O. D. WARFIELD.
Sight for Fire-Arms.

No. 214,331. Patented April 15, 1879.

Fig. 1.

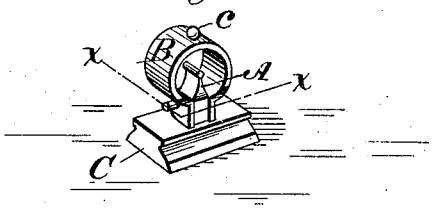


Fig. 2.

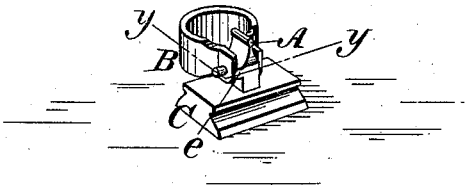


Fig. 3.

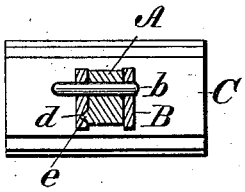
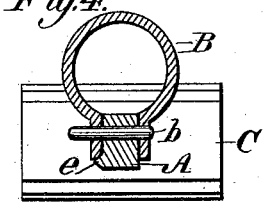


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER D. WARFIELD, OF CHICOPEE FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.

IMPROVEMENT IN SIGHTS FOR FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,331**, dated April 15, 1879; application filed March 21, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER D. WARFIELD, of Chicopee Falls, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Combination Gun-Sights, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in a gun-sight so constructed that its cover can be turned up or down and be held in either position at will, thus enabling it to be converted from a covered to an open sight, or vice versa, as hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved sight with the cover elevated. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the cover turned down. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line *x x* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line *y y* of Fig. 2.

To construct my improved sight I first make the sight A, which is a solid rigid piece, secured firmly to a base-piece, C, made to fit in a transverse groove in the top of the barrel in the usual manner. The sight A is made wider and heavier than is usual with the ordinary bead-sights, so as to provide sufficient material and room for pivoting the cover B to it, its upper end or point being provided with a small knob, or what is technically termed a "bead," of any desired style, either solid or with an aperture through it, as may be preferred. I then provide a cover, B, which is made of steel or other elastic material, bent into the form of a circle, with its two extremities extending radially and parallel with each other far enough to form arms, by which it can be pivoted to the sight A by means of a transverse pin, *b*, as shown in the several figures, this part B being so bent that when applied to the part A its arms will press snugly against the sides of the latter.

On one side of the part A there is made a small projection, *e*, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, and on the inner face of the arm of the cover B on the same side there is made a small notch or recess, *d*, as shown in Fig. 3, this notch being arranged in such relation to the projection *e* on the side of the part A that when the cover is turned up the projection *e* will engage in the notch *d*, as shown in Fig. 3, and thereby lock the cover fast and hold it upright, and when it is turned down the bottom end of the arm will bear against the front side of the projection *e*, as shown in Fig. 4, and thus hold it fast in that position also.

It is obvious that the projection *e* may be located at any other point—as, for instance, directly over or under the pin *b*—and the arm of the cover be provided with two recesses, so located that one shall engage with it when the cover is turned up and the other when turned down, in which case the body of the part A might be made narrower from front to rear.

So, too, it is obvious that the projection may be made on the arm of the part B, and the recess or recesses be made in the part A and still operate the same.

The pin *b* should be made to protrude somewhat on the side where the locking devices are applied, so that as the arm rides over the projection *e*, and which will, of course, force it outward a distance equal to the height of the projection, it will not slip off the pin and allow it to become detached.

The pivot-pin *b* is located near one edge of the part A, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and the corners of the arms at that side are rounded off, so as to permit the pivot to be as near the base of the sight as possible, and at the same time permit the use of a tolerably wide cover, and allow it to be turned over without difficulty. When turned down it is below the point of the sight A, and does not in any manner interfere with the use of the latter as an open sight.

By this construction I provide a sight which can be instantly converted from an open to a covered sight, or vice versa, and in which the same sight is used in both cases, thus avoiding the necessity of providing two separate sights, as has heretofore been the practice in sights of this class.

Another advantage of this construction is that the sight proper remains fixed and rigid, and not being moved with the cover is less liable to become loosened by wear, or to be moved or displaced accidentally. Moreover,

it is strong, and therefore less liable to be accidentally broken or injured in the handling of the gun, as frequently occurs with the more delicately-arranged sights which have heretofore been constructed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A combination gun-sight consisting of the stationary or fixed sight A and the hinged or pivoted cover B, arranged to operate substantially as described.

2. The sight A, in combination with the pivoted cover B, the said parts being provided with means, substantially such as described, whereby said cover may be held in position either up or down, as set forth.

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