

(No Model.)

A. E. VEON.
GUN SIGHT.

No. 572,494.

Patented Dec. 1, 1896.

Fig. 1.

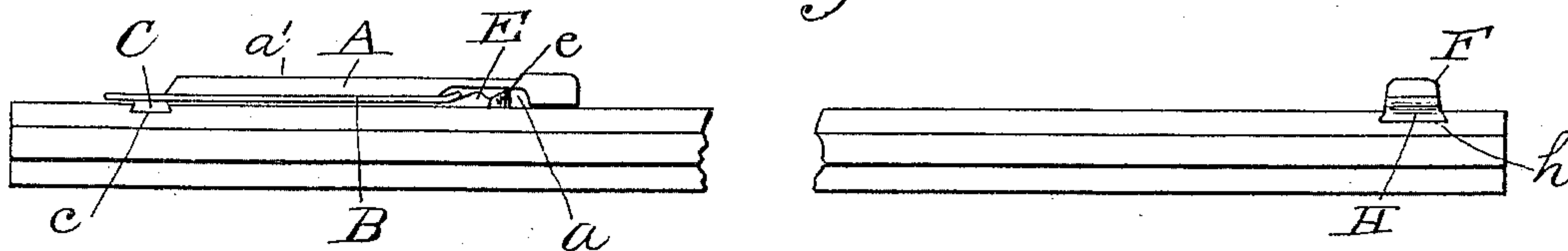


Fig. 2.

