

Oct. 7, 1958

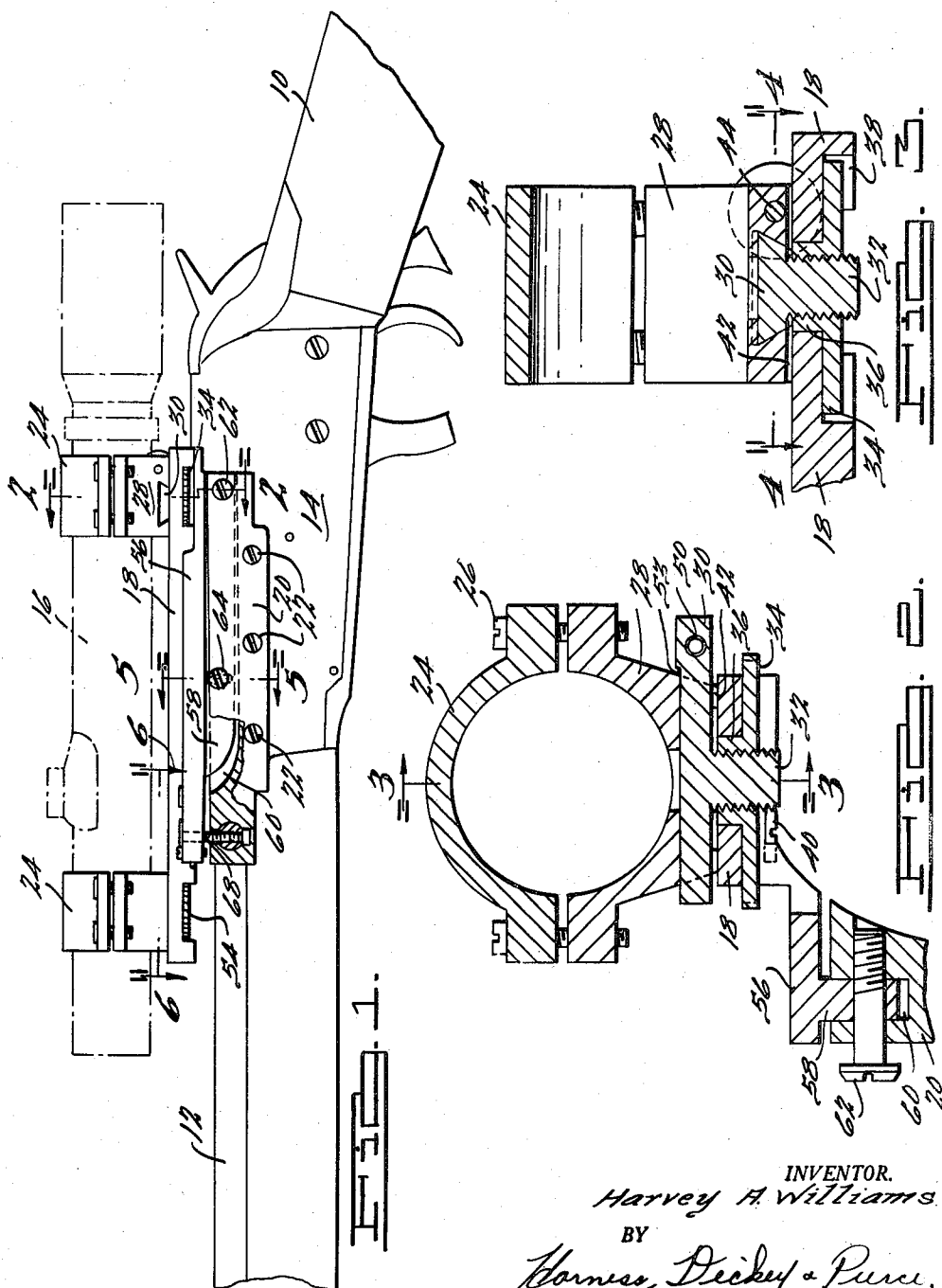
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2,854,748

