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920,278.

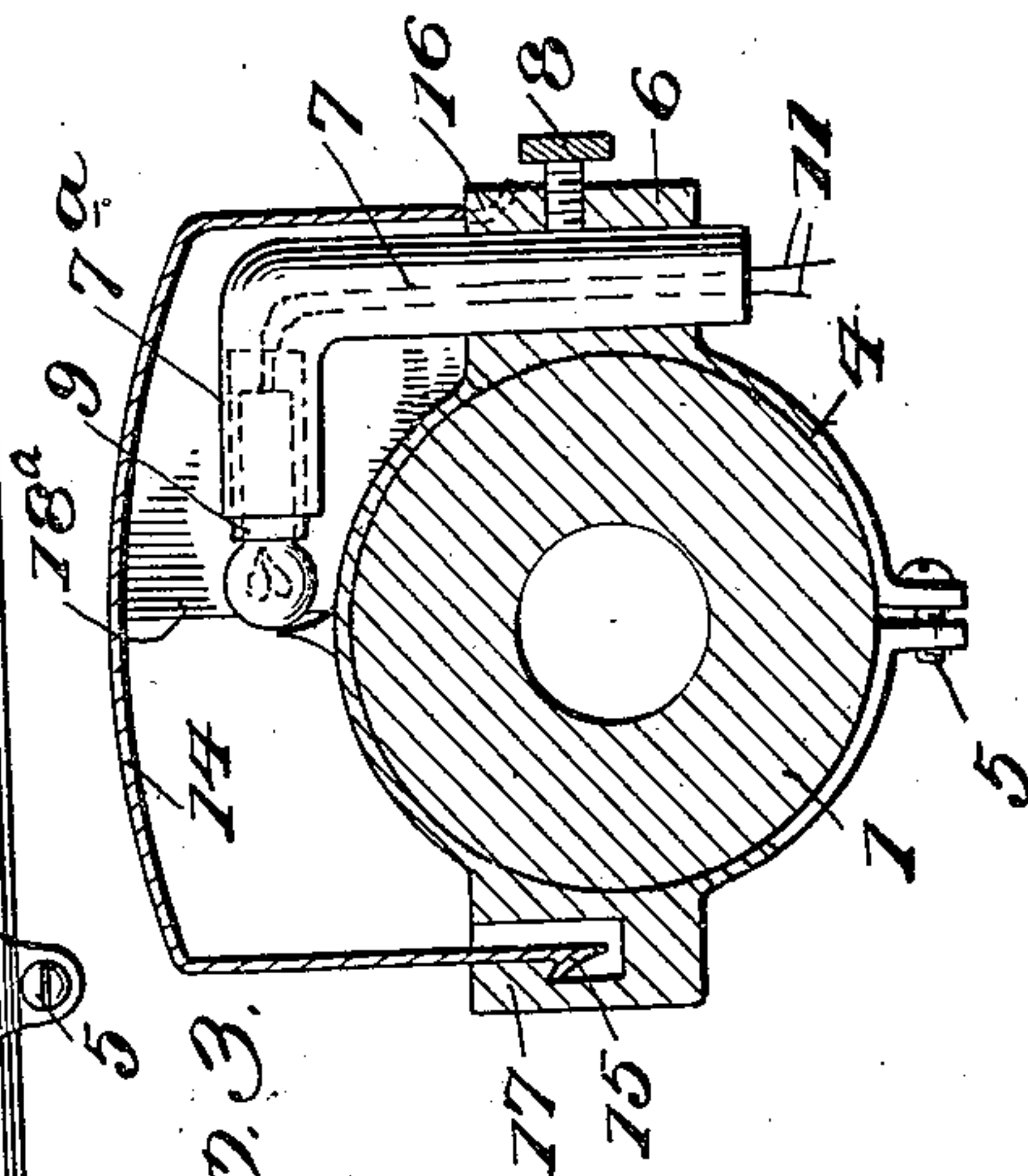
