

May 20, 1952

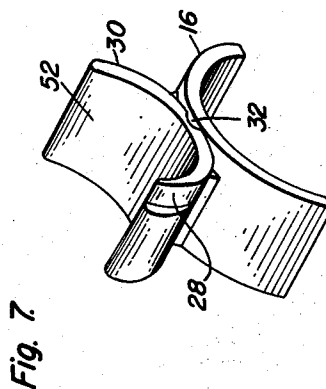
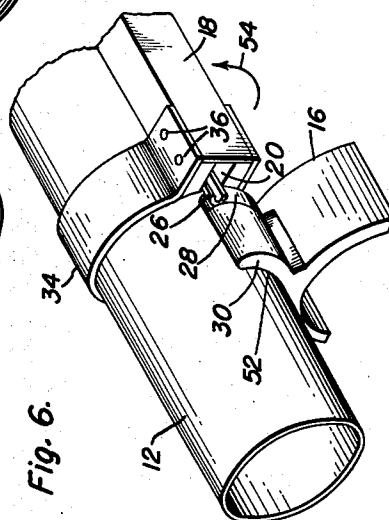
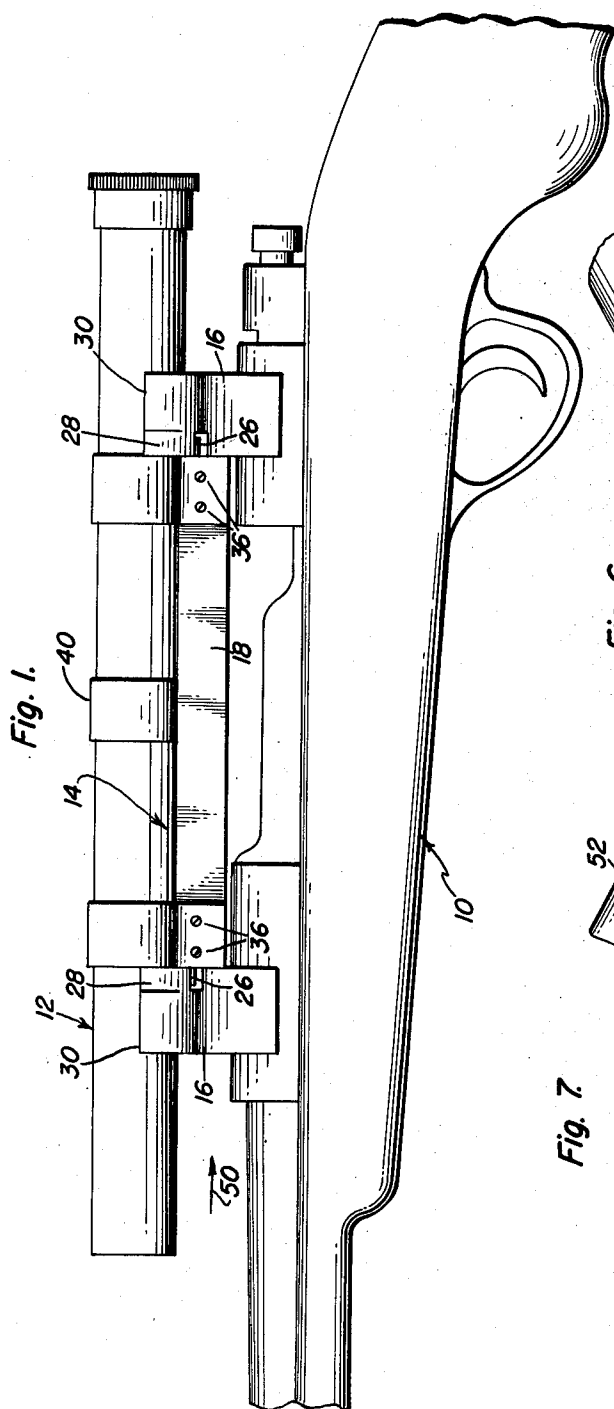
T. R. FELIX

