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M. DRIEGHE

GUN SIGHT

Filed Sept. 16, 1926

Fig. 1

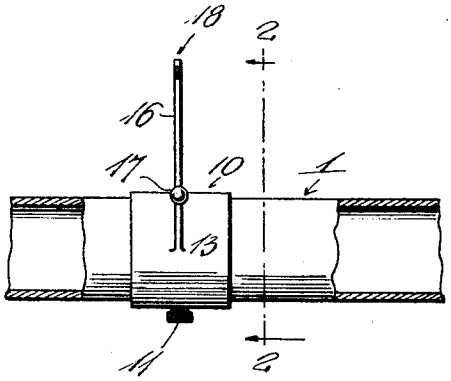


Fig. 2

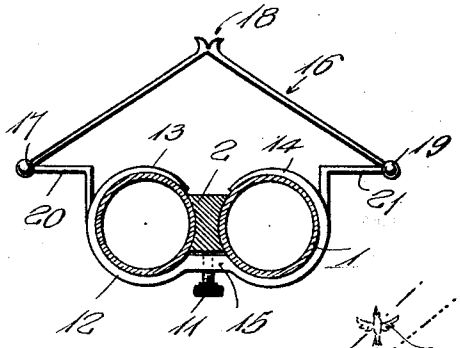


Fig. 3

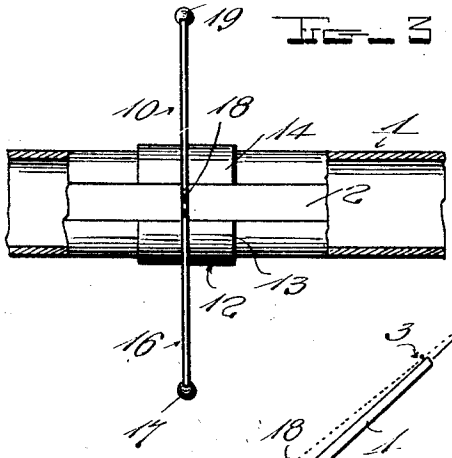


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Witness

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAURICE DRIEGHE, OF BUTTE, MONTANA.

GUN SIGHT.

Application filed September 16, 1926. Serial No. 135,889.

This invention relates to sights for firearms and more particularly to those applicable for use on guns employed by hunters, such as shot-guns and the like.

It is well recognized that in shooting objects in motion such as birds in flight, the speed of the bird, the direction of its flight, and the effect of the wind, must be considered in taking aim, thereby requiring many fine calculations on the instant so that a wing shot is largely a matter of guess-work with the elements of chance against it. It is also well known that the flight of birds differs widely, according to the variety, and speed of the same variety differs according to circumstances, such as when flying against the wind or with it, when about to light, when rising and starting off, and the like. The hunter consequently has to take into account for instance at what rate of speed the bird is moving and determine its distance from him, since he will have to "hold" ahead of the bird according to both its speed and distance, as well as the size of the shot used and the angle of flight to the line of fire.

To overcome these objections and reduce the conjectural and uncertainty of wing shooting to a minimum, the invention has in view the provision of what is termed a "lead" sight for application to any form of shot gun which without requiring any adjustment will give the exact lead at which to shoot birds in flight.

With this provision in view, one of the primary objects of the invention is to provide a gun sight for shooting birds in flight having a plurality of points of sight to enable a correct shot to be made as the bird flies upward in getting away from the hunter or to enable him to correctly follow the relative angular speed of the bird's flight when flying horizontally or substantially so.

Another object is to provide a sight of this character which may be applied to single or double barrel shot guns and adjusted and secured on the gun at any desired position and the sighting points of which are so constructed and arranged as to enable a proper aim to be taken when birds are flying from either left or right hand sides or straight away or toward the hunter. These sighting points are also so constructed as to enable a proper aim to be taken when the bird is leaving the ground or water and rising into the air or when flying downhill.

Still another object is to provide a sight of this character which will be light, simple, cheap to manufacture, easy to operate and quick to sight.

In carrying out these objects, the invention is susceptible of modification without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the claimed invention; there being shown in the drawing for illustrative purposes, a preferred and practical form in which:—

Fig. 1 represents a side elevation of a portion of a gun barrel with this improved sight shown applied;

Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a plan view thereof with parts broken out and in section;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a double barrel shot gun provided with this improved sight, showing the line of sight on a bird in dotted lines and the line of discharge on the bird in full lines; and

Fig. 5 is a plan view thereof.

Similar reference characters represent corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawing.

In the adaptation of the invention shown in the drawing, a portion of a gun barrel 1 is shown with this improved sight 10 adjustably mounted thereon at about a distance of eighteen inches, more or less, from the breech of the barrel and which is held in adjusted position by a thumb screw 11.

