S. G. BAYES.
Gun Sight.

No. 242,809. Patented June 14, 1881.

Fig. 1.

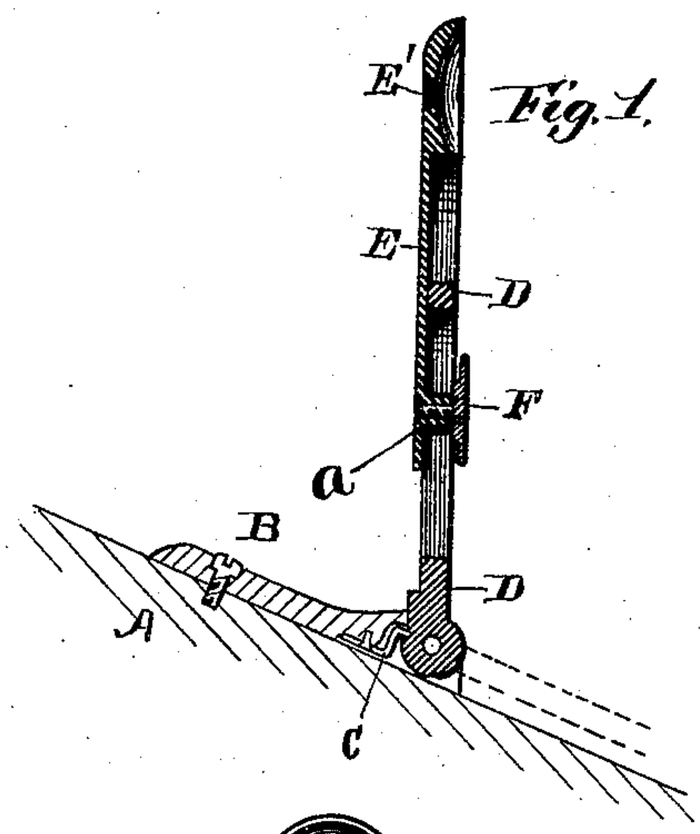


Fig. 2.

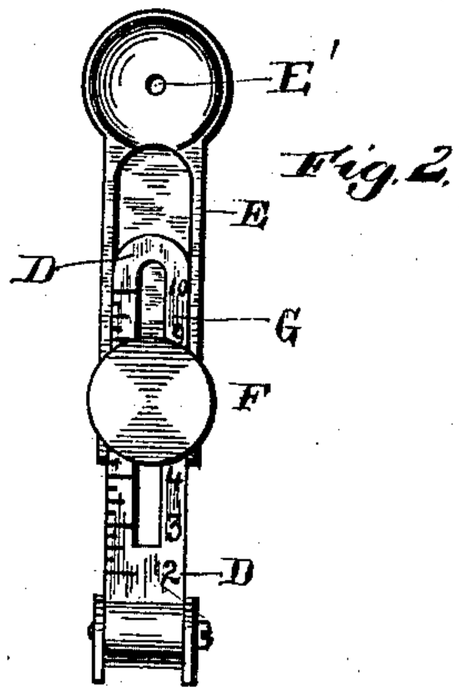


Fig. 3.

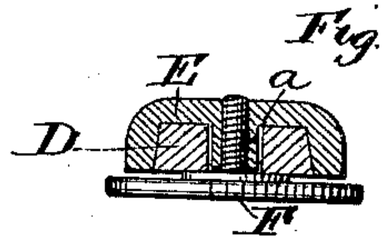
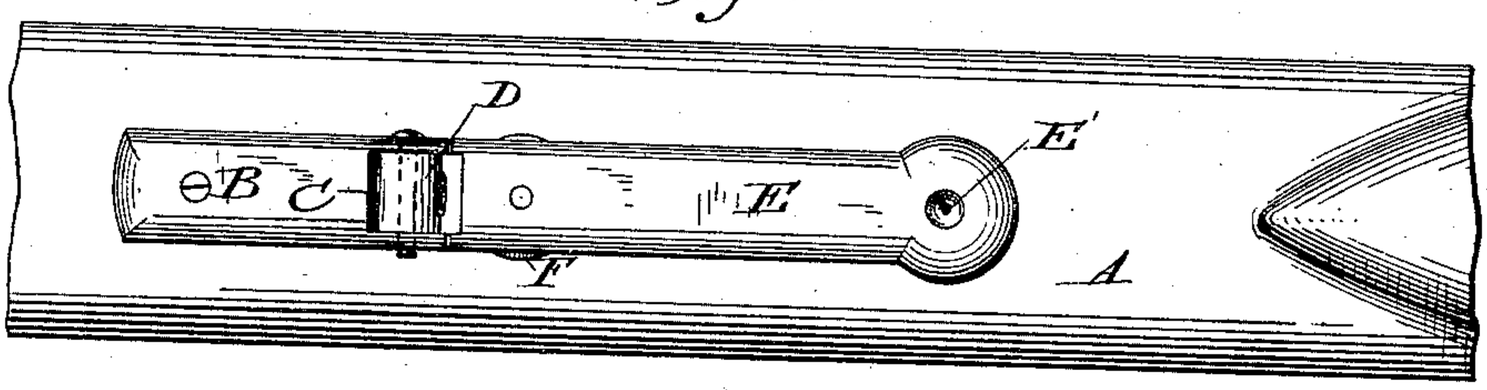


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GUN-SIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 242,809, dated June 14, 1881.

