

No. 839,535.

PATENTED DEC. 25, 1906.

A. J. AUBREY,
SIGHT FOR FIREARMS.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 22, 1906.

Fig. 1.

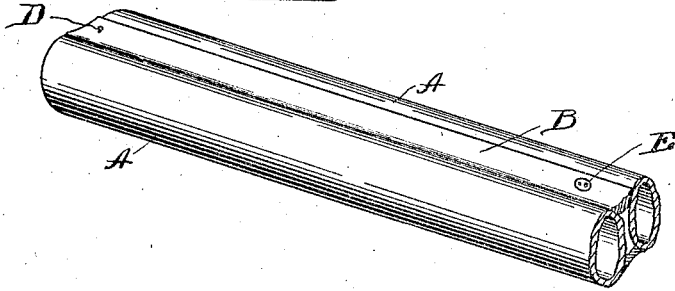


Fig. 2.

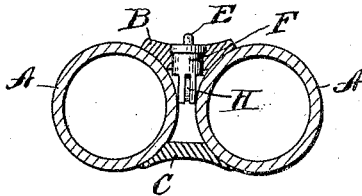


Fig. 6.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 7.

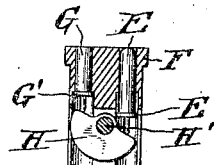
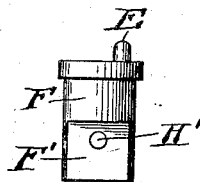
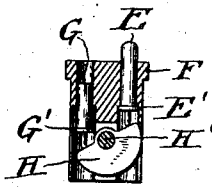
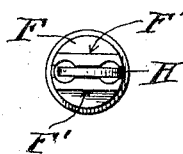
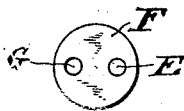


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SIGHT FOR FIREARMS.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT J. AUBREY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, county of New Haven, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sights for Firearms, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in firearms, and particularly double-barreled shot-guns.

It consists in providing what I term a "disappearing sight." This sight is not the one which is ordinarily used, nor is it in the place usually employed for locating such sights, although, of course, the matter of location is immaterial to the broad idea of the invention.

The object is to provide the firearm with sighting means whereby when the arm is used in brush-shooting, where a sight is seldom employed, it may be depressed and moved out of the line of vision or sight-line, whereas when the arm is used in open shooting or pigeon-shooting said sight may be raised and brought into view. In this latter use of the arm the desirability of having sights is a marked one, and it has been found that by the use of two sights better scores may be made.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the two barrels of a double-barreled gun, showing my improved sight in position. Fig. 2 is a relatively enlarged cross-section, showing the improved sight in rear elevation. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the sight enlarged still more. Fig. 4 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 5 is a view of the under side thereof. Figs. 6 and 7 are longitudinal sectional views of the sight, showing the same in different positions.

In the drawings, A A are two barrels arranged side by side and held by the top rib B and lower rib C.

D is a bead-sight, as commonly employed in guns of this character. The same is located in the center of the channeled top rib B, very near the front end, as is usual. This sight is the one which is always present in guns of this type.

My invention consists in providing another sight E to be used when desired in conjunction with the first-mentioned bead-sight D. In the drawings I have shown this sight E also placed in the center of the channeled top rib B a suitable distance to the rear of sight D. The sight E proper is the upper end

of a plunger which has a vertical reciprocating movement in a block F. In the preferred form the shank or body portion of this plunger is provided with an annular shoulder E', the perforation in the block F being counter-bored to afford clearance for the same, the depth of the counterbore limiting the extent to which the sight E may be projected above the top rib.

G is an operating-plunger provided with an annular shoulder G' and reciprocating in a suitable perforation counterbored to receive said annular shoulder G' and to limit the movement of the same. The shoulder formed by the counterbore in this instance prevents the upper end of the plunger G from extending above the upper surface of the block F.

H is a tilting member pivoted at H' to the block F and between the plungers E and G, respectively. The lower ends of these plungers bear on the tilting member H and are preferably substantially reduced in diameter, as indicated.

The block F has its opposite sides toward the lower end cut away or slabbed off, as at F' F', for two purposes: first, to permit the pivot H' to be readily inserted and secured, and, second, to afford suitable clearance for the barrels A A. (See Fig. 2.) In the preferred form the width of the reduced lower portion of the block F is such that the lower edges rest snugly between the barrels A A, so that the latter will prevent any possible rotation of the block F in the top rib B and dislocation of the sight E.

I should state that by reducing the lower end of the block F the latter may be made sufficiently long to afford a suitable bearing for the plungers E and G, which would otherwise be impossible without the barrels A A were separated to a greater distance than proper practice will permit. I have found in practice that the friction of the parts is sufficient to hold the sight either projected or retracted without the use of any locking device or independent friction device.

When the sight is depressed and out of the line of vision, it will be observed that the upper end of the sight and the upper end of the plunger G will stand flush with the upper end of the frame F, thus presenting a finished appearance and preventing any dirt or moisture from entering, so as to impair the effective operation.

What I claim is—

1. A sight for firearms, comprising a frame, two plungers carried thereby, means to transfer the movement of one plunger to the other
5 comprising a tilting plunger-support arranged to permit one of said plungers to project above the frame into the sight-line when the other is depressed, and means to prevent
10 the latter from projecting into the sight-line at any time.

2. In a sight for firearms, a frame, two longitudinally-counterbored passages therein, a plunger in each passage, a shoulder on
15 each plunger, a tilting device engaging the lower end of each plunger, said tilting device being carried by the frame, the length of one only of said plungers above the shouldered portion being sufficient to cause said plunger
20 to project above the frame into the sight-line.

3. In a sight for firearms, a frame, two longitudinal passages therein, a plunger in each of said passages, the opposite sides of
25 said frame being cut away toward the lower end, a tilting device between said cut-away

walls and engaging the lower ends of said
25 plungers, one of said plungers only being of sufficient length to project above the frame into the sight-line, and means to prevent said
30 plungers from being removed or detached through the upper end of said frame.

4. In a firearm, a frame, a vertically-movable sight carried thereby, and means below
35 the sight-line for projecting said sight, or permitting said sight to be moved entirely below the sight-line, said means being accessible through the top of said frame.

5. In a firearm, a supporting portion, a sight adapted to project above said supporting
40 portion and also adapted to disappear and means below the surface of said supporting portion but accessible from above for operating said sight from one position to the other.

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Witnesses:

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