33-245. OR 2,857,675 SR

SEARCH ROOM

Oct. 28, 1958 C. KESSELRING 2,857,675

QUICK DETACHABLE SCOPE MOUNT WITH WINDAGE

Filed Aug. 27, 1956

Fig. 1

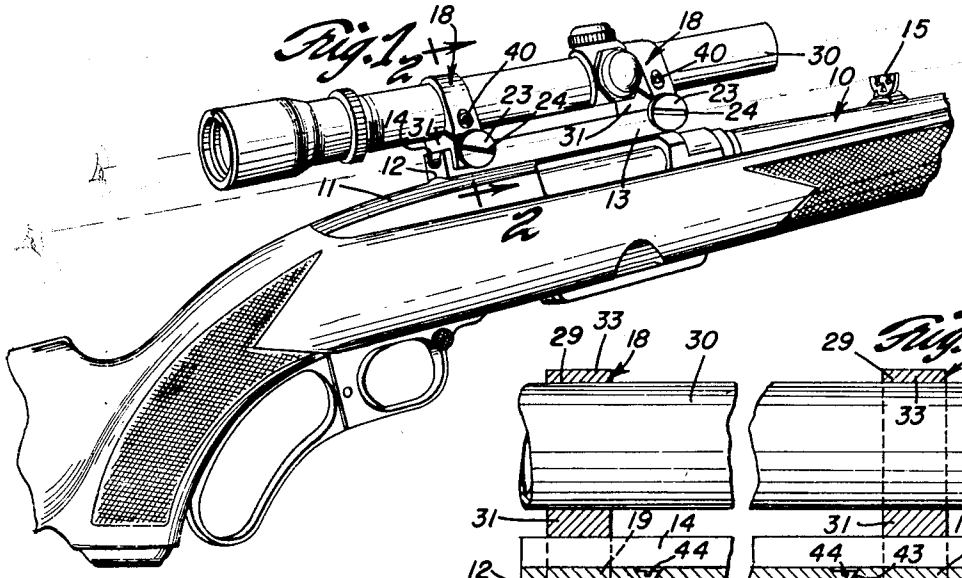


Fig. 3

Fig. 2

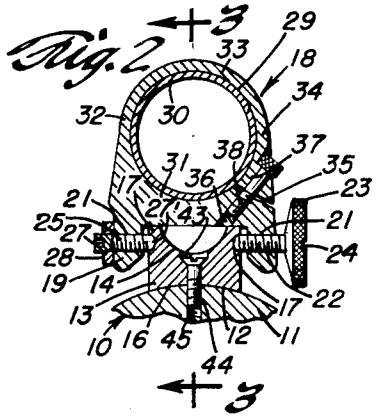


Fig. 5

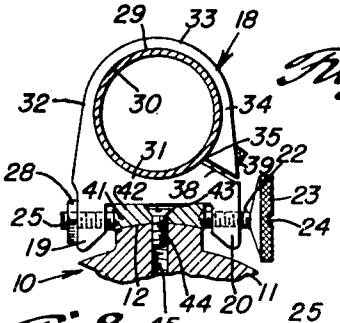


Fig. 10



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

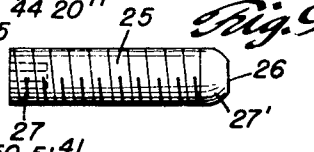


Fig. 4

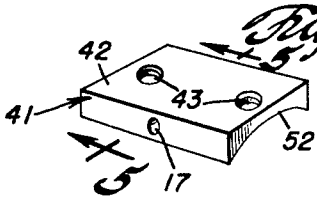


Fig. 7

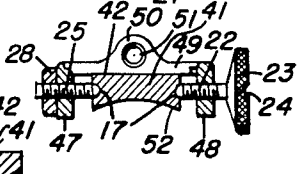


Fig. 11

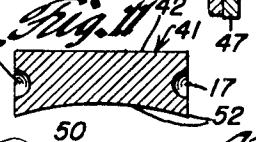
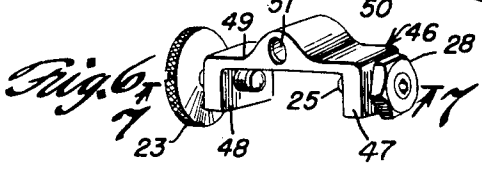


Fig. 6



INVENTOR.

Clarence Kesselring

BY Victor J. Evans & Co.

ATTORNEYS

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QUICK DETACHABLE SCOPE MOUNT WITH WINDAGE

Clarence Kesselring, Burlington, Wash.

Application August 27, 1956, Serial No. 606,234

1 Claim. (Cl. 33—50)

This invention relates to a rifle, and more particularly to a telescope sight mount for a rifle.

The object of the invention is to provide a telescope sight mount which can be easily replaced and removed and wherein alignment of the parts is insured.

A further object of the invention is to provide a telescope sight mount which includes one or more bases that are adapted to be detachably mounted on top of a rifle, there being a pair of body members which are releasably secured to the base, the body members being provided with circular openings for the projection therethrough of a telescope.

