

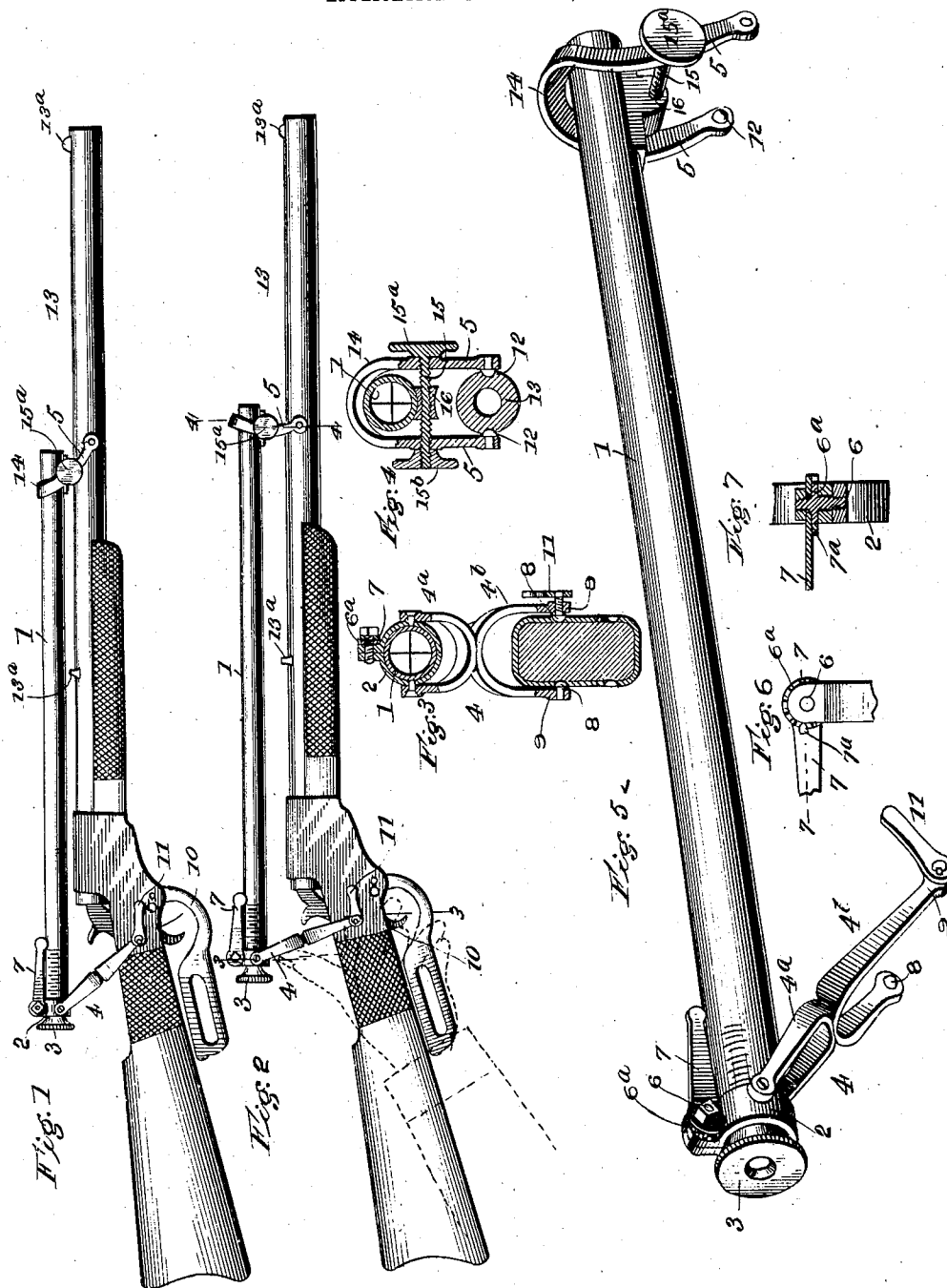
No. 834,785.

PATENTED OCT. 30, 1906.

J. WILKINSON.

TELESCOPE MOUNTING FOR GUNS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 2, 1906.