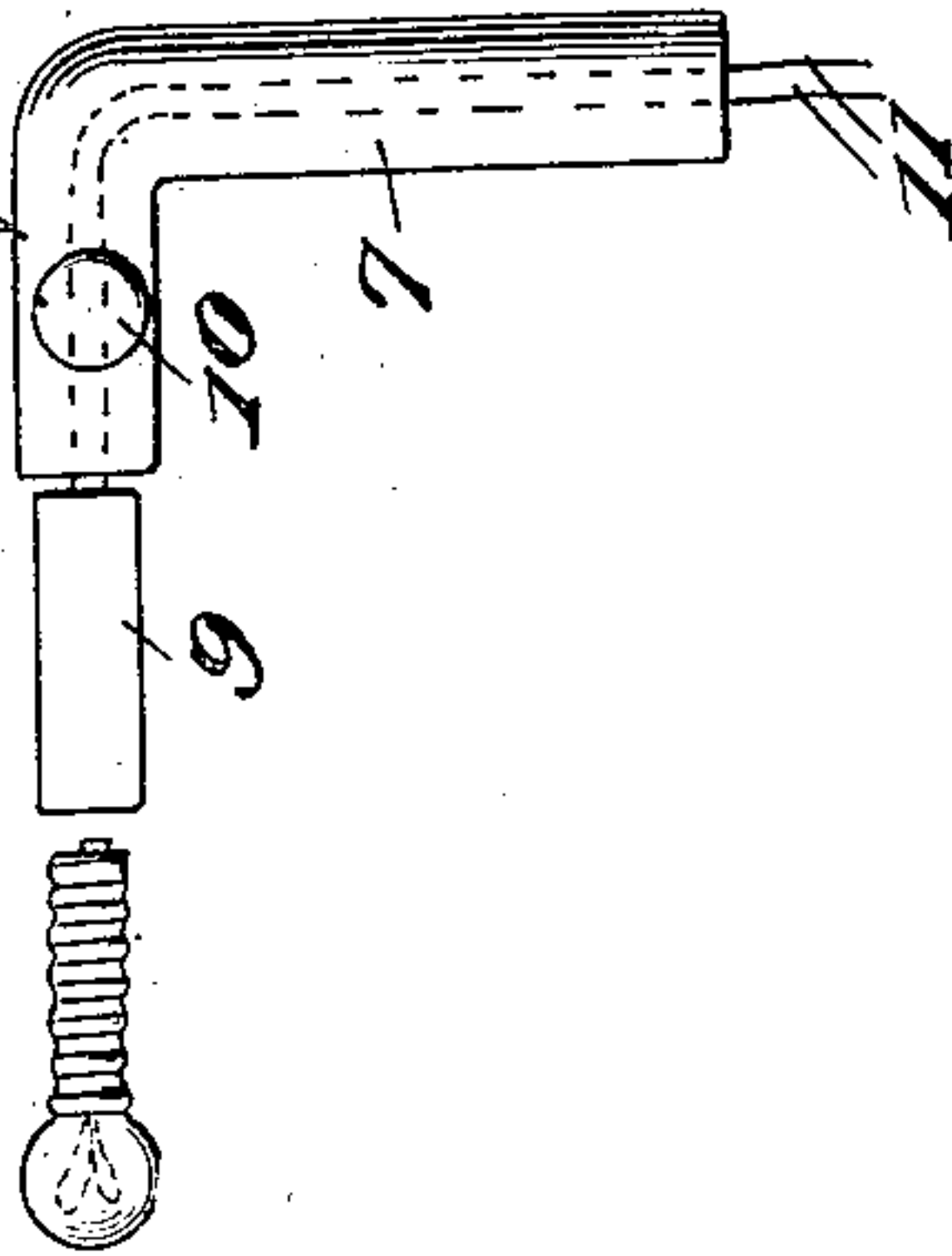
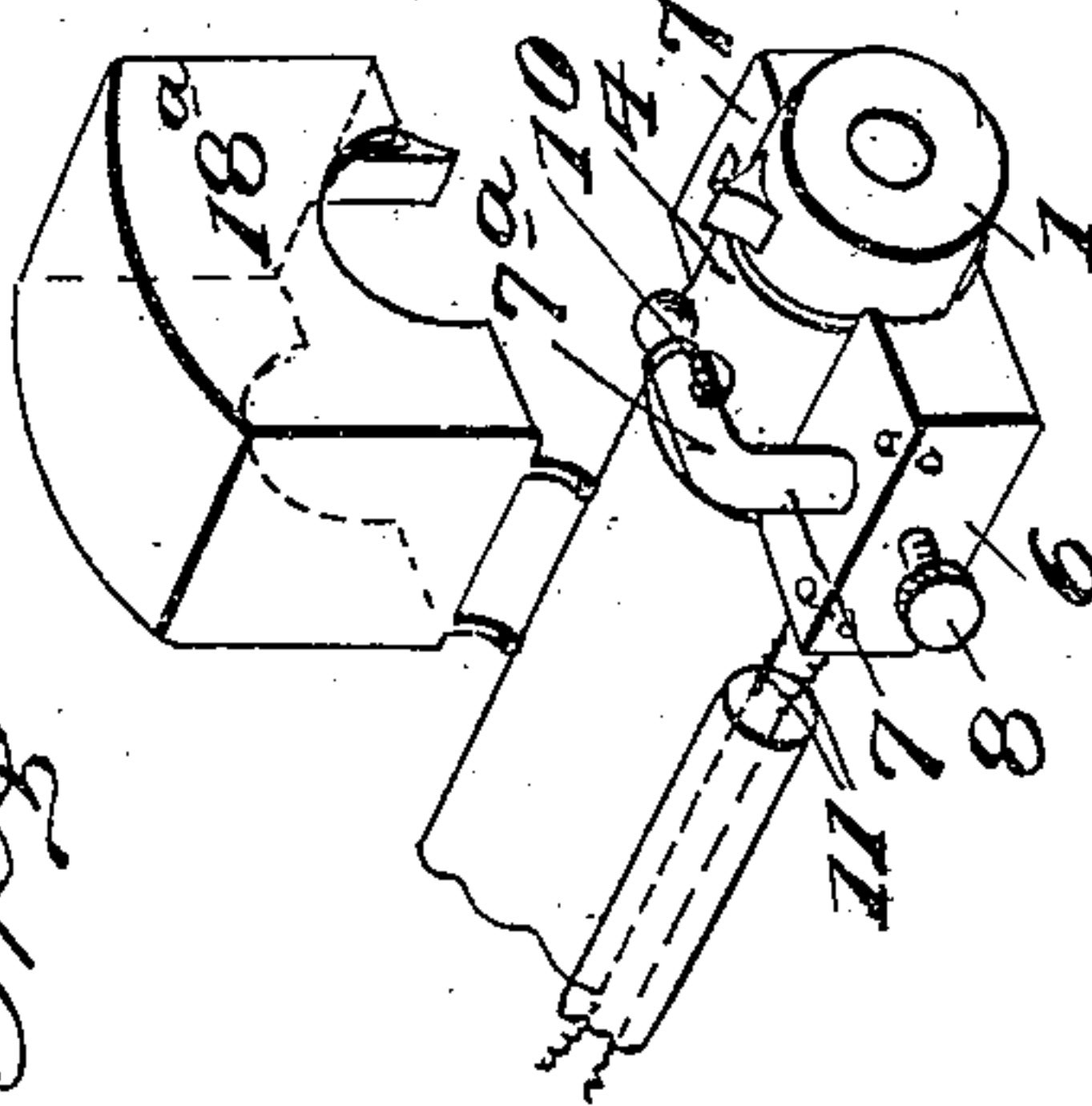
