Feb. 21, 1939. B. KYLE 2,148,272

GUN SIGHT

Filed June 4, 1937

Fig. 1.

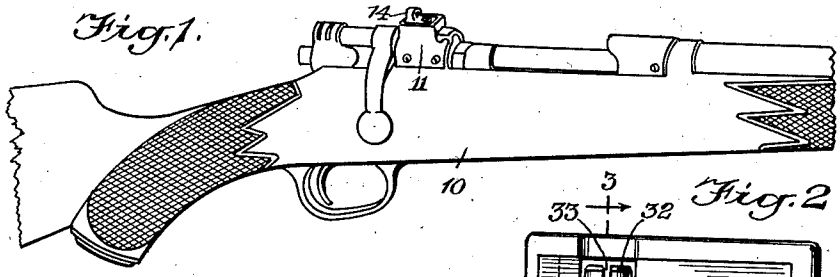


Fig. 2

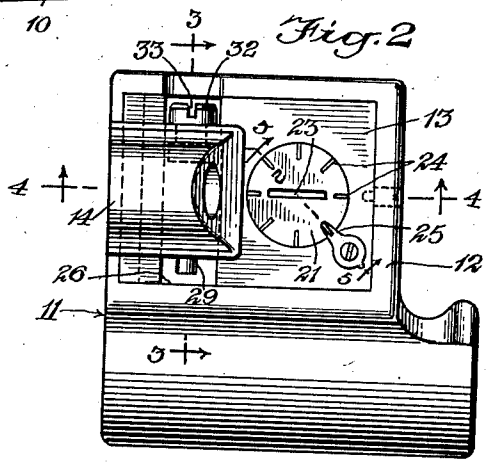


Fig. 3.

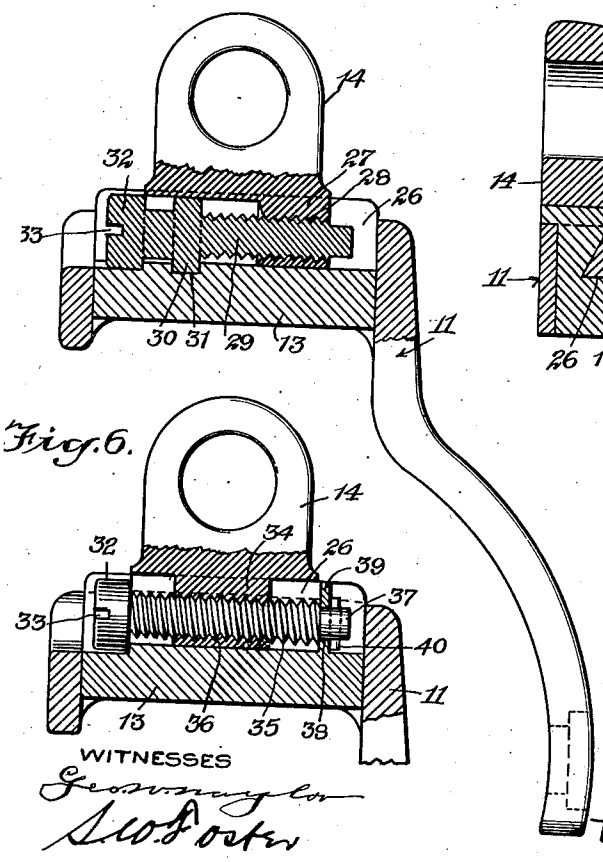
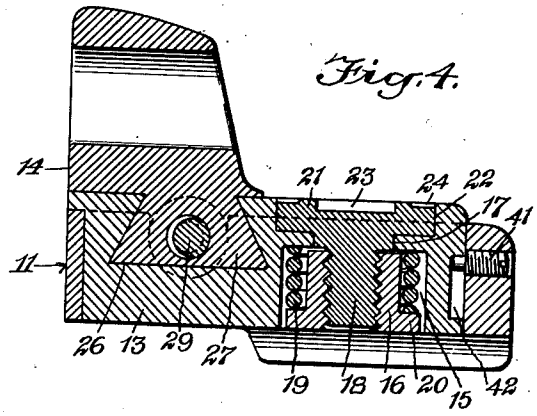


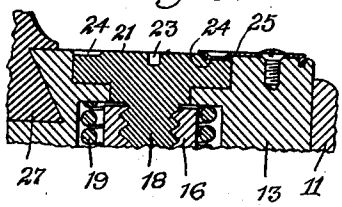
Fig. 4.



1524

Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.



1446

WITNESSES

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GUN SIGHT

Brudge Kyle, Beaumont, Tex.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 33—56)

This invention relates to gun sights, an object of the invention being to provide an improved construction and arrangement of sight adjustable for distance as well as for windage, and which is especially adapted for use on rifles having a receiver bridge, although it is to be distinctly understood that the invention is not limited to this particular use but is capable of a wide range of utility in association with firearms of various styles.

The invention embodies many novel features of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts all of which will be more fully hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing—

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary view in side elevation showing a rifle equipped with my improved sight;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the sight;

Fig. 3 is a view in transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a view in longitudinal section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view in section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 3 illustrating a modification.

