

J. Y. BASSELL & F. C. BLENKNER.

GLOBE GUN SIGHT.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 23, 1904.

Fig. 1.

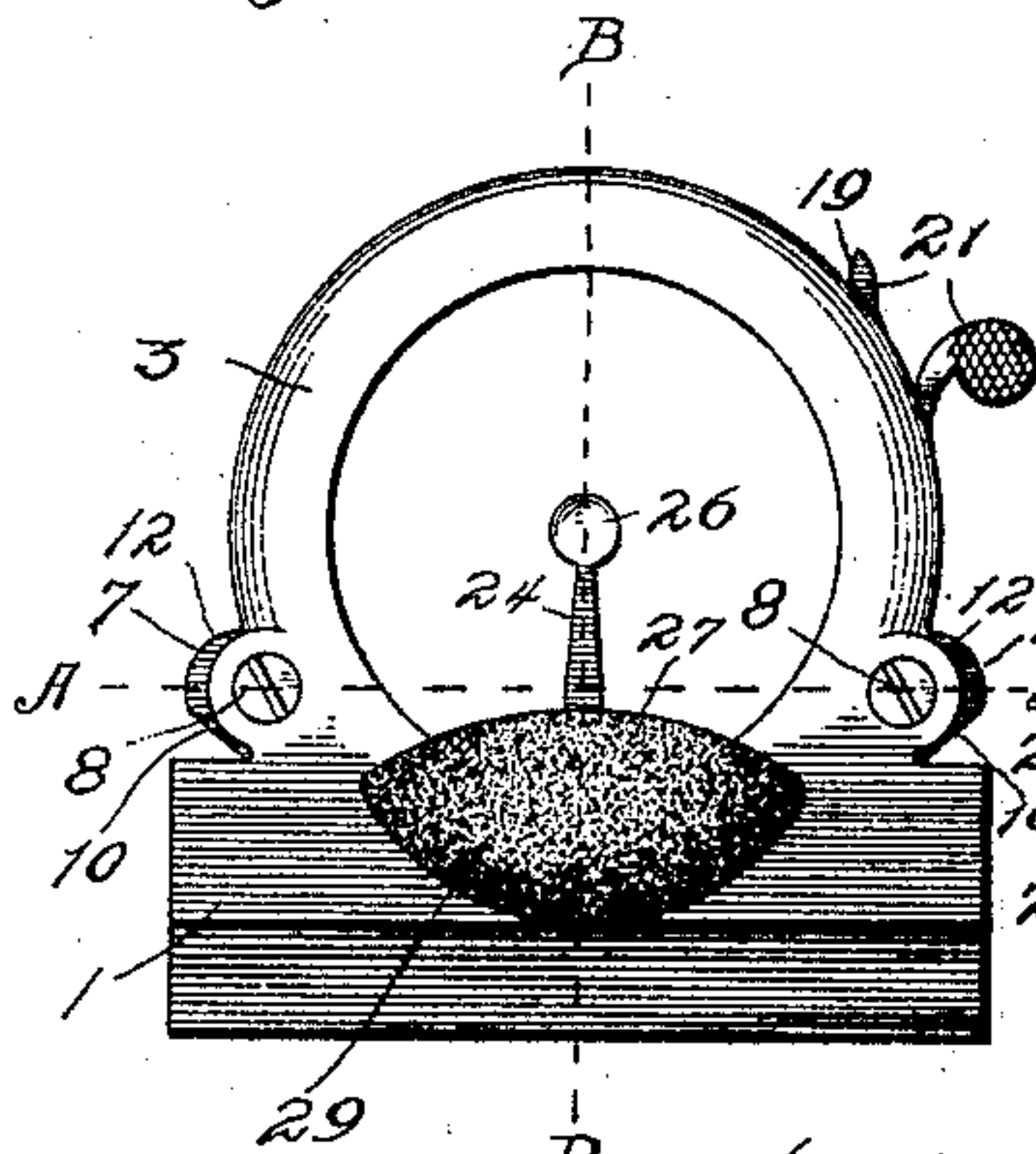


Fig. 2.