A further object of the invention is to provide a telescope sight mount for rifles which will not accidentally get out of alignment and wherein the sights on the rifle can be seen, even when the mount is in place, the present invention including a simple windage adjustment.

A further object of the invention is to provide a rifle telescope sight mount which is extremely simple and inexpensive to manufacture.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application, and in which like numerals are used to designate like parts throughout the same.

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a rifle, showing the telescope sight mount of the present invention mounted thereon.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a perspective view illustrating a modified base.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 4 and showing the relative position of the parts in assembled position.

Figure 6 is a perspective view illustrating a further modification.

Figure 7 is a sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is an end elevational view of one of the bolts.

Figure 9 is a side elevational view of the bolt or screw shown in Figure 8.

Figure 10 is a view showing the opposite end of the bolt from that shown in Figure 8.

Figure 11 is a transverse sectional view taken through the base of Figure 4 and showing the parts on an enlarged scale.

Referring in detail to the drawings, the numeral 10 indicates a portion of a conventional rifle which includes a frame 11 that has an upper curved surface 12, Figure 2.

The present invention is directed to a telescope sight mount for use with the rifle 10, and the mount of the present invention includes a base 13 which is provided with a longitudinally extending upper curved channel or recess 14 whereby the usual gun sights 15 can be observed through the channel 14. The lower portion of the base 13 may be recessed arcuately as at 16, and the curved surface 16 snugly receives and engages the upper curved surface 12 of the frame 11 of the rifle 10.

The base 13 is provided with a plurality of opposed sockets 17, for a purpose to be later described. While in Figure 1, one base 13 has been shown, it is to be understood that the present invention contemplates the use of two smaller bases 13 instead of one elongated base 13.

Mounted on the base 13 is a pair of support or body members which are each indicated generally by the numeral 18. Each body member 18 is provided with a pair of spaced parallel depending legs 19 and 20, and the legs 19 and 20 are provided with threaded apertures or openings 21 which are arranged in opposed relation with respect to each other. A bolt or screw 22 is arranged in threaded engagement with the apertures 21 in the leg 20, and the inner end of the bolt 22 is adapted to engage one of the sockets 17 in the base 13. Arranged on the outer end of the bolt 22 is an enlarged head 23 which is knurled so as to facilitate the manual rotation thereof. The head 23 may also be provided with a kerf 24 whereby a screwdriver or the like can be arranged in engagement therewith if desired.

Arranged in threaded engagement with the aperture 21 in the other leg 19 is a bolt or screw 25, Figures 8, 9 and 10. The bolt 25 includes a flat inner end portion 26 which is adapted to engage one of the sockets 17 in the base 13. Arranged contiguous to the flat end portion 26 is a rounded end surface 27', and the outer end of the bolt 25 is provided with a recess or socket 27 whereby a suitable tool can be arranged in engagement with the recess 27 when the bolt 25 is to be rotated. A lock nut 28 is arranged in threaded engagement with the outer end portion of the bolt 25 for helping to maintain the parts in their proper assembled position.

Each of the body members 18 is provided with a circular opening 29 through which extends a telescope 30, the telescope 30 being of conventional construction. Each body member 18 may be made of a single piece of material and each body member 18 includes a horizontal first section 31 which has a second section 32 extending upwardly therefrom, Figures 2 and 5. The second section 32 terminates in a third section 33 which is arranged at the top of the body member 18, and the third section 33 terminates in a downwardly extending curved section 34, the section 34 being separated from the first section 31 by means of a split or cutout 35. The first section 31 of the body member 18 is provided with a threaded opening 36 which registers with an inclined opening 37 in the section 34 of the body member 18, and a bolt 38 extends through these registering openings and threadedly engages the opening 36. An enlarged head 39 is arranged on the upper outer end of the bolt 38, and the head 39 is provided with a recess or socket 40 whereby a suitable tool can be arranged in engagement therewith.

Referring to Figures 4, 5 and 11 and Figure 7 of the drawing, there is shown a modified base which is indicated generally by the numeral 41. The base 41 may have substantially the same construction as the previously described base 13, except that the base 41 may have a flat upper surface 42 instead of the curved recess 14. Further, the bases 41 may be of less length than the base 13 so that if desired two of the bases 41 can be detachably connected to the rifle 10 and each base 41 may support a body member 18 instead of having a single base support two body members. The bases 13 or 41 may be provided with countersunk openings 43 whereby suitable securing elements such as screws or

bolts 44 can be extended through these openings 43 and into threaded engagement with apertures 45 in the top of the rifle 10.

Referring to Figures 6 and 7 of the drawing, there is shown a further modified mount which is indicated generally by the numeral 46. The mount 46 includes spaced parallel legs 47 and 48 which are adapted to be arranged on opposites of the base 41, and extending between the legs 47 and 48 is a web or cross piece 49 which has an enlarged portion or shoulder 50 secured thereto or formed integral therewith. The enlarged shoulder 50 provides a support for a peep sight 51.

