J. C. HIGHTOWER, Jr. & C. A. BURRELL.

SIGHT FOR FIREARMS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 11, 1908.

920,137. Patented May 4, 1909.

Fig. 1.

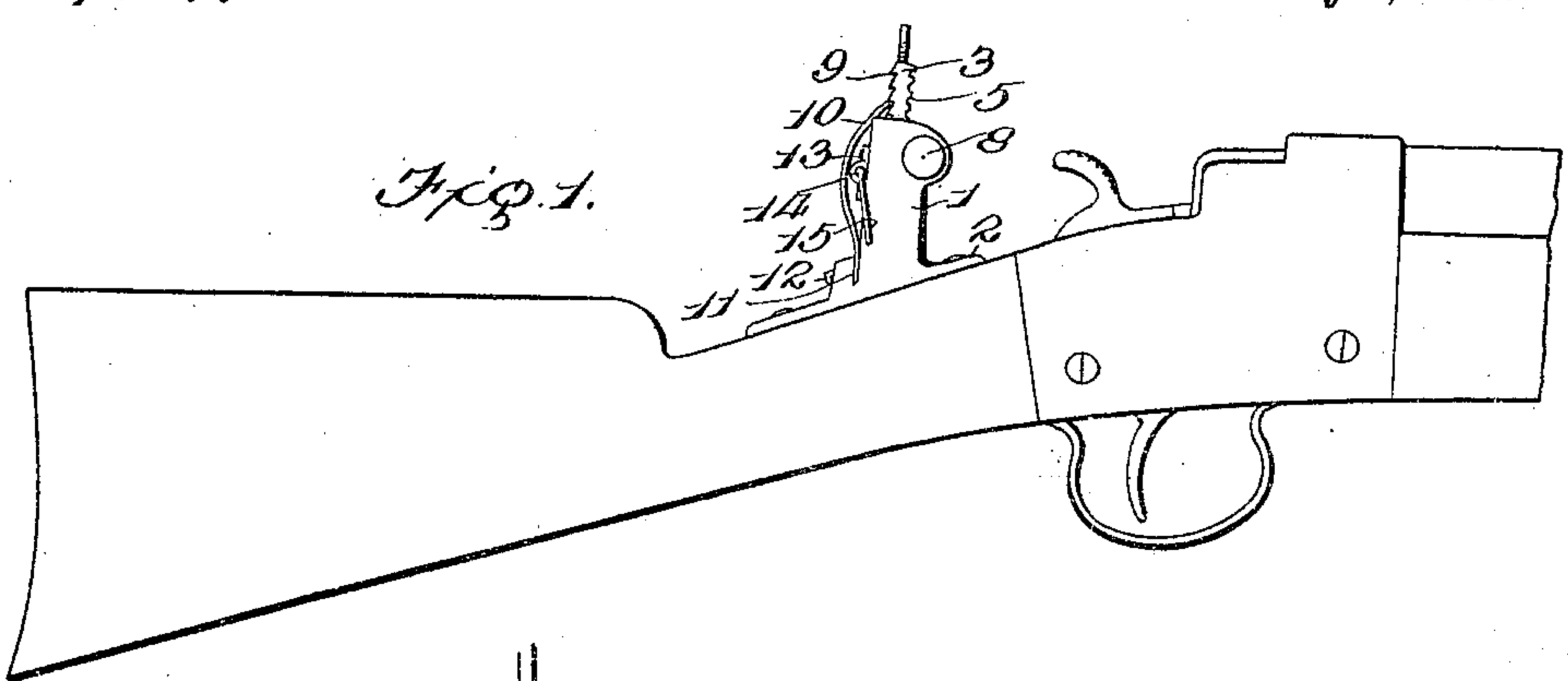


Fig. 2.

