No. 834,143. PATENTED OCT. 23, 1906.

D. B. KOKOTOVIC.

FORESIGHT FOR FIREARMS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1902.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

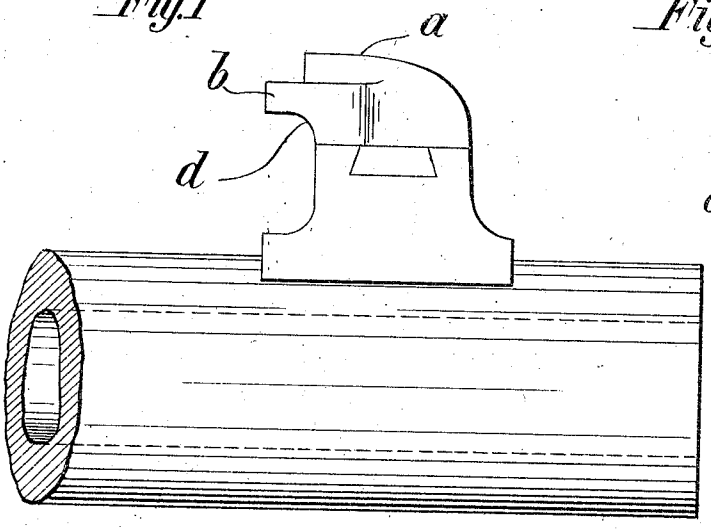


Fig. 2

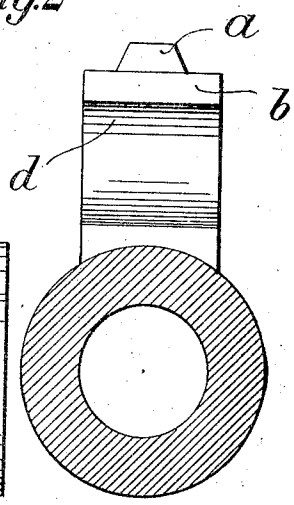


Fig. 3

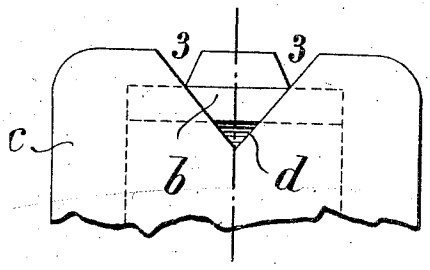


Fig. 3a

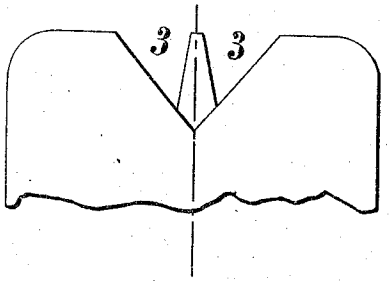


Fig. 4

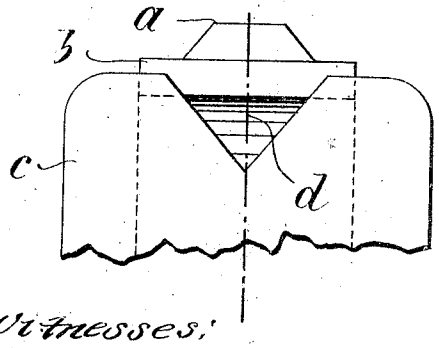
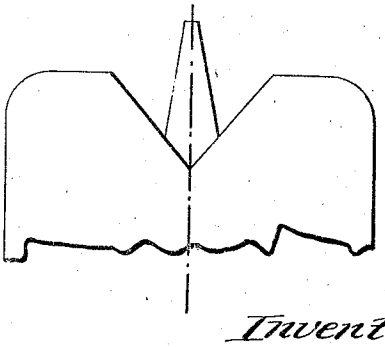


