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

COMBINATION GUN SIGHT.

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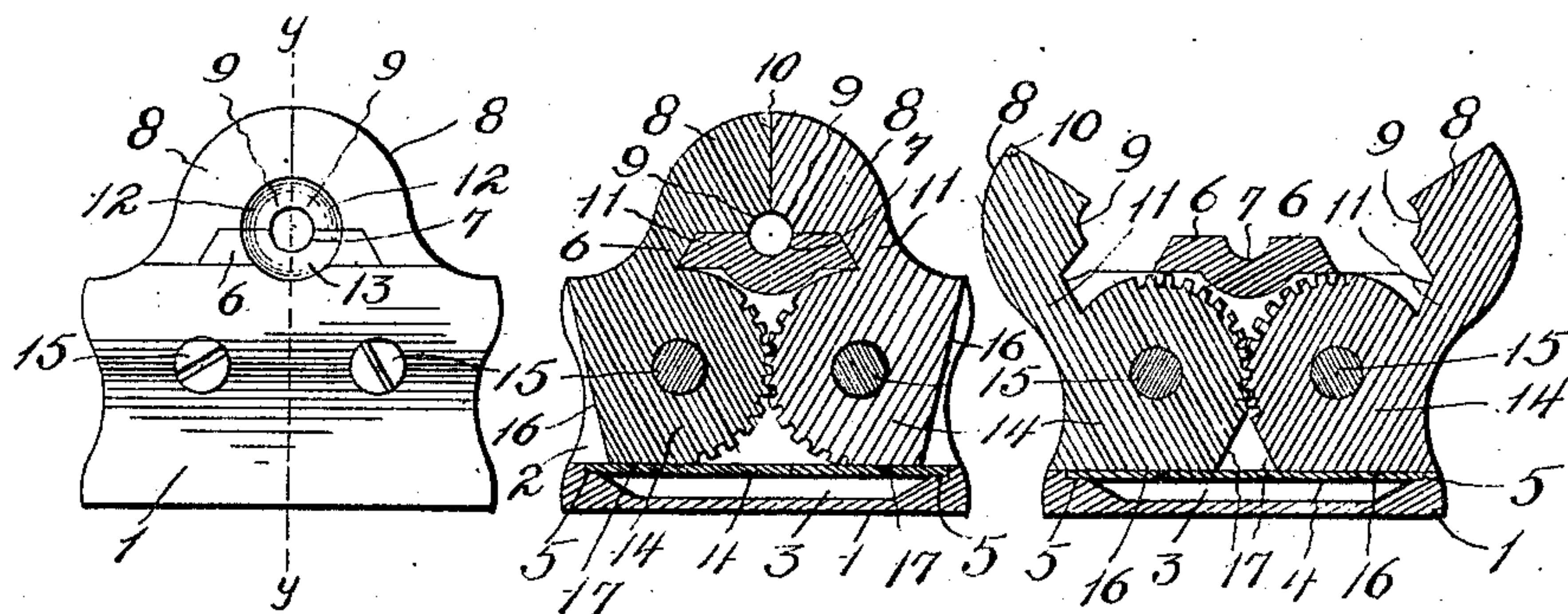