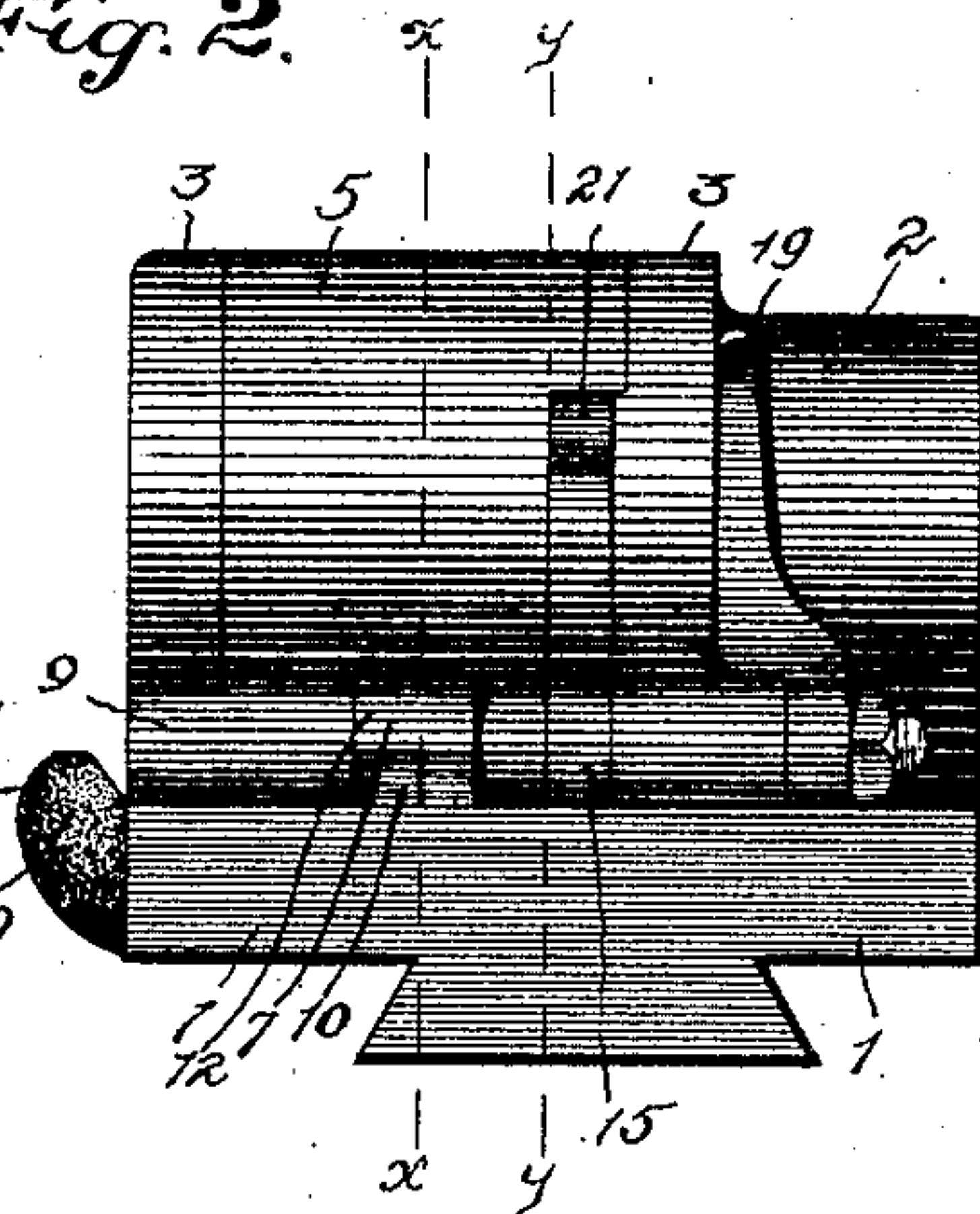


Fig. 3.