MOUNT FOR GUN SIGHT

Filed Oct. 13, 1954

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

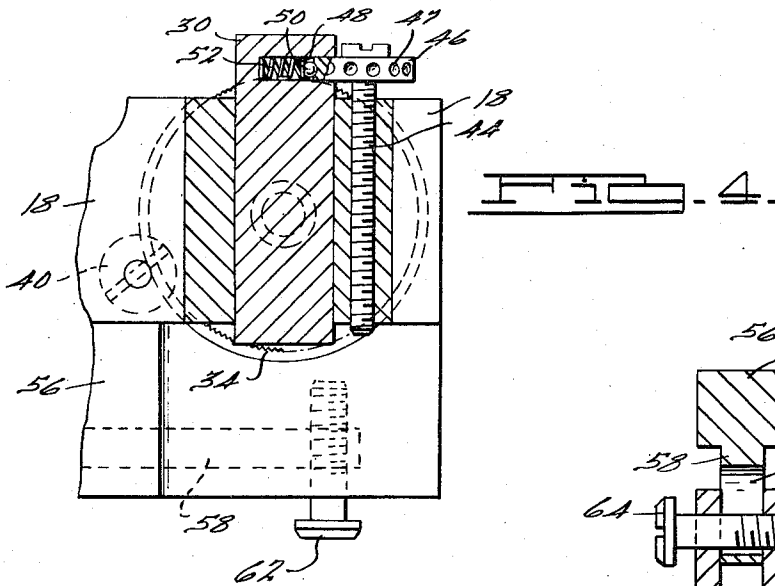


FIG. 4.

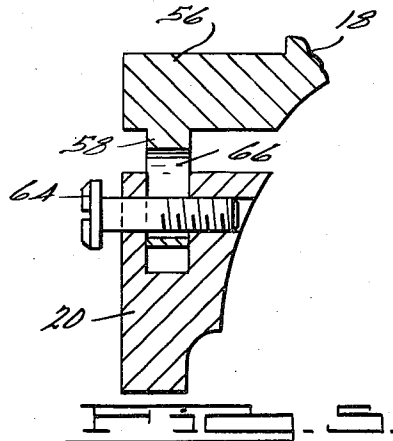


FIG. 5.

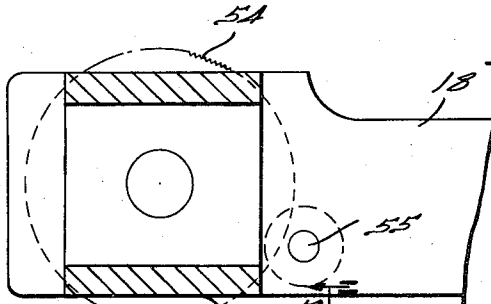


FIG. 6.

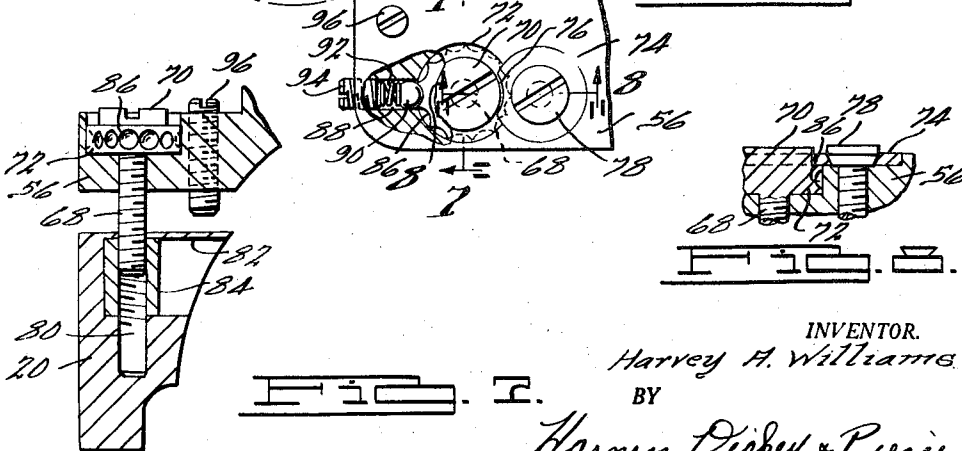


FIG. 7.

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2,854,748

MOUNT FOR GUN SIGHT

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11 Claims. (Cl. 33—50)

This invention relates to gun sights and more particularly to mountings for gun sights.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the association of an optical or nonoptical sight with a gun and to improve the preciseness and stability of adjustment of that sight.

A feature of this invention is an improved low-silhouette adapter suitable for semipermanent attachment to a gun and designed to accept either an optical or a non-optical gun sight.

Another feature of this invention is an improved gun-sight adapter providing precise and stable adjustment for both range and windage or deflection.

Another feature of this invention is an improved gun-sight adapter providing precise and stable adjustment of the distance between a nonoptical sight and a gun barrel or of the angular relationship, in a vertical plane, between the longitudinal axis of the gun barrel and the sighting axis of an optical sight.

