

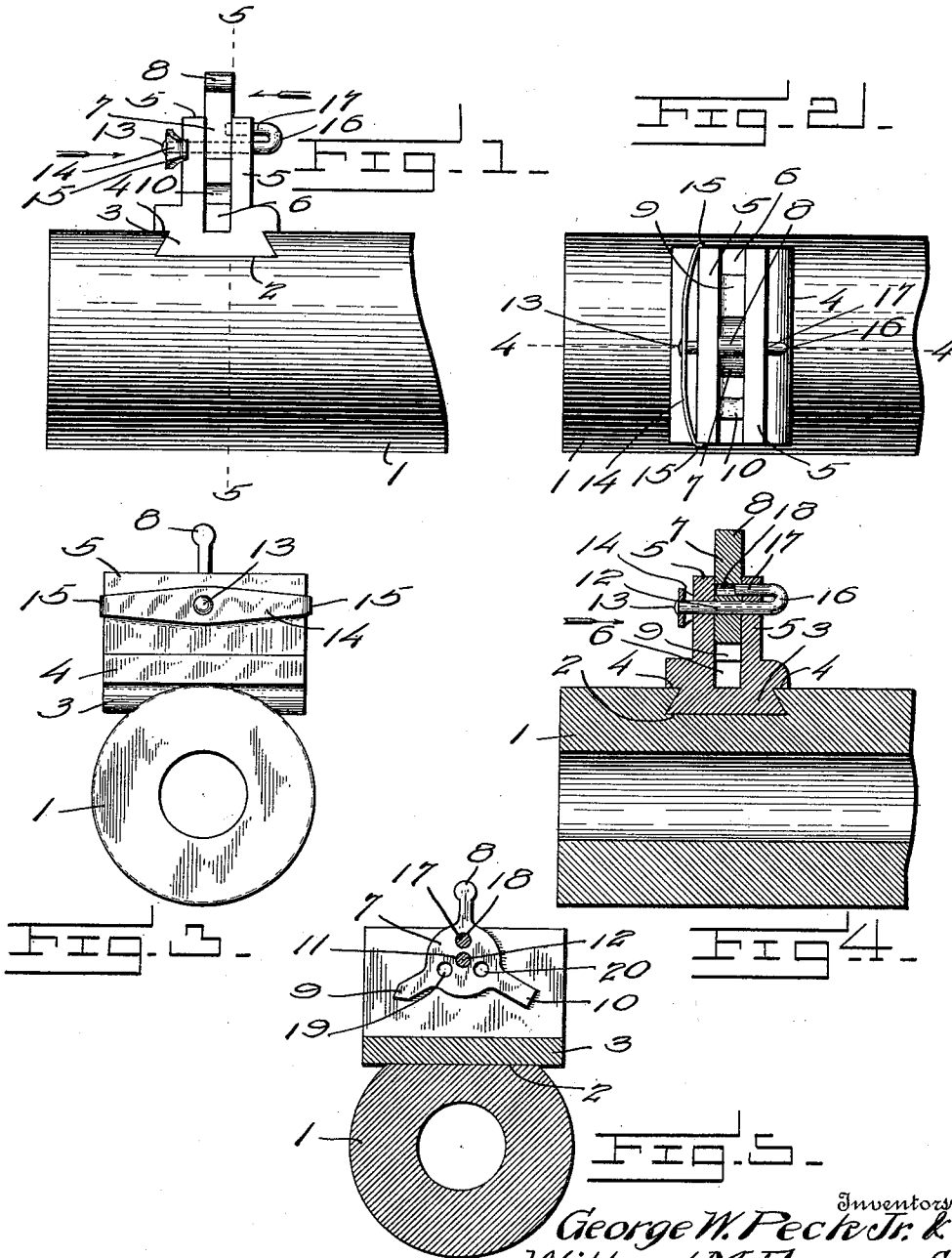
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FRONT GUN SIGHT.

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1,027,892.

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.

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1,027,892.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 28, 1912.

Application filed September 7, 1911. Serial No. 648,032.

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 Front Gun-Sights, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in gun sights and pertains more particularly to the sight which is known as the front sight and belongs to that class of front sights designated in the art as revolving sights, being so constructed and arranged as to be rotated to bring a different size or shape of bead into line with the sight, for an obvious purpose.

The present invention has for its objects among others to provide an improved locking device for the revoluble sight, easily manipulated, simple in its construction, yet efficient and reliable in its operation.

We aim further at improvements in the details of construction whereby the device is made capable of manufacture at minimum cost, easily applied and not liable to become damaged or to get out of order.

We are aware that it has been proposed to provide a gun sight in the nature of a rotatable or revoluble holder carrying a plurality of sights, with a spring disposed beneath the sight and bearing against a plurality of the sights which are not in operative position. We employ a spring locking device embodying a pivot for the revoluble sight holder and a locking member continuous of said pivot for engagement with the said holder to hold it in any of its adjusted positions. The natural tendency of the spring is to hold the holder locked, pressure upon the spring releasing the locking member and allowing the sight holder to be revolved into the desired position. The locking is automatic and the locking member is so disposed as to enter a depression or cavity in the holder, so that the latter can not be accidentally revolved, not depending upon the frictional contact of the spring with the sights.