WITNESSES
C. Chaffey
Amos W. East

INVENTOR
JOSEPH WILKINSON
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

TELESCOPE-MOUNTING FOR GUNS.

No. 834,785.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 30, 1906.

Application filed April 2, 1906. Serial No. 309,379.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH WILKINSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Telescope-Mountings for Guns, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is a telescopic mounting for guns, the telescope being pivotally attached to a gun by links, and thus adapted to be temporarily elevated to obtain a clear view of the open sights below it when the telescope is not used. The construction, arrangement, and operation of parts are as follows and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a gun with a telescope mounted thereon and in its normal position. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same parts shown in Fig. 1, the telescope being elevated to enable the open sights to be used. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the telescope enlarged, together with the links or supports by which it is attached to a gun; and Figs. 6 and 7 are detail views of the clamp connected with the rear link.

The construction and operation of the telescopic attachment are as follows: 1 indicates the telescope proper; 2, a clamping band or sleeve applied to the rear end of the telescope adjacent to the eyepiece 3; 4, the rear link, (see Fig. 3,) and 5 the front link, by which parts of the telescope are supported and adapted to swing forward and backward, as will be presently explained. As shown in Fig. 6, the band or sleeve 2 is split or divided transversely and is clamped to the telescope 1 by means of a screw 6, that passes through holes in the adjacent parallel ears or lugs formed on the ends of the sleeve. The screw 6 (see Figs. 6 and 7) has a notched disk-like head 6^a, and a lever 7 is mounted rotatably on the said screw and provided with a lateral lug or pin 7^a, that is adapted to engage any notch of the head 6^a. The lever is slotted at its inner end to adapt it to slide on the screw, so that it may be operated in such manner as to alternately remove its lug 7^a from and engage it with the sleeve. Thus by reciprocating the lever 7 and rotating it alternately the

screw may be rotated as required for clamping or loosening the sleeve 2. It is to be understood that this band 2 may be differently constructed, and any other means for clamping it on the tube 1 may be employed.

The rear link 4 is double-pronged—that is to say, constructed with two sets of prongs or arms—the upper ones 4^a being pivoted at their extremities to the band or sleeve 2 on opposite sides and the lower arms 4^b being provided with inwardly-projecting semi-spherical points 8 and 9, which engage corresponding sockets in portions of the lock-frame 10, which is adjacent to the grip of the stock, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The point or projection 8 may be constructed integral with the fork or arm, and the other, 9, (see Fig. 3,) is provided with a thumb-lever 11, and its shank is screw-threaded, so that by rotating said lever the point 9 may be adjusted as required to secure the link firmly to the frame 10 or to release it therefrom. The fork or arms 4^a 4^b are preferably formed of spring material to better adapt them for easy engagement with or disengagement from the telescopic band 2 and the gun-stock band 10. The forward link 5 has practically the form of an inverted U. The ends of its arms or forks are provided with conical projections or points 12, while its upper portion 14 is bowed over the telescope 1. (See Fig. 4.) Said points enter corresponding sockets formed in the gun-barrel 13. The link is constructed of spring material. A screw 15, having an enlarged milled head 15^a, (see Fig. 4,) passes through the spring arms or forks of the link 5 and also through lug 16, attached to the under side of the telescope 1. An enlarged milled nut 15^b is applied to the other end of the screw 15. It is apparent that by the said screw and nut the spring-arms of the link may be adjusted as required to hold the conical projections 12 firmly engaged with the sockets of the barrel 13 or to permit their disengagement therefrom, as occasion may require.

It is apparent that in the case of both links 4 and 5 the adjustment of the screw attachment regulates the pressure and friction, so that the links may be rotated through an arc of a circle with greater or less facility.

It is further apparent that by a due adjustment of the forward screw 15 the forward

end of the telescope 1 may be adjusted to the right or left should conditions require. The arms of the link 5 are connected by a bowed top portion 14. The link 5 is adapted to serve as an automatic stop, preventing the telescope moving beyond a certain distance, so that when raised it is always ready to gravitate backward when released or in case the clamping-screws are not too tightly adjusted. When the telescope is in its normal position, as indicated in Fig. 1, the lug 16 (shown in Fig. 4) rests directly upon the top of the barrel 13 of the gun for all elevations.

