33-233. OR 2,058,305 SR

Oct. 20, 1936. O. E. FORSLING 2,058,305

FRONT RIFLE SIGHT

Filed May 12, 1936

Fig. 1.

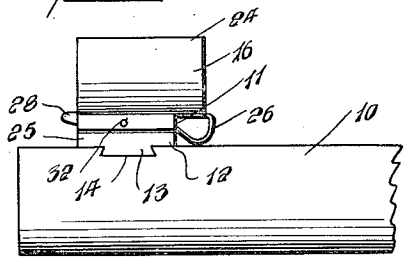
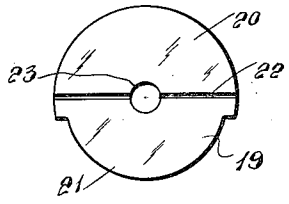


Fig. 6.



1511
X1437

Fig. 8.

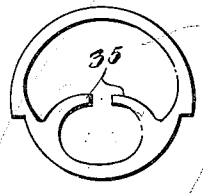


Fig. 2.

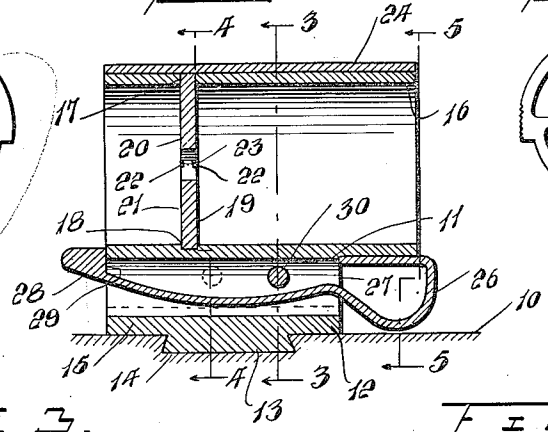


Fig. 7.

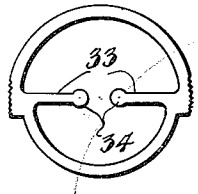


Fig. 3.

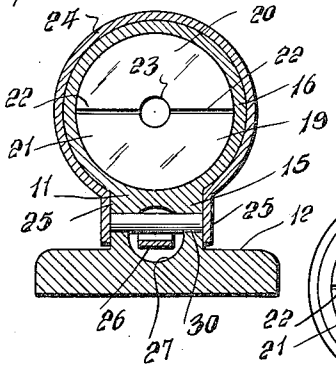
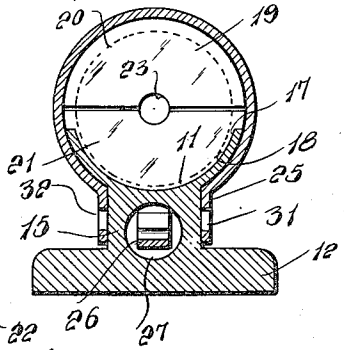


Fig. 4.



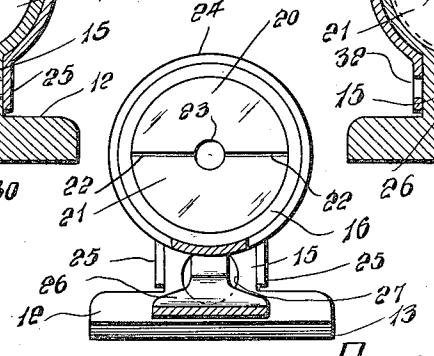


Fig. 5.

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33, GEOMETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.
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FRONT RIFLE SIGHT

Oscar E. Forsling, Kimball, Nebr.

Application May 12, 1936, Serial No. 79,360

6 Claims. (Cl. 33—47)

This invention relates to a front rifle sight to be used in connection with the conventional peep rear sight or the like.

It is particularly aimed to provide a construction enabling the marksman to make changes of inserts in less time than heretofore, by avoiding a construction utilizing screws or threads or other parts to become worn and loose; a construction which may be manufactured at a minimum cost; a construction wherein the insert or sighting device will always be firmly held in proper position and a construction which because of the length of the hood or outer section, the insert or device for directing the shots is placed well toward the front, the sight is shaded so that the marksman can shoot toward the east even after the sun is quite low without being troubled with the glimmer of the sun upon his sights.

It is also aimed to provide a novel structure wherein a minimum number of parts are employed, held in operative position by a novel spring latch and wherein the parts do not have to be completely separated for the changing of a sight.

The more specific 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 view showing the improved sight in side elevation operatively positioned on a gun barrel, the latter being shown fragmentarily;

Figure 2 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view taken vertically through the improved device;

Figure 3 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 2;

Figure 6 is an elevation of one form of sight insert;

Figure 7 is an elevation of a second form of sight insert, and

Figure 8 is an elevation of a third form of sight insert.

Referring specifically to the drawing wherein like reference characters designate like or similar parts, 10 illustrates fragmentarily, the barrel of a rifle, of conventional form. On the front of the barrel, the improved sight is mounted. This sight consists of a main section 11 which has an attaching base 12 for instance having a dovetailed projection 13 having an intimate sliding fit in a dovetailed recess 14 provided across the barrel 10. Above the base 12 is a neck 15 and on the latter is a tube or cylinder 16, which extends rearwardly beyond the neck 15, as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Adjacent the forward end of the tube, its wall is slotted as at 17 circumferentially to the extent of substantially 180° and in addition, the inner wall in line with the slot 17 has a groove at 18.

In such slot 17 and groove 18, sight inserts as detailed in Figures 6, 7 and 8, may be selectively and removably positioned.

