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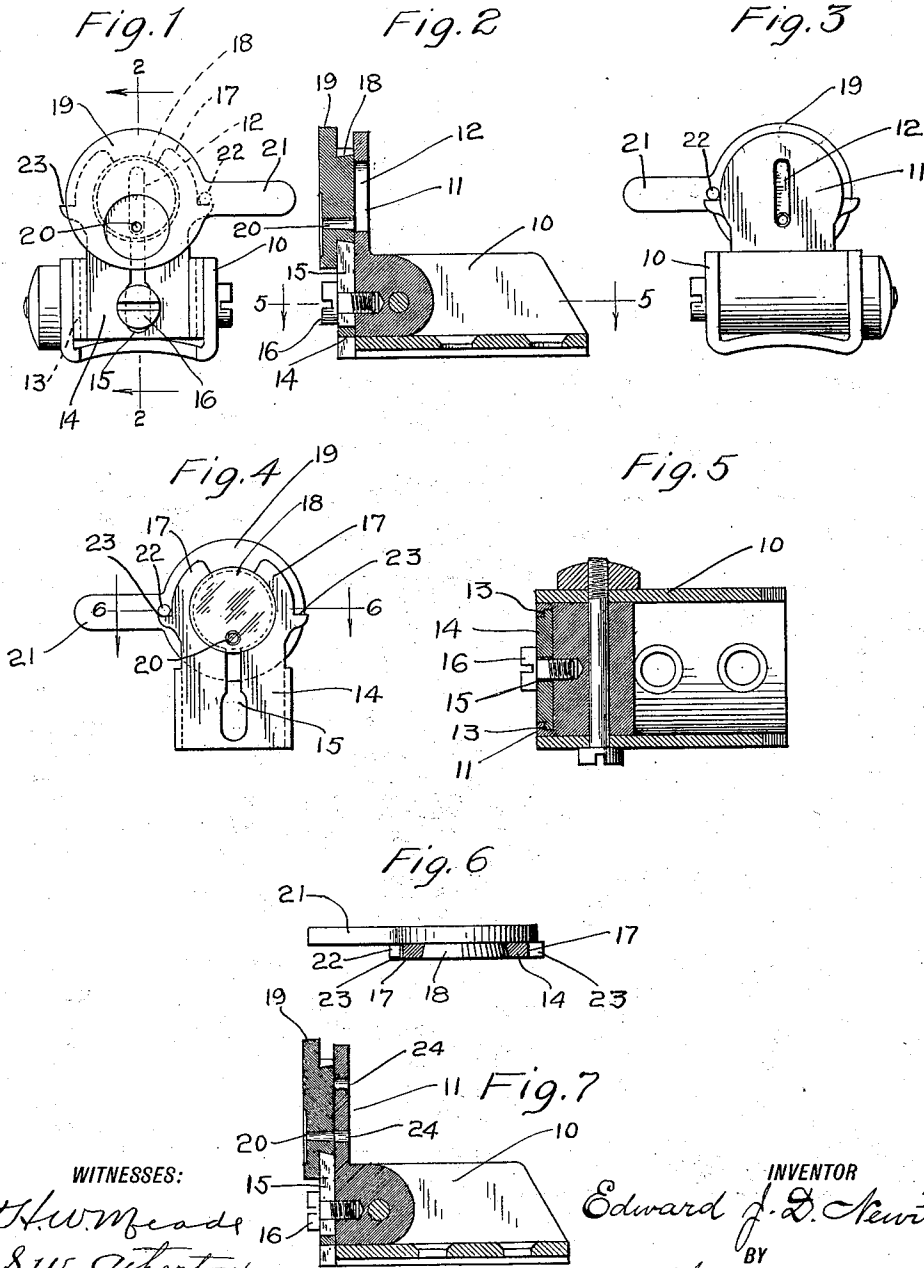
E. J. D. NEWITT.

BATTLE SIGHT.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 24, 1912.

1,035,124.

Patented Aug. 6, 1912.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD J. D. NEWITT, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO REMINGTON ARMS AND AMMUNITION COMPANY, OF ILION, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

BATTLE-SIGHT.

1,035,124.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 6, 1912.

Original application filed December 28, 1911, Serial No. 668,211. Divided and this application filed April 24, 1912. Serial No. 692,980.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD J. D. NEWITT, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at London, England, have invented an Improvement in Battle-Sights, of which the following is a specification.

This application is a division of my pending application Serial Number 668,211, filed December 28, 1911, and the invention has for its object to provide a backsight especially adapted for use in battle.

The difficulty in accurately adjusting the various types of adjustable sights under the stress of battle has proved to be so great that military rifles are now usually equipped with a backsight known as a battle-sight, which has a fixed point of elevation and is incapable of adjustment. It is common to so adjust the elevation of a battle-sight with relation to the capabilities of the rifle as to give a trajectory to the bullet the vertex of which shall not exceed in height the height of the objective against which the rifle is commonly employed. But in war, the objectives of the battlefield—usually men—are likely to be either in the erect or the prone position. When a man is standing erect his apparent height is from three to four times greater than when he is lying prone. If, therefore, a battlesight having a single fixed point of elevation adapted to give a trajectory not exceeding the height of a man in the prone position be employed, then the range within which the rifle would be effective against a man standing erect is unduly shortened. If, on the other hand, the single fixed point of elevation is adapted to an erect figure, then the distance within which a prone figure is vulnerable is unduly limited.

