

No. 763,790.

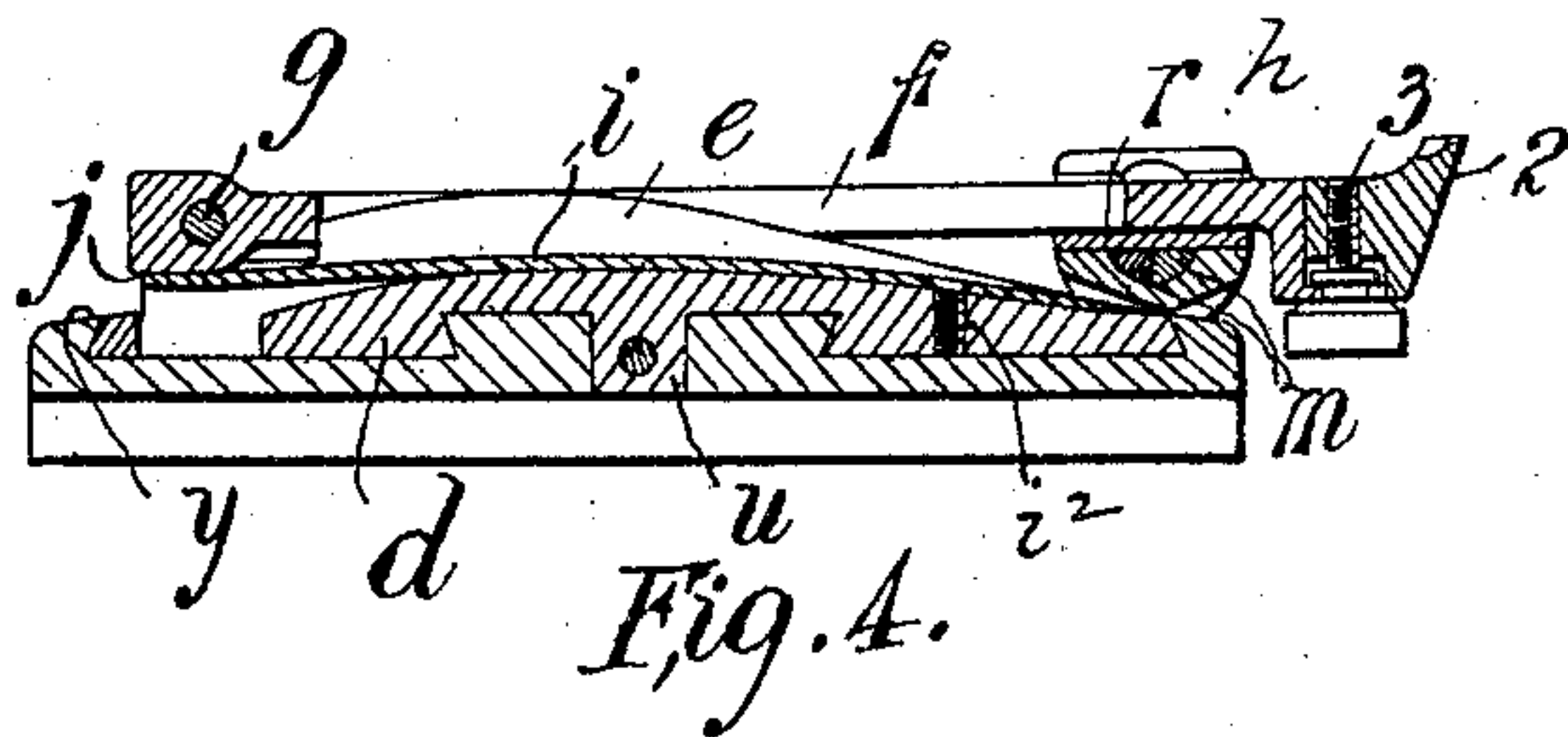
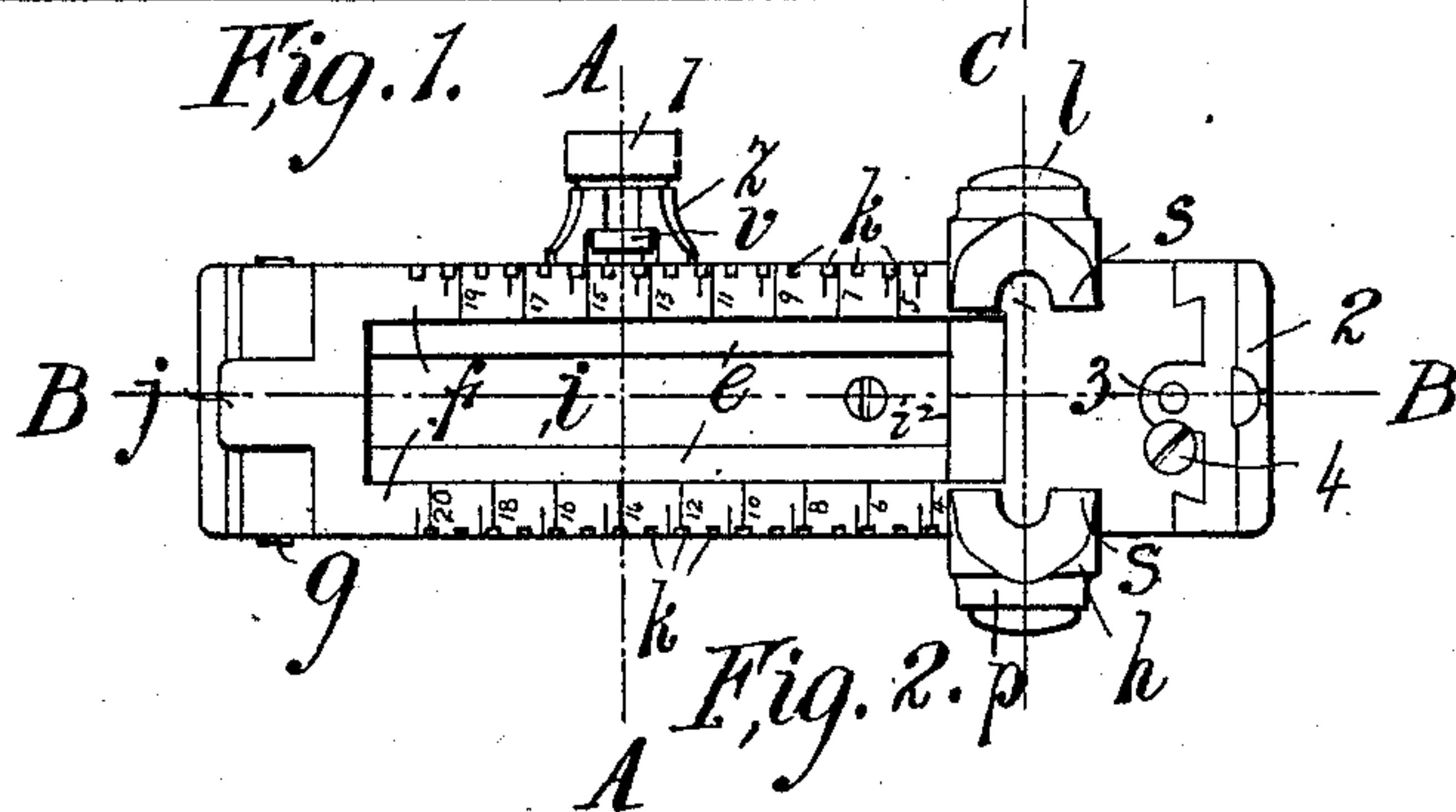