A further feature of this invention is an improved gun-sight adapter providing precise and stable adjustment of the angular relationship, in a horizontal plane, between the longitudinal axis of the gun barrel and the sighting axis of an optical sight.

Another feature of this invention is an interleaved pair of pivotally related members and means for accurately adjusting and rigidly maintaining in adjustment the angular relationship between those members.

Another feature of this invention is a cross-slide mechanism for adjusting the lateral relationship between two elements, particular provision being made to insure a smooth, accurate, and stable adjustment.

The manner of accomplishment of the foregoing object and features and additional objects and features will become apparent from a consideration of the following detailed description of an embodiment of the invention when read with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary side elevational view of a gun and of an optical sight associated therewith by means embodying the principles of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a view taken substantially along the line 5—5 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a partially cut-away sectional view taken substantially along the line 6—6 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 7—7 of Fig. 6; and

Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 8—8 of Fig. 6.

Various types of sights are employed properly to align the longitudinal axis of a gun barrel with a target object,

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compensation being made either by the sight or the sighter for ballistic, windage and drift considerations. In some instances, sights of various types are rigidly and permanently associated with the gun, but it is desirable to provide for ready removability of any sighting equipment employed to permit replacement and interchange among several types of sights and to reduce the danger of damage to the sight during transportation.

This necessitates the employment of some form of detachable adapter or mounting means. Such a mounting means must be as rigid as possible to insure that it will maintain a set relation to the gun barrel and it preferably is low in silhouette so as to maintain the sight as close as possible to the barrel both as a matter of convenience to the shooter and to reduce parallax problems.

In its most rudimentary form, no provision for adjustment of the relative positions of the sight and gun barrel need be made, reliance being placed upon close manufacturing tolerances for accuracy of sighting. However, provision is desirably made at least to permit an initial adjustment of the relationship between the sight and the mounting device or adapter and/or between the adapter and the gun, and even more desirably to permit ready, precise, accurate and stable adjustment to meet the contingencies of each shooting situation. Thus, since a shot, particularly a rifle bullet, follows a generally parabolic trajectory, the bullet will travel a substantially rectilinear course only for a very short distance, beyond which the barrel must be slightly elevated relative to the plane including the target and the muzzle of the gun to compensate for the bullet's fall. Provision is desirably made to compensate for this and other ballistic characteristics. Consequently, an elevational or range adjustment is preferably provided wherein the angular relationship between the longitudinal axis of the rifle bore and the line of sight, in a vertical plane, may be precisely adjusted. Additionally, a bullet will tend to depart from a vertical plane including the longitudinal axis of the rifle barrel due to the rotational effects of the bullet and of the earth, i. e., drift, and also due to the effects of wind upon the traveling bullet. These factors, as well as the difficulties of original precise installation of the sighting mechanism to the gun, warrant the provision of precise adjusting means.

In general, the adapter embodying the principles of the present invention comprises an element or elements adapted to accept the sighting mechanism, a plate semi-permanently attached to the gun, and an additional plate rigidly but adjustably associated with the plate mounted upon the gun, the mounting elements being rigidly affixed to the second plate, but being readily detachable therefrom.

The mounting element or elements are preferably so associated with the second plate that their relative positions may be shifted, such means comprising a cross-slide mechanism mounted to the second plate, with means being provided to shift the position of the mounting element relative to the cross slide and hence relative to the second plate, particular arrangement being made to eliminate both play and binding between the parts to insure that the adjustment can be accomplished with precision and retained with stability.

The second plate is associated with the first plate in a pivotal fashion, adjustment of the angle between those elements controlling the angle between the line of fire and the line of sight in a vertical direction, particular provision again being made to insure a precisely controllable adjustment with great stability and rigidity both during the adjustment process and after the adjustment is completed.

The invention has been exemplarily embodied in a rifle, shown fragmentarily in Fig. 1 of the drawings, com-

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prising a stock 10, a barrel 12 and a receiver 14. The purpose of the mounting or adapter disclosed is to mount some type of sight relative to the barrel 12 in a suitable position to permit accurate sighting of the weapon. A telescopic sight 16 has been representatively shown. This sight is associated, by means of a pair of mounting elements 24, with a top plate 18 which is a substantially planar element. Top plate 18 is adjustably supported by means of a side plate 20 which is semipermanently attached to the receiver of the gun by means of screws 22 engaging tapped apertures in the receiver.

While a side mounting has been exemplarily disclosed, it is to be understood that the principles of the invention may be applied to other types of mountings.