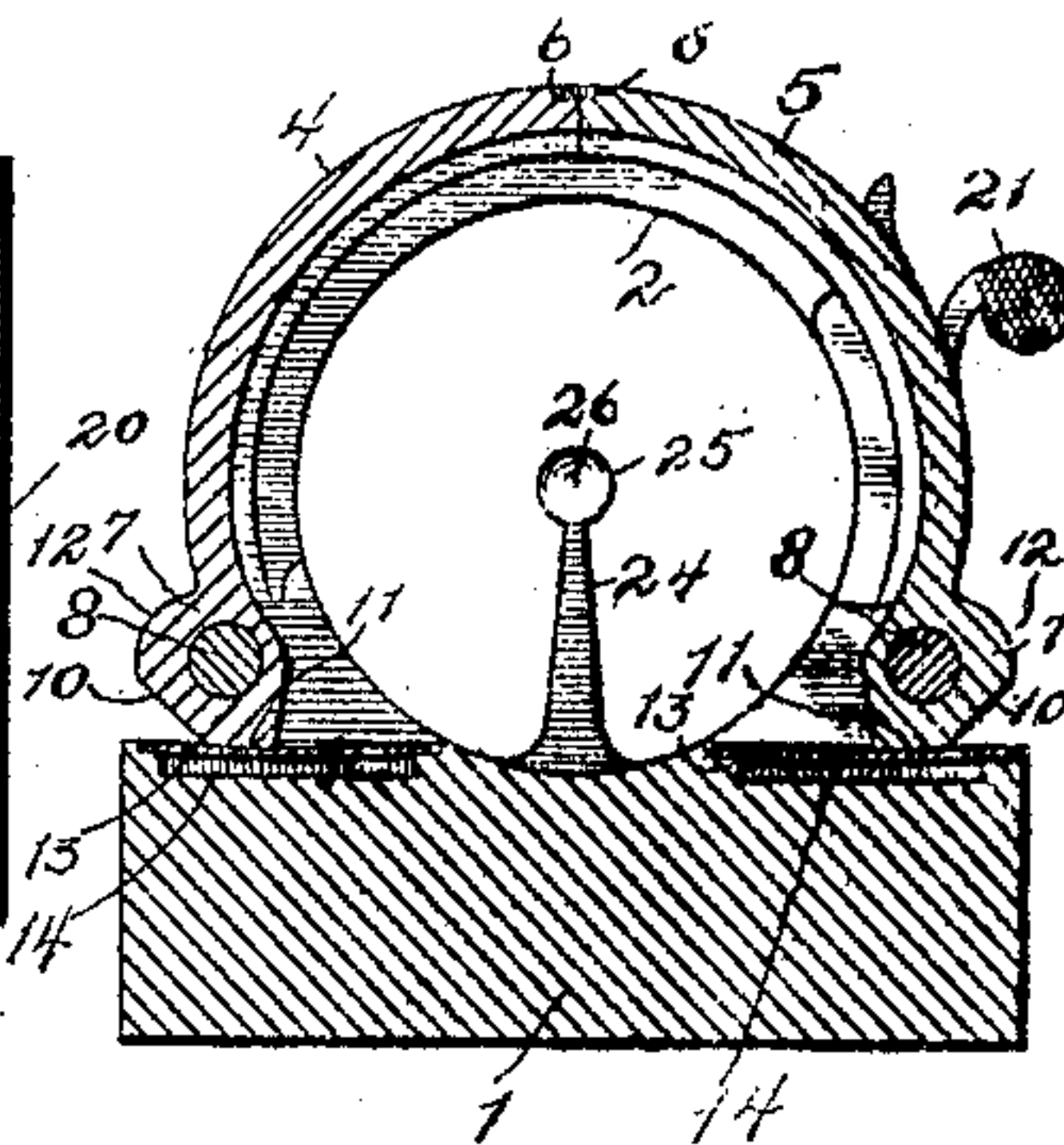


Fig. 4.