10 represents a firearm, such as a rifle, having bolt action and provided with the ordinary receiver bridge 11 on which my improved sight is located.

The sight includes a base 12 which constitutes an open frame in which an elevation bar 13 is mounted, and on this elevation bar an apertured block 14 is secured, the elevation bar having improved means for vertically adjusting the same for range and the apertured block having improved means for laterally adjusting the same for windage, all of which will now be described in detail.

The elevation bar 13 is provided in its under face with a recess 15 which encloses an internal screw-threaded sleeve 16 which is integral with and constitutes a fixed part of the base 12 (Fig. 2). The elevation bar 13 has an opening 17 therein through which a screw 18 projects, and the threaded end of this screw engages the internal threads of the sleeve 16. A coil spring 19 is located between a flange 20 on the sleeve 16 and the elevation bar so as to exert an upward pressure on the elevation bar to elevate the latter when permitted by the screw 18. The head 21 of the screw 18 is countersunk in a recess 22 in the elevation bar 13 and is provided with a screw driver receiving groove 23. The head 21 of the screw 18 is also provided with a circular series of notches 24 in which a spring finger 25 engages so as to hold the screw against accidental movement and to give a snapping sound to the adjustment of the screw as the finger snaps into the notches 24.

The elevation bar 13 is provided with a transversely extending dovetail groove 26 in which a dovetail tenon 27 on one side of the apertured block 14 is located and is movable. This tenon 27 is formed with a screw-threaded opening 28 receiving an adjusting screw 29, and this adjusting screw 29 is provided with an annular enlargement 30 turning in a recess 31 in the base of the groove 26 to hold the screw against longitudinal movement, and the head 32 of this screw 29 located at one end of the screw is provided with a screw driver receiving groove 33.

In Fig. 6 I illustrate a slightly modified form of adjusting means for the apertured block 14. In this form of the invention the block 14 is provided centrally with a dovetail tenon 34 riding in the groove 26, and the screw 35 which projects through the threaded opening 36 in the tenon is formed at its inner end with a smooth portion 37 projecting through an opening 38 in a wall 39, with a cross pin 40 extending through the end of the screw so that while the screw turns freely it is thus held firmly against longitudinal movement.

It is thus apparent that when the screw 18 is turned in one direction it will cause the elevation bar 13 to be elevated, and when turned in the other direction will cause the bar to be lowered within certain limits. This movement is limited by a stopscrew 41 projected through the base and into a groove 42 in the elevation bar. The screw 29 when turned in one direction will move the apertured block 14 to the right, and when moved in the other direction will move the same to the left, thus making windage allowance.

My improved sight embodies but relatively few parts; is of simple construction; is not apt to get out of repair, and is not apt to be accidentally adjusted because it will be noted that both of the screws have screw driver receiving grooves therein and require the use of a screw driver or other sharp tool to adjust them and there is no danger of their being accidentally moved after proper adjustment.

While I have illustrated and described what I believe to be preferred embodiments of my invention, it is obvious that various changes may be

made with regard to the form and arrangement of parts without departing from my invention, and hence I do not limit myself to the precise details set forth but consider myself at liberty to make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of the claims.

I claim:

1. The combination with a receiver of a rifle, of a rear sight assemblage, including a base conforming on its underside to the shape of said receiver and adapted to fit snugly thereon, said base having upwardly extending walls and an internally threaded sleeve at one end thereof extending upwardly between said walls, a block within said walls said walls guiding and limiting the movement of said block, said block having a sight mounted for movement transversely of said block at one end thereof and a cavity at the other end thereof above adapted to receive said internally threaded sleeve, there being an opening through said block communicating with said cavity, a screw extending through said opening and engaging said internally threaded sleeve, and a spring on the exterior of said sleeve exerting pressure upwardly against said block.

2. A gun sight including a base having upstanding enclosing walls and an internally threaded sleeve adjacent one end extending upwardly within said walls, an elevation bar mounted to slide in a direction parallel to said walls for varying the elevation of the sight, said walls guiding the movement of said bar, said bar having at one end portion a primary bore extending from the bottom toward the top of the bar, a secondary bore extending from the top downwardly substantially in line with the primary bore and a connecting aperture connecting said bores and of a lesser diameter than either of said bores, the primary bore being positioned to accommodate said sleeve, a spring surrounding said sleeve positioned to act on one end thereof and on the material of said elevation bar between said bores for giving said elevation bar a tendency to move upwardly, a screw extending through said aperture threaded into said sleeve and provided with a head positioned in the secondary bore whereby upon turning the screw in one direction said elevation bar will be moved downwardly against the action of said spring and when moved in the opposite direction said spring will be allowed to function to raise said elevation bar, said elevation bar adjacent the end opposite said bores having a transverse dovetail groove, a dovetail tenon slidably mounted in said groove, said tenon being provided with an upstanding part having a sight opening, and threaded means coacting with said tenon and said elevation bar for adjusting the tenon transversely of the elevation bar.

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