2,597,466

TELESCOPE SIGHT MOUNT

Filed Jan. 23, 1950

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1



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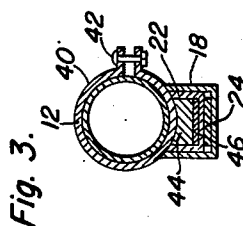
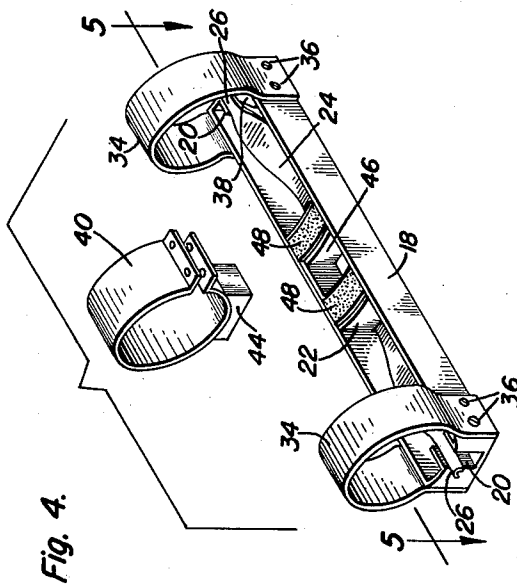
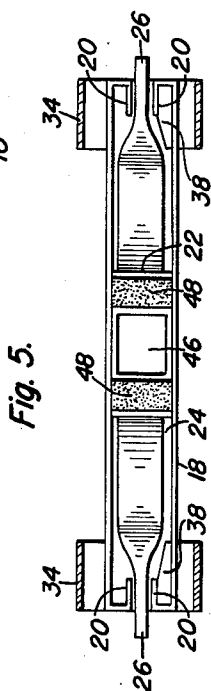
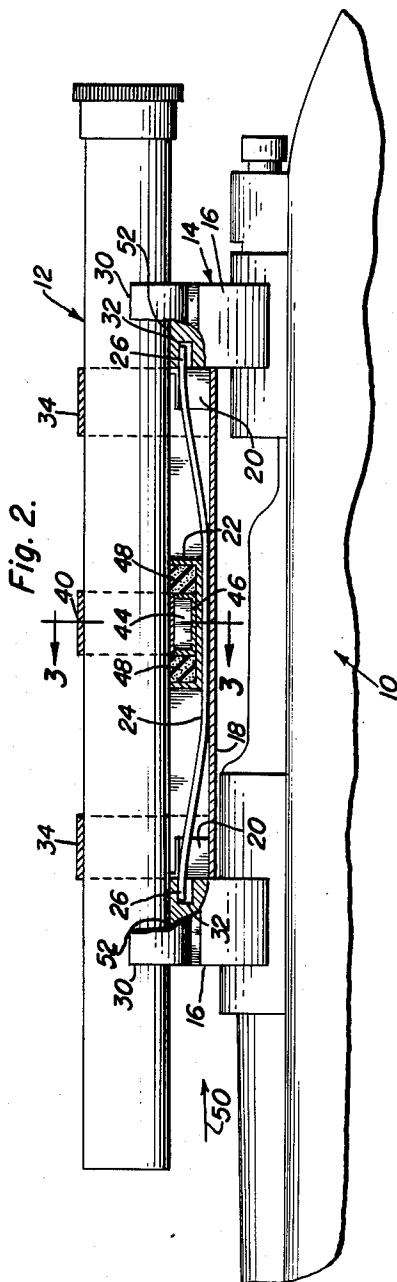
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TELESCOPE SIGHT MOUNT

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TELESCOPE SIGHT MOUNT

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6 Claims. (Cl. 33—50)

1

This invention relates to new and useful improvements and structural refinements in mounts for telescope sights on firearms, and the principal object of the invention is to substantially minimize if not altogether prevent injury to the delicate sight resulting from the recoil of the firearm.

This object is achieved by the provision of the instant mount, the primary feature of which involves resilient shock absorbing means for protecting the telescope sight against recoil.

Another feature of the invention lies in the provision of means for expeditiously applying the mount to the firearm and removing the mount therefrom, this being achieved by a simple, quick movement.

