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W. S. BELDING

MOUNTING FOR TELESCOPIC SIGHTS FOR FIRING PIECES

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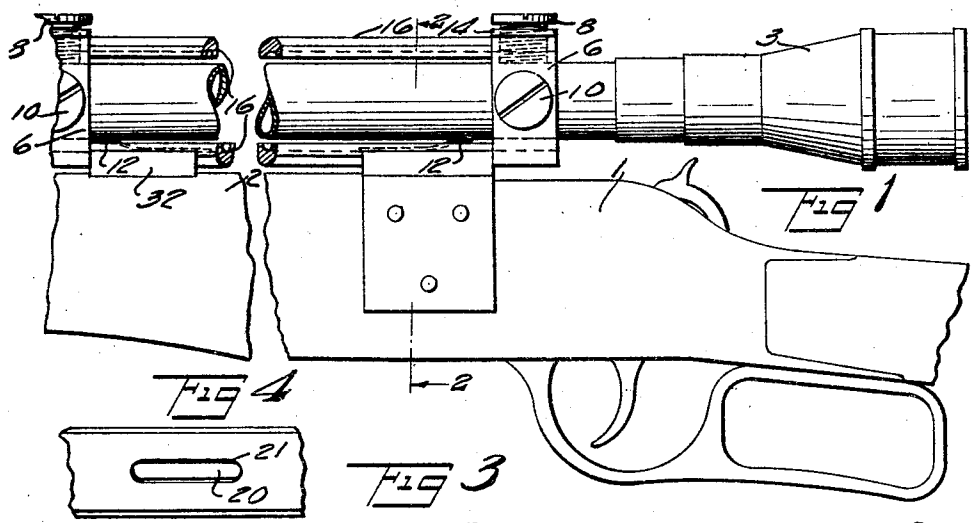


Fig 1

Fig 4

Fig 3

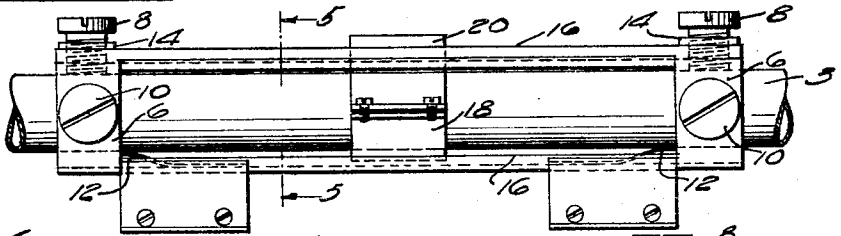


Fig 6

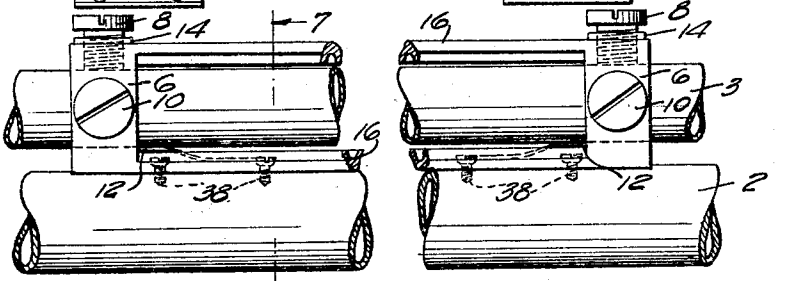


Fig 2

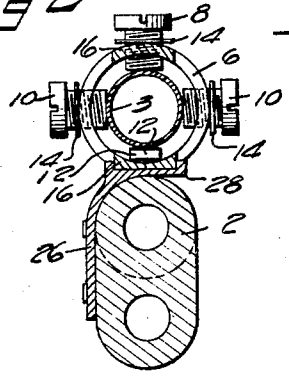


Fig 5

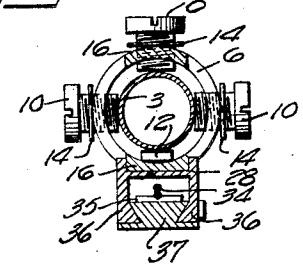
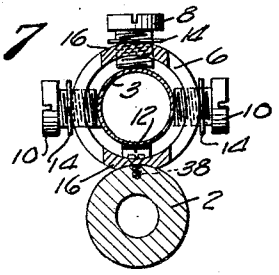


Fig 7



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33. GEOMETRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN S. BELDING, OF PHILIPSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO BELDING & MULL, INC., OF PHILIPSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MOUNTING FOR TELESCOPIC SIGHTS FOR FIRING PIECES.

Application filed September 23, 1924. Serial No. 739,252.

This invention relates to mounts for the telescopic sights of guns and rifles.