The lower surface of the base 41 is provided with an arcuate portion 52 which snugly conforms to the top of the rifle 10.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that there has been provided a telescope sight mount. In use, one or more of the bases 13 may be detachably connected to the rifle 10 by means of the bolts or screws 44. With the base 13 arranged as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3, the space or recess 14 permits the sight 15 to be readily observed without the necessity of removing the telescope 30. When using a base such as the base 41, the sight 15 can not be seen since the upper surface of the base 41 is flat as at 42. Furthermore, instead of using one base 13, two of the bases can be used and each base may support a single body member 18. The bolt 22 extends through the aperture 21 in the leg 20 and engages a socket 17 in the base 13, while the bolt 25 has its inner end engaging a socket 17 in the opposite side of the base. The bolt 22 can be used as a windage adjustment. The outer end of the bolt 25 is provided with a recess 27 whereby a suitable tool can be arranged in engagement with the recess 27 when the bolt 25 is to be rotated. Due to the provision of the split 35 in the one piece body member 18, by tightening or loosening the bolt 38, clamping engagement of the sections of the body member 18 on the telescope 30 can be varied as desired. The bolt 38 is provided with a recess 40 whereby a suitable tool can be used for rotating this bolt.

In Figures 6 and 7 there is shown a modified mount which is indicated generally by the numeral 46, and the mount 46 is adapted to be detachably connected to a base such as the base 41. The mount 46 includes the intermediate enlarged portion 50 which has a peep sight 51 therein.

The telescope sight mount of the present invention can be quickly and easily removed and replaced but when the parts are in their assembled position, accidental displacement is prevented. The various bases are low enough so that when the scope is removed, the iron sight 15 can be seen. The mount rezeroes itself each time it is replaced and the windage adjustment can be accomplished very easily. As shown in Figures 6 and 7, a peep sight arrangement together with a windage adjustment can be used with the bases. When using the arrangement shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3, the iron sight can be seen through the recess 14 even when the telescope is on the rifle. When using two bases, each may support a similar body member such as the body member 18 but the bases may be of different heights. The body members or rings 18 can be used with either a base 13 or the base 41. Due to the shape of the inner end of the screw 25, the mount can be quickly detached and replaced and rezeroing will be automatically brought about. The thumb screw 22 may be arranged or constructed so that it can not be entirely removed.

By loosening the thumb screw 22, the body member can be removed. The flat end 26 of the screw 25 is important since it insures that the device will automatically return to zero each time it is replaced and the flat end 26 also helps in detaching the telescope since the thumb screw does not have to be turned out as far with this construction. Furthermore, the short bearing surface 27' permits easy detaching of the scope mount without binding in the mount base socket or centers. Thus, the shape of the screw 25 is important since it permits easy removal without binding and also rezeroes each time it is replaced.

I claim:

In combination, a rifle embodying a frame provided with a curved upper surface, a base mounted on said frame and the lower portion of said base being recessed arcuately for snugly engaging and receiving the curved surface of the frame, there being a longitudinally extending curved channel in the upper portion of said base whereby the usual gun sights can be observed through the channel, said base being provided with a plurality of spaced apart countersunk openings, securing elements extending through said openings and threadedly engaging said frame, a pair of spaced parallel support members connected to said base and each of said support members embodying a pair of spaced parallel depending legs arranged on opposite sides of said base each depending leg being spaced from the adjacent side of the base, there being diametrically opposed threaded apertures in said legs, there being semispherical sockets in said base registering with said apertures, a first bolt threadedly engaging one of said apertures of each support member and having its inner end engaging a corresponding socket, an enlarged head on the outer end of each of said first bolts provided with exterior knurling to facilitate the manual rotation thereof, a kerf on each of said first bolts whereby a screwdriver or the like can be arranged in engagement therewith, a second bolt arranged in threaded engagement with the other aperture of each support member and having its inner end flat and engaging the other socket, a short rounded bearing end surface on said second bolt contiguous to said flat end, the flat end of the second bolt insuring that the device will automatically return to zero each time it is replaced, and the flat end also helping in detaching a telescope since the second bolt does not have to be turned out as far with this construction, the short rounded bearing surface permitting easy detaching without binding, there being a recess in the outer end portion of each of said second bolts whereby a suitable tool can be arranged in engagement with the recess when the bolt is to be rotated, a lock nut arranged on the outer end of each of said second bolts and abutting the outer surface of the second leg for helping to maintain the parts in their proper assembled positions, said support members being provided with circular openings for the projection therethrough of a telescope, each of said support members being of integral one piece construction and each comprising a horizontally disposed first section, a second section extending upwardly from said first section and terminating in a curved upper third section, said third section terminating in a fourth downwardly extending section, said fourth section being separated from said first section by a split, the first section of the support member being provided with a threaded opening which registers with an inclined opening in the fourth section, and a securing element extending through said last named registering opening and threadedly engaging said threaded opening, an enlarged head arranged on the upper outer end of the last named securing element, and said head being provided with a recess whereby a suitable tool can be arranged in engagement therewith.

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