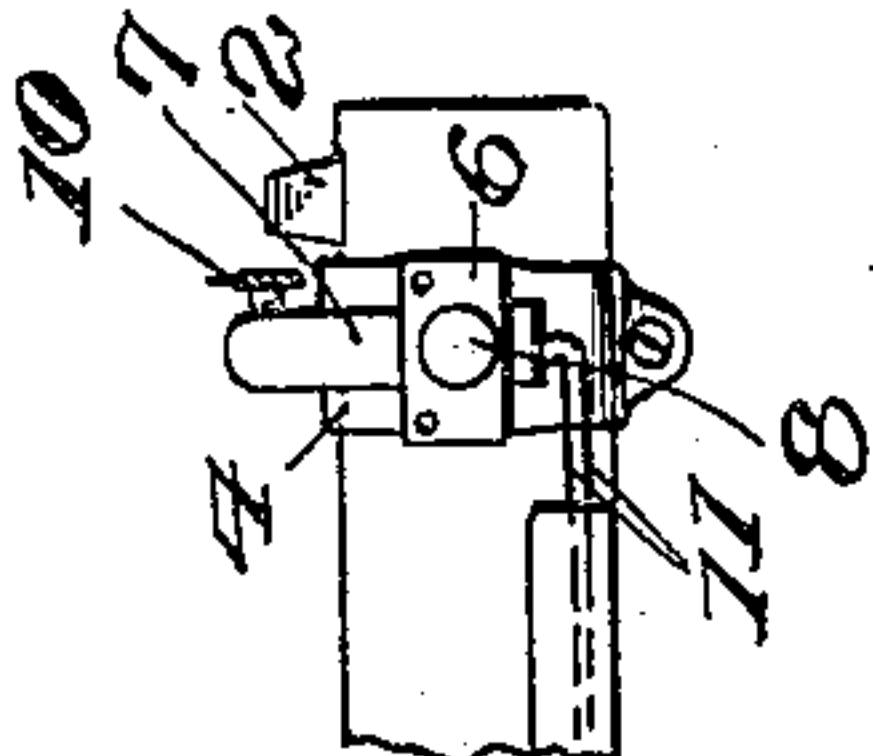
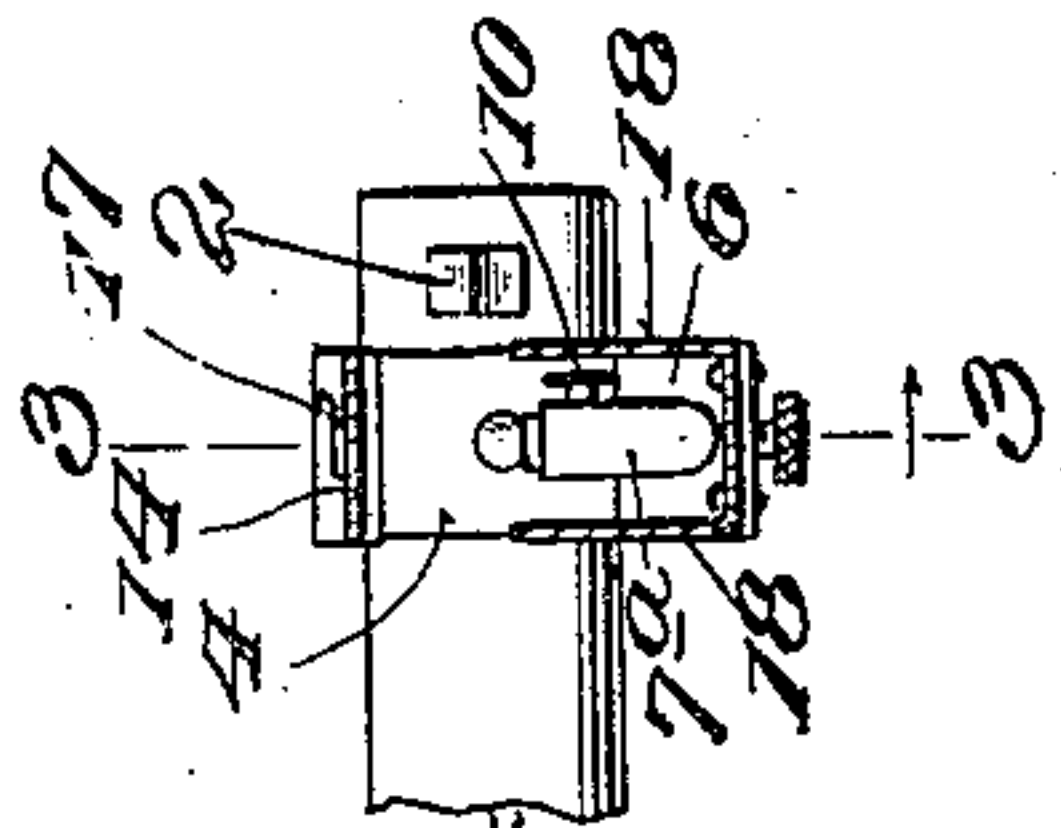