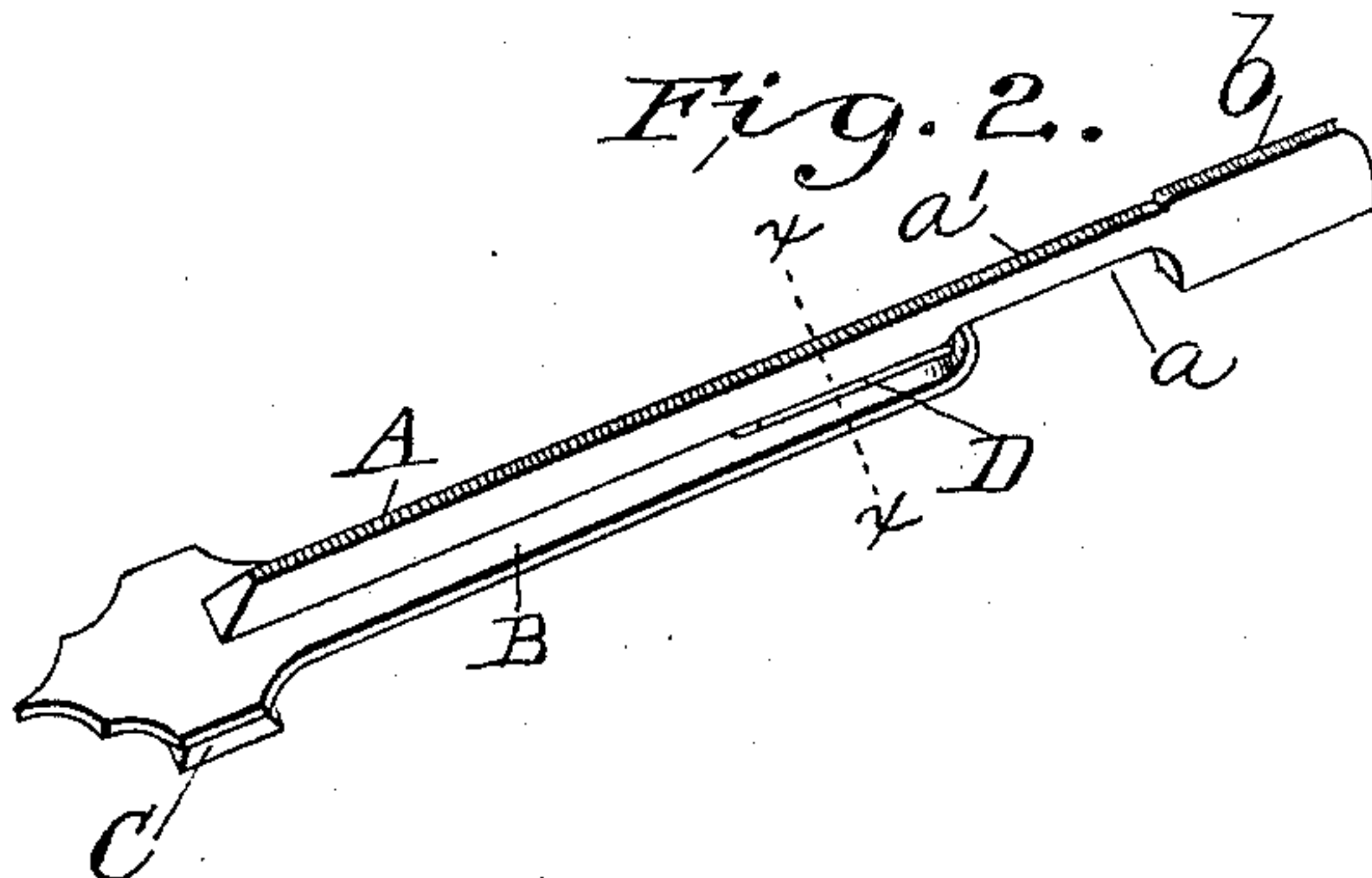


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

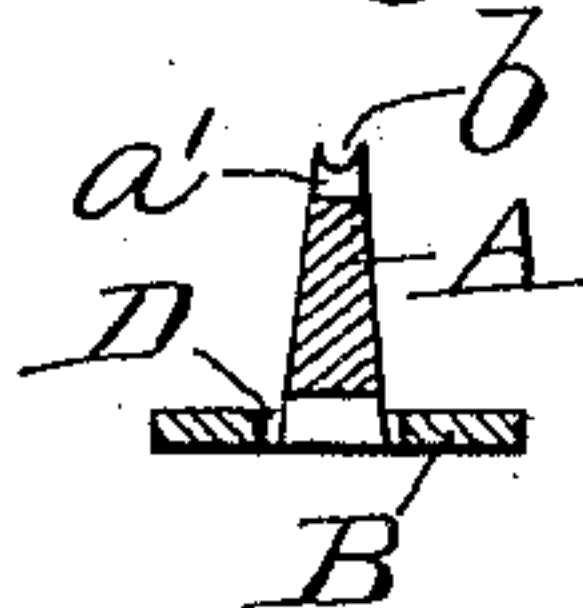


Fig. 5.

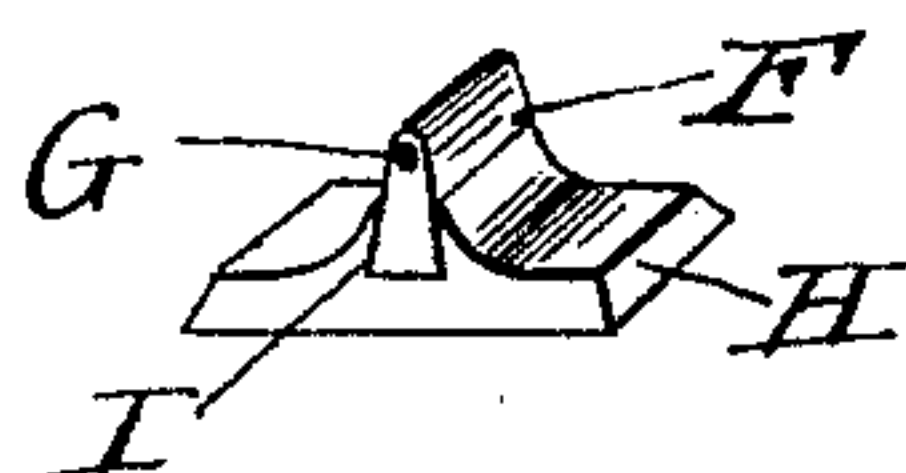
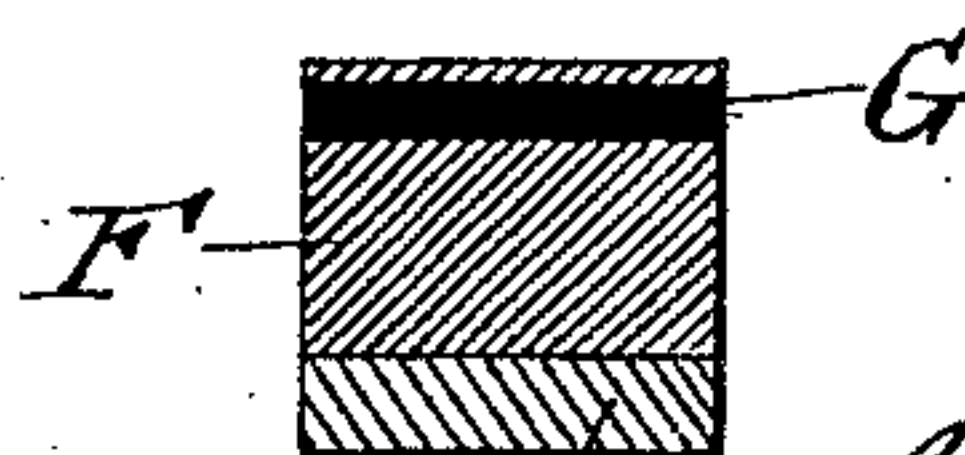