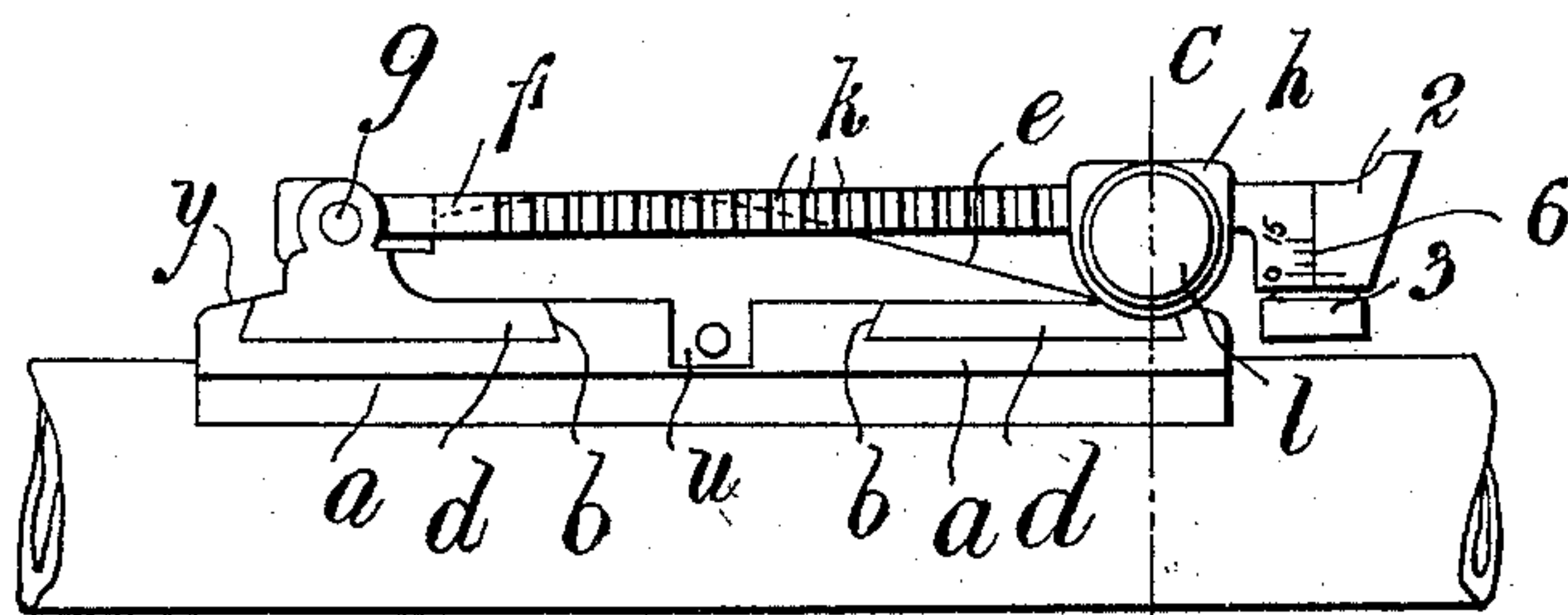
PATENTED JUNE 28, 1904.