This sight 10 is substantially triangular in form and the base 12 thereof is shaped to slide over and clampingly engage the gun barrel 1, the form here shown being applicable to a double barrel gun and comprises substantially circular twin split bands 13 and 14 spaced laterally apart a distance equal to the distance between the gun barrels and connected by a thickened wall or web 15 through which the thumb screw 11 passes and engages the partition or web 2 between the gun barrels shown most clearly in Figs. 1 and 2. This barrel clamp carries the sight points 17, 18 and 19 which are arranged at the angles of a triangle 16, the central angle-carrying point 18, being arranged directly over the central web 2 of

the gun barrel in a plane above it and in alinement with the usual sight 3 located at the muzzle of the gun.

The points 17 and 19 are located respectively at the left and right of the gun barrel on laterally extending arms 20 and 21 and are spaced from the barrel a sufficient distance to produce an angle of five degrees between the web 2 of the gun barrel and said points, these points being designed for use when the bird is flying from the left or right of the gunner, the aim being from 4 to 17 or from 4 to 19.

The point 18 is used in connection with the sight 3 at the muzzle of the gun when a bird is leaving the ground and rising in the air or when flying in a straight line either away from or toward the gunner, or coming toward him in a straight line over his head or when flying downhill.

This leading sight 10 may be constructed of any suitable material, the size of the triangle 16 conforming to the length of the barrel in connection with which it is to be used, the height of the triangle being increased or reduced according to the length of the barrel in order to produce a sighting line at an angle of five degrees between the points 4—3.

This leading sight is accurate because when firing a twelve gauge shell loaded with three and a quarter drams of smokeless powder and one and one-eighth ounce shot, it takes one-tenth of a second for the shot to reach a distance of twenty-five yards. Hence a duck flying at an average speed of eighty-five feet a second, in one-tenth of a second will make about eight feet six inches, which is the exact lead at which to shoot. Or for longer ranges of fifty or seventy-five yards, the speed of the shot decreasing, the lead must not only be doubled or trebled but should be increased from about three feet for fifty yards and about seven feet for seventy-five yards. In these cases, since the shot does not travel on the same plane but scatters one behind the other and spreads on an average of about eight yards at twenty-five yards and about fifteen yards at fifty yards, this length of scattering will take care of the few feet at those and further distances.

In order to obtain the best results when aiming at a bird, always follow the bird when pulling the trigger as some people pull the trigger faster than others, this fraction of a second cannot be figured accurately because of different makes of guns, some having light and others having heavy pulls.

In the use of this sight, when a bird is flying straight away from the hunter, as shown in Fig. 4, the muzzle of the gun is thrown on the bird and then forward until the eye, the sights 18 and 3, and the bird B are in line, as shown in dotted lines in this figure. The gun is held in this relative position by moving it at the same rate of speed as that of the bird until the trigger is pulled and the gun discharged, which will bring the bird into line with the discharge from the gun as shown in dot and dash lines in this figure.

When shooting at a bird flying across the path of the gun as shown in Fig. 5, the sight 17 at the right of the gun, is brought into alinement with the eye and with the bird B′ and when the trigger is pulled, the bird will be in the position in the dot and dash lines directly in the path of the shot, shown at S. It is, of course, to be understood that when a bird is flying from left to right, that the sight 19 is used instead of that at 17 as shown in Fig. 5, the operation being the same otherwise.

By shifting the gun sight 10 toward or away from the normal position of the eye, the divergence of the sight points 17 and 19 may be increased or diminished to meet varying conditions but the sight is normally centered and held at about eighteen inches from the barrel chamber 4.

From the above, it will be obvious that the simple, light and cheap device of this character is provided to facilitate firing at a moving object and which can be readily applied and easily operated.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention is shown and described, the invention is not limited to the exact details of the construction but modifications or changes thereof may be made as occasion may require as may come within the scope of the claimed invention.

I claim:—

A gun sight for a double-barreled gun comprising a base member consisting of a pair of split bands substantially encircling the gun barrels, a thickened web disposed beneath the barrel connecting web of the gun and integrally connecting the lower ends of said bands, a set-screw threaded through said band connecting web and into engagement with said barrel connecting web whereby the sight is longitudinally adjustably secured to the gun barrels, upwardly and laterally extending right angularly shaped arms secured to the outer sides of said bands, side sight points arranged at the outer ends of the laterally extending portions of said arms, an inverted V-shaped member secured at its lower ends to the outer ends of the laterally extending portions of said arms adjacent to said side sight points and having its apex disposed above the center of said barrel connecting web, and a central sight point formed on said apex.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

MAURICE DRIEGHE.