Fig. 4a



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5

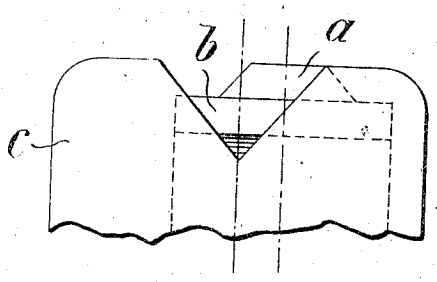


Fig. 5a

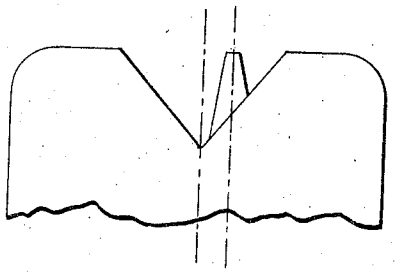


Fig. 6

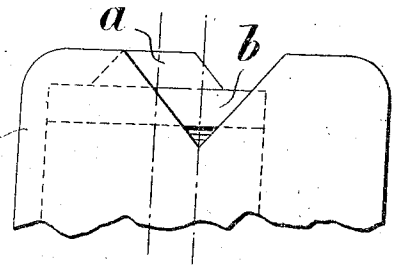


Fig. 6a

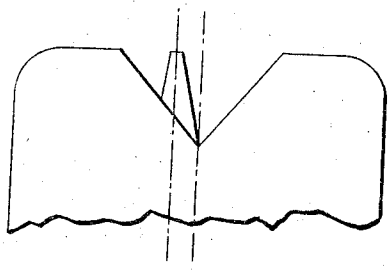
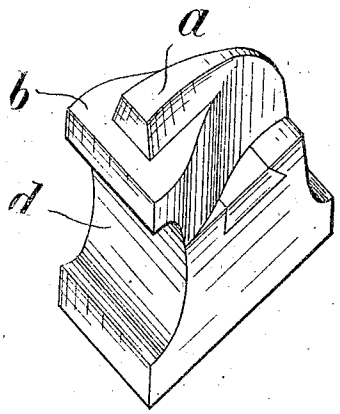


Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DOMOBRAN BÉLA KOKOTOVIC, OF WARASDIN, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

FORE SIGHT FOR FIREARMS.

No. 834,143. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 23, 1906.

Application filed December 23, 1902. Serial No. 136,386.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DOMOBRAN BÉLA KOKOTOVIC, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, residing at Warasdin, in the Province of Croati, in the Empire of Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fore Sights for Firearms; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

In firearms the sighting is usually effected by bringing the point of the fore sight laterally into line with the center of the slide-bar and vertically into line with the upper or sight edge thereof. This kind of sighting is called "sighting with blank sight." If, as is usually the case with military firearms, the fore sight is of considerable height, its adjustment in relation to the back sight is subject to considerable variation, especially in the vertical direction, and the marksman is consequently compelled, particularly in strong sunlight or while sighting a moving object, first to devote his entire attention to the adjustment of the fore sight in relation to the back sight and then to the correct sighting of the object, which causes loss of time in sighting, delay in the discharge of the shot, and uncertainty and fatigue in the marksman. In most cases the marksman will take too coarse a fore sight, as there are no conspicuous fixed points to enable him to determine when the correct elevation of the fore sight has been exceeded.

Now a fore sight according to this invention is adapted to render obvious any deviation from correct sighting and to facilitate the rapid and correct taking of the blank sight. To this end the fore sight, which is slid into the sight-block in the usual manner, has a broad upper edge and is provided with a ledge, which extends from it toward the back sight and above which it projects only so slightly that when the sighting is correct two shallow gaps of equal sizes appear in the back-sight slide-bar to the right and left of the broad fore sight. When, however, the sighting is too coarse, the ledge becomes visible above the sight edge of the back sight, and when there is lateral deviation in the sighting one of the gaps in the back sight disappears or diminishes, while the other increases in proportion to the lateral deviation from correct sighting.

The accompanying drawings show by way of example the improved fore sight adapted to hand firearms.