The tubular body portion of the optical sight 16 is cradled in front and rear mounting elements 24 each comprising an upper split-collar section affixed by means of screws 26 to a base split-collar portion 28.

Referring first to the rear one of the split collars or mounting elements 24, as may be seen in detail in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings, means is provided for rigidly affixing the rear split-collar 24 to the top plate 18, that means, however, permitting relative lateral motion therebetween in a controlled fashion. Thus, the base portion 28 is provided with a trapezoidal slot cut in its under surface and extending laterally of the base 28, the upper portion of that slot being of a greater dimension than the lower portion of the slot. A cross slide 30 is insertable in the slot in the base portion 28 and is provided with a cross section precisely matching the cross section of the slot. While a slot and slide trapezoidal in cross section has proved to be most satisfactory, it is to be recognized that other appropriate configurations may be employed, the primary requirement being that some portion of the mounting element 24 so overlies an edge or bottom surface of the slide 30 that the parts can move relative to each other in only one dimension.

Medially located on the cross slide 30 is a threaded stud 32 extending downwardly therefrom, the threads on the stud 32 are adapted to be engaged by an internally threaded thumb nut 34 which is provided with an upstanding bushing or shank portion 36 coaxial therewith.

The head of the thumb nut 34 fits into a depression 38 cast or machine in the top plate 18. To plate 18 is somewhat narrower than the head of the thumb nut 34 to permit manual access to the thumb nut, as may best be seen in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The bushing or shank portion 36 engages an aperture drilled or otherwise formed in the top plate 18, that aperture preferably having a close fit with the outside diameter of the bushing 36 to inhibit lateral displacement or play therebetween.

It will be seen that the split-collar mounting element 24 may be assembled to the top plate 18 through the medium of the cross slide 30 by rotating the thumb nut 34 to draw the stud 32 downwardly until the split collar 24 firmly seats in position. Since the mounting element 24 is thereby readily disassociable from the top plate 18, means is provided to insure that the thumb nut 34 will not become misplaced while the mounting element is removed. This means comprises a screw having a flat head portion 40 engaging a tapped hole in the underside of the top plate 18. The head of the screw 40 overlaps the face of the thumb nut 34, as may be most clearly seen in Fig. 4 of the drawings, but is longitudinally spaced therefrom, as may best be seen in Fig. 2 of the drawings, to permit a modicum of vertical motion of the thumb nut 34 to facilitate the assembling of the mounting element 24 to the top plate 18.

If the under surface of the cross slide 30 were to be coplanar with or extend below the lower surface of the base portion 28, binding would tend to occur and there might also well be a tendency for play to exist or develop with use between the base portion 28 and the cross

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slide 30. Therefore, a plurality of downwardly extending projections or feet 42 are provided on the base portion 28, as may best be seen in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings. When the thumb screw 34 is tightened, it is these feet or projections 42, rather than the under surface of the cross slide 30, which engage the upper surface of the top plate 18. As a result, not only is the tendency toward distortion minimized but also if distortion does occur it is only in a direction to tend to establish a more intimate relationship between the slot surfaces of the base portion 28 and the side surfaces of the cross slide 30.

A tapped aperture is formed in the base portion 28 extending laterally of that portion and in parallelism with the aforesaid slot cut therein. This tapped aperture accepts a screw 44 (Figs. 3 and 4) having, in addition to a slotted head, an enlarged shoulder portion 46 provided with a plurality of notches or depressions 47 spaced around its periphery. A vertical slot is cut through the cross slide 30 to accept the shoulder 46, the spacing between the cross slide 30 and the screw 44 and the diameter of the shoulder 46 being such that the shoulder 46 extends a substantial distance into the slot 48 to insure a positive control relationship. The width of the slot 48 is preferably substantially the same as the thickness of the shoulder 46 to inhibit play therebetween in a direction parallel to the longitudinal axis of the screw 44.

The slot in the cross slide 30 is provided with a blind hole 48 drilled or otherwise formed approximately midway across the height of the cross slide 30. A ball 50 (Figs. 2 and 4) is inserted within this blind hole but is biased outwardly therefrom by means of a spring 52. As a result, the ball 50 cooperates with the indentations 47 to serve not only as a means for restraining rotational motion of the screw 44 but also to serve as a manually and audibly detectable indicator as to changes in adjustment.

