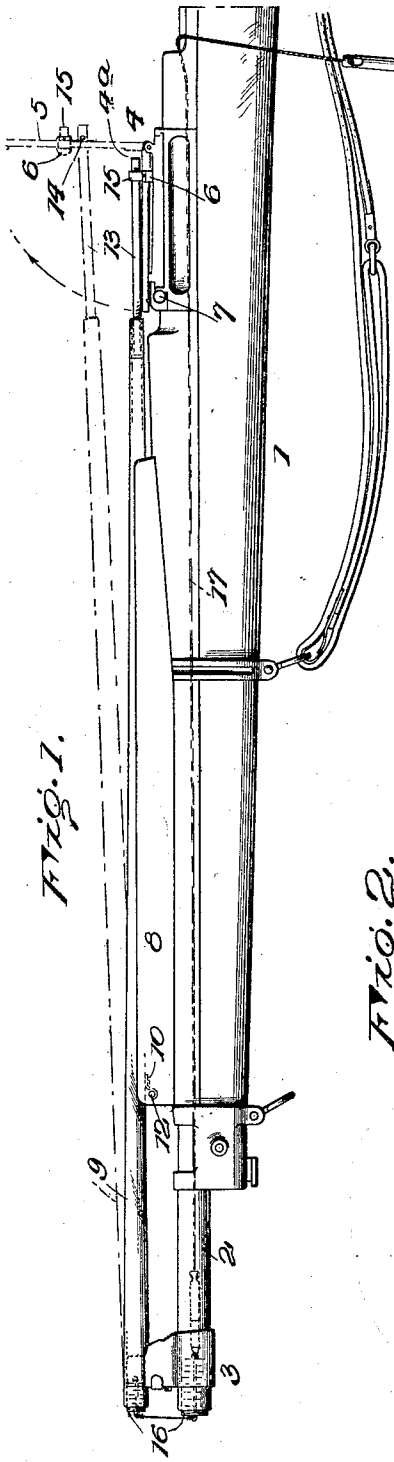


Fig. 1.

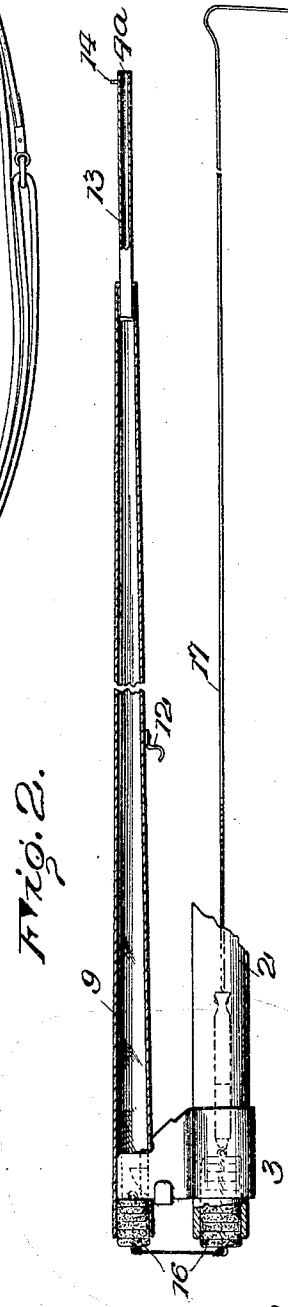


Fig. 2.

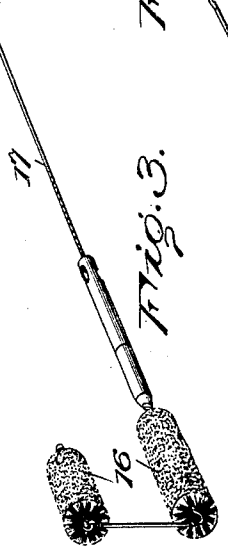


Fig. 3.

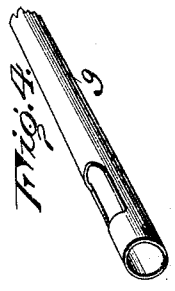


Fig. 4.