Some of the advantages of the invention reside in its simplicity of construction, in its convenient and efficient operation, and in its adaptability to use in association with telescope sights and firearms of different sizes and types.

With the above more important objects and features in view and such other objects and features as may become apparent as this specification proceeds, the invention consists essentially of the arrangement and construction of parts as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary side elevational view of a firearm, showing the invention installed thereon.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary side elevational view, similar to that shown in Figure 1, but illustrating the invention as being partially broken away so as to reveal its construction.

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view, taken substantially in the plane of the line 3—3 in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a group perspective view of the invention excluding the mounting bracket.

Figure 5 is a longitudinal sectional view, taken substantially in the plane of the line 5—5 in Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the removable means for attaching the carrier of the invention to one of the mounting brackets, and

Figure 7 is a perspective view of one of the mounting brackets per se.

Like characters of reference are employed to designate like parts in the specification and throughout the several views.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings in detail, the general reference character 10 designates a firearm on which is mounted a tele-

2

scope sight 12 by a mount designated generally by the reference character 14.

This mount consists of a pair of suitable brackets 16 which are rigidly secured (in any suitable manner) at longitudinally spaced points to the firearm 10 and are employed for supporting an elongated carrier 18 which extends between the two brackets and is removably attached thereto by means hereinafter described.

The carrier 18 is in the form of a channel having a U-shaped cross section and is open ended, although the end portions thereof have inturned extensions of the side walls so as to provide pairs of spaced guides 20 in the end portions of the carrier, as is best illustrated in Figures 4 and 5.

A rectangular box 22 is provided intermediate the ends of the carrier and affords an elongated socket, while a resilient strap or leaf spring 24 is interposed between the bottom of the carrier and the bottom of the box 22 so that it extends longitudinally from the box or socket in opposite directions to afford a pair of resilient fingers 26.

The fingers 26 project outwardly from the open ends of the carrier 18, that is, through the spaces between the respective guides 20, the latter preventing any tendency of the fingers to move laterally while upward and downward movement of the fingers is facilitated.

It is to be noted that the fingers 26 are of an arcuate cross section and are engageable with arcuate cam surfaces 28 which are recessed in substantially semi-cylindrical upper portions 30 of the bracket 16. It is to be also noted that the cam surfaces 28 are provided with seats 32 for the reception of the fingers 26, whereby the carrier 18 may be removably attached to the brackets 16.

A pair of guides 34 are affixed to the opposite end portions of the carrier 18 to slidably receive the tubular housing of the sight 12, the guides 34 preferably consisting of strips having overlapped end portions secured by a plurality of screws 36 to the carrier. If desired, screw threaded blocks 38 may be provided in the opposite end portions of the carrier for the reception of the screws 36, as is best shown in Figure 5.

A clamp 40, equipped with clamping screws 42, is rigidly secured to the sight 12 and is provided with a lateral projection or keeper 44 which extends into the socket defined by the aforementioned box 22.

A U-shaped slide 46, movable longitudinally in the box or socket 22, encloses the keeper 44 and a pair of yieldable, resilient elements 48, such as

for example, rubber blocks, or the like, are positioned in the box or socket 22 at opposite sides of the slide 46.

Before proceeding to describe the operation of the invention, it may be reiterated that the clamp 40 together with the keeper 44, the slide 46 and the sight 12 are slidable longitudinally with respect to the guides 34, bracket 16, carrier 18 and socket or box 22, while the resilient elements 48 function as shock absorbers, so to speak, between the relatively stationary and slidable components. Accordingly, when the invention is placed in use and the firearm 10 recoils in the direction of the arrow 50, the carrier 18 together with the guides 34 recoils therewith, while the resilient elements 48 absorb the shock so that, theoretically, the keeper 44 and the associated sight 12 remain stationary while the guides 34 slide rearwardly thereon, thus protecting the delicate sight from possible injury.

The aforementioned extensions 30 of the brackets 16 afford auxiliary guides 52 for the slidable reception of the sight 12, and it is to be noted that the sight together with the guides 34 and the associated carrier 18 may be readily separated from the brackets 16 by simply rotating the sight through approximately 90° as shown at 54 in Figure 6, so as to unseat the fingers 26 from the seats 32 and to disengage the fingers from the cam surfaces 28. Needless to say, the sight may be reinstalled with equal expediency by simply reversing the above procedure.