Fig. 1.

2.
7702

Fig. 4 7a Fig. 5.

703.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL O. DEERE AND THURE O. JÄDERBORG, OF LINDSBORG, KANSAS.

ILLUMINATED SIGHT FOR FIREARMS.

No. 920,278.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 4, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EMIL O. DEERE and THURE O. JÄDERBORG, citizens of the United States, both residing at Lindsborg, in the county of McPherson and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful improvements in Illuminated Sights for Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

In the use of fire arms, it frequently becomes desirable to be able to take an accurate aim at night time or at dusk, but owing to the smallness and color of the sights in common use, this is practically an impossibility.

The object of the invention has been to obviate this difficulty by the provision of a novel form of illuminated sight which can be readily applied to any fire arm, and which will not interfere with the usual sights which are used during the day.

The invention further contemplates a simple and inexpensive sight of this character which can be used to an advantage not only in connection with fire arms, but also in connection with engineering instruments or the like where it is necessary to take a sight after dark.

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 top plan view of a gun provided with illuminated sights constructed in accordance with the invention, portions being broken away; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, portions being broken away; Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse sectional view on the line 3--3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a detail view of the standard, socket, and light, the said members being shown as separated. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the muzzle of the gun showing the front sight and a modified form of hood adapted to be applied to the sight for protecting the same during transportation.

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.