It is apparent that by adjusting the clamping band or sleeve 2 forward on the telescope 1 the general elevation of the rear end of the telescope would be raised. In use of the instrument the elevation of the telescope is effected by the thumb of the hand used in firing the gun. In other words, by pressing with the thumb forward and upward upon the rear link the telescope may be swung upward and forward, which is done to allow the use of the open sights on the gun-barrel.

The adjustment of the telescope (shown in Fig. 2) is the one required when the open sights 13^a of the gun are to be used, the telescope being then pushed upward and forward, as shown. When this pressure is removed, owing to the position and arrangement of the links the telescope will gravitate backward to its normal position. (Shown in Fig. 1.) The lenses of telescopes are frequently broken by heavy discharges, especially when a telescope is held rigid on the gun. With my construction and arrangement of parts it is obvious that when the gun recoils from the effect of the shock due to explosion of the charge the telescope, owing to inertia, will not recoil correspondingly. In other words, the telescope does not in such case partake of the recoil or rearward movement of the gun in consequence of its pivotal attachment to the latter. Since the eye of the gunner is necessarily in close proximity to the eyepiece 3 of the telescope in the act of aiming and firing the gun, it is apparent that injury to the gunner is avoided by this adaptation of the telescope to maintain its original position, or rather to remain stationary when the gun recoils. Thus the danger of personal injury to the eye or face of the gunner in the case of telescopes which are fixed to the gun is avoided. In brief, by my improved attachment the telescope is adapted to be moved easily forward from its normal position and to return automatically thereto by the effect of gravity when released and also to maintain its position by inertia when the gun recoils. It is apparent that the telescope may be very easily and quickly attached to and detached from the gun by simply releasing the pressure on the pivotal points 8, 9, and 12 of the respective links

and by adjusting them inward again as required.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a gun and telescope therefor, of two links pivotally supporting the telescope on the gun and arranged at the ends of the telescope, whereby the latter has a free longitudinal swinging movement, and a stop for arresting the telescope when raised, the arrest occurring when the telescope reaches a position from which, when released, it will gravitate back to its normal position, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a gun and telescope, of an adjustable sleeve on the rear end of said telescope, a link pivotally connected to said sleeve and to the gun, a link pivotally connected at or near the front end of said telescope and to the gun, a stop to locate the position of such forward end with respect to the gun when said telescope is in its normal position, for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with a gun and telescope, of an adjustable clamp-sleeve at rear end of the telescope, a double-forked spring-link engaging said clamp and the frame of the gun, means for adjusting said sleeve longitudinally, a link pivotally connected to the gun-barrel and to the opposite end of the telescope so that said telescope will have a longitudinal tilting movement and gravitate back to its normal position by reason of such pivotal link connections, for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination, with a gun and a telescope of a double-forked spring-link, the lower forked end of said link embracing the frame of the gun and pivotally connected therewith, the rear end of the telescope pivotally supported in the upper forked end of said link, a link pivotally connected to the gun and to the forward end of said telescope, said telescope adapted to have a longitudinal tilting movement by reason of said links so that said telescope may be elevated above the gun to leave an unobstructed view of the open sights on said gun for the purpose set forth.

5. The combination, with a gun, of a telescope therefor, and links which attach it to the gun and adapt it to swing in a vertical plane, one of said links having a portion that comes in contact with the telescope when elevated and thus limits its forward movement as described.

6. The combination with a gun and a telescope therefor, of links that pivotally attach the latter to the gun, one of said links having a U shape and its bowed portion passing over the telescope and adapted for contact with the same when the telescope is elevated to a certain degree.

7. The combination, with a gun and telescope therefor, of links that pivotally connect

5 them, a screw passing laterally through the arms of a link and through an under portion of the telescope, whereby the latter may be adjusted laterally when required, as shown and described.

8. The combination, with a gun having a rear attachment provided with a series of lateral sockets, one above another, of a telescope and attaching links, the rear one of

which is provided with arms having points adapted to engage such sockets, and means for adjusting the pressure on said points, whereby the rear end of the telescope may be adjusted vertically as conditions require.

JOSEPH WILKINSON.

Witnesses:

GEO. D. B. SHERWOOD,
KATIE M. E. STEWART.