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

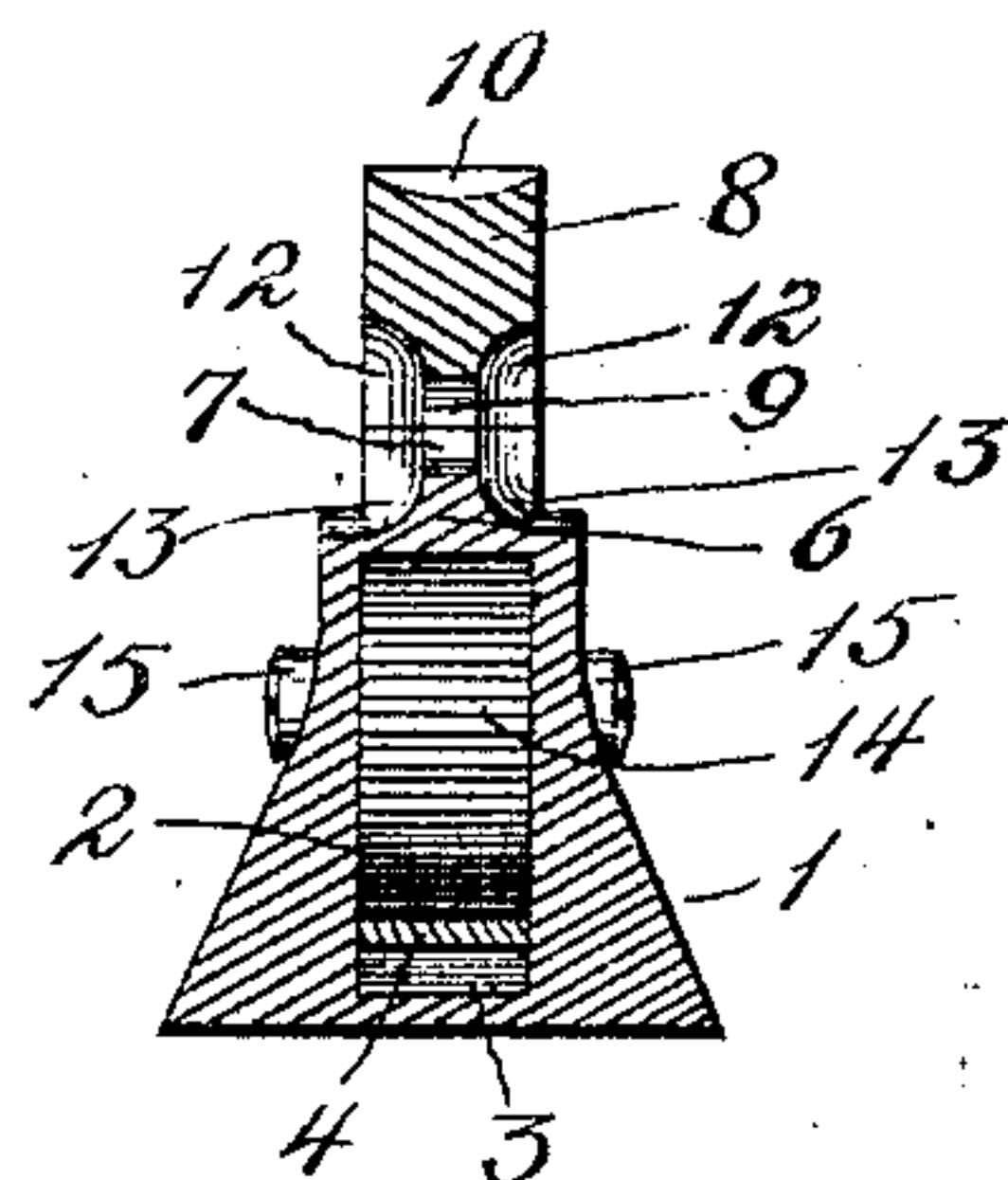


Fig. 4

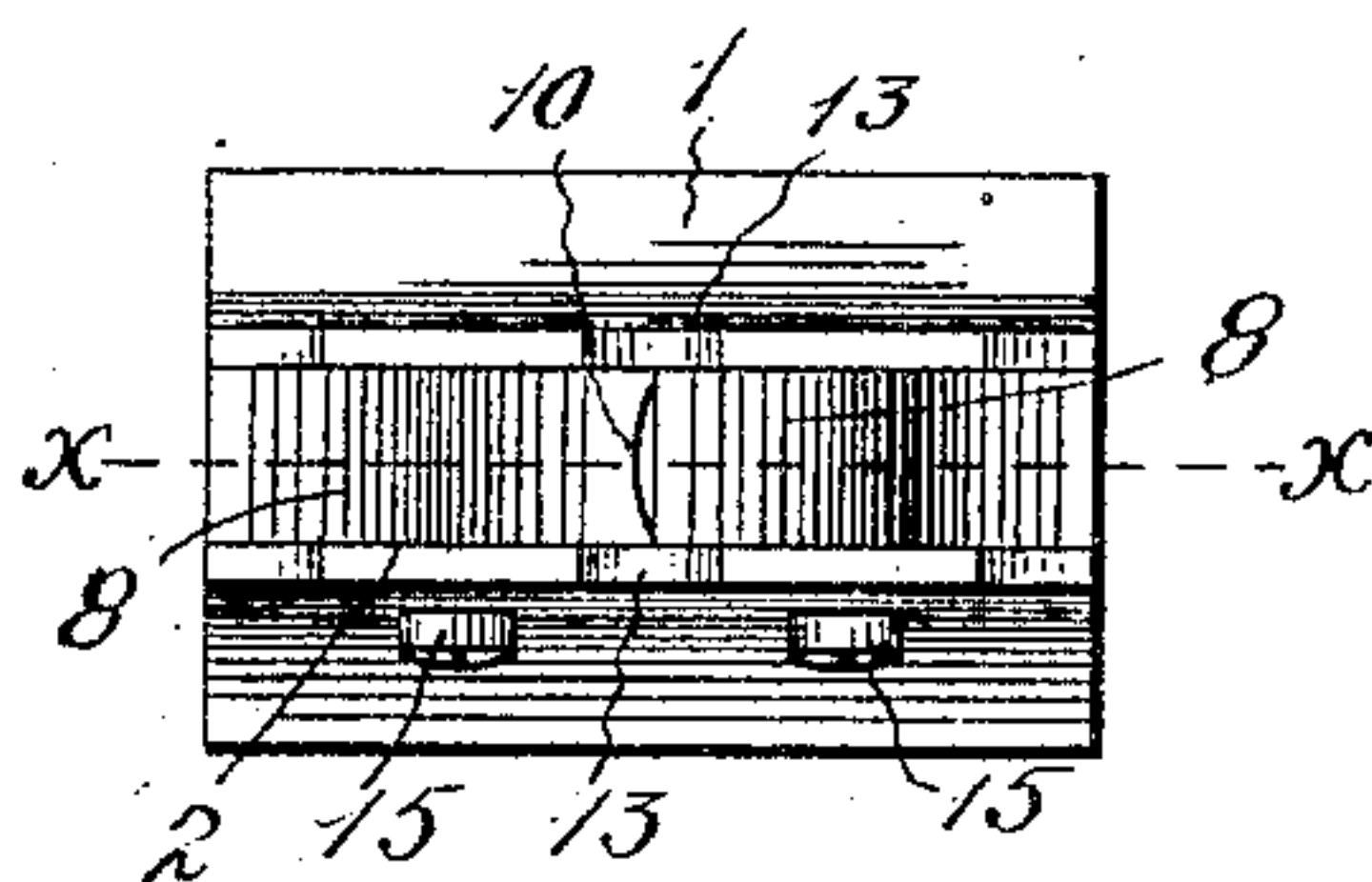


Fig. 5

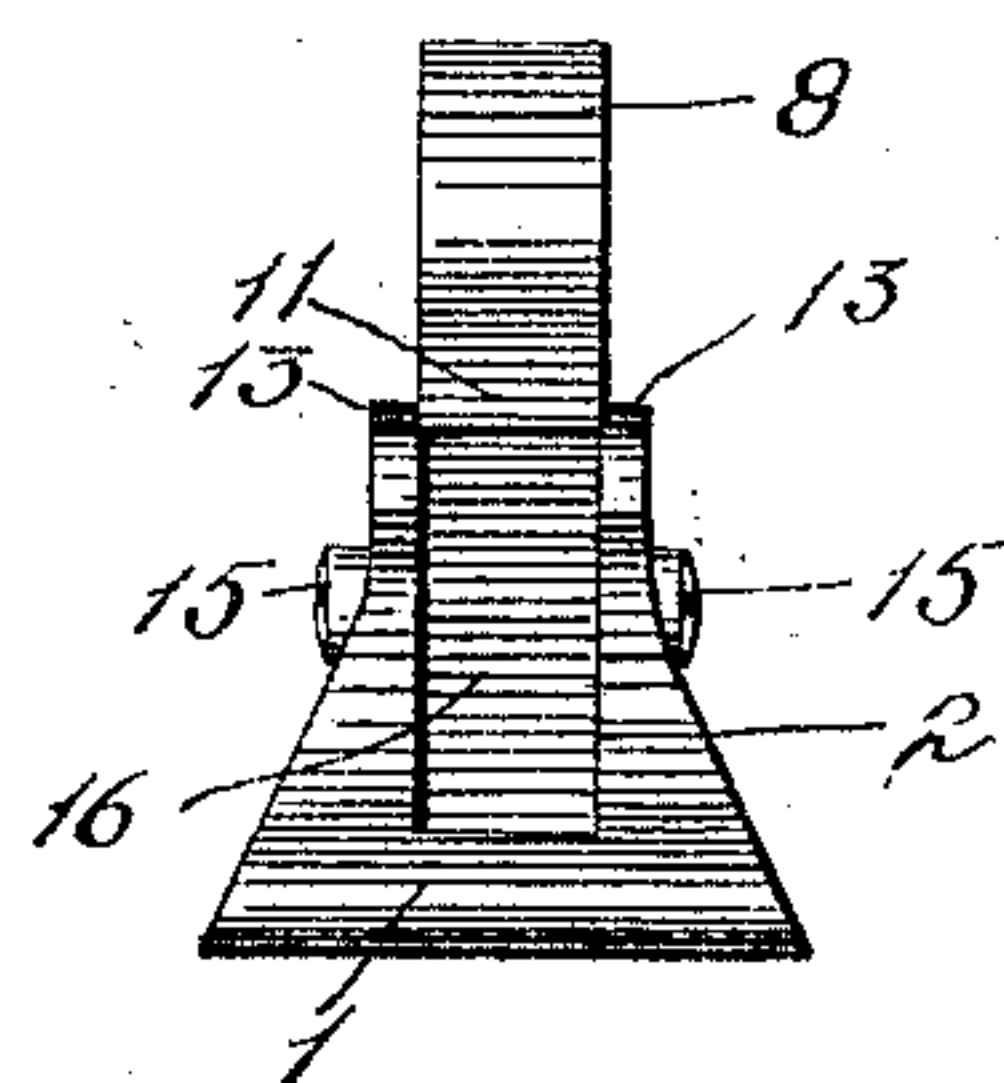


Fig. 6

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## COMBINATION GUN-SIGHT.

No. 803,970.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 7, 1905.

Application filed October 12, 1904. Serial No. 228,099.

*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 Combination Gun-Sights, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a new and useful improvement in combination gun-sights.

The object of the invention resides in the provision of a simple and inexpensive combined open and peep sight.

A further object of the invention lies in simultaneously-operating means for readily and expeditiously converting the sight into either an open sight or peep sight.

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 accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is an enlarged rear elevation of the sight, showing the wings closed to form a peep. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 5. Fig. 3 is a similar sectional view showing the wings extended to form an open sight. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line *yy* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an enlarged plan view, and Fig. 6 is an enlarged end elevation.

