No. 882,182. PATENTED MAR. 17, 1908.

J. E. THOMPSON.

FRONT SIGHT FOR FIREARMS.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 27, 1907.

Fig. 1.

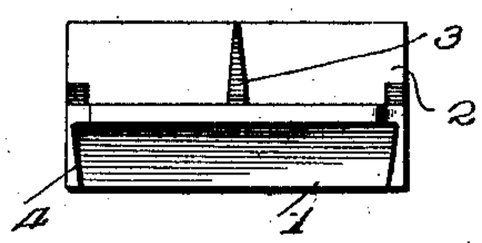


Fig. 2.

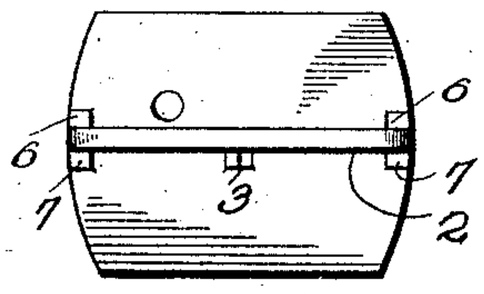


Fig. 3.

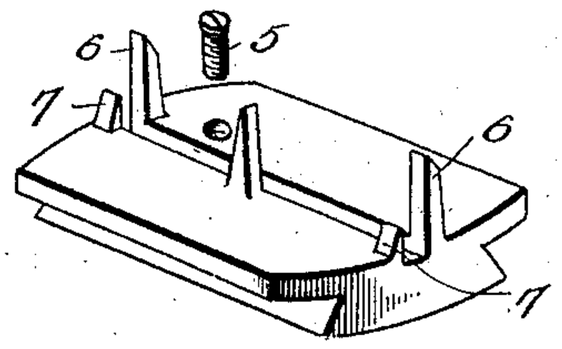


Fig. 4.

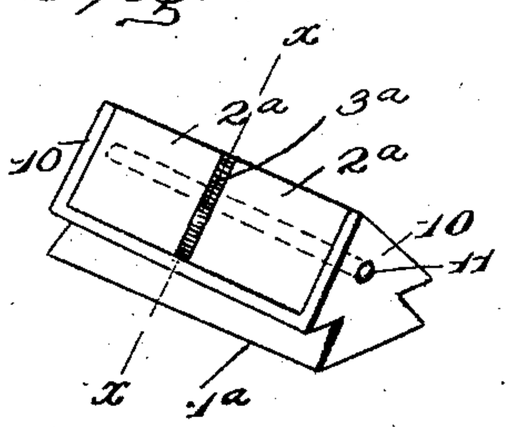
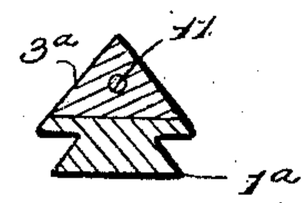


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

W. N. Woodson

Inventor

James E. Thompson

By R. A. R. Lacey, Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. THOMPSON, OF MADRID, NEW YORK.

FRONT SIGHT FOR FIREARMS.

No. 882,182. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 17, 1908.

Application filed November 27, 1907. Serial No. 404,082.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. THOMPSON, citizen of the United States, residing at Madrid, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Front Sights for Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention provides a novel form of sight to be fitted to the front of small firearms, such as rifles and shot guns, used by marksmen and hunters, the purpose being to enable accurate aim being taken in cloudy weather or early in the morning or at dusk, the sight embodying a body and an indicator both of contrasting color to enable the indicator to be readily discerned by reason of the striking contrast between it and the body.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings.

While the invention may be adapted to different forms and conditions by changes in the structure and minor details without departing from the spirit or essential features thereof, still the preferred embodiment is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front view of a gun sight embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the sight. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the base. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modified form of sight. Fig. 5 is a cross section on the line *x*—*x* of Fig. 4.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The sight is designed to be applied to the front portion of the barrel of such firearms as rifles and shot guns and in its specific construction consists of a base 1, body 2 and indicator 3. The base 1 forms a support for the parts 2 and 3 and may be of any construction and is usually separated from the firearm and adapted to be fitted thereto. For this purpose the base is provided with a dove-tail projection 4 to be fitted into a seat of corresponding shape formed transversely of the barrel near the front thereof, said base being secured by any suitable means, such as the set screw 5. The body 2 may be of any material and is separated from the base and secured thereto and usually consists of a piece of ivory, bone, celluloid or other material of light color so as to make the indicator 3 stand out in bold relief. It is preferred that the body 2 be white and the indicator 3 black, however, this is not essential so long as the parts 2 and 3 are of such contrasting colors as to render the indicator readily discernible on cloudy days or at dusk or before sun rise. The base 1 is provided with two long spurs 6, two short spurs 7 and a point corresponding to and forming the indicator 3. The spurs 6 and 7 are located at opposite ends of the base 1 and are spaced apart a distance to receive between them the body 2, which is held in place by pressing the spurs 6 and 7 together to cause them to clamp opposite sides of the body 2. The long spurs 6 support the body 2 upon the front side or that face of the body 2 remote from the marksman. The short spurs 7 and the point forming the indicator 3 are on the rear side of the body 2 or next to the marksman. The short spurs 7 prevent obstructing the upper portion of the body 2 at its ends, thereby leaving a maximum amount of the body 2 exposed so as to render the indicator more readily discernible. The indicator 3 extends from the top side of the base to the upper edge of the body 2 and it is easily observed by reason of the white or light ground at each side thereof, thereby materially assisting the marksman in taking aim on a dark day. It will be understood that the point forming the indicator 3 materially assists in retaining the body 2 in place.

In the modification shown in Fig. 4, the base 1^a is provided at opposite ends with flanges 10, and the body 2^a is of triangular form and has one of its sides resting upon the base and its ends confined between the flanges 10. A pin 11 is passed through registering openings in the flanges 10 and body 2^a and connects the parts and retains them in proper position. The indicator 3^a is inlaid in the body and comes flush with the face thereof. This form of sight is preferred in cases where the firearm is liable to meet with hard usage, since it is more substantial and durable than the construction shown in Fig. 1.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A front sight for firearms comprising a base having spaced spurs at opposite ends, a

body fitted between said spurs, and an indicator coöperating with the body and of contrasting color therewith.

2. A front sight for firearms comprising a base having a pair of spaced spurs at opposite ends, one spur of each pair being long and the other spur short, a body fitted between said spurs and held in place thereby, and an indicator projected from the base on the same side of the body as the short spurs and of contrasting color with said body and coöperating therewith substantially in the manner specified.

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

JAMES E. THOMPSON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
L. C. PHILLIPS,
M. A. WILCOX.