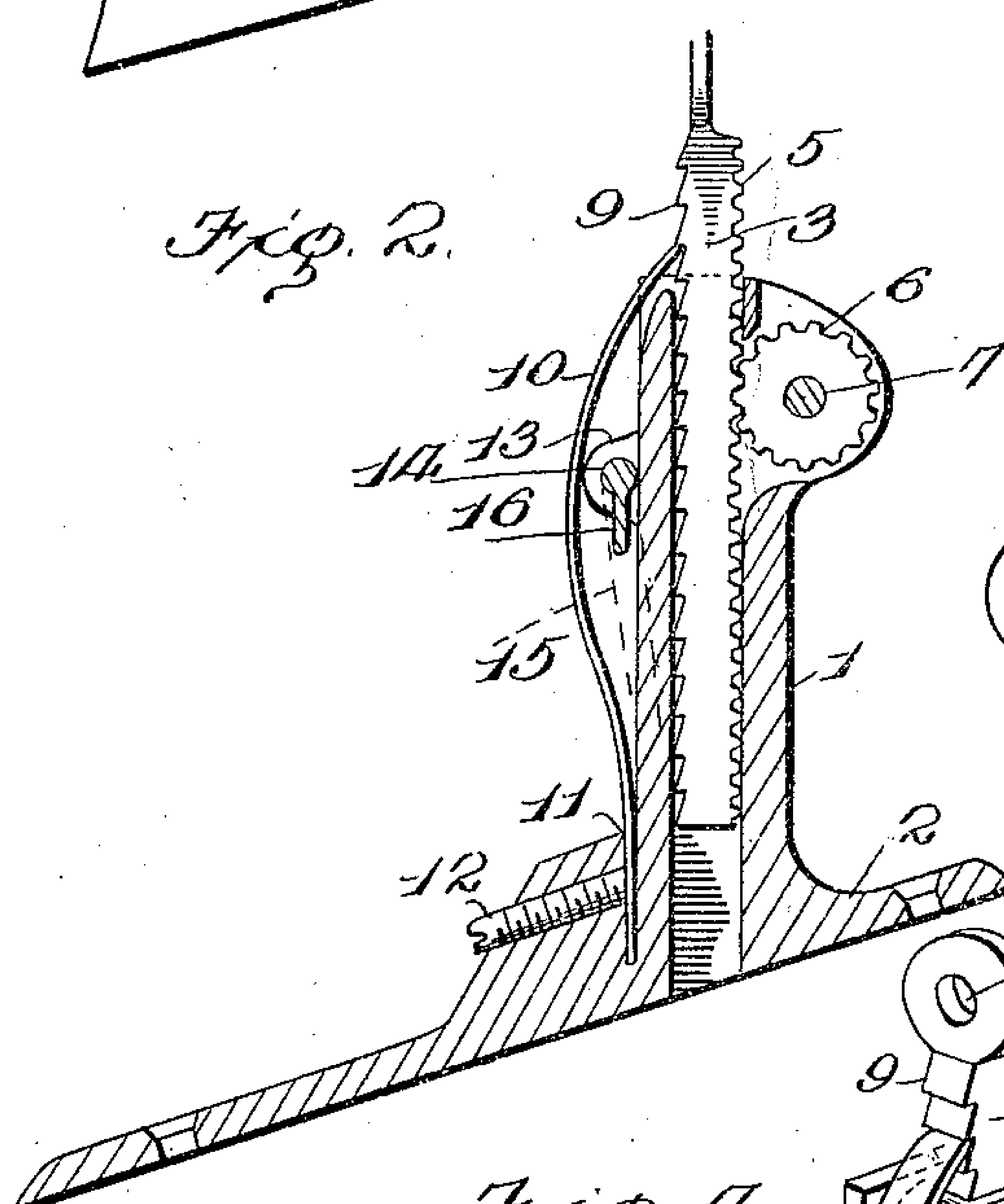


Fig. 3.

