June 9, 1925. 1,540,772

J. W. GIBBS

FORESIGHT

Filed March 31, 1922

Fig. 3.

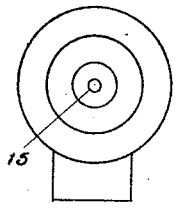


Fig. 1.

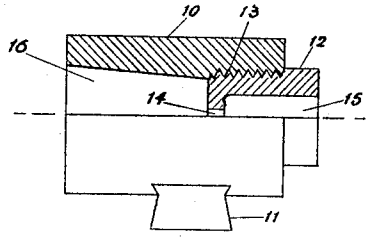
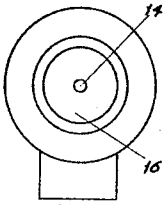


Fig. 2.



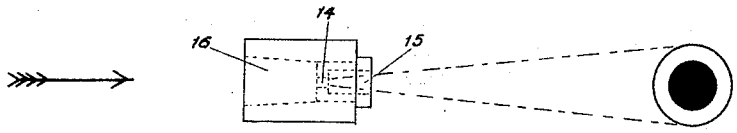


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES WILLIAM GIBBS, OF VICTORIA PARK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AUSTRALIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JAMES LOCKHART, OF WEST PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AUSTRALIA.

FORESIGHT.

Application filed March 31, 1922. Serial No. 548,496.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that JAMES WILLIAM GIBBS, of Victoria Park, in the State of Western Australia, Commonwealth of Australia, has invented an Improvement in Foresights, of which the following description, with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like characters on the drawing representing like parts.

This invention relates to an improved foresight and particularly relates to an improved foresight of the aperture type.

The difficulty of co-ordinating sighting between the rear and foresights is well known and is the natural results of the eye's inability to successfully function bifocally. The present invention has for its object the avoidance of the aforesaid disadvantage which it does by permitting the sighting operation to be substantially a mere operation of viewing the bull's-eye or other objective.

The invention refers to a foresight in which the vision progressively passes through a rear passage, a sighting aperture, and a fore passage, and partly consists in the fact that the sighting aperture and the fore passage are formed in separate members so that the member with the sighting aperture can be removed and replaced by one having a different sized aperture, thus providing a structure well adapted for use at different ranges.

To enable the invention to be readily understood reference will now be made to the accompanying sheet of explanatory drawings showing a preferred embodiment thereof.

In the drawings Figure 1 indicates a half sectional side elevation of the sight.

Figure 2 indicates an end elevation as the sight appears viewed from the rear sight.

Figure 3 indicates an end elevation of the sight as it appears from the firing zone, and

Figure 4 indicates diagrammatically the effect produced in sighting except in that, for the sake of clearness the bull's-eye is shown in a plane at right angles to its real position.

Referring to the drawings 10 indicates the main body of the sight which has attached a dove-tailed member 11 for effecting attachment to the barrel of the rifle. In the forepart of body 10 is screwed a cup-shaped member 12 which is held in secure engagement by reason of the fine thread 13. An aperture 14 is formed in the rear portion of the member 12 and the front portion of such member has formed therein a cylindrical passage 15. The other side of the aperture is contiguous to a frusto-conical passage 16 formed in the body 10.

In using the sight the vision is first directed through the rear aperture sight (if such is used) and then through the tapered cylindrical rear passage 16 through the aperture 14 and finally through the cylindrical fore passage 15 before entering the zone of fire. When sighting is carried out in this way the bull's eye appears as a black ring surrounded by a concentric white ring. Any deviation from correct sighting is immediately detected by the fact that the outer white ring will become eccentric as compared with the bull's-eye. It will be noted that the member 12 in which the aperture 14 and the fore passage 15 is formed is removable from the body 10. The purpose of this is so as to make the device readily adapted for use in shooting at different distances. The best results are secured if when sighting on the bull's-eye the white concentric ring which appears around the bull's-eye is not too large relative to the bull's-eye. In shooting a long distance the bull's-eye, of course, will appear smaller than when shooting at a short distance and under these conditions it is desirable to have the member 12 with a smaller aperture 14 than when shooting at a short distance. The member 12 is interchangeable and a member having the aperture corresponding to the distance at which the bull's-eye is located can be used.

I claim—

A foresight for firearms comprising a main body, means for attaching said body to a gun barrel, said body having a cylindrical bore extending from one end to the other thereof, which bore is flared outwardly from a point substantially midway between the ends to one end thereof, the other end of said bore being threaded, and a cup-shaped member externally threaded to engage the threads of said bore and having a sighting hole centrally of its bottom substantially as described.

Dated this ninth day of February 1922.

JAMES WILLIAM GIBBS.