

June 11, 1940.

O. E. FORSLING

2,204,483

FULL VIEW RIFLE FRONT SIGHT

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Fig. 1.

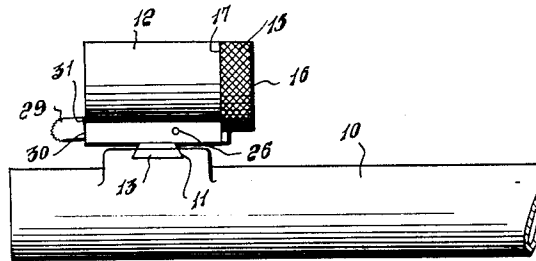


Fig. 2.

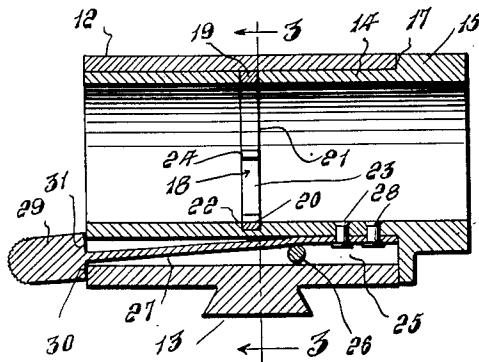


Fig. 3.

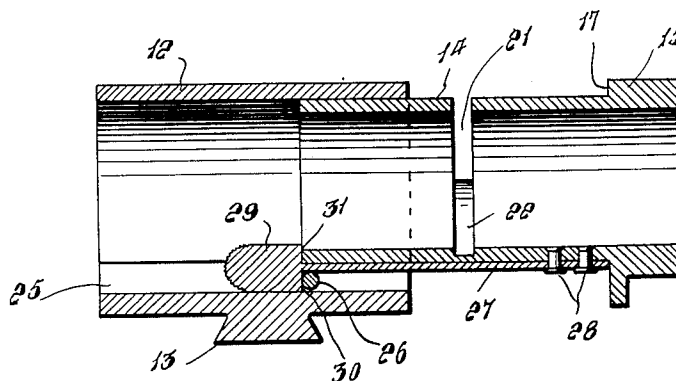
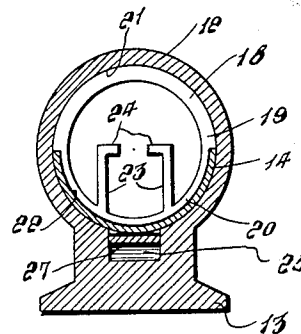


Fig. 4.

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FULL VIEW RIFLE FRONT SIGHT

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4 Claims. (Cl. 33—47)

This invention relates to a front sight for rifles or other guns.

It is aimed to provide a novel sight which is simple, compact and exceedingly strong enabling use of different or interchangeable sight members, and particularly avoiding the use of screw threads in connection therewith, and the incidental disadvantages.

It is further aimed to provide a sight which will give full view, have the same accuracy as a telescope sight with cross hairs, one essentially having two relatively slidable parts which avoid play between them, and a construction having novel latching means for the parts, and without entrances for dirt and foreign matter, and one particularly avoiding external projections such as would catch in the lining of gun cases, and a construction in which the tubular hook may be of such length that the sun cannot in the later part of the day, in shooting toward the east, cause a glimmer upon the sighting device.

Various additional objects and advantages will become apparent from a consideration of the description following taken in connection with accompanying drawing illustrating an operative embodiment.

In said drawing—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, fragmentarily showing a rifle barrel with my improved sight in place;

Figure 2 is an enlarged central vertical sectional view through my invention;

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2, and

Figure 4 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view through my improvements with the parts in position for insertion or removal of the sight element.

Referring specifically to the drawing wherein like reference characters designate like or similar parts, 10 designates the muzzle end of a gun barrel such as a rifle, the same being equipped with the usual transverse dovetail 11 to mount a front sight.

In carrying out my invention, I provide a generally tubular or cylindrical hood or frame 12 having a transverse dovetail projection 13, at its base, which is adapted for mounting in the dovetail 11, preferably being somewhat longer than the usual front sight hood or casing and for instance one and one-sixteenths of an inch in length.

Slidably fitting the bore or interior of the hood 12 is a cylindrical carrier 14 of tubular form having an enlargement 15 at its rear end, preferably

externally knurled to facilitate gripping and adjustment. The enlargement provides a shoulder at 17, engageable against the rear end of the hood 12 while the forward ends of the hood 12 and carrier 14 are flush.