It will be perceived that when the screw 44 is rotated, it will move inwardly toward or outwardly from the base portion 28. Since the shoulder 46 on the screw 44 engages the slot in the cross slide 30, and since the cross slide 30 is rigidly affixed to the top plate 18, the screw 44 cannot move transversely of the weapon and hence the split collar 24 must. By virtue of the foregoing arrangement, a precise and accurate adjustment of the lateral relationship between the rear split collar 24 and the top plate 18 and hence between the rear of the sight and the barrel 12 of the gun, may be attained, and by virtue of the intimate relationship of the parts and the provision of the detent mechanism, this adjustment will be maintained despite the subjection of the assembled weapon and sight to substantial shocks.

As may best be seen in Fig. 2 of the drawings, a stop 53 may be raised from the upper surface of the cross slide 30 to prevent excessive movement of the rear split collar 24 relative to the top plate 18 in one direction.

The tubular portion of the optical sight 16 is preferably additionally supported by a front mounting element 24 also comprising a split collar. This front split collar 24 has been exemplarily disclosed as being fixed against translatory motion relative to the top plate 18. The base portion of the front mounting element 24 is provided with a centrally located downwardly extending threaded stud (not shown) passing through an aperture in the top plate 18 and engageable by a thumb nut 54 identical in construction to the rear thumb nut 34. As is shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings, a retaining screw 55, similar in design and function to the above described retaining screw 40, may be provided.

The under surface of the base portion of the front mounting element 24 is preferably smoothly finished, as is the cooperating upper surface of the top plate 18, so that even though the thumb nut 54 be substantially tightened by hand, an excessive force will not be required

slightly to rotate the front mounting element 24 relative to the top plate 18. Since the optical sight should not be distorted, a small rotational motion of the front mounting element 24 is required as the rear mounting element 24 is traversed laterally of the top plate 18 by means of the screw 44.

By virtue of this construction, the tubular body 16 is rigidly but adjustably and detachably associated with the top plate 18. It is obvious that this association must be extended to include the rifle itself. This is accomplished by the provision of a laterally projecting portion 56 (Figs. 1 and 2) integral with the top plate 18. The lower edge of the lateral projection 56 is substantially rectilinear but the rear portion of the upper surface of the projection 56 is cut away, as shown in Fig. 1, to permit access to the thumb nut 34.

Integral with and depending downwardly from the lateral projection 56 is a bar 58 extending substantially the length of the lateral projection 56. The forwardmost edge of the bar 58 is preferably curved upwardly, as may be seen in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The bar 58 is adapted snugly to seat in a slot 60 milled or otherwise formed in the side plate 20 (Figs. 1 and 2). Matchable apertures are provided in the bar 58 and the side plate 20, the aperture through the inner portion of the side plate 20 being tapped to accept the threads of a pivot screw 62. In this fashion, the bar 58 is pivotally related to the side plate 20, the bar 58 and the milled slot 60 being of substantial length and of a very snug fit to proscribe lateral play.

Since the bar 58 and the slot 60 are substantially identical in lateral dimension so that there is a very snug engagement therebetween, the bar 58 may be locked in position relative to the side plate 20 by distorting the side plate 20 but slightly. This may be accomplished by providing a nut 64 (Figs. 1 and 5) engaging an aperture in the outer portion of the side plate 20, passing through a vertically elongated aperture 66 in the bar 58, and engaging a tapped aperture in the inner portion of the side plate 20. The elongation of the aperture 66 permits the movement of the bar 58 relative to the side plate 20 through a substantial arc. Upon the accomplishment of adjustment, the screw 64 is tightened to pull the outer and inner portions of the side plate 20 toward one another more tightly to engage the bar 58, thereby inhibiting further motion of that bar and locking it in position.

The angular relationship between the lateral projection 56 carrying the bar 58 and the side plate 20 is controlled, as may best be seen in Figs. 1, 6, 7 and 8, by means of a screw 68 provided with a slotted head 70 and a shouldered portion 72. The shank of the screw 68 passes through an aperture in the lateral projection 56, that aperture being counterbored adequately to accept the shoulder portion 72 as may best be seen in Fig. 7. Translatory motion of the screw 68 along the longitudinal axis thereof relative to the lateral projection 56 is prevented by means of a screw 78 (Figs. 6 and 8) engaging a tapped aperture in the lateral projection 56. The head of the screw 78 engages and retains in position a washer 74 which is set into a circular depression in the upper surface of the lateral projection 56. The washer 74 is provided with an arcuate cutout 76 at one point in its periphery, the radius of that cutout being substantially identical to the radius of the head 70 of the screw 68. Therefore, the washer 74 overlies the shoulder 72 to hold the shoulder 72, and hence the screw 68, in position in the lateral projection 56.