In the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the base, which has upwardly-inclined sides to facilitate its application to the gun-barrel. The base is formed with a vertical central opening 2, extending downward from the upper ends and terminating short of the bottom. Beneath the opening 2 is formed a cut-away recess 3, which is covered by the flat spring 4, resting upon the shoulders 5. The upper central portion of the opening 2 is bridged by the sight-ridge 6, formed integral with the upper ends of the base 1. The ridge 6 is formed in its center, which is also the center of the sight-piece, with a semicircular sight depression 7. Curved wing-plates 8 are formed with a quadrant sight depression 9, adapted to register with the sight depression 7, and thus form a cylindrical sight-opening. The sight-wings meet directly in the

center of the sight-piece, and one of said wings is formed at its upper and meeting face with a niche 10, adapted to receive the finger-nail of the operator. The sight-wings 8 are formed with shank portions 11, so formed and shaped as to fit snugly about the top and ends of the ridge-piece 6. The wings 8 are each formed upon each side with a quadrant concavity 12, which register with the semicircular concavities 13, formed on each side of the ridge and the base to produce cylindrical concavities concentric with the cylindrical peep or sight opening. The shanks 11 connect the wings with the segmental gears 14, mounted upon pivot-screws 15. The gears 14 are oppositely disposed and mesh in the center of the sight-piece. Each of the wings is formed with flat faces 16 and 17 for the purpose of holding the wings in their open and closed position. The flat faces 17, contacting with the upper surface of the flat spring 4, hold the said wing-plates in their closed or normal position, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2.

The gears 14 intermeshing, it is obvious that upon one of the wings 8 being swung outward the other is simultaneously moved. Therefore the said wings may be either opened or closed by swinging either of the same. When the wings are swung to the limit of their outward movement, the flat faces 16 will lie flush upon the spring 4, and thus be maintained in their extended position, as clearly set forth in Fig. 3.

In operation the sight is normally used as a peep, the wings being closed, as shown in Fig. 1, and a perfect sight-opening formed by the coaction of the depressions 9 and 13. When an open sight is desired, the gunner has simply to engage his finger-nail in the niche 10 and exert a lateral pull upon one of the wings 8, thus swinging it outward to the position shown in Fig. 3. The wings being connected by the gears 14, as one wing is swung outward the other will be simultaneously swung outward, and they will both occupy the position shown in Fig. 3. The flat spring 4, bearing firmly against the flat faces 16, prevents the accidental closing or movement of the wings, which might result from the jar occasioned by the firing of the arm upon which the sight is mounted. By merely pushing one of the wings inward the other is simultaneously swung inward, and they will both meet in the center, thus forming the peep or closed sight, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.



It is to be understood that various means for facilitating the opening of the wings may be provided instead of the niche 10, and we do not wish to limit ourselves to this construction.

Our combined sight-piece may be used to good advantage upon an extension or in connection with suitable means for elevating it. It is also our purpose to add to the efficiency of the sight-piece by using it in connection with a suitable wind-gage.

We do not wish to limit ourselves to the exact details of construction herein 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, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a gun-sight, the combination with an open sight, of movable means for converting the open sight into a peep-sight comprising oppositely-disposed and laterally-swinging members.

2. In a gun-sight, the combination with a peep-sight, of movable means for converting the peep-sight into an open sight comprising oppositely-disposed and laterally-swinging members.

3. In a gun-sight, a sight-base provided

with a sight depression, and separately-pivoted members, each having sight depressions adapted to register with the first-named depression to form an inclosed sight-opening.

4. In a gun-sight, a sight-base having a sight depression, pivoted members adapted to move simultaneously and provided with sight depressions adapted to register with the first-named depression to form an inclosed sight-opening.

5. In a gun-sight, a sight-base having a sight-opening, separate wings having pivoted engaging projections whereby the wings are simultaneously moved to form in conjunction with the sight-base an open sight or a peep-sight.

6. In a gun-sight, a sight-base formed with a sight-ridge having a sight depression, wings provided with sight depressions adapted to register with the first-named sight depression, intermeshing segmental gears projecting from the wings and pivoted in the base, and resilient means engaging with the gears to hold them in position.

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In presence of—

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