Carrier 14 mounts a detachable sight such as that shown at 18 and various sights may be interchanged. The sight consists of a ring 19, having a reduced portion at 20. The carrier has a transverse slot 21 extending completely through and with which an interior groove 22 in the carrier communicates. As a result, the ring 18 corresponds to the shape of the slot 21 and groove 22 and fills the same as shown in the drawing, with the larger portion of the ring 19 at its periphery lying in the periphery of the carrier 14. Such ring 19 preferably carries symmetrically arranged vertical spaced posts 23 having lateral portions 24, extending toward and terminating short of each other. When used for target shooting for instance, the sight is held so that the bull's-eye sets directly between the projections 24, each projection being opposite the center of the bull's-eye with the same amount of space on each side between the projections 24 and the bull's-eye, so that the same accuracy will be attained as with a telescope sight with cross hairs. Such projections 24 will register the slightest move of the shooter and will show if the gun is held at a tamp. In fact, if the shooter has not the perfect aim, it will be apparent because if there is the slightest variance from a perfect dead center aim, the sight will show it plainly and the shooter will know instantly that he is not right. In hunting and long range shooting, the same advantages are apparent.

The hood 12 has a longitudinal channel or groove 25 communicating with the interior thereof and opening in the inner wall thereof, such groove preferably being rectangular in cross section.

A pin 26 is carried by the hood 12 and disposed transversely of the groove 25. A leaf spring latch or lock member 27 is riveted or otherwise fastened as at 28 to the undersurface of the carrier 14. Latch 27 is tensioned so as to spring away from the axis of the hood 12, forwardly of the pivot members 28 and at its forward end has an enlargement 29, providing an abutment 30 below the latch and an abutment 31 above such latch. Normally as best seen in Figure 2, shoulder 30 overlaps the forward end of the hood and shoulder 31 overlaps the forward end of the carrier and hence the two parts of the device namely the hood and carrier are held against relative sliding move-

ment, with the sight member 18 accurately positioned against danger of displacement or loosening. In order to remove the sight member 18, the carrier must be extended to the rear by sliding movement relatively to the hood 12. This is effected by first moving the head 29 toward the axis of the hood to disengage shoulder 30 from the hood, whereupon it may move in the channel or groove 25 as shown in Figure 4 to the extent permitted by abutment 30, which engages the pin 26, as shown in Figure 4. In this position, the sight 18 may be removed or replaced or interchanged with others, following which, the surface 16 is gripped and the carrier pushed forwardly, with the spring 27 moving outwardly at the head 29 and shoulder 30 abutting the forward end of hood 12. Since the head 29 must be raised up rather than pushed down, accidental opening of the sight is minimized.

As previously stated, the hood is of such length that in shooting toward the east in the latter part of the day or in the evening, the sighting device is shaded and glimmer from the sun is avoided. This feature enables shooting even after the sun is quite low.

Various changes may be resorted to provided they fall within the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. A gun sight having substantially parallel posts, projections at the terminals of said posts extending toward each other and being in spaced relation, a ring from the inner wall of which said posts extend, said ring having a peripheral reduced portion, a carrier having a transverse slot and communicating groove conforming in shape to the ring and its reduced portion and fitted by the latter, a hood in which said carrier is slidably disposed, said hood having an interior longitudinal groove, a spring latch on the carrier having a shoulder normally engaged with the outer end of the hood through the tension of the spring, said shoulder being movable in the groove to permit relative sliding of the carrier and hood, and a pin on the hood disposed across said groove in the path of movement of the shoulder.

2. A gun sight having substantially parallel posts, projections at the terminals of said posts extending toward each other and being in spaced relation, a ring from the inner wall of which said posts extend, said ring having a peripheral reduced portion, a carrier having a transverse slot and communicating groove conforming in shape to the ring and its reduced portion and fitted by the latter, a hood in which said carrier is slidably disposed, said hood having an interior longitudinal groove, a spring latch on the carrier having a shoulder normally engaged with the outer end of the hood through the tension of the spring, said shoulder being movable in the groove to permit relative sliding of the carrier and hood, and a pin carried by the hood crossing said groove and in the path of movement of said shoulder.

3. A sighting device of the class described comprising a hood, having an interior longitudinal groove, a carrier slidable within the hood, a sight member on the carrier, means on the carrier adjacent one end of the latter to abut one end of the hood, latch means on the carrier to abut the other end of the hood consisting of a spring latch extending into said groove and secured to the carrier between said first mentioned means and remote end of the carrier, said latch having a head provided with a shoulder engageable with one end of the hood, said latch being movable inwardly against its inherent tension so that said head may move in said groove.

4. A sighting device of the class described comprising a hood having an interior longitudinal groove, a carrier slidable within the hood, a sight member on the carrier, means on the carrier to abut one end of the hood, latch means on the carrier to abut the other end of the hood, consisting of a spring latch carried by the carrier, said latch having a head provided with a shoulder engageable with one end of the hood, said latch being movable inwardly against its inherent tension so that said head may move in said groove, and a pin on the hood extending transversely of said groove and engageable by said shoulder.

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