1431

Inventor

C. B. Winder

By W. Pierce Maguire

Attorney

GEOMETRICAL INSTRUMENTS Draftman

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. WINDER, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

## FIREARM-SIGHT.

1,339,248. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 4, 1920.

Application filed November 16, 1917. Serial No. 202,269.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. WINDER, of Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Firearm-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.

My invention relates to that class of firearms, preferably rifles, in which a tube is mounted upon and extends longitudinally of the gun barrel, so that the firearm may be concealed by logs, brush, earth or other appropriate means, placed over and around it, the tube enabling the user to take the proper aim.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevation showing a rifle equipped with my improved feature and Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are details.

Referring to the drawing I have shown at 1 the modern type of Springfield rifle. Near the muzzle end of the barrel 2 is the front sight pin 3 of the usual design. The rear sight 4 comprises the customary hinged leaf 5, slide 6 and windage screw 7.

Mounted in the channel 8 between the sights 3 and 4 is the tube 9 preferably of metal and shown with a recess at its forward end to receive the front sight pin and with a hook 10 to engage a locking pin 12 near the forward end of the channel 8 to prevent displacement under the recoil. The primary requisite of this tube is that of itself it constitutes a complete front and rear sight requiring no centering means whatever. Near its muzzle end it may have any preferred centering means, however, as cross hairs, or the front sight pin 3 may project into it, as shown. It has a sight aperture which is near the eye of the user and this is smaller than the aperture at the muzzle end. I have shown the device as applied to a service rifle. The tube illustrated tapers from the muzzle end toward the sight 4. At this latter end, as at $4^a$, it is of diameter to constitute the proper sight for the human eye at the normal distance at which it is located on a service rifle from the eye of the user of the firearm. By the construction described, that is, the gradual increase of diameter toward the muzzle end, I subtend the visual angle. The circle described at the forward end of the tube 9 exactly coincides with that at the inner end. The eye of the user thus immediately finds the center and the tube of itself constitutes a perfect sight. If the tube be used on a firearm which permits it to be extended back to the eye of the user, it is immaterial whether it be tapered or truly cylindrical provided it be formed at its inner end with a sight aperture constituting the equivalent of $4^a$ and smaller than the opening at the muzzle end. For use on service rifles, however, the tube must terminate in advance of the breech and hence the tapered formation is desirable.

The tube 9 is preferably formed of two or more telescoping sections so as to permit of the inner section 13 being retracted to permit the hinged leaf 5 of the rifle sight to be turned up, although obviously the means by which the tube is held to the barrel may permit of its being detached for this purpose. When leaf 5 is up the section 13 is projected into the opening 14 of the slide 6. When the hinged leaf 5 is down the extremity of the section 13 may be held in the bracket 15 formed on the leaf. It will be understood that the tube 9 will vary in length as occasion may require and that the diameters at the ends will vary accordingly so as to maintain the purpose above stated.

In use I employ a pair of pullthroughs 16 upon a single cord 17, one in the muzzle end of the tube 9 and the other in the barrel. The firearm may then be placed and bags or other concealment arranged to hide it. The cord 17 is withdrawn by pulling through the breech and the gun is ready for firing.

I am aware that it is not new to provide a firearm with a tube mounted upon the barrel to enable the gun to be covered up but the prior structures, so far as I am aware, have not constituted sights, being dependent upon blades in front and rear nor have they been made in the form herein described.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a firearm, the combination with a barrel having a rear hinged sight, of a hollow tube mounted upon the barrel and increasing in diameter toward the muzzle end to subtend the visual angle and constituting of itself front and rear sights, and

means for securing said tube to said hinged sight in either position of the latter.

2. In a firearm, the combination with a barrel having a rear hinged sight, of a hollow tube mounted upon the barrel and increasing in diameter toward the muzzle end to subtend the visual angle and constituting of itself front and rear sights, said tube comprising telescoping sections, and means for securing the rear section to said hinged sight in either position of the latter.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification.

CHARLES B. WINDER.