As is well known in the art, the American telescope with its internal sight—commonly called the "reticule", which is fixed as to position—relies for its adjustment on two screws in one or both mounts, one screw adjusting in the vertical plane, the other in the horizontal plane. Both of these screws are opposed by spring abutments, and the telescope is always mounted so that it can be moved forward by the discharge of the gun, the user being obliged after each shot to pull the tube towards him until the stop pin or collar reaches the mount.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a mounting for the telescope, which will eliminate all fore and aft movement of the latter, but which at the same time will not interfere with the perpendicular or horizontal adjustment necessary for parallelizing the line of sight and the line of bore.

A further object of the invention is to provide a mounting which will furnish protection for the telescope, thus guarding it against accidental damage or injury.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear from the following description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of part of a gun provided with a telescopic sight, and showing one form of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 1, but with the gun itself omitted, showing a further embodiment of the present mounting and protective device;

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of part of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a transverse section taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3 looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 6 is a similar view to Fig. 1 showing a different embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 7 is a cross-section taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

In the several figures of the drawings, 1 indicates the receiver frame, 2 the rifle barrel, and 3 the telescope.

In the various embodiments shown in the drawings, two spaced-apart mounts 6 for the telescope are provided, each mount being in the form of a circular sleeve-like member encircling the telescope and of such diameter that a space is left between it and the telescope. Each of said mounts is provided with a screw 8 for adjusting the telescope in a vertical direction, the telescope being pressed upwardly against said screws by springs 12. A pair of screws 10 is also provided on each mount to allow the required adjustment in a horizontal plane, the screws 10 at one side being provided each with a spring plunger (not shown) to press the telescope against the screws 10 at the opposite side. Said screws are adapted to work in correspondingly screw-threaded holes tapped through the mounts 6 in the well-known manner and are provided with locking pieces 14.

The two mounts 6 are connected and thus strengthened by a pair of trusses 16, which are preferably diametrically opposed as shown in the various figures, and which are integral with said mounts, being formed, practically speaking, from a length of tubing from which sections have been removed to form the said trusses, leaving the tube complete at each end to form the mounts 6. It is evident that the trusses can be placed in position other than that shown, that is to say, for example, they could be placed at opposite sides of the telescope instead of at the top and bottom, as illustrated. Again, they need not be integral with the mount, but could be formed from a separate length of metal curved to cooperate with the peripheries of the mounts, and of such length as would permit their being secured in place either by means of the adjusting screws 8 or 10, depending upon the position in which they are placed with respect to the telescope. Then again, it is not essential that two trusses, whether integral with or separate from the mounts be employed. Finally, other forms could be given to these trusses, without departing from the principle of their employment.

To the body of the telescope 3, preferably approximately midway between the mounts 6, is fixed a collar 18. This collar is formed with an extension or plate 20 adapted to project upwardly through a slot 21 (see Fig. 4) in the upper truss 16. The ends of said plate are coincident with the length of the

slot so that longitudinal movement of the telescope is prevented, but the plate is narrower than said slot. Thus, with the arrangement just described, there is no interference with the perpendicular or horizontal adjustment necessary for parallelizing the line of sight and the line of bore, but yet, at the same time, the movement of the telescope on the discharge of the gun is avoided, and therefore the necessity of pulling back the telescope after each shot is also obviated.

Many different ways of securing the mounting hereinbefore described to a gun or rifle are possible, but in the various figures of the accompanying drawing there is illustrated three convenient methods of accomplishing the desired connection.

The form of connection shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is particularly designed for use where the receiver frame 1 must be used as one point of attachment for twin mounting. In this case the rear mount is fastened to the receiver 1 by means of a side bracket 26 secured in any suitable manner to the side of the receiver, and formed at its upper end into an angle iron 28 suitably shaped to receive the lower truss member 16 The firm connection of said parts is preferably effected by means such as rivets. If desired, this mounting can be so elevated as to allow of the use of the usual iron sight or of the telescope at will.

The front scope 16 in this particular construction may be connected by means of a low mounting block 32 within which the lower truss 16 snugly fits and which engagement can be made secure by means of a rivet between the two parts in the manner described in connection with the rear mount. This block 32 can be dove-tailed into the barrel as will be hereinafter described with reference to Figs. 3 and 5.

Coming now to the construction illustrated in Figs. 3 and 5, this type of mounting is more particularly adapted for use in cases where it is desired to be able to use the usual iron open sight or the telescope at will, and also where the entire mounting is located forward of the receiver frame. In Fig. 5, 34 indicates the iron front sight and 35 the iron back sight. In this case the angle iron 28 of Fig. 2 is shown provided with extensions 36 to provide the necessary elevation of the mounts 6 and which extensions at their lower ends are fitted into and preferably clamped to dove-tail blocks 37 carried by the rifle in the usual manner. With this arrangement the usual iron sights can be seen and used at will without removing the telescope from the rifle.