A vertical hole 80 is drilled or otherwise formed in the side plate 20 to accept the screw 68. A blind hole 82 (Fig. 7) is drilled from the inner surface of the side plate 20 at right angles to the hole 80, the hole 82 being of appropriate diameter to accept a tapped circular plug 84. The threads on the screw 68 engage the threads in the tapped plug 84 so that upon rotation of the screw 68 in a clockwise direction, the threads will advance to move the lateral projection 56 downwardly toward the side plate 20, and conversely upon counterclockwise rotation.

It will be noted that if the hole 80 were not only drilled at an appropriate angle properly to accept the screw 68 when the lateral projection 56 is in its lowest position of movement, but also were tapped to accept that screw, no plug 84 being provided, there might well be binding between the screw 68 and that aperture upon the elevation of the lateral projection 56 to its highest point of travel. However, in the disclosed arrangement, as the screw 68 is turned counterclockwise to elevate the front end of the lateral projection 56, the lower end of the screw 68 reaches a point where it no longer engages that portion of the aperture 80 below the tapped plug 84, so that when a relatively large angle between the lateral projection 56 and the side plate 20 is established so that the screw 68 tends to be out of alignment with the hole 80, the tapped plug 84 may slightly rotate in the blind hole 82 to avoid any binding and yet properly to retain the screw 68 in position.

If screw 68 remained in accurate perpendicular relationship to the member 56, it will be noted that as the angle between members 56 and 20 is changed, not only would the angle between the longitudinal axis of the screw 68 and the upper edge of the member 20 change, but also forces would be exerted tending to move that axis over a small distance along the length of the member 68. As a practical matter, with the provision for angular movement between screw 56 and member 20 the maximum change in angular relationship between the members 68 and 56 is so small that any tendency towards distortion from the latter cause will be taken up by the play between the parts which exists even under relatively close manufacturing tolerances. However, if desired, provision may be made to avoid any possibility of binding by providing a spherical or cylindrical undersurface for the shoulder 72 engaging a correspondingly conformed recess in the member 56, by making the entire head and shoulder 70-72 cylindrical or spherical, (in either case, appropriately modifying the retaining means including washer 74), or by making the plug 84 either cylindrical or spherical and providing an elongated journal or seat therefor in the member 20 to permit that plug to move a short distance longitudinally of the member 20.

It is considered to be within the scope of the invention to modify the shown single anti-binding means by providing a spherical plug 84 engaging a spherical aperture 82, or by providing a fixed tapped aperture in the member 20 accepting the screw 68 and modifying the configuration of the shoulder 72 and its recess in the member 56 to permit relative rotational movement therebetween about a transverse axis through the screw 68.

The shoulder 72 on the screw 68 is provided with a series of hemispherical indentations 86 around its periphery, these indentations being formed to a radius substantially equal to the radius of a steel ball 90 (Fig. 6) adapted to engage those indentations. The steel ball 90 resides within a tapped hole 88 drilled horizontally through the front edge of the lateral projection 56. Spring 92, also positioned within the hole 88, applies a force tending to press the ball 90 against the sides of the shoulder 72, the magnitude of that force being adjustable by means of a screw 94. With the screw 94 sufficiently retracted, the screw 68 may be freely turned. As the adjusting screw 94 is advanced, the ball 90 will engage the indentations 86 with increasing force so that a selectable degree of detent action may be obtained. If screw 94 is still further advanced, the force exerted upon the shoulder 72 by the ball 90 becomes sufficiently great that it is difficult intentionally to turn the screw 68 and accidental loss of adjustment due to the shocks of recoil or jars during handling is substantially eliminated.

Thus, it will be seen that a range or elevational adjustment once made will be retained, despite the exertion of forces tending to change the setting, due to the intimate relationship between the bar 58 and the side plate 20 as enhanced by the tightening of the locking screw 64,

and due further, if desired, to the locking engagement of the ball 90 with the indentations 86 resulting from the advancement of the screw 94 to a substantial degree.

It will be seen that by virtue of this construction, there is provided an adapter which has few projecting parts, a low mounting height, and which is compact and solid. The lateral projection 56 is rigidly related with the side plate 20 due to the length and snug fit between the bar 58 and the slot 60 and due to the rigidity of the adjusting means, the top plate 18 is integral with the lateral projection 56 and a rigid relationship exists therebetween, the mounting elements 24 are rigidly, though in one or both cases adjustably, associated with the top plate 18 and the split collars constituting those mounting elements 24 firmly retain the sight 16 in position. As a result, since the side plate 20 is tightly screwed to the receiver 14, the optical sight 16 is rigidly but adjustably associated with the barrel 12. The same rigidity exists when a non-optical sight is mounted in lieu of the optical sight 16 and its mounting elements 24.

