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Sept. 23, 1947. E. C. HERKNER 2,427,784

MOUNTING FOR TELESCOPE SIGHTS

Filed Oct. 24, 1945

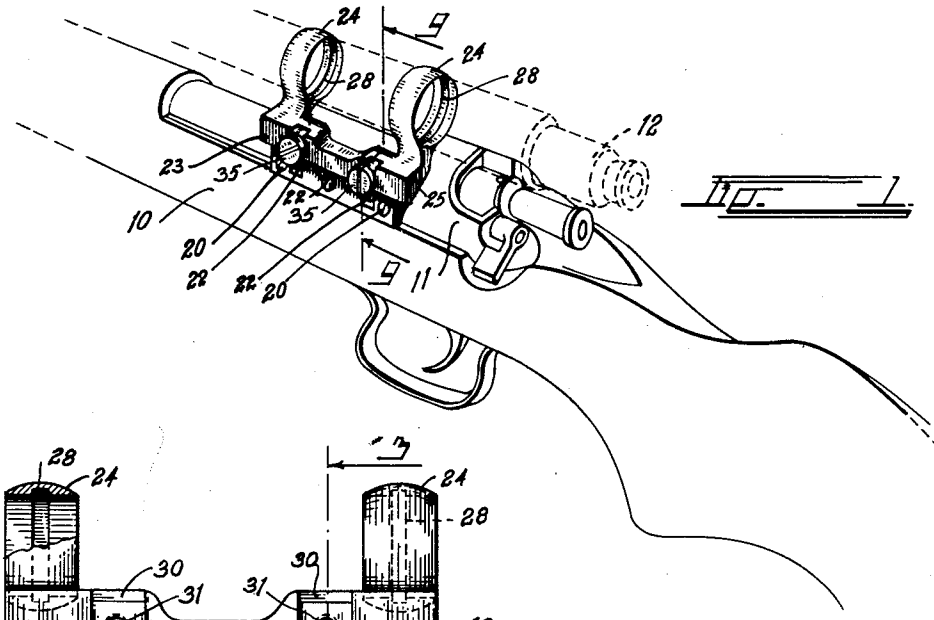


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

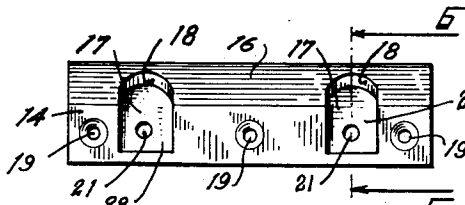


Fig. 5

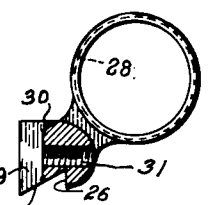


Fig. 3

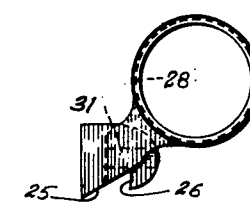


Fig. 4

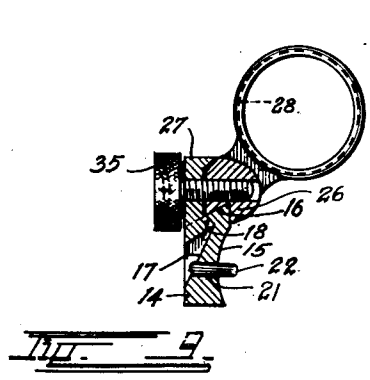


Fig. 9

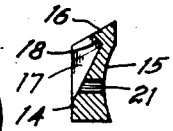


Fig. 6

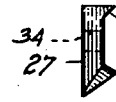


Fig. 7

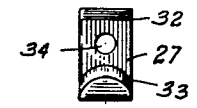


Fig. 8

INVENTOR.
EDWARD C. HERKNER.
BY
ATTORNEY.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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MOUNTING FOR TELESCOPE SIGHTS

Edward C. Herkner, Littleton, Colo.

Application October 24, 1945, Serial No. 624,215

3 Claims. (Cl. 33—50)

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This invention relates to a device for mounting a telescope on a rifle and has for its principal object the provision of an attachment which can be quickly and easily installed on the receiver of a rifle without damaging or interfering with the latter, and which will allow a telescope-supporting member to be quickly applied to or removed from the rifle.

Other objects of the invention are to so construct the device that it will accurately and automatically align the telescope with the rifle, and in which the alignment will not be disturbed by the firing of the rifle.

Other objects and advantages reside in the detail construction of the invention, which is designed for simplicity, economy, and efficiency. These will become more apparent from the following description.

In the following detailed description of the invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawing which forms a part hereof. Like numerals refer to like parts in all views of the drawing and throughout the description.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary, perspective view of a typical rifle illustrating the invention in place thereon;

Fig. 2 is a side view of a telescope bracket employed in the improved mounting;

Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the bracket, taken on the line 3—3, Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is an end view of the bracket of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a side view of a mounting block employed for supporting the bracket of Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a cross-section through the mounting block, taken on the line 6—6, Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a detail edge view of what may be herein designated an attaching key for securing the bracket to the mounting block;

Fig. 8 is an inside face view of the key of Fig. 7; and

Fig. 9 is a cross-section through the complete, assembled telescope mounting, taken on the line 9—9, Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1 a typical rifle is indicated at 10 with its receiver at 11. The position of a typical telescope is indicated in broken line at 12. The improved mounting consists of two principal parts, a telescope bracket 13 and a mounting block 14.