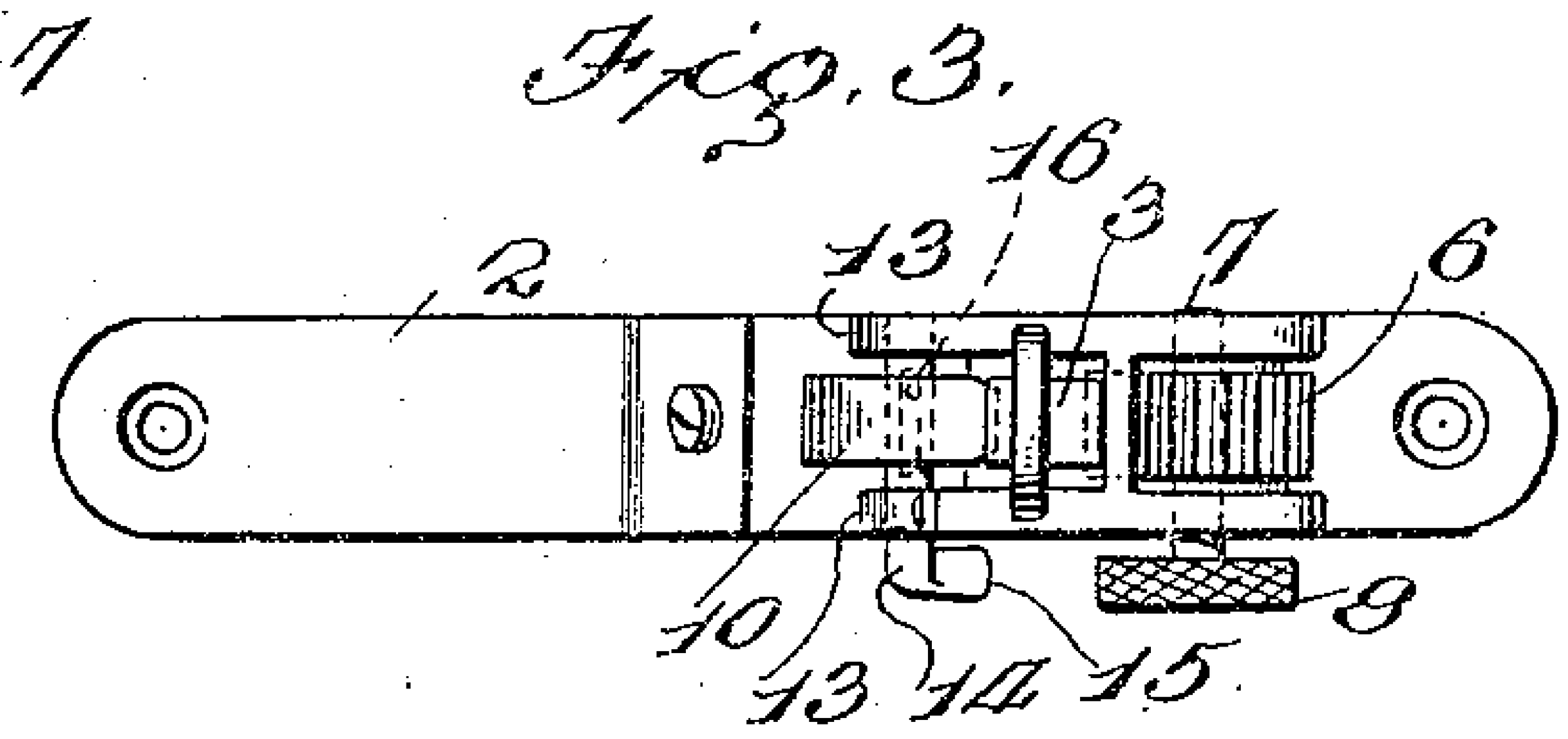