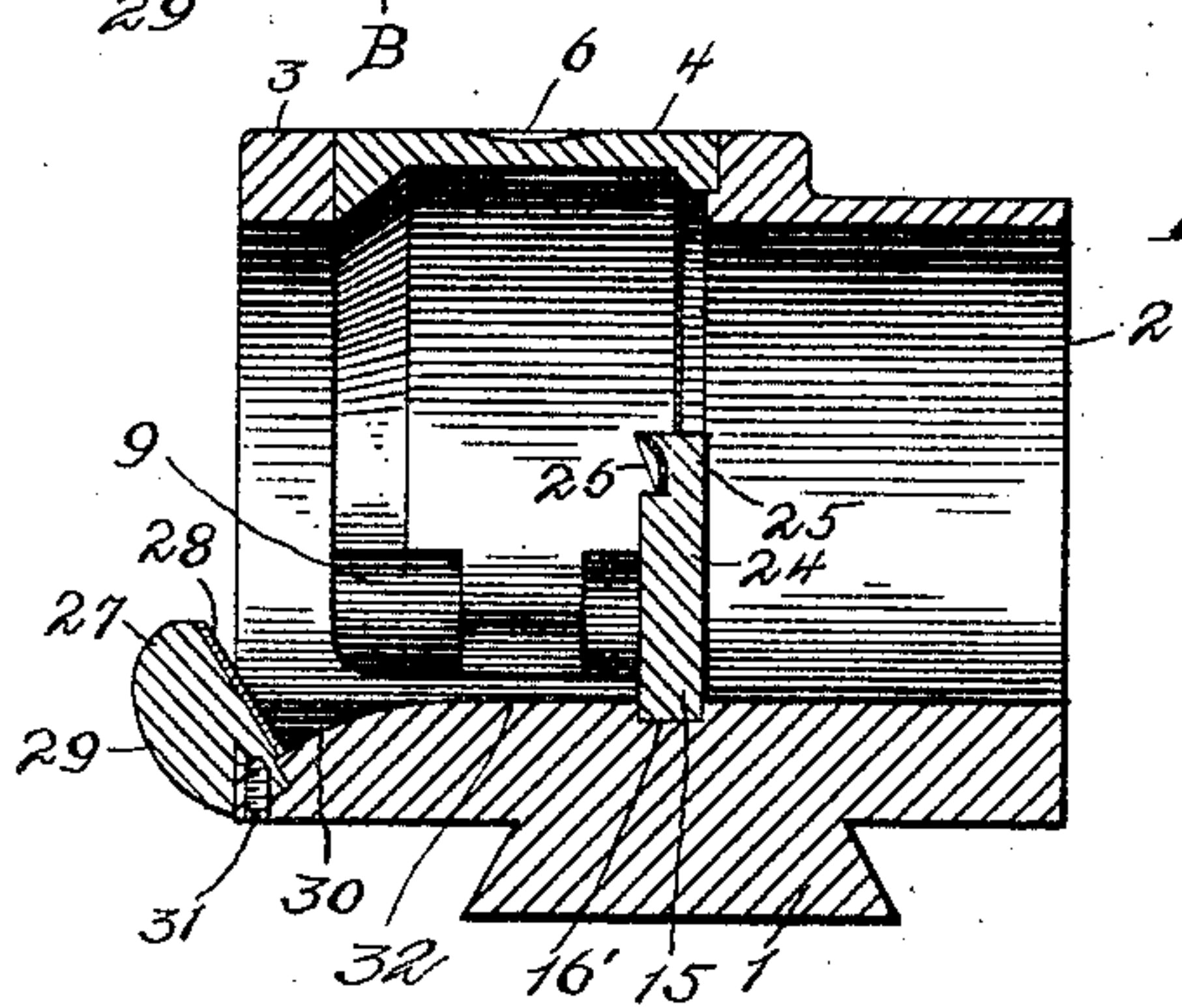


Fig. 5.