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 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 of a portion of a gun barrel equipped with our improved form of sight. Fig. 2 is a top plan thereof. Fig. 3 is an end view looking in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a vertical cross section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

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

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the gun barrel which, it will be understood, may be either of the cylindrical or octagonal form, both being common in the art, and the present invention as applicable to one as to the other and hence not restricted in that regard. Disposed within a dovetailed recess 2 in said barrel, which recess extends transversely of the length of the barrel, as is evident from the drawings, is a base member 3 having the shoulders 4 upon opposite sides which bear against the outer wall of the barrel, and from which base rise the uprights 5 within the space 6 between which is disposed the revoluble sight member 7. This member, as seen best in Fig. 5, which constitutes the sight holder, has projecting therefrom a plurality of sights or beads, in the present instance three, although the number may be varied. These sights 8, 9 and 10 are of different sizes and shapes, as seen clearly in Fig. 5, any one of which may be brought into operative position and there securely fastened. In Figs. 1, 3 and 5, the sight or bead 8 is shown in such operative position. In Fig. 4, the sight or bead 10 is shown in such operative position.

The holder 7 is revolubly mounted in position between the uprights 5 upon a pin 12 which passes through said uprights and through a hole 11 centrally through said holder, as seen best in Fig. 4. The one end of this member 12 is headed, as at 13, the head bearing against a plate spring 14, the ends of which are extended to bear against the opposite ends of one of the uprights 5, as seen at 15 in Fig. 2, so as to serve in holding the spring against displacement. The opposite end of this pin is bent upon itself, as seen at 16, the terminal 17 thereof extending substantially parallel with the main

portion of the pin, this return member 17 being passed through an opening in the upright 5 opposite that adjacent the headed end of the pin and normally projects into an opening 18, 19 or 20 in the sight holder 7. In Fig. 5 this return member 17 is shown as engaged in the opening 18 in such sight holder. These openings 18, 19 and 20 are disposed in radial alinement with the sights 8, 9 and 10, so that when the return member 17 is engaged in any one of said openings, the selected sight will be in its operative position and there firmly held. The spring 14 serves to hold this return member in locked engagement, so that accidental movement of the sight holder is prevented.

Whenever it is desired to revolve the holder 7 so as to bring a different sight into operative position, all that it is necessary to do is to apply pressure to the spring 14 in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 4, when the pivot and the return member 17 are pushed in the direction of such arrow and said return member is brought out of engagement with the opening in the holder, when the latter is free to be revolved in either direction to bring the required sight into operative position. When such selected sight is in proper position, if pressure upon the spring is released, the said spring will force the return member into the appropriate opening and the holder is locked. It is to be noted that the locking is positive, that such locking is not dependent upon frictional engagement merely of a spring with a member of the sight holder and that accidental engagement of anything with the sight cannot move it from its proper position.

From the foregoing, it will be evident that we have devised a simple, cheap, yet efficient and reliable revoluble or changeable sight, and while the structural embodiment of the invention as herein disclosed is what we at the present time consider preferable, it is evident that the same is subject to changes, variations and modifications in detail, proportion of parts, etc., without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages. We, therefore, do not wish to limit ourselves to such exact details, proportions of parts, etc., 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. In a gun sight, a revoluble sight holder provided with a plurality of sights, a pivot for said holder endwise movable there-through, a locking member integral with

one end of said pivot and adapted to extend endwise into the holder in a plane parallel with the pivot, and a spring acting upon the other end of the pivot, said pivot and locking member being simultaneously movable endwise in the same direction.

2. In a gun sight, a base, uprights rising therefrom, a revoluble sight holder disposed between said uprights, and a pivot pin passed through said uprights and centrally through the holder and having one end bent upon itself and working through an opening in one of the uprights and engageable with an opening in said holder.

3. In a gun sight, a base, uprights rising therefrom, a revoluble sight holder disposed between said uprights, a pivot pin passed through said uprights and centrally through the holder and having one end bent upon itself and working through an opening in one of the uprights and engageable with an opening in said holder, and a spring acting upon the other end of said pivot for normally holding said bent end of the pivot in engagement with the holder to lock it against rotation.

4. In a gun sight, a base, uprights rising therefrom, a sight holder disposed between said uprights and having a plurality of sights and a plurality of corresponding openings, a pivot pin passed centrally through said holder and through the uprights and having one end bent and returned upon itself to form a locking member, said locking member movable through one of the uprights and into an opening in the holder, and a spring acting upon the other end of said pivot.

5. In a gun sight, a base, uprights rising therefrom, a sight holder disposed between said uprights and having a plurality of sights and a plurality of corresponding openings, a pivot pin passed centrally through said holder and through the uprights and having one end bent and returned upon itself to form a locking member, said locking member movable through one of the uprights and into an opening in the holder, and a spring acting upon the other end of said pivot, said holder having a plurality of openings disposed radially with reference to said sights for the reception of said locking member.

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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