June 25, 1929. E. M. HAGER ET AL 1,718,458

SIGHTING RIB

Filed April 15, 1927

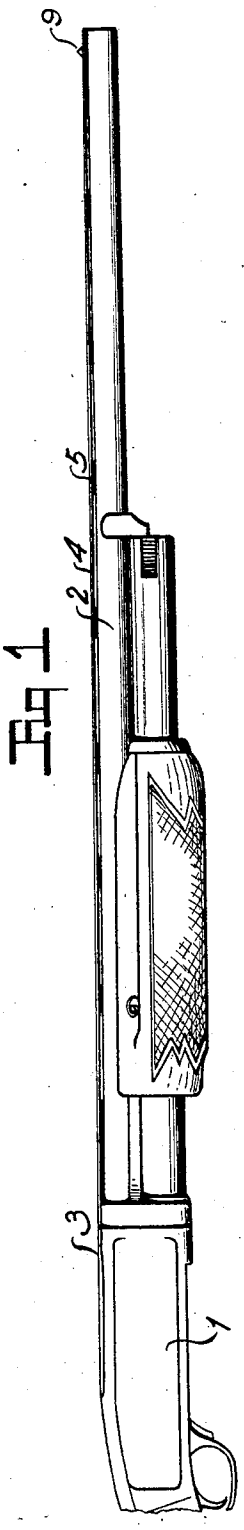


Fig 1

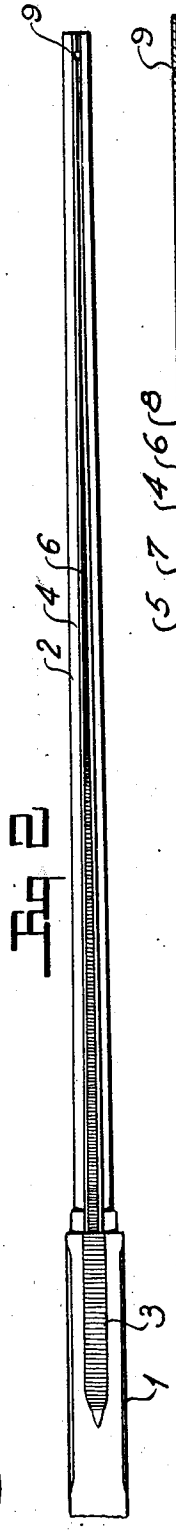


Fig 2

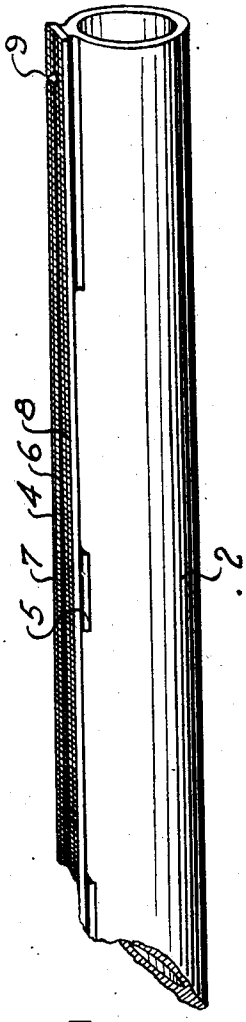


Fig 3

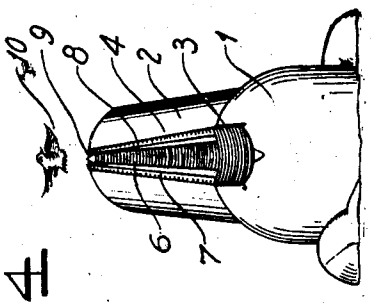


Fig 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SIGHTING RIB.

Application filed April 15, 1927. Serial No. 184,025.

This invention relates to guns and while it is particularly applicable for use in connection with shotguns, it is also adapted for use in connection with rifles.