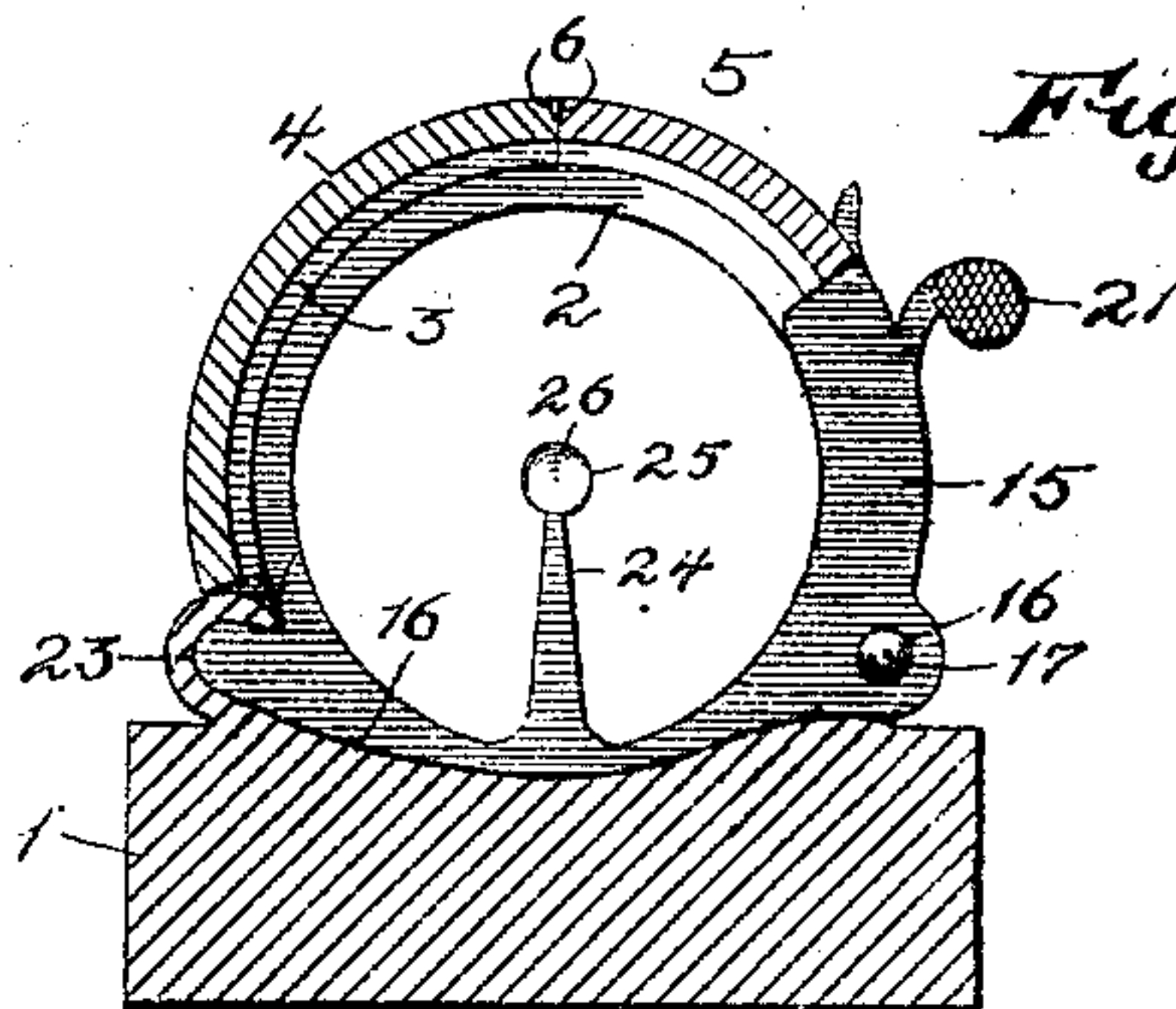


Fig. 6.