My object, therefore, is to provide a battlesight which will give two definite points of elevation which may be readily distinguished from each other, which will admit of change from one elevation to the other by a simple movement, and which will be inoperative except when adjusted to one of said fixed points of elevation.

With these and other objects in view I have devised the novel battlesight which I will now describe, referring to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification and using reference characters to indicate the several parts:

Figure 1 is a rear elevation on an enlarged scale of my novel battlesight detached; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows; Fig. 3, a front elevation corresponding with Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a front elevation of the sight proper detached from the yoke or carrier; Fig. 5, a section on the line 5—5 in Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows; Fig. 6, a section on the line 6—6 in Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrows; and Fig. 7 is a view corresponding with Fig. 2, illustrating a slightly variant form.

The essential feature of the invention consists of two superposed members which are preferably hinged to the gun so as to fold down out of the way when not in use, one of said members being movable relatively to the other, which I will term for convenience the fixed member, the fixed member being provided with a slot or two apertures and the movable member being provided with an aperture adapted to aline with the slot or an aperture at either of the extremes of its movement to produce one of the definite points of elevation or sight lines.

As a convenient means of attaching the sight to the gun, I have shown a yoke or carrier 10 which is provided with screw holes for attachment in place. The movable member is a rotatable disk. The fixed member, as preferably formed, comprises a plate 11 which is hinged to the yoke and is provided with an aperture or apertures and with ways 13, and a plate 14 which carries the movable member and is slidable in the ways.

In the form illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the aperture in plate 11 is a vertical slot indicated by 12. The slidable plate is provided with a slot 15 to receive a screw by which the sight is calibrated to the zero of the gun. Above slot 15 are spring arms 17 which grip a circular boss 18 on a disk 19, the boss being rotatable within the spring arms. The disk is provided with an aperture 20 which is adapted to be placed in coincidence with the slot in plate 11 in two positions, the lower coincidence only being shown in the drawing. It is of course contemplated that my novel battle-sight be used in connection with a suitable foresight. When the aperture in the disk is at its lower

coincidence with the slot in plate 11, the result is an elevation adapted to shooting at a man in the prone position, and when the aperture is at its upper coincidence the result is an elevation adapted to shooting at a man in the erect position.

If preferred, two apertures 24 may be provided in plate 11, as in Fig. 7, in lieu of a slot, the aperture in the disk being adapted to be placed in coincidence with either of the apertures in the plate.

It will be obvious that the sight will be dark except when the movable member is in one of the two fixed positions described. In order to clearly indicate to which of the two sight lines the sight is adjusted and to insure that the movable member will always be at one or the other of these adjustments, I provide the disk with an outwardly extending arm 21, provide the disk with a stop pin or lug indicated by 22, and provide the spring arms with shoulders 23 to serve as stops either of which is adapted to be engaged by the pin or lug to stop the oscillation of the disk when it reaches a position to produce one of the two definite points of elevation or sight lines, which will be clearly indicated by the position of the arm.

Having thus described my invention I claim:

1. A battle-sight comprising relatively fixed and rotatable members, said fixed member being provided with an aperture and said rotatable member with an aperture adapted to be placed in coincidence with an aperture in the fixed member in two positions to give two points of elevation to the sight line, and stops for positively retaining the rotatable member in either of its operative positions.

2. A battle-sight comprising relatively fixed and rotatable members, said fixed member being provided with a slot and said rotatable member with an aperture adapted to be placed in coincidence with the slot in two positions, for the purpose set forth, and stops for positively retaining the rotatable member in either of its operative positions.

3. A battle-sight comprising superposed members, one of said members being adapted to assume two positions relatively to the other and said members being provided with apertures adapted to coincide in either of said positions, and stops positively engaged by the movable member, one sight line being obscured and the other open in each of the two positions.

4. A battle-sight comprising a plate having a slot, a plate secured thereto and provided with spring arms, a disk having a

central boss which is gripped by the spring arms, and an aperture adapted to be placed in coincidence with the slot in two positions, and stops for positively retaining the disk in either of said positions.

5. A battle-sight comprising a plate having a slot, a plate secured thereto and provided with spring arms having stops, a disk having a central boss which is gripped by the spring arms and an aperture adapted to be placed in coincidence with the slot in two positions, and a pin adapted to engage the stops to retain the disk in either of its operative positions.

6. A battle-sight comprising a plate having a slot, a plate secured thereto and provided with spring arms having stops, a disk having a central boss which is gripped by the spring arms, an aperture adapted to be placed in coincidence with the slot in two positions, an arm which indicates the sight line to which the sight is adjusted and a pin adapted to engage one of the stops to retain the disk at the desired adjustment.

7. In a battle-sight, the combination with a fixed member having a slot and stops, of a rotatable member having an aperture adapted to coincide with the slot in two positions, for the purpose set forth, an outwardly extending arm to indicate the adjustment and a pin adapted to engage one of the stops to retain the disk at the desired adjustment.

8. In a battle-sight, the combination with a fixed member having a slot, of a rotatable member having an aperture adapted to coincide with the slot in two positions and an outwardly extending arm to indicate the position, and means for positively stopping the rotatable member at either extreme of its movement.

9. A battle-sight having two sight lines, means for obscuring one of said sight lines leaving the other clear and means for positively stopping the obscure means in either of the operative positions of the sight.

10. A two sight line battle sight comprising fixed and movable members provided with apertures, said movable member being adapted to obscure one sight line until the other sight line is exposed, and stops engaged by the movable member at either extreme of its movement, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

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

EDWARD J. D. NEWITT.

Witnesses:

S. W. ATHERTON,
MARIE L. HAGGEMAN.