While it will be apparent that the embodiment of the invention herein described is well calculated to fulfill the objects and advantages first above stated, it will be appreciated that the invention is susceptible to variation, modification and change without departing from the fair meaning and proper scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. In a mounting for a gun sight, a plate, a mounting element having a slot in one face thereof, said plate and said mounting element cooperating to support a gun sight, a cross slide engaging said slot, a portion of the mounting element adjacent the slot therein overlying a portion of said cross slide, means for forcing said cross slide towards said plate, means on said mounting element preventing said cross slide from engaging said plate, and means for moving said mounting element relative to said cross slide.

2. In a mounting for a gun sight, a plate, a mounting element having a slot therein, said plate and said mounting element cooperating to support a gun sight, said mounting element slidably engaging said plate, a cross slide engaging said slot and lying in spaced proximity to said plate, means fixing said cross slide against translatable movement relative to said plate, and means for moving said mounting element relative to said cross slide.

3. In a mounting for a gun sight, a plate, a mounting element having a slot in one face thereof and a tapped aperture, said plate and said mounting element cooperating to support a gun sight, said mounting element slidably engaging said plate, a cross slide engaging the slot in said mounting element and lying in spaced proximity to said plate, said cross slide having a notch in one face, means fixing said cross slide against translatable movement relative to said plate, and means for moving said mounting element relative to said cross slide comprising a screw engaging the tapped aperture in said mounting element, and a shoulder on said screw engaging the notch in said cross slide.

4. In a mounting for a gun sight, a plate, a mounting element having a slot in one face thereof and a tapped aperture, said plate and said mounting element cooperating to support a gun sight, the slot being trapezoidal in cross section with the shorter base of the trapezoid being closer to said one face than the longer base, said mounting element slidably engaging said plate, a cross slide trapezoidal in cross section and engaging the slot in said mounting element and lying in spaced proximity to said plate, said cross slide having a notch in one face, means fixing said cross slide against translatable movement relative to said plate, means for moving said mounting element relative to said cross slide comprising a screw engaging the tapped aperture in said mounting element, a shoulder on said screw engaging said notch, said shoulder having a plurality of indentations around the

periphery thereof, and a spring-biased detent carried by said slide and engaging the indentations in said shoulder.

5. In a mounting for a gun sight, a telescopic first plate extending generally longitudinally of the gun barrel and having a single, longitudinal slot therein extending the major portion of the longitudinal length thereof, a second plate pivoted to said first plate on an axis transverse to and near one end of said slot and having a portion fitting and movable within and slidably engaging both sides of said slot during relative pivotal movements between said first and said second plates, said second plate portion extending a major portion of the length of said slot, one of said plates being a support plate and the other being a sight mounting plate, a pair of spaced-apart sight mounting elements supported by said sight mounting plate, said slot extending a major portion of the distance between said spaced-apart sight mounting elements, and adjusting means for varying the angular relationship between said first and said second plates comprising a screw engaging said first plate remotely from said slot and movable in both directions along its longitudinal axis relative to one of said plates and means for preventing relative movement between said screw and the other one of said plates in either direction along the longitudinal axis of said screw.

6. In a mounting for a gun sight, a first plate extending generally longitudinally of the gun barrel and having a slot therein extending the major portion of the longitudinal length thereof, a second plate pivoted to said first plate on an axis transverse to and adjacent one end of said slot and having a portion fitting and movable within and slidably engaging both sides of said slot during relative pivotal movements between said first and said second plates, said second plate portion extending a major portion of the length of said slot, one of said plates being a support plate and the other being a sight-mounting plate, a pair of spaced-apart sight mounting elements supported by said sight mounting plate, said slot extending a major portion of the distance between said spaced-apart sight mounting elements, adjusting means for varying the angular relationship between said first and said second plates, and means spaced from said axis for drawing the sides of the slot tightly against said portion to clamp said second plate in adjusted position.

