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March 12, 1940. E. R. GILBERT 2,193,094

MOUNTING FOR TELESCOPE SIGHTS

Filed March 29, 1937

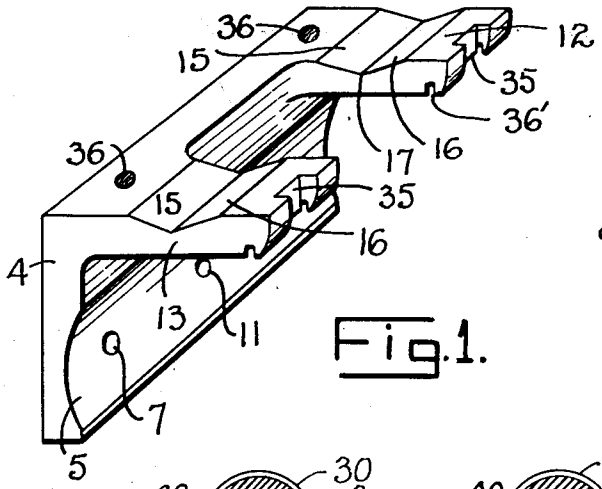


Fig. 1.

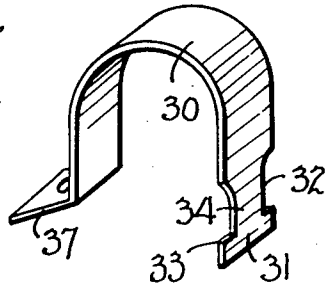


Fig. 3.

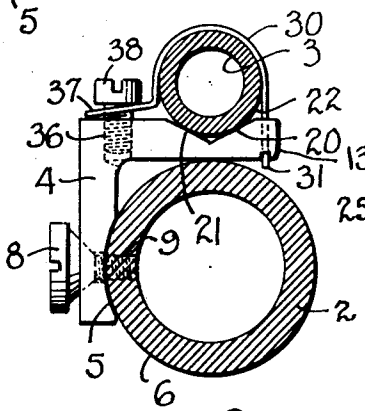


Fig. 2.

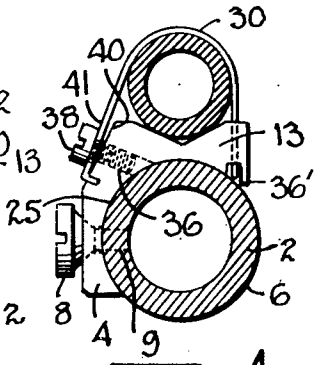


Fig. 4.

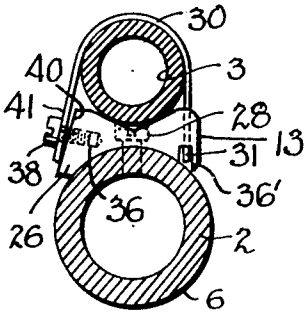


Fig. 6.

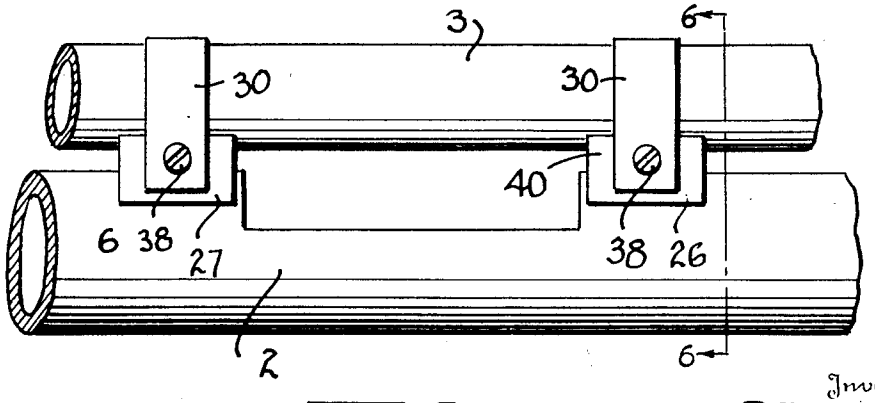


Fig. 5.

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33. GEOMETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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MOUNTING FOR TELESCOPE SIGHTS

Earl R. Gilbert, Houston, Tex.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 33—50)

The invention relates to a mounting which is particularly adapted for holding a telescope sight upon a firearm. In the mounting of telescope sights upon firearms it is of course obvious that the sights must be frequently connected and disconnected as the gun is used or transported. It is desirable, therefore, to have a mounting for the telescopic sight which will accurately and positively locate the sight in proper aligned position with respect to the barrel of the firearm. Various types of telescope mountings for firearms have been provided heretofore but it is believed that the present mounting is of advantage over those previously provided because of the fact that various diameter telescopes may be used upon the same mounting or bracket, and regardless of any variations in size the telescopes will always be properly aligned and firmly held in position.

It is one of the objects of the invention to provide a telescope mounting with a V-shaped seat to receive the telescope.

Another object of the invention is to provide a telescope sight mounting which has flat faces so that the telescope will have a two-point contact with the mounting in order to hold the telescope in alignment.

Another object of the invention is to provide a hold-down for telescope sights in which a single fastening member is utilized to hold the parts in position.

Another object of the invention is to provide a telescope sight mounting wherein a line contact is had with the telescope so that the telescope will be properly aligned on the mounting.

Another object of the invention is to provide a quickly releasable hold-down band for telescope sights.

Another object of the invention is to provide a hold-down band for telescope sights which will accommodate sights of different diameter and still hold the various sizes of sights in a firm position.

Other and further objects of the invention will be readily apparent when the following description is considered in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of one form of the mounting and illustrates a single base bracket which can be attached to the firearm for supporting the telescope.