The insert, Fig. 6 is applied in the different views and may consist of a blank of transparent celluloid 19, having parts 20 and 21, of different diameters, so as to occupy the slot 17 and groove 18, with the periphery of portion 20 flush with the periphery of the tube 16. On one or both sides of the insert 19, it may have a diametric horizontal groove filled with black or other contrasting enamel as at 22, a sight opening preferably being provided at the center of the insert as at 23.

Slidably telescoped over the tube 16 is a tubular hood or sleeve 24, which frictionally and intimately embraces the tube 16. The hood 24 is preferably made from spring metal, being open centrally at the bottom so as to fit the neck 15, the same having depending flanges 25 intimately engaging such neck. The hood 24 is of the same length as the tube 16 and forwardly of the neck is annularly unbroken so as to be a perfect circle or ring. Integral with such hood 24, is a spring latch 26 which extends through an opening 27 in the neck and has a head 28, provided with a shoulder 29 adapted to normally overlap the outer end of the tube 16, as shown in Figure 2, to releasably hold the parts assembled, it being observed that the hood 24 extends across the slot 17 and the sight member therein.

It will be noted that a pin or abutment 30 is disposed transversely of the neck 11. This pin serves as an abutment to limit the rearward sliding movement of the hood 24 on the tube 16, since the shoulder 29 will abut such pin, it being understood that prior to the rearward sliding of the hood 24 that the head 28 must be depressed at the forward end, to disengage the shoulder 29 from the tube.

In such retracted position of the hood, the sight insert 19 may be replaced. In the event it is desired to completely detach the hood from the sleeve, the pin 30 may be removed by punching it with the aid of a suitable instrument inserted

through an opening 31 in one of the flanges 25, to push such pin outwardly through an aligning opening 32 in the opposite flange 25, when such openings 31 and 32 and the pin 30 are aligned.

In lieu of the sight insert shown in Figure 6, those shown in Figures 7 and 8 may be employed if desired, the same being of substantially the same exterior shape so as to intimately fit the slot 17 and groove 18. The sight 17 is open with the exception of inwardly extending diametric arms 33, terminating in beads 34, in spaced relation, equidistantly on opposite sides of the axis of the insert.

The form of insert shown in Figure 8 is also open and has arcuate arms or projections 35 terminating in spaced relation equidistantly on opposite sides of the axis of the insert, such arms 35 preferably being of the specific shape shown in Figure 8.

The insert of Figure 8 is designed for both target shooting and for hunting as a perfect aim may be taken therewith with less effort and maintained with less effort than any other sight. The form of Figure 7 is primarily used for target work and for hunting, its main advantage being the fact that perfect hits can be made after it is too dark to use any other kind of a sight. The form of target insert of Figure 6 is primarily designed for target shooting, specially from a standing position.

It will be realized that the device, aside from the sight insert, consists only of three parts, namely the main section, the hood, and the pin 30.

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

I claim as my invention:—

1. A sight device of the class described comprising a main section having a tube, said tube having a transverse slot extending substantially half-way across the same, a sight member carried by the tube positioned in said slot, a hood surrounding and slidable on the tube to retain the sight member in position, and a latch means on the hood normally engaging the tube to prevent detachment, said main section having a longitudinal opening therethrough through which the latch member extends.

2. A sight device of the class described comprising a main section having a tube, said tube having a transverse slot extending substantially half-way across the same, a sight member carried by the tube positioned in said slot, a hood surrounding and slidable on the tube to retain the sight member in position, and a latch means on the hood normally engaging the tube to prevent detachment, said main section having an opening therethrough through which the latch member extends, a pin extending across the opening adapted for abutment by the latch member to prevent removal of the hood from the tube.

3. A sight device of the class described comprising a main section having a tube, said tube having a slot across the same, a sight member carried by the tube positioned in said slot, a hood surrounding and slidable on the tube to retain the sight member, and a latch means on the hood normally engaging the tube to prevent detachment, said main section having an opening therethrough through which the latch member extends, a pin extending across the opening adapted for abutment by the latch member to limit the sliding movement of the hood relatively to the tube, said hood having openings adapted to align with the pin to enable removal of the latter through the openings so that the hood may be detached.

4. A sight device of the class described having a main section provided with an attaching base, a neck rising therefrom having a longitudinal opening therethrough, a tube on said neck having a slot extending partly therethrough, a sight member carried by the tube having an enlarged portion disposed in said slot, a hood surrounding the tube and slidable thereon, a spring latch carried by the hood extending through said opening and engaging one end of the tube.

5. A sight device of the class described having a main section provided with an attaching base, a neck rising therefrom having a longitudinal opening therethrough, a tube on said neck having a slot extending partly therethrough, a sight member carried by the tube having an enlarged portion disposed in said slot, a hood surrounding the tube and slidable thereon, a spring latch carried by the hood extending through said opening and engaging one end of the tube, said tube extending beyond the neck, and said hood beyond said neck being continuous about the tube.

6. A sight device of the class described having a main section provided with an attaching base, a neck rising therefrom having a longitudinal opening therethrough, a tube on said neck having a slot extending partly therethrough, a sight member carried by the tube having an enlarged portion disposed in said slot, a hood surrounding the tube and slidable thereon, a spring latch carried by the hood extending through said opening and engaging one end of the tube, said tube extending beyond the neck, and said hood beyond said neck being continuous about the tube, said tube coplanar with the slot having an interior groove into which the sight member extends, a pin disposed transversely of the neck engageable by the latch to prevent removal of the hood from the tube, flanges on the hood engaging opposite sides of the neck, said flanges having openings therein adapted to align with the pin so that the pin may be removed to permit detachment of the hood.

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