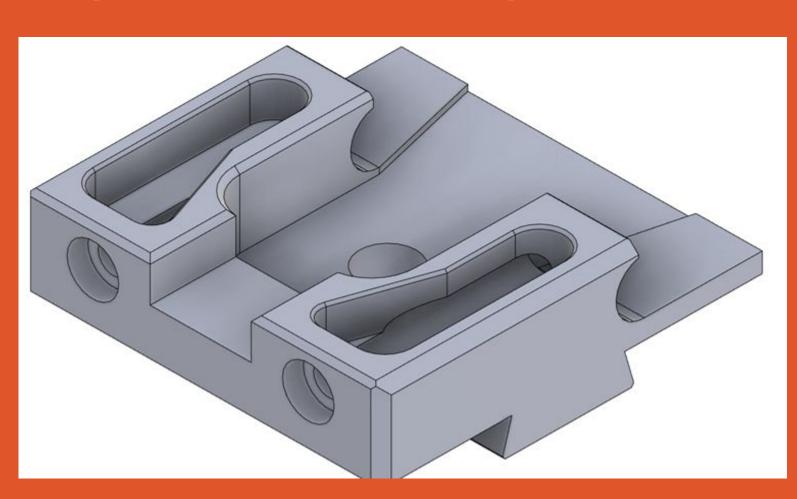
# Sponsor Project Requirements:

- Fits standard Glock rear sight dovetail.
- Battery powered.
- Light weight.
- Communicates wirelessly.
- Twin Lassers
- Fiberoptic backup iron sights

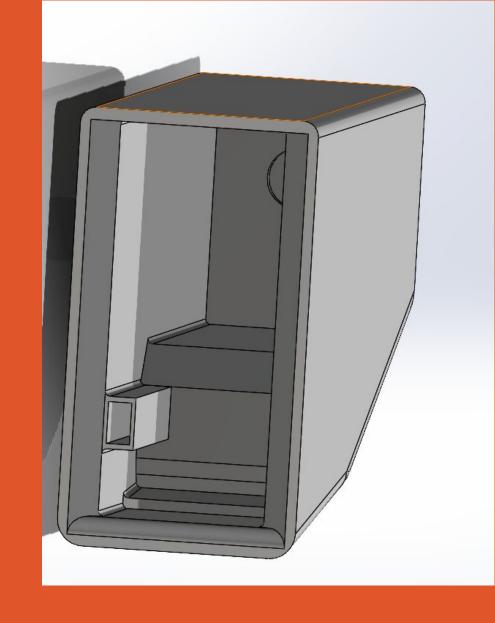
#### Sponsor Concept Ideas:

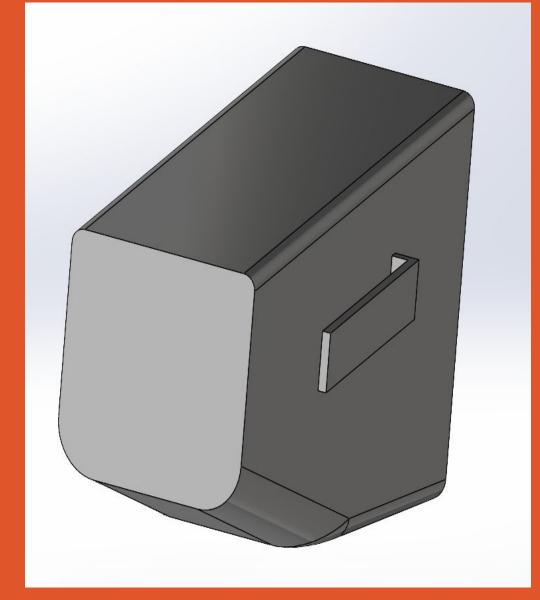


## Secondary CAD Components

Wristband

#### Holster





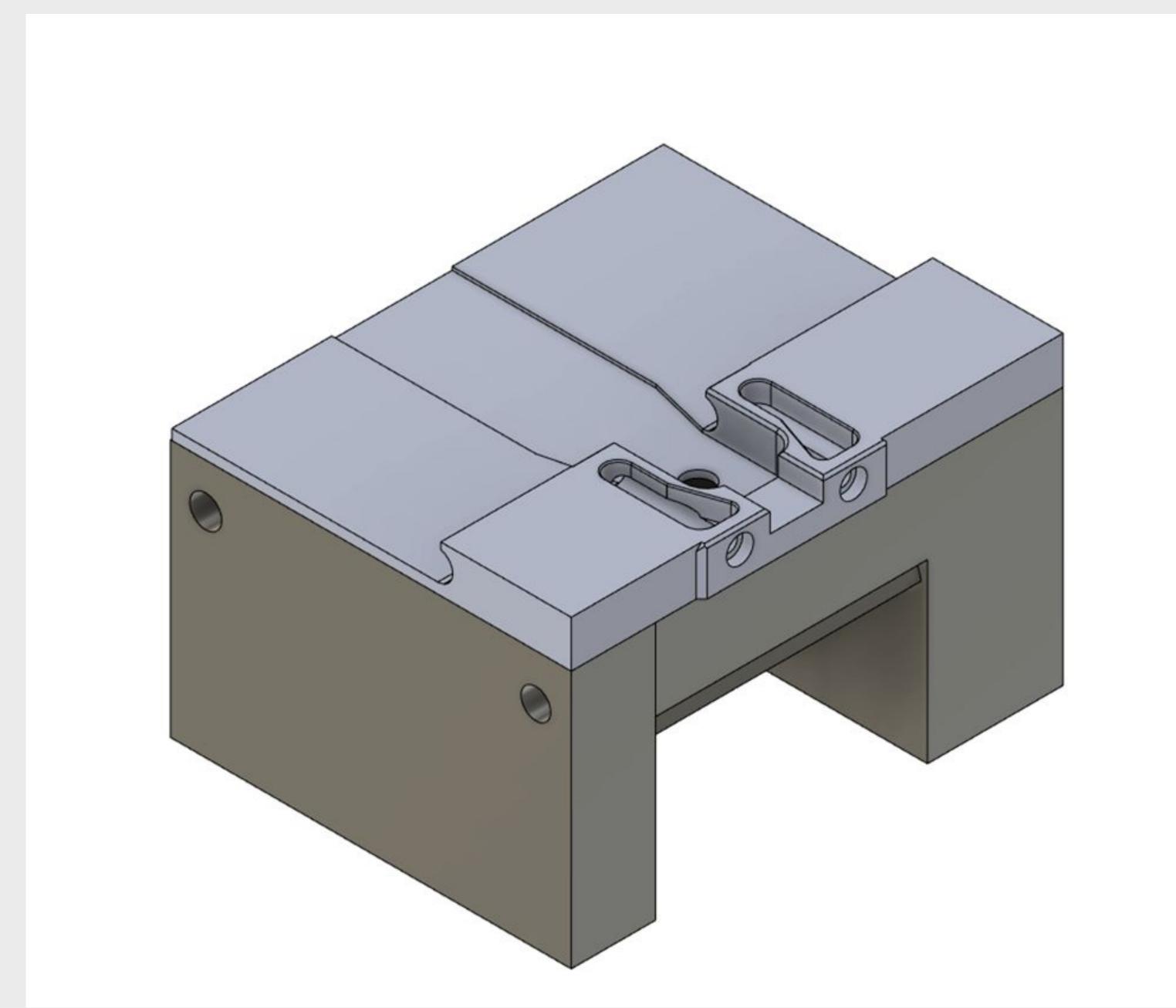


# Bluetooth Laser Sight

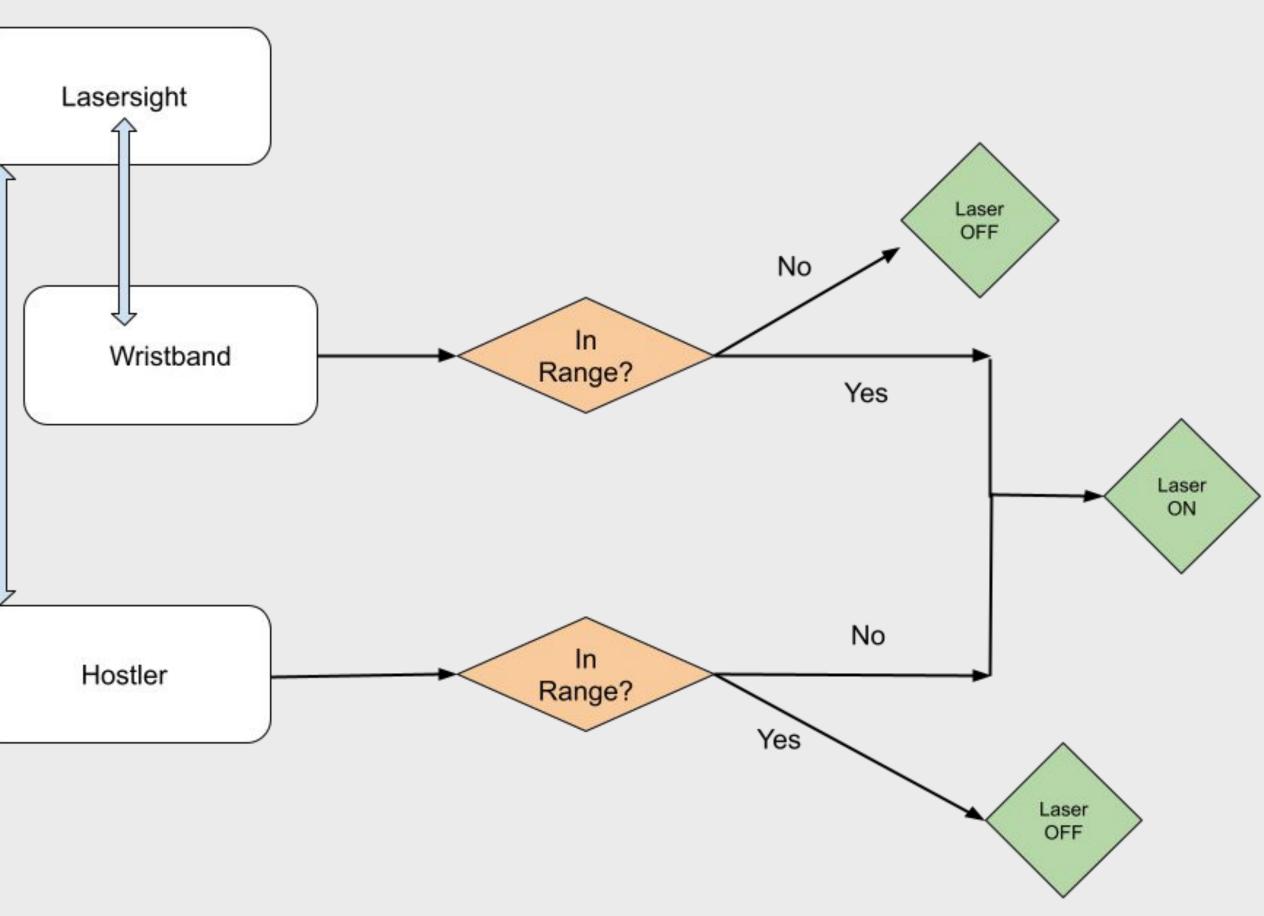
### Sponsor: Jens Rohrer

Team members: Dalton Wilde, Dillan Pham, Ethan Tew

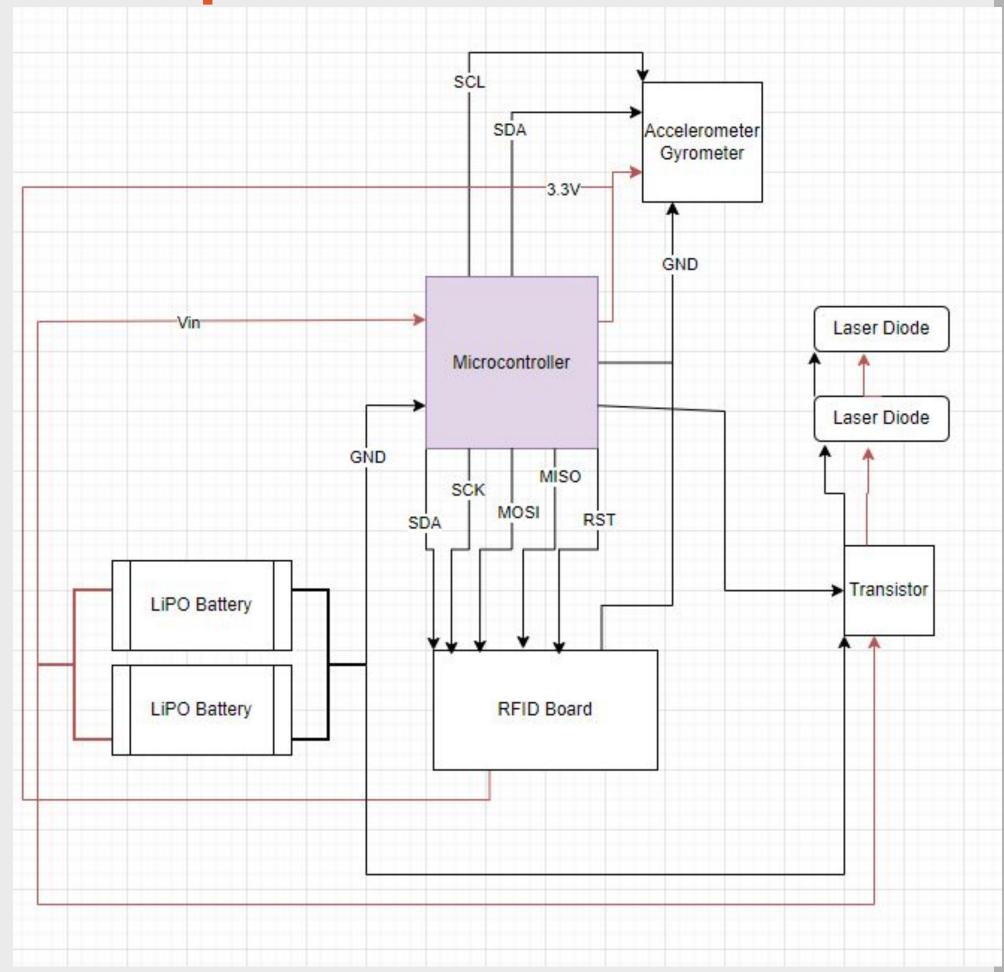
#### Final Concept



#### System Diagram



#### Electronic Components



#### Background:

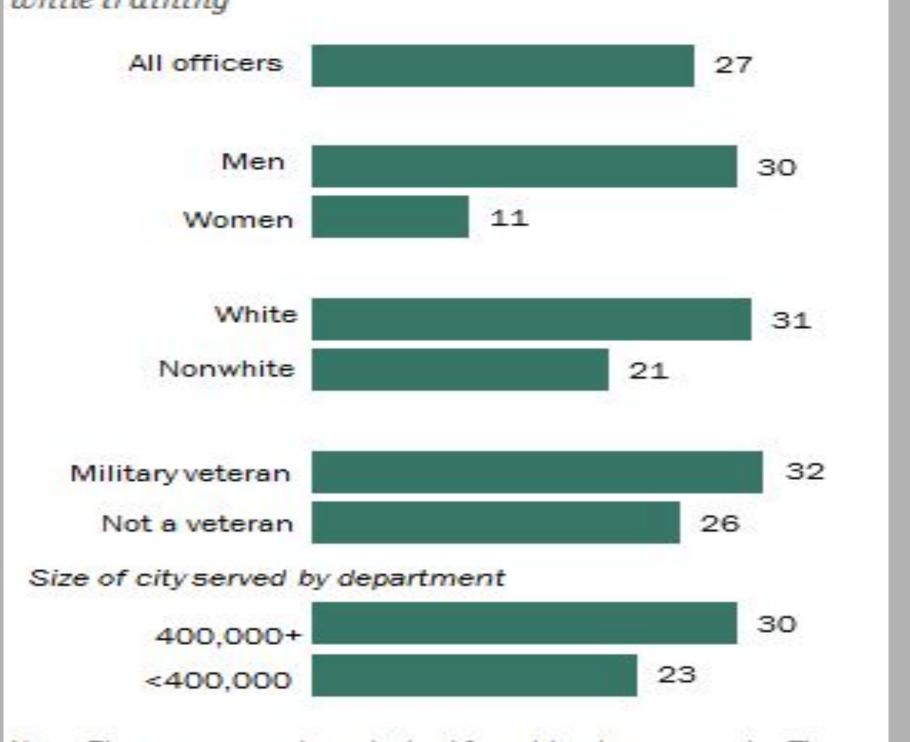
In the United States, there are 1.2 firearms per person. Of those firearms, many have different sighting systems ranging from steel sights to highly advanced magnified scopes that will adjust for wind and range automatically using a rangefinder. However, on the majority of pistols and handguns, there are three different sighting systems: lasers, red dots, and iron sites. The main purpose of a laser sighting system is to allow for an easy visual indicator of where the projectile will impact. This visual indicator makes it easier for both new and experienced shooters to make good placement.

#### Project Scope:

This project will focus on combining a laser sighting system with a traditional iron sight. The team will also be incorporating a Bluetooth receiver to allow for identification and proximity monitoring of the intended user. This system will be a 3 way communication system between the laser sight, a wristband, and a holster. The sponsor of this product development is Jens Rohrer, who has already done much research and product selection. Providing the team with a list of some materials that he would like to use such as a laser diode and two Bluetooth modules.

### Among officers, men, whites and military veterans more likely to report having fired service weapon on duty

% of officers saying they have discharged their service firearm while on duty, other than on a gun range or while training



Note: Figures reported are derived from bivariate crosstabs. These relationships are statistically significant after controlling for other officer characteristics (see "About this analysis" below). These patterns demonstrate that each trait is associated with discharging a weapon, not that it necessarily causes one to be more likely to fire.

Source: Survey of law enforcement officers conducted May 19-Aug. 14, 2016.

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