Application filed February 9, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN G. BAYES, of Wauseon in the county of Fulton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Peep-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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to peep-sights; and the invention consists in constructing the sight in two parts, one of which fits over and slides upon the other in such a manner that the peep or eye hole is always at the extreme or upper end of the sight, however the sight may be adjusted; and, further, in so forming that part of the sight which is uppermost when the sight is turned down upon the stock as to prevent a smooth and rounded surface, all as hereinafter more fully set forth.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal central section of the sight as it stands when in use. Fig. 2 is a rear face view. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view on the line *x x* of Fig. 2, enlarged; and Fig. 4 is a top plan view, showing the sight applied to a gun-stock and turned down to the position it occupies when not in use.

The object of this invention is to produce a gun-sight that can be secured to the small part of the stock, where the hand is applied in carrying the gun, without the sharp corners or angles which this class of sights usually have, and which are exceedingly uncomfortable to the hand; and, also, to have the peep-hole always at the top of the sight, however it may be adjusted, whereby it may be more readily caught by the eye, and so that the least possible movement of the gun will be required in looking over the sight to get the range of the object and then bringing the gun to the exact position required for hitting the object.

In constructing a sight on my plan I make it of two parts, E and D, as represented in the drawings, the part D being a rectangular slotted bar, which is hinged to a base-plate, B, by which it is secured to the stock A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, there being a small spring, C, as shown in Fig. 1, secured to the base-plate B, and having its end arranged to engage in notches formed in the rounded or hinged end of the part D, so as to hold the sight in position both when turned up and also when turned down. This part D is also provided with a series of graduation-marks of any desired gradation, by which to set or adjust the peep E′ for shooting at various distances. The other part, E, consists of a flat bar recessed or cut out on one of its faces, so as to fit over and slide longitudinally on the part D, as represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, there being a solid stud, *a*, left in the recessed portion, near the lower end of part E, of proper size to fit and slide in the slot G of bar D, in which stud a hole with a screw-thread is tapped to receive the stem of the clamping-screw F, as represented in Figs. 1 and 3, this screw F having its head made slightly larger in diameter than the sight is wide, so as to protrude at each side, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, and having its edge milled, so as to be readily turned by the thumb and finger. As shown in Fig. 3, the outer edges of the bar D and the corresponding sides of the recess in part E are slightly beveled or inclined, so that when the screw is turned so as to clamp the parts together they will be made to wedge one upon the other, thus rendering the two parts perfectly firm and rigid, and preventing any play or lateral movement of the part E upon the bar D. The upper end of the part E is slightly enlarged in width, and is made circular in form, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. This circular portion is made concave on its rear face, and at its center is formed the peep-hole E′, as clearly shown in the drawings; and on its opposite face the plate E and also the base-plate B are made oval or rounded on their edges, so as to leave, instead of the usual sharp corners or angles, a smooth rounded surface, as represented in the several figures of the drawings.

It will be readily seen that when thus constructed the part E forms a sheath for the bar D, and when adjusted to its lowest position and turned down upon the stock, as represented in Fig. 4, it presents a smooth rounded surface for the hand, thereby doing away with the objection which has hitherto existed to

the placing of the ordinary form of sight upon the stock at that point.

One great advantage of having the peep-hole always at the same relative distance from the end of the sight is that it is more readily and quickly caught by the eye; and this, especially in shooting at moving objects, such as glass balls and the like, is very important. Another advantage is that when shooting at stationary or distant objects, where it is necessary for the gunner to first look over his sight in order to see the object and get the range, he can do so and then bring the gun to the required position with much less change of position of the gun and sight than he can with that class of sights ordinarily used, and in which the piece carrying the peep-hole is moved up and down upon a stationary bar of the full length of the sight.

This sight is specially designed to be applied to guns which are also provided with the open sights, and it is applied to the stock in the manner and position shown, instead of on the barrel, first, because it is more out of the way of the rear open sight when thus located; and, second, because by thus placing it farther back a longer range between it and the front sight is secured, thereby insuring greater accuracy.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, in a gun-sight, of a flat hinged supporting-bar, D, and a flat sliding bar, E, said bar E having its corners or angles beveled or rounded off, as shown, and applied to the bar D in such a manner as to form a sheath or cover for the same when turned down, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A sight composed of a hinged part, D, and a longitudinally-adjustable part, E, with a peep-hole, E′, near its upper end, said part E having its outer or front edges rounded off, and being provided with a clamping-screw, F, the whole being constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

STEPHEN G. BAYES.

Witnesses:
A. A. WOOD,
W. HANDY.