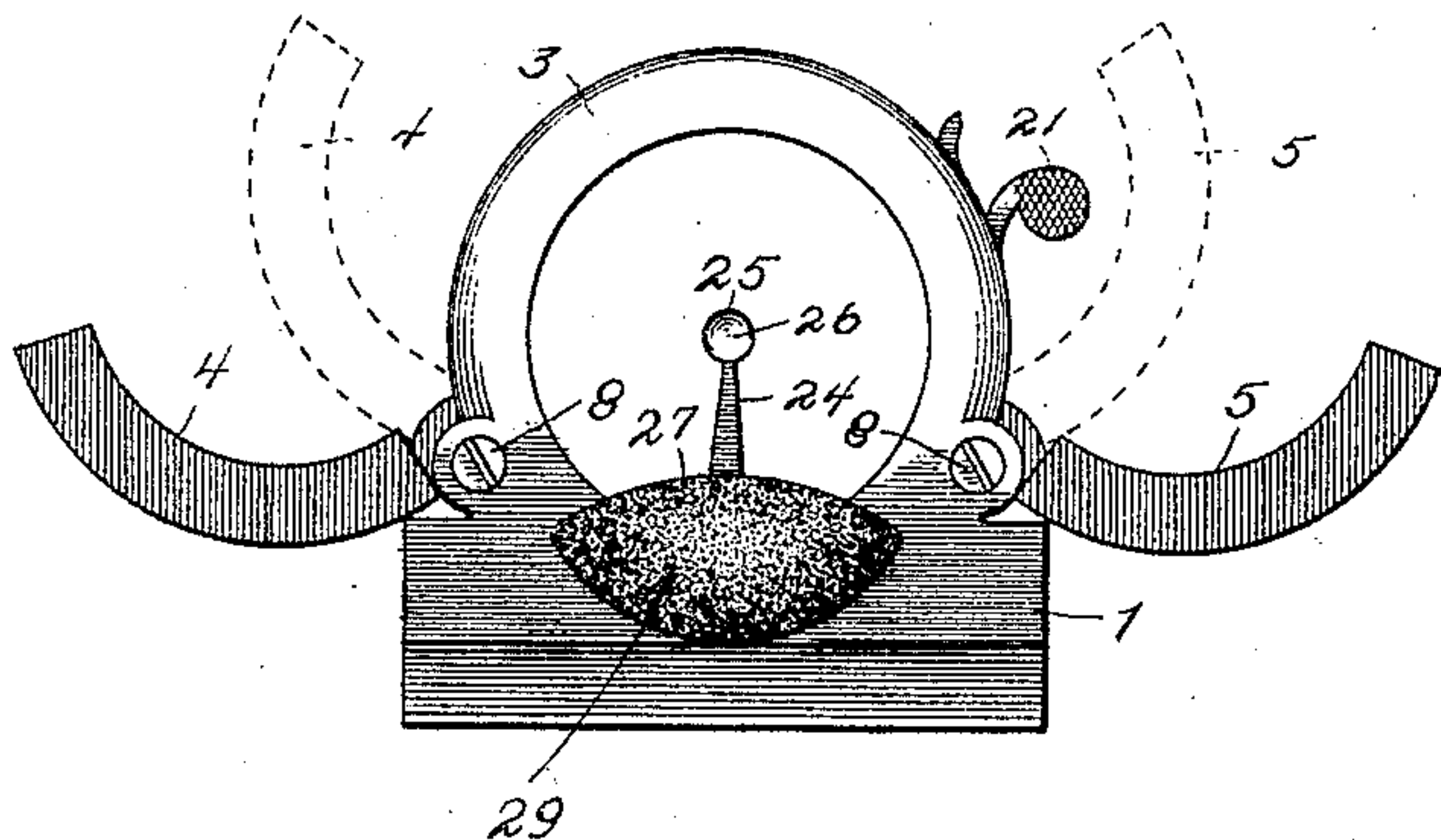


Fig. 7.