It is to be also noted that in addition to its primary purpose of protecting the telescope sight against damage, the invention will also eliminate conventionally experienced slipping of the sight in its mount on the barrel.

It is believed that the advantages and use of the invention will be clearly apparent from the foregoing disclosure and accordingly, further description thereof at this point is deemed unnecessary.

While in the foregoing there has been shown and described the preferred embodiment of this invention, it is to be understood that minor changes in the details of construction and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. Means for mounting a telescopic sight comprising support means adapted to be mounted on a rifle for supporting a telescopic sight, latch means adapted to be carried by a telescope sight for locking engagement with said support means, said support means including a pair of members spaced along a longitudinal axis, and means responsive to relative rotation of the latch means and the support means for actuating the latch means, said latch means including a longitudinally extending spring having a free end, one of said members having a recess receiving the free end of the spring to resist relative rotation of the spring and said one member, said responsive means including said one member having a cam surface slidably engaging the spring during relative rotation of the spring and said one member, and an elongated body secured to the spring for rotation therewith, said body being slidably received between the members and having its opposite ends abutting the members when the free end of the spring is received in the recess.

2. In a telescope sight mounting assembly, an elongated channel-shaped member including a

web portion connecting spaced upstanding legs, a pair of spaced upstanding guide loops carried adjacent the opposite ends for slidably receiving a telescope sight therethrough, a keeper received between the legs for longitudinal movement, means for securing the keeper to a telescope sight, and resilient means between the legs for yieldingly resisting longitudinal movement of the keeper relative to the member.

3. In a telescope sight mounting assembly, an elongated channel-shaped member including a web portion connecting spaced upstanding legs, a pair of spaced upstanding guide loops carried adjacent the opposite ends for slidably receiving a telescope sight therethrough, a keeper received between the legs for longitudinal movement, means carried by the keeper for detachably securing the same to a telescope sight, and resilient means between the legs for yieldingly resisting longitudinal movement of the keeper relative to the member.

4. In a telescope sight mounting assembly, an elongated channel-shaped member including a web portion connecting spaced upstanding legs, a pair of spaced upstanding guide loops carried adjacent the opposite ends for slidably receiving a telescope sight therethrough, a keeper received between the legs for longitudinal movement, means for securing the keeper to a telescope sight, means disposed between the legs for resiliently resisting longitudinal movement of the keeper relative to the member, a pair of brackets adapted to be secured at longitudinally spaced positions on a firearm, said member being removably received between the brackets with the opposite ends of the member engaging the brackets, and means for detachably securing the member to the brackets including a longitudinally extending leaf spring disposed between the legs with an intermediate portion of the spring being retained between the web portion of the member and the last mentioned means, said brackets having recesses therein, the opposite ends of the spring being releasably received in said recesses.

5. In combination, a pair of brackets adapted to be mounted in longitudinally spaced positions on a firearm, a sight tube supported for longitudinal sliding movement on the brackets, an elongated carrier, guide means securing the tube to the carrier for relative longitudinal movement, means for resiliently cushioning the tube and the carrier against relative longitudinal movement, said carrier being removably received between the brackets with the opposite ends thereof abutting the brackets, and a common means releasably latching the carrier to the brackets and also yieldingly urging the tube into engagement with the brackets.

6. In combination, a pair of brackets adapted to be mounted in longitudinally spaced positions on a firearm, a sight tube supported for longitudinal sliding movement on the brackets, an elongated carrier, guide means securing the tube to the carrier for relative longitudinal movement, means for resiliently cushioning the tube and the carrier against relative longitudinal movement, said carrier being removably received between the brackets with the opposite ends thereof abutting the brackets, and a common means releasably latching the carrier to the brackets and also yieldingly urging the tube into engagement with the brackets, said guide means comprising a pair of loops carried by the carrier slidably receiving the tube therethrough, said cushioning

2,597,466

5

means comprising a laterally projecting keeper carried by the tube, and resilient means carried by the carrier engaging the keeper.

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5

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