Fig. 2 is an end view of the bracket shown in Fig. 1 and illustrating a part of the firearm and the telescope in section.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the hold-down band.

Fig. 4 is an end view similar to Fig. 2 with a slightly modified form of the invention wherein the mounting fits closely upon the barrel of the firearm.

Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the barrel of the firearm and telescope wherein the mounting is made up of two separately spaced brackets which hold the telescope in position.

Fig. 6 is a section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

In Fig. 2 the barrel or action of the firearm is indicated generally at 2 and the telescope is shown at 3. As is usual, the barrel and telescope are circular and it is desired to accurately position the telescope 3 in exact axial alignment with the barrel or action portion of the firearm 2. To accomplish this the bracket body 4 has been provided which may be of any length and formed with a surface 5, which is arranged of any shape to contact the periphery 6 of the barrel or action 2.

The plurality of openings 7 have been formed in the bracket 4 in order to receive screws by which the bracket will be affixed to the barrel. This screw 8 in Fig. 2 illustrates such a screw and it has been passed into an opening 9 upon the side of the firearm 2. This opening may extend entirely through the barrel if it is at a position adjacent the action of the firearm. If, however, it is forwardly of the firearm along the barrel obviously this opening will not penetrate to the inside of the barrel. Any desired number of screws 8 may be used, and preferably the center screw passing through the opening 11 will be of a size to merely hold the bracket in position whereas the end screws passing through the openings 7 will be of a size to closely fit the openings so that the brackets will be properly aligned with the barrel.

The body portion of bracket 4 may take any desired shape, and in Fig. 1 is shown as angular, having the projecting arms 12 and 13. These arms may be combined into one or may be spaced apart any desired distance, depending upon the conditions encountered, the size of the gun and the size of the telescope. These arms serve to support the telescope and each arm is provided with the inclined faces 15 and 16. These faces are inclined downwardly and inwardly toward each other so that they meet at a theoretical or actual apex 17 to form a substantial V. Particular attention is directed to the fact that these seats are flat because it is intended that

the telescope will contact these seats at a single point, or rather, along a straight line. As seen in Fig. 2, the contact line is shown at 20 and 21, where the curved periphery 22 of the telescope contacts the flat faces of the seat.

This particular form of flat seat has been provided so as to accommodate telescopes of different diameter, because regardless of a change in diameter the contact line will be somewhere along the flat faces 15 and 16. There will be no accurate fitting of the telescopes to the mounting required, as is now necessary where the telescope mounting is provided with a curve or semicircular seat. Another advantage of having the flat faces 15 and 16 is that the telescope will always seat in its proper position by aligning itself when it is fixed into position due to the V-shaped seat. It is to be understood that the arms 12 and 13 may be of any desired width in order to form a suitable base or seat for the telescope.

In Fig. 4 a slightly modified form of the mounting has been shown wherein the inside contour of the bracket has been formed with a face 25 which substantially fits the contour 6 of the gun barrel or action, regardless of the shape thereof. This may be desired in some instances and insures proper alignment of the bracket or mounting with respect to the gun. The other parts of this bracket, including the attaching means and the telescope seat, are substantially the same as described in connection with Fig. 1.

In some instances where the telescope is to be attached to the firearm separate bracket mountings may be desired as seen in Fig. 5 where the bracket 4 has been made in two parts such as 26 and 27. These two parts may be attached to the barrel or to the action part of the firearm separately by means of the screws 28, as seen in Fig. 6. The seating arrangement for the telescope in this form is the same as seen in Fig. 1.

With all three forms of the brackets which have been described it is intended that the telescope will be held in position by means of one or more hold-down bands 30, one of which is best seen in perspective view in Fig. 3. This band is provided with a T-head 31 by virtue of the indentations 32 which create the ears 33 to form the T. This T has been formed in order to attach one end of the band to the mounting by passing the neck portion 34 thereof into the recess 35 in the end of the arm such as 12. The underside of each arm is provided with a groove or recess 36' and into which the ears 33 will fit. It seems clear that if this T head is moved into position it can be raised slightly to assume the position seen in Figs. 2, 4 and 6 where it is affixed against upward movement. The main portion of the band is then passed over the telescope 3 and the hold-down screw 38 is then screwed into the threaded recess 36 in the bracket. In this manner the band can be drawn down tightly over the telescope, but particular attention is directed to the formation of the hold-down lip 37 of the band which is best seen in Fig. 2, it being intended that the band will be of a length such that the lip will not seat on the arm of the bracket when the telescope is firmly clamped. In this manner the various sizes of telescope can be accommodated and the telescopes will be positively held in position due to the tension applied to this band before it has been seated upon the bracket. In Figs. 4 and 6 the angular face 40 is of such an inclination that the end of the band 41, which is held down by the hold-down screw, is not in alignment with such face so that additional tension can always be placed upon the band by additional tightening of the hold-down screw.

From the foregoing it will be obvious that the invention broadly contemplates a bevel of the V-type of seat for a telescope mounting in which the telescope can be held in position by quickly releasable bands which will accommodate telescopes of various sizes.

It is to be understood, however, that other than a flat face or V-type seat may be provided so long as a double line contact is maintained between the telescope and the mounting.

What is claimed is:

In a telescope mounting a bracket being shaped to form a flat V-shaped seat thereon, a telescope resting on said seat, there being a groove at one side of the seat, said bracket being shaped to form a face at the opposite side of the seat angularly related to the faces of the V-shaped seats, a resilient band, a head on one end thereof adapted to be engaged within said groove, and means for securing the opposite end of the band to said angular face to move the end toward the plane of the face so that tension may be placed upon the band to hold the telescope in position upon the seat.

EARL R. GILBERT.