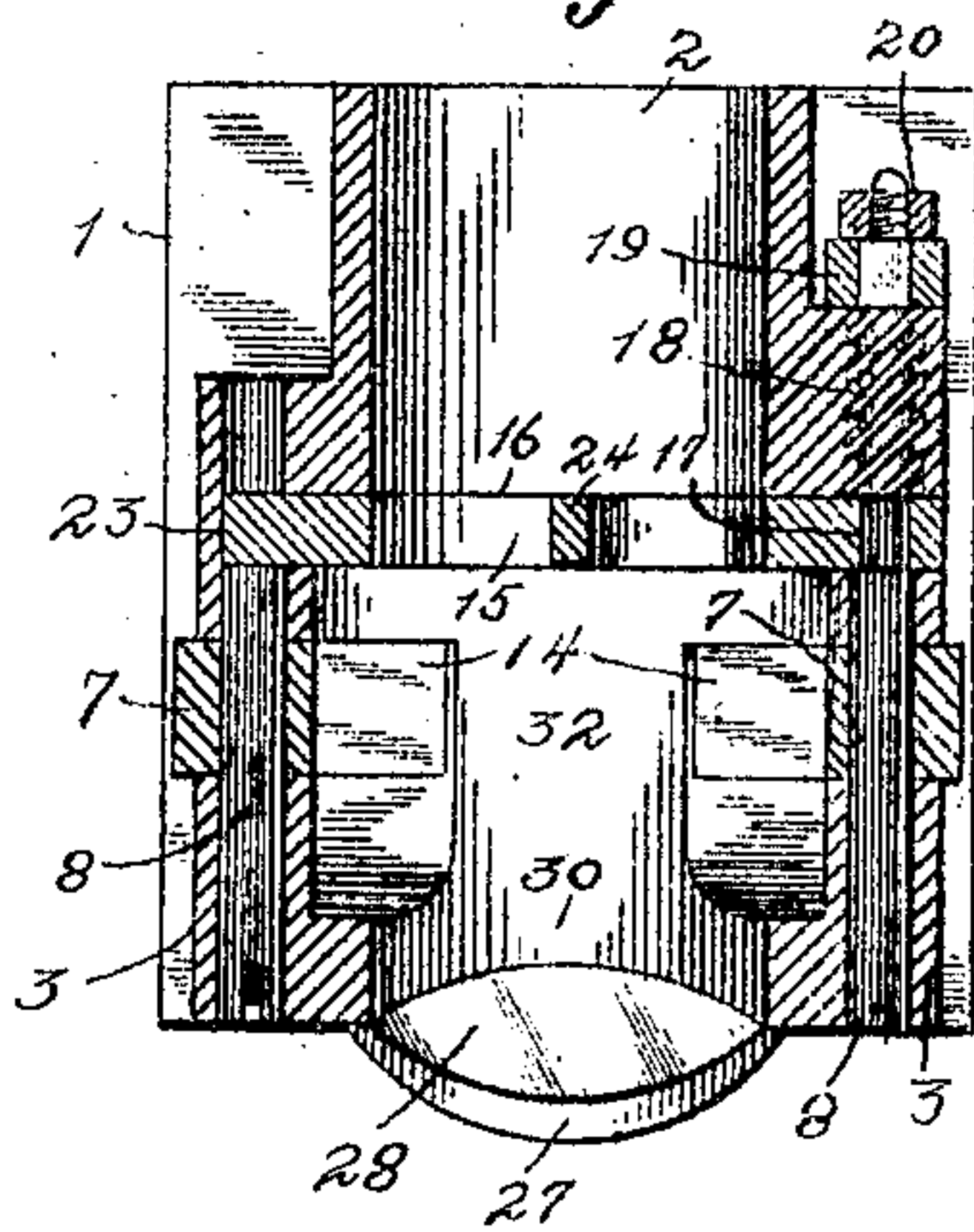
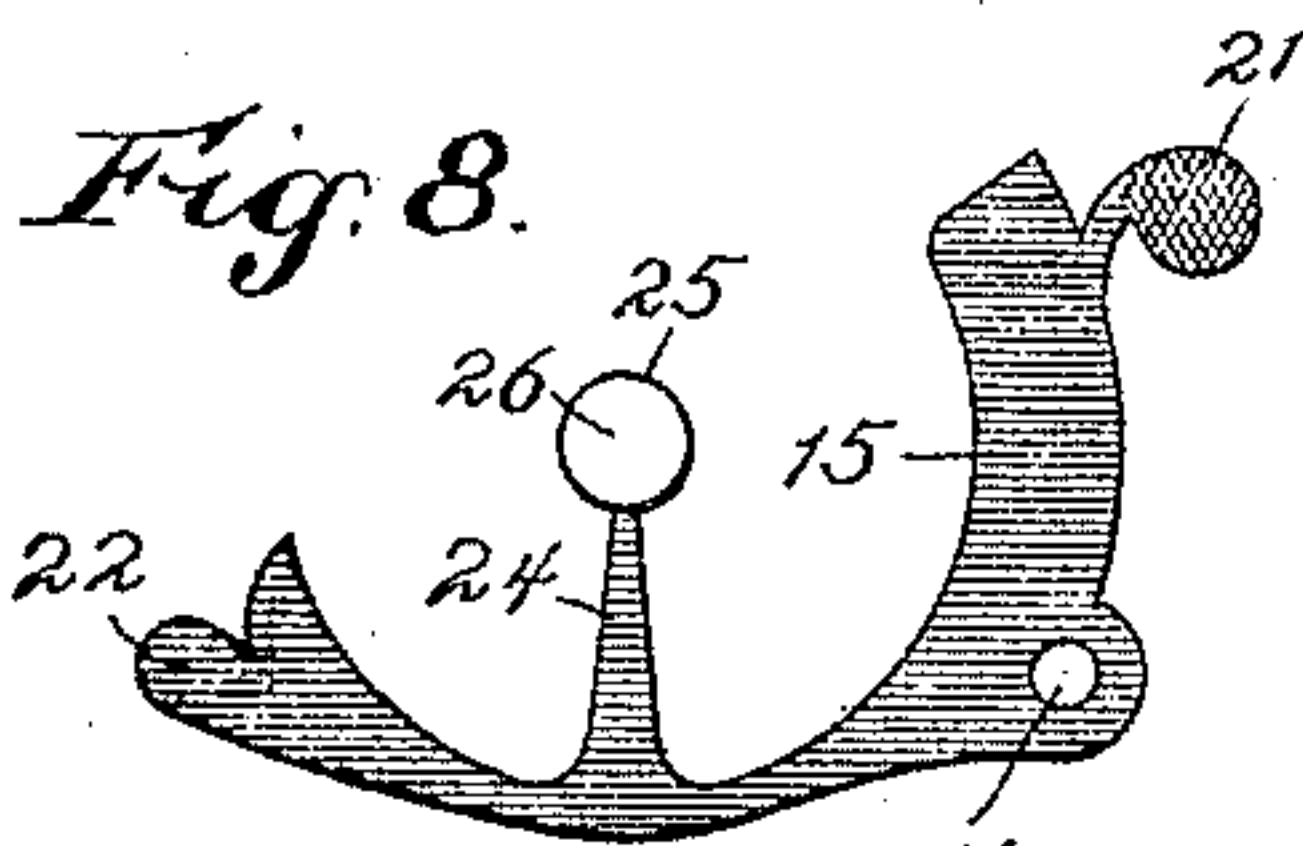


