

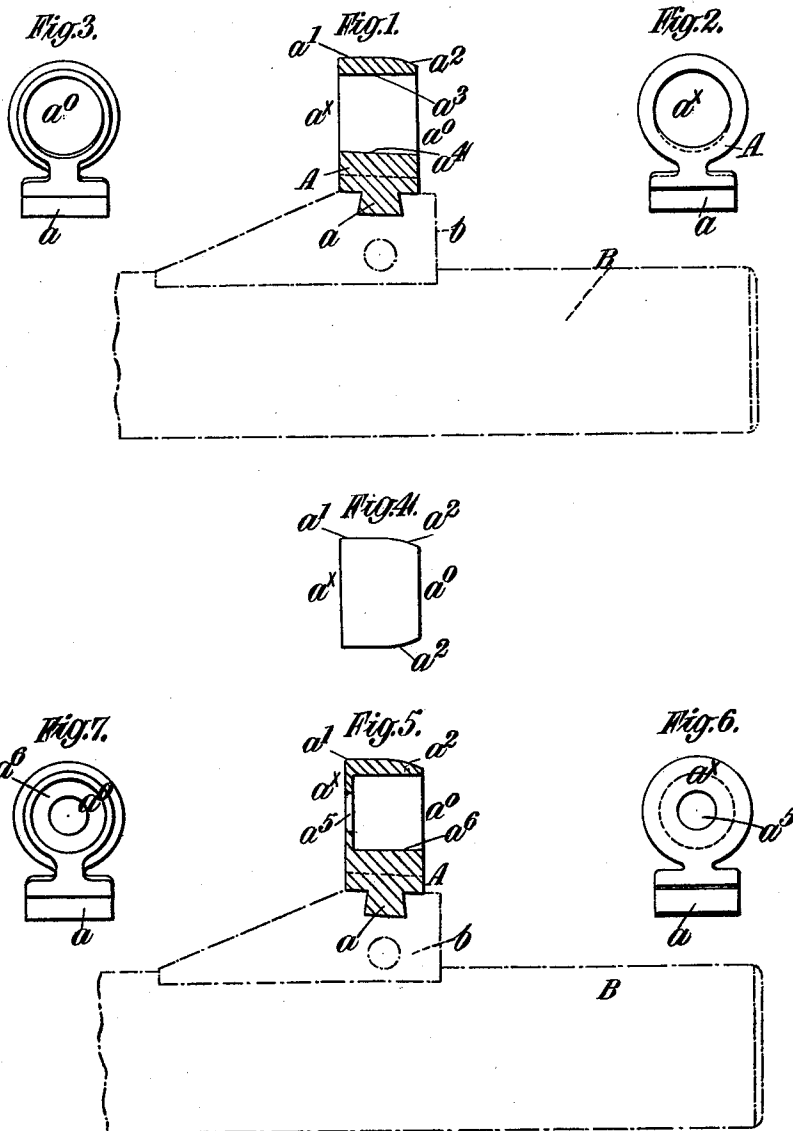
J. T. PEDDIE.

SIGHTING DEVICE.

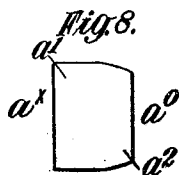
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 19, 1909.

1,012,427.

Patented Dec. 19, 1911.



Witnesses:-
 C. A. Hammeray-
 L. B. Parlorot



Inventor:-
 John Taylor Peddie
 by Rennie & Co. Attorneys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN TAYLOR PEDDIE, OF WESTMINSTER, LONDON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO VICKERS
SONS & MAXIM LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

SIGHTING DEVICE.

1,012,427.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 19, 1911.

Application filed November 19, 1909. Serial No. 528,873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN TAYLOR PEDDIE, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Caxton House, Tothill street, Westminster, in the county of London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in or Relating to Sighting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

10 The present invention has reference to sighting devices of the kind that are intended for use with fire arms and in which the fore sight is of tubular construction with the exterior convex and in which the
15 end facing the marksman presents a complete circle to his eye. The external convex form of the fore sight has the disadvantage of reflecting light in the direction of the observer's eye, which in certain cases tends to
20 interfere with accurate shooting and the internal cylindrical form has the disadvantage of presenting to the eye of the observer not only the contour of the circular end of the tube facing the observer but also the
25 circular end of the tube remote from the observer, when the fire arm is elevated in sighting, thus tending to obstruct the free diffusion of light through the fore sight to the observer's eye.