The mounting block 14 comprises an elongated member having a concave inner face 15 shaped to fit snugly against the convex side of the receiver 11, and an outwardly and downwardly inclined, bevelled upper surface 16 upon which the bracket 13 rests. Two locking key sockets 17 are indented into the block 14. The key sockets 17 are inclined inwardly at their tops to form arcuate, under-cut locking shoulders 18. The block 14 is drilled as shown at 19 to receive suitable mounting screws 20 by means of which it is attached to the receiver 11. The sockets 17 also contain drilled pin holes 21 for receiving wedge pins 22 which accurately locate the block on the receiver and absorb the shear stresses of firing to relieve the recoil stresses on the mounting screws 20.

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The telescope bracket is a single unitary member consisting of an elongated frame portion 23 having a telescope ring band 24 formed at each extremity and at one side thereof. The bottom of the frame portion 23 is bevelled, as shown at 25, to correspond to the angle of the bevelled upper surface 16 of the mounting block 14. The width of the surface 25 equals the width of the surface 16 so that the outer faces of the bracket 13 and the block 14 are substantially in alignment with each other. The bevelled bottom 25 terminates in a downwardly extending edge hook 26 which engages the upper edge of the inner face of the mounting block 14 to accurately locate and support the bracket on the block when the device is assembled.

The telescope ring bands 24 are permanently locked about the telescope in any desired manner, an internal key groove 28 being provided to facilitate the locking of the telescope in the bands.

Two key-receiving indentations 29 are formed in the frame portion 23. These indentations are equal in width to the key sockets 17 and are accurately spaced to correspond to the spacing of the latter. The upper edge of the back of each indentation 29 is bevelled inwardly, as shown at 30, on an angle of approximately 45°. A threaded screw opening 31 extends through the frame portion 23 at the back of each indentation 29.

When the device is assembled, the bevelled bottom 25 of the telescope bracket and the bevelled top 16 of the mounting block are pulled into snug engagement and held in alignment by means of locking keys 27, shown in detail in Figs. 7 and 8. The width of the locking keys accurately corresponds to the width of the locking key sockets 17 and the key indentations 29 so that when the keys are fitted into these sockets and indentations, relative longitudinal movement between the bracket 13 and the block 14 is impossible.

The locking keys terminate at their tops in a flange 32, the bevel of which corresponds to the angle of the inward bevel 30. The lower extrem-

ity of the locking key is provided with an arcuate, wedge-shaped boss **33** which corresponds in incline and angle to the locking shoulder **18** of the locking key socket **17**. The key is also provided with a screw opening **34** for the passage of an attachment screw **35**.

The telescope and the telescope bracket are attached to the mounting block by loosening the screws **35** so as to allow the keys **27** to separate from the frame portion **23**. The bracket is then placed on the mounting block, as shown in Fig. 9, with the lower extremities of the keys **27** resting in the locking key sockets **17**. The screws **35** are then tightened to draw the keys **27** toward the bottom of the key-receiving indentations **29**. This causes the bevelled flanges **32** to exert a wedging action on the bevels **30** and simultaneously causes the boss **33** to exert a similar but oppositely acting wedging action upon the arcuate locking shoulders **18**. Thus, the entire device is drawn into snug, arcuate contact to accurately align the telescope axis of the rifle. Both lateral and longitudinal movement are prevented and the recoil stresses are absorbed by the perfectly aligned keys **27** in the snugly fitting receiving grooves.

While a specific form of the improvement has been described and illustrated herein, it is desired to be understood that the same may be varied, within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed and desired secured by Letters Patent is:

1. A telescope mounting for the convex side of the receiver of a rifle comprising: a mounting block; a concave inner surface on said mounting block corresponding to the convex side of the receiver; an outwardly and downwardly inclined upper edge along said mounting block; a telescope-supporting bracket; an outwardly and downwardly inclined lower edge along said bracket corresponding to and resting on the first edge; means for drawing said two inclined edges into snug intimate engagement; vertical locking key members imbedded in vertical receiving depressions in both the mounting block and the bracket, said depressions and said key members being equal in width to prevent relative longitudinal movement therebetween; screw means passing through said key members and forcing the latter into their depressions; and oppositely acting bevelled surfaces on said key members engaging oppositely acting bevelled surfaces on said bracket and mounting block drawing the bracket and block together under the influence of the screw means.

2. A telescope mounting for the convex side of the receiver of a rifle comprising: a mounting block; a concave inner surface on said mounting block corresponding to the convex side of the receiver; an outwardly and downwardly inclined upper edge along said mounting block; a telescope-supporting bracket; an outwardly and downwardly inclined lower edge along said bracket corresponding to and resting on the first edge; means for drawing said two inclined edges into snug intimate engagement; vertical locking key members imbedded in vertical receiving depressions in both the mounting block and the bracket to prevent relative longitudinal movement therebetween; screw means passing through said key members and forcing the latter into their depressions; oppositely acting bevelled surfaces on said key members engaging oppositely acting bevelled surfaces on said bracket and mounting block drawing the bracket and block together under the influence of the screw means; and an overhanging, hooked portion on said bracket engaging the inner face of the mounting block to prevent outward movement of the former on the latter.

3. A telescope mounting for the convex side of the receiver of a rifle comprising: a mounting block; a concave inner surface on said mounting block corresponding to the convex side of the receiver; an outwardly and downwardly inclined upper edge along said mounting block; a telescope-supporting bracket; an outwardly and downwardly inclined lower edge along said bracket corresponding to and resting on the first edge; vertical receiving slots formed in the outer face of said bracket; similar receiving sockets formed in the outer face of said mounting block spaced to correspond to the spacing of said vertical receiving slots; upwardly inclined, bevelled surfaces in the slots in the bracket; downwardly inclined bevelled surfaces in the sockets in the block; locking keys equal in width to the width of said sockets and slots; bevelled surfaces on said locking keys positioned to engage the bevelled surfaces in the bracket and block; and screw means forcing said keys inwardly and bringing the bevelled surfaces into wedging contact.

EDWARD C. HERKNER.

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