Coming now to Figs. 6 and 7, the form of mounting in this case is particularly adapted for use where it is not desired to use iron sights; the twin mounting can thus be secured directly to the barrel. To carry this into effect the bottom truss is secured to the top of the barrel 2 by means of screws 38 or their equivalent.

It is to be observed that the construction hereinbefore described enables the rear mount to be brought back over the receiver, as will be clear from Fig. 1, so that the telescope can be located in the correct "eye position." This is particularly true in the case of so-called "bolt action" firing pieces where the lifting of the bolt handle usually interferes with the proper positioning of the telescope.

In accordance with the provisions of the patent statute I have described the principle of my invention, together with the apparatus which I now consider to represent the best embodiment thereof, but I desire it understood that my invention is not confined to the particular form of apparatus herein shown and described, the same being merely illustrative, and that the invention can be carried out in other ways without departing from the spirit of my invention, and, therefore, I claim broadly the right to employ all equivalent instrumentalities coming within the scope of the appended claims, and by means of which objects of my invention are attained, and the new results accomplished, as herein set forth, as it is obvious that the particular embodiments herein shown and described are only some that can be employed to attain these objects and accomplish these results.

Having now described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a firing piece, a telescope, a pair of spaced-apart mounts about the telescope, a truss connecting said mounts located between the telescope and the firing piece, a second protective truss also connecting said mounts located above said telescope, means for connecting the mounting to the firing piece, and means for adjusting the telescope with respect to said mounts, and to the firing piece.

2. In a firing piece, a telescope, mounts therefor comprising a pair of spaced-apart sleeve-like members encircling the telescope, a truss having a slot therein connecting said members, means for connecting the mounting to a firing piece, means for adjusting the telescope with respect to said members and to the firing piece, a collar secured to the telescope, and an extension on said collar adapted to engage the slot in the truss and prevent longitudinal movement but permit of the usual horizontal and vertical adjustment of the telescope with respect to the firing piece.

3. In a firing piece, a telescope, a pair of spaced-apart mounts therefor and a protective device for the telescope comprising a truss-like member connecting said mounts

and a second truss-like member diametrically opposed to said first member also connecting said mounts and serving as an element for connecting the mounting to the firing piece.

4. In a firing piece, a telescope, a pair of spaced-apart mounts therefor, and a protective device for said telescope comprising a truss-like member, having a slot therein, extending longitudinally between and secured to said mounts above the body of the telescope, a collar secured to said body between said mounts, and an extension on said collar engaging said slot, for the purpose stated.

5. In a firing piece, a telescope, a pair of spaced-apart mounts therefor, and a protective device for the telescope comprising a truss-like member extending longitudinally between and secured to said mounts above the body of the telescope, means for preventing the longitudinal movement of the telescope with respect to the firing piece while permitting of the usual horizontal and vertical adjustment of said telescope with respect to the firing piece.

6. In a firing piece, a telescope, a pair of spaced-apart mounts therefor, and a protective device for the telescope comprising a truss-like member having a slot therein extending longitudinally between said mounts above the body of the telescope, a collar secured to the telescope between said mounts, an extension on said collar entering said slot, and cooperating therewith to prevent longitudinal movement of the telescope with respect to the firing piece but permitting the usual horizontal and vertical adjustment of said telescope with respect to the firing piece.

7. In a firing piece, a telescope, and a mounting and protective device for a telescope, comprising a pair of spaced-apart sleeve-like members encircling the telescope and of such a diameter that a space is left between them and the telescope, a pair of diametrically opposed trusses extending between and connecting said mounts, said mounts and trusses being formed from a length of tubing from which sections have been removed to form said trusses, means for securing the mounting and the telescope carried thereby to the firing-piece, and means for adjusting the telescope in both a horizontal and a vertical direction with respect to the firing piece.

8. In a firing piece, a telescope, and a mounting and protective device for a telescope, comprising a pair of spaced-apart sleeve-like members encircling the telescope and of such a diameter that a space is left between them and the telescope, upper and lower trusses extending between and connecting said mounts, said mounts and trusses being formed from a length of tubing from which sections have been removed to form said trusses, a collar secured to the telescope between said mounts, an upward extension on said collar adapted to engage a slot in the upper truss, means for securing the mounting and the telescope carried thereby to the firing-piece and means for adjusting the telescope in both a horizontal and a vertical direction with respect to the firing-piece.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

WARREN S. BELDING.