30 According to the present invention the above stated disadvantages are overcome by making the exterior and the interior of the tubular fore sight of such shape that the external diameter at the inner end (the end
35 facing the observer's eye) is greater than at the outer end (the end remote from the observer's eye) and that the internal diameter of the said foresight at the inner end is less than at the outer end.

40 In order that the said invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into effect, the same will be described fully with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:—

45 Figure 1 is a vertical section of a preferred form of the fore-sight shown in place on the barrel of a rifle, the latter being represented in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the inner end, and Fig. 3 an
50 elevation of the outer end of the said sight. Fig. 4 is a plan. Figs. 5 to 8 are similar views to Figs. 1 to 4 showing another form of the said fore sight.

55 Like letters of reference indicate similar parts in all the figures.

A is the body of the tubular fore sight having at its base a transverse dove-tailed projection a by means of which it is held in place in the lug b of the barrel B by engaging with a corresponding dovetailed
60 groove in the said lug.

In Figs. 1 to 4, the external portion a' of the sight is at the inner end a^x of the full diameter, the remaining portion a^2 being curved or tapered to obtain the reduced
65 diameter at the outer end a^o . The interior of the sight is cylindrical throughout its length at the upper part a^3 and tapers outwardly throughout its length at the lower
70 part a^4 . With a foresight formed in this manner it will be obvious that in elevating the muzzle end of the barrel B to accord with increased ranges, the aperture at the
75 outer end a^o of the sight as seen by the observer in sighting will not be diminished in diameter because the lower part a^4 lies at an inclination to the axis of the barrel at all
80 ranges and will only assume a horizontal position when the muzzle is raised beyond the position required for the longest range.

In Figs. 5 to 8 the outer portions a' a^2 of the tubular fore sight are similar in shape to that illustrated in the preceding figures. The interior of the sight is however formed
85 at the inner end a^x , with a short aperture a^5 of comparatively small diameter; the said aperture opening into a concentric space of comparatively large diameter a^6 , so that the
90 edge of the large aperture at the outer end a^o of the sight will not be visible to the observer's eye through the small aperture a^5 at any angle of elevation to which the muzzle is placed in shooting.

It is not desired to limit the invention to the above described forms of the fore sight
95 which may be considerably varied, so long as the external diameter is greater at the inner end than at the outer end, and the internal diameter is less at the inner end than at the
100 outer end.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. In sighting devices for firearms, a tubular foresight arranged near the muzzle of the firearm to permit an uninterrupted view
105 therethrough, and having the external diameter greater at the inner end than at the outer end, the inner end of the interior of the said foresight presenting a complete circle to the eye.
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2. In sighting devices for firearms, a tubular foresight arranged near the muzzle of the firearm to permit an uninterrupted view therethrough, and having the internal diameter less at the inner end than at the outer end, the inner end presenting a complete circle to the eye.

3. In sighting devices for firearms, a tubular foresight arranged near the muzzle of the firearm to permit an uninterrupted view therethrough, and having the external diameter greater at the inner end than at the outer end and the internal diameter less at the inner end than at the outer end.

4. In sighting devices for firearms, a tubular foresight arranged near the muzzle of the

firearm to permit an uninterrupted view therethrough, and in which the exterior is of full diameter at the inner end and is tapered toward the outer end, the interior of the said sight being cylindrical throughout its length and having at its inner end a wall perforated with an aperture of considerably less diameter than that of the interior of the said sight.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN TAYLOR PEDDIE.

Witnesses:

HENRY KING,
ALFRED PEAKS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."

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Correction in Letters Patent No. 1,012,427.

It is hereby certified that in Letters Patent No. 1,012,427, granted December 19, 1911, upon the application of John Taylor Peddie, of Westminster, London, England, for an improvement in "Sighting Devices," an error appears in the printed specification requiring correction as follows: Page 1, line 105, for the word "uninterrupted" read *uninterrupted*; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 6th day of February, A. D., 1912.

[SEAL.]

C. C. BILLINGS,

Acting Commissioner of Patents.