J. T. PEDDIE.
WIND GAGE SIGHT FOR RIFLES.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 10, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Attest.

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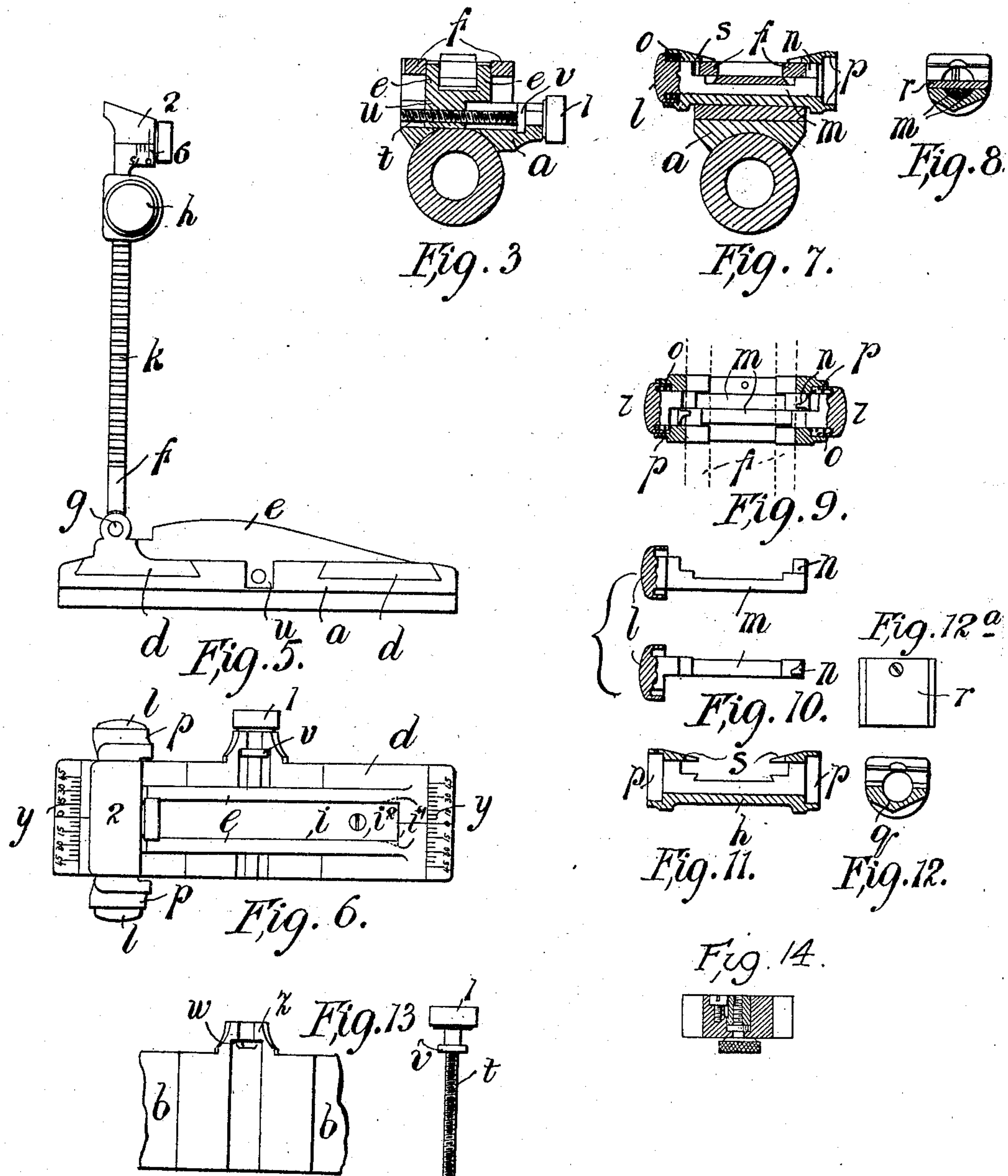
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Attest.
Edvard Sartor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN TAYLOR PEDDIE, OF WESTMINSTER, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WIND-GAGE SIGHT FOR RIFLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 763,790, dated June 28, 1904.