Fig. 7.



Fig. 6.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW E. VEON, OF BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO EDWARD W. LYNCH, OF SAME PLACE.

GUN-SIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,494, dated December 1, 1896.

Application filed July 18, 1896. Serial No. 599,693. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW E. VEON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gun-Sights, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to guns, and more particularly to sights thereon, and has for one of its objects to provide a gun with a front and rear sight for quick and accurate shooting under unfavorable as well as favorable conditions of light.

Still another object of my invention is to provide a rear sight having simple and quick means of increasing and decreasing the range of the gun to which it is attached.

I construct the front or muzzle sight of white and black materials to neutralize the glare or reflected light that usually renders the sight invisible, or nearly so, when the ground is covered with snow or the sun is shining brightly. I am aware that it is not new to construct the front or muzzle sight with a dark spot on a light background or a light spot on a dark background, and therefore I do not broadly claim such constructions as my invention.

Heretofore the rear sights of guns have usually consisted of an upwardly-projecting flange attached to the barrel of the gun transversely thereon, said flange having a notch therein or an aperture therethrough. This construction, while admitting of great accuracy in aiming or sighting the gun under the most favorable conditions of light, prevents quick sighting when the light is not bright, the flange causing a shadow which obscures the notch or aperture therein. To avoid this objectionable feature in the rear sight, I dispense with the notched or apertured flange and construct my improved sight of a single bar, its edges rising vertically from and longitudinally of the barrel of the gun, the forward part of the upper edge thereof being provided with a channel or groove, and the lower edge of the rear end being secured to the upward face of a flat bar attached to the gun-

barrel near its rear end and extending longitudinally of the top of the barrel in the direction of the muzzle, but not in contact therewith.

I accomplish the objects of my invention in the manner and by the means hereinafter more fully pointed out and described in detail, reference being made to the drawings herewith, forming part of this specification, in which the same letters indicate like parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gun-barrel with my improved sights thereon. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective of my improved rear sight. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the wedge for elevating same. Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross-section on the line xx , Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective of my improved front sight. Fig. 6 is an enlarged vertical section of the front sight; Fig. 7, a detail perspective of front-sight bar.

In carrying out my invention I prefer to construct the rear sight of steel and the front sight of steel, pearl, and vulcanized rubber.

The rear sight consists of a sight-bar A, formed of a long thin piece of steel set on its edge and rigidly secured at its rear end to a flat bar B, longitudinally of the central portion thereof. The sight-bar A is formed with a recess a on its under side for a distance intermediate of its forward end and its middle. The upper edge of the sight-bar is cut away to a slight depth. This cut-away portion a' gradually increases in depth from the rear end of the bar to a point above the termination of the forward end of the recess a .

The edge of the cut-away portion of the sight-bar is milled to prevent the glimmering or glistening thereof. The edge of the forward end of the sight-bar is provided with a channel or groove b of uniform depth throughout its length, the channel or groove terminating slightly above the milled cut-away edge. The forward end of the sight-bar A is wider than the portion attached to the supporting-bar B, its diameter being slightly greater than the diameter at the rear end thereof and the supporting-bar B, and

when mounted on the gun-barrel its lower edge rests normally in contact therewith. The supporting-bar B is secured by brazing or riveting to a dovetailed bar C, which rests
 5 in a correspondingly-dovetailed recess *c*, formed transversely in the circumference of the gun-barrel. The extreme forward end of the bar B is bent slightly upward, and the bar is provided with a slot D, formed longi-
 10 tudinally of said bar in the middle thereof, the forward end of the slot having a thin wall across the end thereof. A wedge E is provided with a cross-head *e*, which extends horizontally on each side of the head of the
 15 wedge, the lower side or edge of said wedge being formed with a plane surface and its upper edge having a series of gradually-sloping notches thereon.