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GLOBE GUN-SIGHT.

No. 803,969.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 7, 1905.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN Y. BASSELL and FRED C. BLENKNER, citizens of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Globe Gun-Sights, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in globe gun-sights.

The object of the invention is to provide means for illuminating the sight-head, so that the same will be readily discernible under all weather conditions.

Another object resides in adjustable means for modulating the rays of light within the globe.

Still another object lies in the reflector and a luminous sight-head arranged at such an angle as to be entirely illuminated by the concentrated rays from the reflector.

Among other objects is the provision of interchangeable sight-pieces and means for securely locking and readily releasing the sight-piece.

Finally, the object of the invention is to provide a device of the character described that will be strong, durable, and efficient and one in which the several parts will not be liable to get out of working order.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of the novel details of construction and operation, a preferable embodiment of which is described in the specification and illustrated in the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of the sight. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line *B B* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the line *Y Y* of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a rear elevation of the sight, showing the shutters extended. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on line *A A* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 8 is a detailed rear elevation of the sight-piece.

In the drawings the numeral 1 designates the base-block, which is of the ordinary construction and shape. Formed integral and projecting upwardly from the base-block is the globe 2, which is formed with an enlarged portion 3, which is cut away at its sides and top to form a continuous opening which is normally covered by curved shutters 4 and

5, having their exteriors shaped to fit the contour of the enlarged portion 3. The shutters meet over the center of the globe and are formed in their meeting faces with niches 6, adapted to receive the finger-nail of the operator to facilitate the opening of either shutter, which will be hereinafter described. The shutters are formed at their lower ends with hinge-lugs 7, through which pass the pintles 8, supported in the hinge members 9 on the base-block 1. The hinge-lugs 7 are formed with flattened faces 10 and 11 and each having an outer rounded face 12. Leaf-springs 13, supported over recesses 14, act in conjunction with the faces of the lugs which they impinge to hold the shutters in their various positions. As shown in Fig. 3, the shutters are closed and their flat faces 11 engaged with the springs 13. In the position indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 6 the flat sides 10 are supposed to be engaged with the springs 13, thus holding the shutters in the intermediate positions. In the positions shown in solid lines the shutters are extended and the rounded boss-like portions 12 are engaged with the springs, which securely hold the shutters open. It will thus be seen that each shutter may occupy any of the three positions above set forth, and thus vary the amount of light entering through the opening which they cover. It is evident that one shutter may be closed and the other opened into its second position or to its extended position. The shutter 5 is cut away to fit over the removable sight-piece 15, which rests in a transverse groove 16', formed across the base-block. The sight-piece 15 is formed with an aperture 16, adapted to receive a pin 17, carried on the end of a quick-screw 18, mounted on the side of the globe and carrying at one end a lever 19, which is held in place by a nut 20. It will be readily seen that by swinging the lever outward the quick-screw will be turned, thereby withdrawing the pin 17 from engagement with the aperture 16 and allowing the sight-piece 15 to be readily removed by grasping the finger-lug 21 thereof. The sight-piece is formed with a boss 22, which fits in a socket 23, formed in the wall of the globe, which, acting in conjunction with the pin 17, securely locks the sight in place. The sight-piece is formed with a vertical central standard 24, which supports at its upper end a sight-head 25.

It is to be understood that sights having

heads of various natures and sizes may be employed, and while the sight-head may be a plain surface we prefer to arrange thereon polished or brilliant centers, such as various
5 crystals and metallic coatings.

In the drawings, as illustrated at 26, we show a concaved center of silver, which we preferably arrange at an angle, although it may be otherwise positioned. This bright
10 or shining center is adapted to act in conjunction with a reflector 27, secured at the forward lower portion of the globe. The reflector is provided with a coating 28, of reflecting material, such as polished silver, dis-
15 posed at an angle, while its front face 29 is roughened, so as to prevent sheen, which would destroy the aim. It is obvious that when the sight-center is illuminated by the reflected rays from the reflector 27 it be-
20 comes luminous. The base-block 1 is formed with a concaved recess 30 adjacent the reflector, which is suitably secured to the said base-block by a screw 31. The recess 30 extends forwardly, merging into a concaved
25 portion 32, which extends to the base of the sight-piece 15. The recess 30 and the concavity 32 are both highly polished, so as to act in conjunction with the reflecting-surface 28 to throw the rays of light upon the angu-
30 larly-disposed center 26 of the sight-head 25, which becomes luminous. It will be apparent that by arranging the center 26 of the sight-head at an angle its entire surface will be illuminated by the rays reflected
35 from the surface 28 of the reflector. By opening the shutters 5 and 6 to various points the rays of reflection will be increased as the light entering through the opening in the enlarged portion 3, covered by the shut-
40 ters, will be reflected upon the sight-center 26, and said shutters may be positioned to suit the conditions of the weather—as, for instance, upon a dark day the shutters may be fully extended, while on a bright day per-
45 haps it will only be necessary to open one of the shutters or to open both shutters to the

intermediate positions, all depending upon the strength of the light. It is obvious that the reflector projecting from the rearward end of the globe will illuminate the sight-center 26 of the head 25 irrespective of the shut- 50
ters and that the same may be used without said shutters, although we prefer to use the same.

We do not care to limit ourselves to the 55 exact details of construction and operation set forth, as we may make various changes in the same without departing from the spirit of our invention.

Having now fully described our invention, 60 what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a globe-sight, of a reflector mounted thereon so as to reflect the light into the globe. 65

2. In a gun-sight, a base, a reflector arranged on the base, and a sight-piece supported on the base and having a center adapted to become luminous when illuminated by the reflector. 70

3. In a gun-sight, a base, a sight-piece arranged on the base, and means mounted on the base for illuminating the sight-piece.

4. In a gun-sight, a base, a sight-piece arranged on the base, means mounted on the 75 base for illuminating the sight-piece, and means for modulating the illumination of the sight-piece.

5. The combination with a globe-sight having an opening in its walls and the sight- 80 piece thereof, of adjustable shutters arranged in said opening opposite each other.

6. The combination with a globe-sight, of a luminous sight-piece arranged therein, reflecting means arranged on the sight to illu- 85 minate the sight-piece, and means for modulating the illumination.

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In presence of—

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