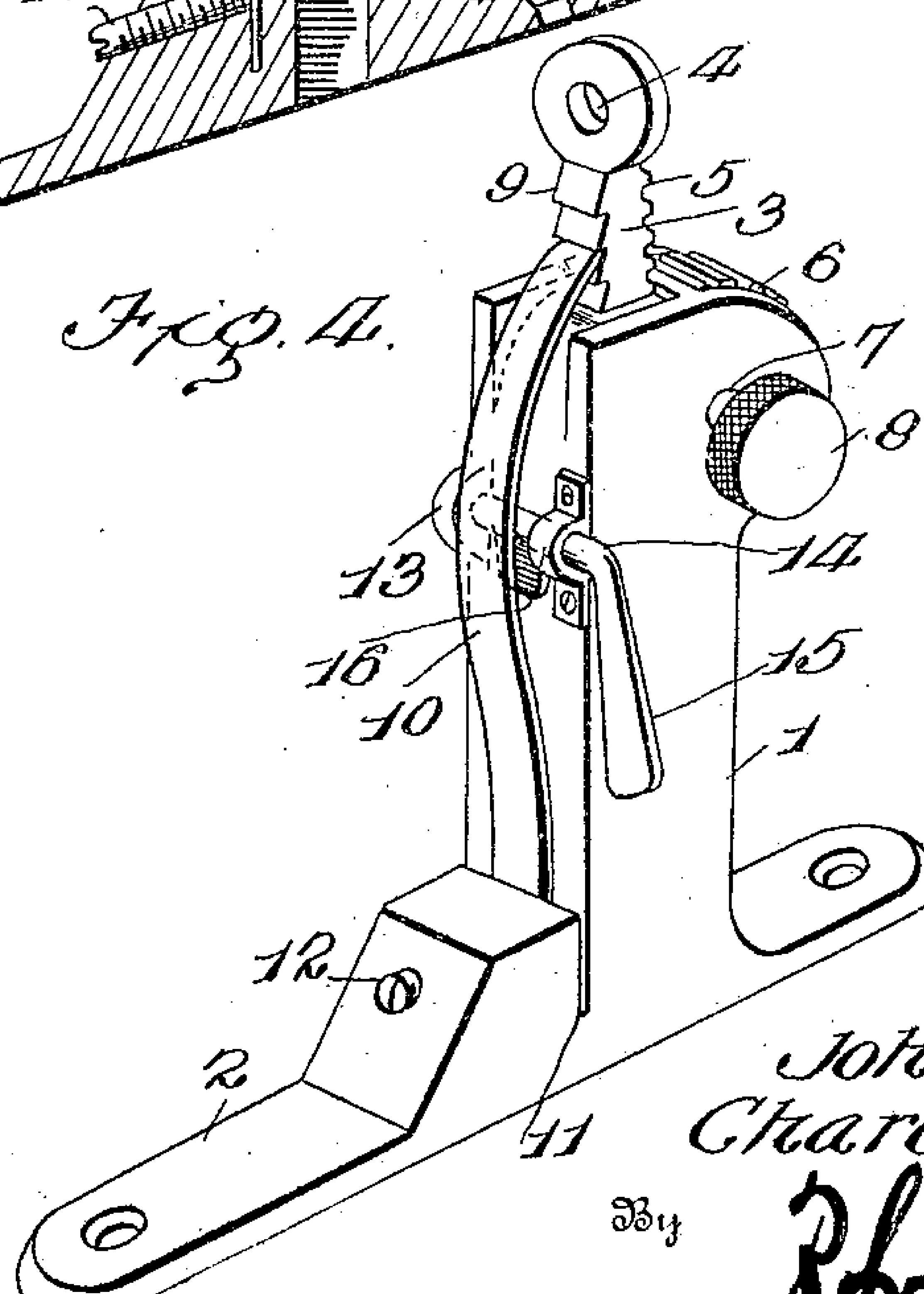