When the rear sight is attached to the barrel by inserting the bar C in the transverse dovetailed recess *c*, the reduced end of the wedge E is inserted in the slot D in the bar B and pushed forward therein in order that one of the notches thereon may engage with
 25 the extreme forward end of the bar B at the point where the slot D therein terminates. By pushing the wedge E back in the slot wherein it is received both the supporting-bar B and the sighting-bar A are elevated at
 30 their forward ends. The bar A is formed thicker at its lower than at its upper edge.

In practice I find that three and a half inches in length and one-eighth of an inch thick at the lower edge and one-sixteenth of
 35 an inch at the upper edge are proportions that produce satisfactory results.

The front sight F consists of a short thin bar having parallel edges and preferably formed of white pearl. The top of the sight
 40 F has its edge formed circular in outline and is provided with an aperture throughout its length, near the top thereof, in which is secured a bolt or pin G, made of black vulcanized rubber. The front sight F is mounted
 45 parallel with the gun-barrel on a dovetailed bar H, secured in a correspondingly-dovetailed recess *h*, formed transversely on the circumference of the gun-barrel at the usual distance from the muzzle thereof. The sight
 50 F is secured on the bar H in a groove I, the walls thereof rising on each side of said sight and firmly supporting the sight therein. I prefer to use white pearl for the sight F, it being much less subject to discolorations than
 55 ivory or bone, each of which turns yellow with age. By extending the pin or bolt G the entire length of the sight F it forms an objective point as long as any portion of the sight remains unbroken at any point of its
 60 length, a construction which renders it superior to sights provided with a black spot or a short black pin in the rear edge. It often occurs that the portion of the sight having the black spot or black point thereon is
 65 broken away, thereby rendering the sight of

no more value than an ordinary sight. By extending the black bolt or pin throughout the length of the sight I form a structure having superior strength.

I have found in practice that a front sight 70 with a black tip on a white body is in every way and in all kinds of lights superior to a white tip on a dark body, and when my improved front sight and rear sight are used in combination the aim is much more quickly 75 secured. My rear sight being long, and there being no end flange or block to obstruct the vision, the long side view of the sight serves to quickly guide the eye to the center and in a line with the groove therein. This shape 80 of the rear sight prevents the blurring and uncertainty in sighting usual in the use of notched flanges.

I am aware that it is not new to serrate or mill the edges of gun-sight bars, and I do not 85 therefore broadly claim such construction as my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A rear sight for guns, consisting of a sight-bar formed of a straight piece of metal mounted on its edge at the rear end thereof to a supporting-bar attached to means for securing it to the barrel of a gun, said sight- 95 bar having its upper edge cut away from the rear end thereof to a point intermediate of the middle of said bar and the front end thereof, the remaining part of the edge being provided with a longitudinal groove in its upper 100 surface, substantially as shown and described.

2. A rear sight for guns, consisting of a sight-bar formed of a straight piece of metal mounted on its edge at the rear end thereof to a supporting-bar attached to means for se- 105 curing it to the barrel of a gun, said supporting-bar provided with a longitudinal slot at its forward end, said sight-bar having its upper edge cut away from the rear end thereof to a point intermediate of the middle of said 110 bar and the front end thereof, the remaining part of the uncut-away edge being provided with a longitudinal groove in its upper surface, the lower edge of said sight-bar recessed for a distance and provided with means 115 engaging in the slotted end of said supporting-bar for elevating the forward end thereof, substantially as shown and described.

3. A rear sight for guns, consisting of a sight-bar formed of a straight piece of metal 120 mounted on its edge at the rear end thereof to a supporting-bar attached to means for securing it to the barrel of a gun, said supporting bar or plate provided with a longitudinal slot for a distance in its front end and hav- 125 ing the end thereof bent upward, said sight-bar having its upper edge cut away from the rear end thereof to a point intermediate of the middle of said bar and the front end thereof, the remaining part of the uncut-away 130

edge being provided with a longitudinal groove in its upper surface, the lower edge of said sight-bar recessed for a distance intermediate of the front end and the middle of
5 said bar to receive a stepped wedge for elevating said bar, said stepped wedge provided with a cross-head and the upper edge of said wedge engaging with the end of said support-

ing bar or plate and resting in the slot therein, substantially as shown and described. 10

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW E. VEON.

Witnesses:

I. U. WHITE,
A. P. MYER.