Figures 1 and 2 are respectively a side and a front elevation of a fore sight in accordance with this invention, together with the fore-end of the barrel of the firearm to which the sight is attached. Figs. 3 to 6 represent, upon an enlarged scale, positions of the fore sight in relation to the notch of the back sight in correct and incorrect sighting. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the fore sight.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 7, the fore sight, which is slid into the fore-sight block, has a broad upper edge, and its upper portion *a* projects above a ledge *b*, with which the sight is provided and which extends toward the back sight. The breadth of the portion *a* and the extent to which it projects above the ledge *b* are such that when sighting with blank sight the lower ends of the sides of the portion *a* appear to coincide with the edges of the notch of the back-sight slide-bar *c*, Fig. 3, small gaps 3 appearing at opposite sides of the upwardly-projecting portion *a*. By this means the attainment of correct elevation is greatly facilitated, since the adjustment of the upper edge of the portion *a* in relation to the sight edges of the slide-bar *c* can be accomplished with greater certainty and rapidity than the adjustment of the point of an ordinary fore sight, especially as the apparent distance of this point from the sight edges of the slide-bar is considerably greater than the apparent distance of the broad upper edge of a sight, according to this invention, from the sighting edges of the back sight.

If too coarse a sight is taken, Fig. 4, the gaps 3 disappear and the ledge *b* appears above the sight edges of the back-sight slide-bar *c*. The inaccuracy of the sighting is thus rendered more distinctly apparent to the marksman. This is not the case when an ordinary fore sight is used, as the gaps 3 then remain visible.

In the case of lateral deviation from the correct line of sight, Figs. 5 and 6, one or the other of the gaps 3 will diminish or disappear, while the visible gap will appear the larger the greater the error in the sighting.

The ledge *b* projects from the rearward surface of the fore sight toward the back sight, and thereby protects the upper portion *a* of the fore sight from injury and prevents it

from becoming rapidly polished and worn away. The under side of the ledge *b* is recessed in order to avoid disturbing reflections when sighting.

The above-described arrangement of the fore sight can obviously be adapted also to ordnance, machine-guns, and other firearms without deviating from the essence of the invention.

Perfectly sure aiming cannot be attained solely with the broad upper edge of the sight-block. The broad upper edge of the sight-block arranged according to this invention must be combined with such a small height of the fore sight *a* itself, which during the aiming obtains a trapezoid shape, that when aiming with blank sight the ends of the lower edge of the sight appear to be resting on the lines of the notch of the rear sight, so that the lateral parts of the ledge *b*, which on either side form the continuation of the sight-block *a*, are not visible through the said notch of the rear sight. In other words, when aiming with blank sight according to the present invention the bottomward converging lines of the rear-sight notch must pass exactly through the apexes of the two obtuse angles, which, as can be clearly seen from Fig. 3 of the drawings, are formed by the bottomward diverging sides of the sight-block *a* and by the forward surface of the ledge *b*, which during the aiming appears as a horizontal line. When sighting with a fine sight in the case of the applicant's invention, the least lowering of the muzzle and the least deviation toward fine sighting will have for result that the two triangular sight-gaps on the right and on the left of the sight-block will appear considerably smaller and when fine sight, properly speaking, is taken they will disappear entirely, a circumstance which is bound to be perceived at once by the marksman.

I claim—

1. A fore sight for firearms embodying a sight-block comprising a rearwardly-extending ledge and a projection on the ledge, said ledge extending laterally from each side of the projection, and said projection substantially trapezoidal in contour and having a broad upper surface set transversely to the line of sight, said projection of such height that when aiming with blank sight the lower ends of the sides thereof coincide with the lines of the notch of the rear sight, so there will appear at the right and left of the projection two small obtuse angularly-shaped gaps of equal size, and by aiming with coarse sight that part of the ledge lying near the lower ends of the sides of the sight-block closes the sight-gaps and becomes visible in or over the sight edge of the rear sight.

2. A fore sight for firearms embodying a sight-block comprising a rearwardly-extending ledge and a projection on the ledge, said ledge extending laterally from each side of the projection, and said projection substantially trapezoidal in contour and having a broad upper surface set transversely to the line of sight, said fore sight having the rear surface thereof nearly vertical in order to obtain sharp contours of the same, said ledge having its lower surface rounded out on its rear side, and said projection of such height that when aiming with blank sight the lower ends of the sides thereof coincide with the lines of the notch of the rear sight, so there will appear at the right and left of the projection two small obtuse angularly-shaped gaps of equal size, and by aiming with coarse sight that part of the ledge lying near the lower ends of the sides of the sight-block closes the sight-gaps and becomes visible in or over the sight edge of the rear sight.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DOMOBRAN BÉLA ĐOKOTOVIC.

Witnesses:
JOSEF RUBRESCH,
ALVESTO S. HOGUE.