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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By [signature], Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. HIGHTOWER, JR., AND CHARLES A. BURRELL, OF ALTO, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

SIGHT FOR FIREARMS.

No. 920,137. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 4, 1909.

Application filed June 11, 1908. Serial No. 437,896.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN C. HIGHTOWER, Jr., and CHARLES A. BURRELL, citizens of the United States, residing at Alto, in the county of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sights for Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in peep sights such as are employed upon firearms, and the object of the invention is the provision of a sight of this character which embodies a novel construction whereby it can be readily adjusted without looking at the same, such a construction having the advantage of enabling a hunter to properly elevate the sight without taking his eyes from the game.

The invention further contemplates a peep sight which can be readily applied to the tang of an ordinary rifle and which can be readily adjusted upon the range so that the sight can be accurately elevated the required amount for obtaining a proper sight at any ordinary distance.

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, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the sight applied to a rifle. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the sight. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the sight detached.

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 stock upon which the sight is mounted comprises a standard 1 which is disposed at approximately right angles to the axis of the rifle barrel when the sight is mounted upon a rifle, and a base 2 which is designed to be secured in the usual manner to the tang of the rifle. The standard 1 is shown as having a hollow formation and slidably mounted within this standard is a sight stem 3. The upper extremity of the stem projects above the standard and is flattened and perforated at 4 to provide a peep hole which is utilized in sighting the fire arm. The forward side of the sight stem 3 is formed with a rack 5 and meshing with this rack is a pinion 6 which is rigid with a shaft 7 journaled in ears projecting from the standard. One end of the shaft extends beyond the standard and terminates in a knob or finger-piece 8 by means of which the shaft and pinion may be rotated for elevating the sight. The rear side of the sight stem 3 is formed with the downwardly inclined teeth 9 which are yieldingly engaged by the curved upper end of a leaf spring 10 the lower end of which is received within a slot 11 formed in the stock at the base of the standard 1. A set screw 12 is threaded in the stock and engages the lower end of the leaf spring for clamping the same securely in position. As the sight stem is elevated by turning the knob 8 the leaf spring 10 slips over the downwardly inclined teeth 9 and a sharp metallic click is emitted for each tooth the sight is elevated. In this manner the operator is enabled to raise the sight any required amount by turning the knob until he has heard a certain number of clicks caused by the slipping of the leaf spring over the teeth. Projecting rearwardly from the standard 1 are the ears 13 and journaled between these ears and extending under the leaf spring is a shaft 14, one end of the shaft projecting outwardly beyond the standard and being bent downwardly to provide a handle 15. That portion of the shaft immediately in rear of the leaf spring is provided with a cam member 16 and when the handle 15 is swung rearwardly this cam is caused to engage the leaf spring so as to swing the same out of engagement with the toothed side of the sight stem. The sight which may have been previously elevated can then be again lowered into normal position. By targeting the rifle upon a range the leaf spring 10 can be adjusted within the slot 11 so that the number of teeth through which the sight must be elevated to obtain the proper elevation for any distance can be accurately estimated by the rifleman. It will thus be obvious that after the distance has been estimated the sight can be properly adjusted without looking at the same by merely turning the knob or finger-piece 8 until the required number of clicks have been heard. As previously mentioned such a construction will be frequently advantageous to hunters since it will enable them to elevate the sight without taking their eyes from the game.

As a further advantage for the sight it may

be mentioned that the same may be adjusted with great rapidity since it is unnecessary to inspect a number of graduations upon the sight and to move the sight slowly until the required graduation has been brought into position as is the case with the ordinary forms of sight now in common use.

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

1. In a sight for fire arms, the combination of a stock, a stem slidably mounted upon the stock and provided with a sight, the said stem being also formed with a plurality of downwardly inclined teeth, means for moving the stem upwardly upon the stock, and a leaf spring mounted upon the stock and bearing yieldingly against the teeth so as to emit a series of clicks as the sight stem is elevated and hold the sight in an elevated position.

2. In a sight, the combination of a stock, a stem slidably mounted upon the stock and provided with a sight, the said stem being also provided with teeth, means for moving the stem upon the stock, and a leaf spring having one end thereof adjustably secured to the stock while the opposite end bears yieldingly against the teeth upon the stem.

3. In a sight, the combination of a stock provided with a slot, a stem slidably mounted upon the stock and provided with a sight, the said stem being also formed with teeth, means for moving the stem upon the stock, and a leaf spring having one end thereof adjustably clamped within the before mentioned slot in the stock while the opposite end bears yieldingly against the teeth of the stem.

4. In a sight, the combination of a stock, a stem slidably mounted upon the stock and provided with a sight, the said stem being also formed with teeth, means for moving the stem upon the stock, a leaf spring having one end thereof secured to the stock while the opposite end bears yieldingly against the teeth of the stem, a shaft journaled upon the stock and passing under the spring, and a cam upon the shaft for engaging the spring to move it out of engagement with the teeth.

5. In a sight, the combination of a stock, a stem slidably mounted upon the stock and provided with a sight, the said stem being also formed with downwardly inclined teeth and with a rack, a pinion journaled upon the stock and engaging the rack for moving the stem, a leaf spring having one end thereof secured to the stock while the opposite end bears yieldingly against the downwardly inclined teeth of the stem, a shaft journaled upon the stock and passing under the spring, and a cam upon the shaft for engaging the spring to move it out of engagement with the teeth of the stem.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. HIGHTOWER JR. [L. S.]
CHARLES A. BURRELL. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
B. H. EVANS,
J. W. STUART.