The main object of the invention is to provide a sighting field down the center of the barrel which will assist in directing the line of sight on to the front sight of the gun and on to the target, the sighting field being colored differently from the adjacent parts of the gun on which the field is located. It is, also, the purpose of the invention to have the surface of the field flush with the surface of the receiver of the gun, this arrangement being effective in permitting the marksman to quickly locate the front sight and hold the gun on the target so that the percentage of hits is materially increased.

The barrels of pump guns tend to become hot. If the sighting rib is integral with the barrel, unequal expansion and contraction takes place which obviously spoils the effectiveness of the gun.

Modern shotguns have the sighting rib in spaced relation with the barrel by spacing blocks so that there is a ventilating space between the sighting rib and the barrel and so that uniform expansion and contraction of the barrel may be insured. The sighting rib on the barrel and the extensions on the receiver sets above the top surface of the receiver and a middle sight on the sighting rib approximately two-thirds the distance from the receiver to the muzzle of the barrel is often necessary to line up the sights. With our invention, because the top surface of the sighting field 3 on top of the receiver is flush with the sighting field on the barrel, the middle sight can be dispensed with because the longitudinal field is of a different color from the adjacent part of the gun and thereby directs the line of vision down the center of the barrel on to the front sight and on to the target instantaneously when the gun is brought into firing position. We prefer to converge the sides of the field from the receiver toward the front sight and have the field the same color as the sighting field on the receiver, so that the sighting fields on both the receiver and barrel will in effect be one.

The novelty of the invention will be better understood by reference to the following description in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a side view of the receiver and barrel of the gun constructed in accordance with our invention, the stock of the gun being omitted.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary view of a gun barrel to which my invention is applied, and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the receiver and barrel.

Referring, now, to the drawings by numerals of reference, 1 designates the receiver of the gun and 2 the barrel. 3 is an elongated sighting field on the upper face of the receiver. 4 is a ventilating sighting rib secured to the barrel 2 by spaced blocks 5. These blocks are spaced sufficient distances apart to eliminate liability of unequal expansion and contraction of the gun barrel. The upper surface of the rib 4 is flush with the upper surface of the sighting field 3 on the receiver. The rib 4 has an elongated sighting field 6, here shown as provided with forwardly converging sides, the field 6 being of the same color as the field 3 and colored differently from the adjacent side portions 7 and 8 of the rib. The sighting field 3 on the receiver is preferably wider than the widest portion of the sighting field 6 so as to quickly attract the eye when the gun is being sighted, the finer sighting being effected by directing the line of vision down the field 6 toward the front sight 9 on to the target 10. We have found that effective fields can be provided by transversely knurling the fields 3 and 6 and that the degree of convergence of the sides of the field 6 can be varied without departing from the spirit of this invention and that if desired the lines of convergence may merge into a straight line a short distance in rear of the front sight.

In actual practice we prefer to have the fields 3 and 6 black surrounded by lighter colors so as to make the fields 3 and 6 more prominent. We do not wish to be limited, however, to any particular color or any particular shape of field for while the converging sides of the field 6 are of material advantage, certain advantages could still be attained with a field having parallel edges. In either case, we would prefer to maintain the surface of the sighting rib flush with the surface of the receiver.

What we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A gun comprising a receiver and a barrel, a sighting field on the receiver and a sighting field on the barrel, the sighting fields being flush, both sighting fields consisting of transversely knurled portions, the sighting field on the receiver being wider than the field on the barrel and having elongated parallel edges, the sighting field on the barrel having its edges converging toward the muzzle of the barrel.

2. A gun comprising a receiver and a barrel, a sighting field on the receiver and a sighting field on the barrel, said sighting fields being flush with the receiver and the barrel in the order named and one with the other, both sighting fields consisting of transversely knurled portions, the sighting field on the receiver being wider than the field on the barrel, the sighting field on the barrel having its edges converging toward the muzzle of the barrel.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

EARL M. HAGER.
ED O'BRIEN.