For the purpose of illustration, the invention is shown as applied to a gun of which the numeral 1 designates the barrel, 2 the usual front sight, and 3 the usual rear sight, the said sights being of the type commonly em-

ployed for shooting during the day. Applied to the gun immediately in rear of each of these sights is a clamp, and in the present instance these clamps are in the nature of split rings 4, the ends of the split rings being extended outwardly and connected by a screw 5. When these screws are tightened the split rings are held securely in position, while when the screws are loosened the split rings may be adjusted upon the gun or entirely removed therefrom. Each of these split rings is provided at one side with a vertical sleeve 6, and loosely received within each of these sleeves is a tubular standard 7. The upper end of each of the tubular standards is extended laterally at 7^a and the said standards are mounted within the sleeves so as to have either a rotary movement therein or a longitudinal movement therethrough, set screws 8 being utilized for holding the standards in an adjusted position. A light carrying member 9 which is shown as in the nature of a lamp socket, is fitted within the laterally extended end 7^a of each of the standards and has a telescoping movement therein so as to be moved in and out from the standard as desired, a set screw 10 being utilized for holding the socket in an adjusted position. The lights themselves are applied to the light carrying member 9 and are preferably in the form of incandescent electric lights which are threaded in the sockets, the feed wires 11 for the lights passing through the tubular standards.

A battery 12 for supplying current for the lights, is secured to the gun under the barrel thereof, and a rheostat 13 is utilized for regulating the current supplied to the lights. These lights are designed to be very small in size so as to have the appearance of sparks, and when the sight is being used these sparks are brought into alinement with each other and used in the same manner as ordinary sights. In the preferred construction the bulbs of the incandescent lamps are rendered opaque to light except at a very small portion on the outer end of the bulb or on the upper surface which will be left clear and will thus cause a faint light to be shown. Such a construction has the advantage of preventing a blinding effect upon the eyes and is consequently preferable to looking directly at the bulbs.

Under some conditions it may be found desirable to provide a hood 14 for the lamps, the said hoods having an arched formation

and being provided at one end with a spring catch 15 and at the opposite end with a pair of curved arms 16. The curved arms 16 are received within corresponding openings in the sleeve 6 while the catch 15 is engaged by an opening in a block 17 upon the opposite side of the clamping bend 4. It will also be observed that the hood is provided at the front and rear thereof with the flanges 18 which extend from one end of the hood toward the central portion thereof and serve to shield the lateral arm 7^a of the standard.

A slightly modified construction of the hood is shown in Fig. 5, in which the flanges 18^a extend entirely across the hood so as to completely house the sight. This form of the hood may be applied to the gun when it is to be transported for a considerable distance without being used. It will thus be obvious that we have provided an illuminated sight which is peculiarly mounted so as to be readily swung about a vertical axis, moved up and down, or moved laterally to one side, and which can therefore be very easily and quickly adjusted and brought into proper alinement.

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

1. In a sight for fire arms or the like, the combination of a standard formed at one end with a laterally projecting arm and mounted upon the fire arm so as to have both a longitudinal and a rotary movement, a socket mounted upon the lateral arm so as to be moved in and out thereon, and a light carried by the socket.

2. In a sight for fire arms or the like, the combination of a tubular standard formed at one end with a laterally projecting arm and mounted upon the fire arm so as to have both a longitudinal and a rotary movement, a socket mounted upon the lateral arm of the standard so as to be moved in and out thereon, an electric light applied to the socket, and feed wires for the electric light, the said feed wires passing through the tubular standard.

3. In a sight for fire arms or the like, the combination of a clamp adapted to be applied to the fire arm, a tubular standard 50 formed with a laterally projecting arm and adjustably mounted upon the clamp so as to have both a longitudinal and a rotary movement, a socket upon the lateral arm of the standard, the said socket being adjust- 55 ably mounted so as to be moved toward or away from the standard, an incandescent electric light applied to the socket, and feed wires for the lights, the said feed wires passing through the tubular standard. 60

4. In a sight for fire arms or the like, the combination of a split ring adapted to be detachably applied to the fire arm, a sleeve upon one side of the split ring, a standard adjustably mounted within the sleeve so as 65 to have both a rotary and a longitudinal movement, the standard being formed with a laterally extending arm, and a sight adjustably mounted upon the lateral arm of the standard so as to be moved in and out 70 thereon.

5. In a sight for fire arms or the like, the combination of a clamp adapted to be applied to the fire arm, an illuminated sight carried by the clamp, and a hood detachably 75 applied to the clamp.

6. In a sight for fire arms or the like, the combination of a clamping band adapted to be applied to the fire arm and formed on one side with a sleeve and on the opposite side 80 with a block, a standard passing adjustably through the sleeve, a sight member carried by the standard, and an arch shaped hood one end of which is attached to the sleeve while the opposite end is attached to the 85 block upon the clamping band.

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

EMIL O. DEERE. [L. S.]
THURE O. JÄDERBORG. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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