7. In a mounting for a gun sight, a first plate extending generally longitudinally of the gun barrel and having an elongated slot extending longitudinally of the gun barrel and a pair of aligned apertures extending transversely of and across the slot, said elongated slot extending the major portion of the longitudinal length thereof, one of the apertures being threaded, a second plate having an elongated portion fitting within and slidably engaging both sides of the slot in said first plate and pivotally mounted therein on an axis adjacent one end of said slot, said second-plate portion extending a major portion of the length of said slot and having an elongated aperture therein alignable with the aperture in said first plate and spaced from the pivotal mounting, one of said plates being a support plate and the other being a sight-mounting plate, a pair of spaced-apart sight mounting elements supported by said sight mounting plate, said slot extending a major portion of the distance between said spaced-apart sight mounting elements, adjusting means for varying the angular relationship between said first and said second plates, and means for clamping said second plate in adjusted position comprising a screw passing through the other one of the apertures in said first plate and threaded into the threaded aperture in said first plate, said screw passing freely through the aperture in said second-plate portion.

8. In a mounting for a gun sight, a first plate having an aperture therein, a second plate, one of said plates being a support plate and the other being a sight-mounting plate, means pivotally interconnecting said plates, means for varying the angular relationship between said plates com-

prising a screw passing through the aperture in said first plate and threadedly engaging said second plate, a head and a shoulder on said screw, the diameter of said shoulder being greater than the diameter of said head, said shoulder having two face surfaces, one of the face surfaces on said shoulder engaging said first plate, a circular washer having an under surface portion engaging the other face surface of said shoulder and a peripheral discontinuity engaging said head, and means affixing said washer to said first plate.

9. In a mounting for a gun sight, a first plate having an aperture therein, a second plate having a recess therein having an annular wall, one of said plates being a support plate and the other being a sight-mounting plate, a pair of spaced-apart sight mounting elements supported by said sight mounting plate, means pivotally interconnecting said plates for permitting adjustment of the sight axis relative to the gun axis, and means for varying the angular relationship between said plates comprising a member generally conforming to the shape of said recess and rotatably fitted within said recess and having a tapped hole therein alignable with the said aperture, and a headed screw passing through said aperture in said first plate and threaded into the tapped hole in said member, and means engaging the head of said screw to lock said screw and said first plate against motion relative to one another along the longitudinal axis of said screw.

10. In a mounting for a gun sight, a mounting plate adapted to be mounted on a gun, said plate having a slot in one surface thereof, a supporting member having a portion engaging said slot and pivotally mounted therein, an adjusting screw threadedly engaging said mounting plate and engaging said supporting member, means preventing translatory motion of said adjusting screw relative to said supporting member, a top plate integral with said supporting member, a mounting element adapted to support a gun sight, said mounting element having a slot in one face thereof and a tapped aperture and slidably engaging said top plate, a cross slide engaging the slot in said mounting element and lying in spaced proximity to said top plate, said cross slide having a notch in one face, means fixing said cross slide against translatory motion relative to said top plate, and means for moving said mounting element relative to said cross slide comprising a rotatable screw engaging the tapped aperture in said mounting element, and a shoulder on said rotatable screw engaging the notch in said cross slide.

11. In a mounting for a gun sight, a mounting plate adapted to be mounted on a gun, said mounting plate having a slot in one face thereof, a first aperture in the same face and a second aperture perpendicularly intersecting the first aperture, a cylindrical member rotatable in the second aperture in said mounting plate and having a tapped hole therein alignable with the first aperture in said mounting plate, a supporting member having an aperture and having a portion engaging said slot and pivotally mounted therein, an adjusting screw having portions within the aperture in said supporting member within the first aperture in said mounting plate and threadedly engaging the tapped hole in said cylindrical member, means preventing translatory motion of said adjusting screw relative to said supporting member, a top plate integral with said supporting member, a mounting element adapted to support a gun sight, said mounting element having a tapped aperture and a slot in one face thereof and slidably engaging said top plate, a cross slide lying in spaced proximity to said top plate and engaging the slot in said mounting element, a portion of the mounting element adjacent the slot therein overlying a portion of said cross slide, said cross slide having a notch in one face, means fixing said cross slide against translatory motion relative to said top plate, and means for moving said mounting element relative to said cross slide comprising a rotatable screw engaging the tapped aperture in said mounting element, and a shoulder on said rotatable screw engaging the notch in said cross slide.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Patent No. 2,854,748

October 7, 1958

Harvey A. Williams

It is hereby certified that error appears in the printed specification of the above numbered patent requiring correction and that the said Letters Patent should read as corrected below.

Column 3, line 44, for "To" read -- Top --; column 8, line 3, strike out "telescopic", and insert the same before "gun sight", same line.

Signed and sealed this 24th day of March 1959.

(SEAL)

Attest:

KARL H. AXLINE

Attesting Officer

ROBERT C. WATSON
Commissioner of Patents

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Patent No. 2,854,748

October 7, 19

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Attesting Officer

ROBERT C. WATSON
Commissioner of Patents