Application filed May 10, 1904. Serial No. 207,222. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN TAYLOR PEDDIE, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and a resident of 15 Victoria street, Westminster, London, S. W., England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wind-Gage Sights for Rifles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sights for small-arms and the fittings connected therewith, the object being to provide means to enable rapid and accurate adjustment and locking of the sliding cross-bar on the sight-leaf at the various positions according to the desired ranges.

Another object of the invention is to provide for a strong and effective adjustment for wind allowance, which adjustment at the same time is capable of ready removal or detachment for cleaning purposes.

The accompanying drawings illustrate a rifle-sight according to one form of the invention.

Figures 1 and 2 are respectively side elevation and plan with the sliding bar set at the shortest range. Figs. 3 and 4 are respectively sectional views on A A and B B, Fig. 2. Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively elevation and plan of the sight with the leaf erect. Fig. 7 is a section on line C C, Fig. 1, showing the mechanism of the sliding bar, Figs. 8 to 12^a being details connected therewith. Fig. 13 shows details of the windage adjustment. Fig. 14 is a sectional detail of screw 4.

In carrying out the invention according to one modification a base *a* is mounted on the rifle-barrel in the usual position, having transverse guideways *b b* formed therein. These are preferably in the form of dovetailed grooves or channels and receive correspondingly-formed tongue-pieces *d d*. The latter are connected by the bridge-pieces *e e*, the whole in one piece forming a carrier to which the leaf *f* is hinged or pivoted in any ordinary manner, as by a pin *g* passing through a knuckle on the end of the leaf and lugs on the carrier.

The moving or laterally-adjustable bridge-pieces *e* are curved or inclined longitudinally, so that when the sliding cross-bar *h* is moved along the leaf its under side travels upon the

bridge-pieces and causes the leaf to be elevated to suit the determined range. This can be done with the sight adjusted in any position. The bridge-pieces are arranged to fit within the central slot of the leaf when such is set for a short range and is therefore low down, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The space between the bridge-pieces *e* is utilized to receive the leaf-spring *i*, which acts upon a small projection on the knuckle of the leaf, and thereby imparts a tendency to the leaf to close down except when it is in its vertical position, as shown in Fig. 5. One end of the spring is splayed, as at *i'*, and adapted to fit in corresponding recesses in the bridge-pieces to prevent the spring falling out when the screw *i*² is removed.

The sliding cross-bar *h* is arranged to be locked in the determined various positions or ranges by means of ratchets which are adapted to engage teeth or serrations *k* on the edges of the leaf. This arrangement prevents alteration in elevation of the side, due to accidental slipping of the cross-bar, such as is liable to occur when it is held thereto by friction or the like devices hitherto employed for that purpose. The teeth or serrations on one edge of the leaf are spaced alternately with those on the opposite edge, and the graduations on the face of the leaf denoting the range are correspondingly marked. Thus suppose the slide to be locked to a tooth on one edge for a certain range and it is desired to make a fine adjustment to an increased or decreased range. The cross-bar is released and moved forward or backward, so as to engage the next tooth or recess on the opposite side. By this means an adjustment can be made equal to half the pitch of the teeth or serrations.

The sliding cross-bar is adapted to be locked to the leaf by ratchets or detents which are capable of being released by pressure on buttons *l l*. Each button is directly attached to or solid with a light bar *m*, Fig. 10, terminating at the opposite side in a ratchet-tooth or detent *n*. The two bars *m m* are adapted to slide side by side, with their teeth half a pitch in advance of one another. The teeth *n* are normally drawn against the serrated edges of the leaf by springs *o*, contained within annu-

lar recesses in the buttons *l*, which buttons slide within the short sleeve portions or bosses *p* of the cross-bar. The arrangement above described forms a very compact and comparatively narrow cross-bar. The bars *m* are preferably of quadrant cross-section, so that when placed together in position they fit in a semicircular bearing-groove *q*, Fig. 12, which may be drilled through the cross-bar. The flat upper parts of the bars *m* are preferably covered over by a small protecting cover-plate *r*, which may be screwed or otherwise detachably secured to the bar. This plate protects the ratchet-bars from dust and the like. The under part of the cross-bar is flat, so as to bear on the bridge-pieces hereinbefore referred to. The upper part of the cross-bar is open, and the overlapping parts *s*, marked with indicating-lines, are beveled to a fairly sharp edge and formed with semicircular openings, as shown, within which the figures denoting any determined range may be clearly visible and defined. This facilitates rapid and accurate adjustment.

The carrier is adapted to slide in the transverse dovetailed grooves under the action of a screw *t*, which is not passed through a hole, as usual, but simply lies in a recess in the base and in a boss *z* and engages a tapped lug *u* on the carrier. The arrangement is clearly shown in the drawings. The screw has a collar *v*, which is free to rotate in a groove *w* against the abutment formed by the jaw-like boss *z*. The screw is normally held firmly in position by the collar *v* and the head 1; but when the carrier is removed it can be easily lifted out for cleaning purposes. Scales are provided at *y* to indicate the windage adjustment.

A fine adjustment for range may be obtained by means of a sliding piece 2, dovetailed on the end of the leaf and adapted to slide thereon under the action of a screw 3. It may be limited in its movements by a screw 4, the head of which engages in a corresponding recess in the tapped lug of the piece 2. When the bottom of this recess contacts with the head of the screw 4, further movement is prevented.

It is to be understood that the central bearing between the two dovetailed grooves may be employed alone and that the outer boundary sides of the two grooves may be omitted, in which case the outer edges of the parts *d* may be plain.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A rifle-sight comprising a fixed base, a transversely-movable carrier, a leaf hinged thereto, and a traversing screw for moving the carrier for wind allowance, an open recess

in the base for said screw, a collar on the screw and an open jaw-like boss forming an abutment for said collar, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

2. A rifle-sight comprising a carrier and hinged leaf provided on its face with numerals for indicating different ranges, a fixed base, transverse dovetail grooves in said base for the carrier, and a screw for traversing said carrier, a sliding cross-bar on the leaf open on its upper face and having overhanging lips provided with recesses to define said figures, ratchet-teeth on said bar and means for causing said teeth to engage staggered serrations on the edges of the leaf, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

3. A rifle-sight comprising a hinged leaf having staggered serrations on its opposite sides and a sliding cross-bar thereon and means for effecting the engagement and disengagement of the cross-bar and leaf comprising bars *m*, having teeth *n* and push-buttons *l* on the ends thereof, a sleeve *h* inclosing said bars, annular recesses in the buttons and corresponding parts of the sleeve and springs *o* in said recesses, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

4. A rifle-sight comprising a hinged leaf and a sliding cross-bar thereon, staggered serrations formed on the opposite edges of the leaf, and means for effecting the engagement and disengagement of the leaf and cross-bar comprising bars *m* having teeth *n* and push-buttons *l* on the ends thereof, a sleeve *h* inclosing said bars, annular recesses in the buttons and corresponding parts of the sleeve and springs *o* in said recesses, and a cover-plate *r*, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

5. A rifle-sight comprising a fixed base, dovetailed grooves therein, a carrier guided in said grooves, a screw for traversing the carrier, an open recess for said screw, a collar on the screw, an open jaw-like boss on the carrier forming an abutment therefor, a hinged range-leaf on the carrier, a sliding cross-bar on the leaf, staggered serrations on the edges of the leaf, two bars within said cross-bar having ratchet-teeth and buttons on their ends, annular recesses in the ends of the body of the cross-bar, corresponding recesses in the buttons, springs in said recesses, and a cover-plate over the tooth-bars, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN TAYLOR PEDDIE.

Witnesses:

ALBERT E. PARKER,
WALTER J. SKERTEN.