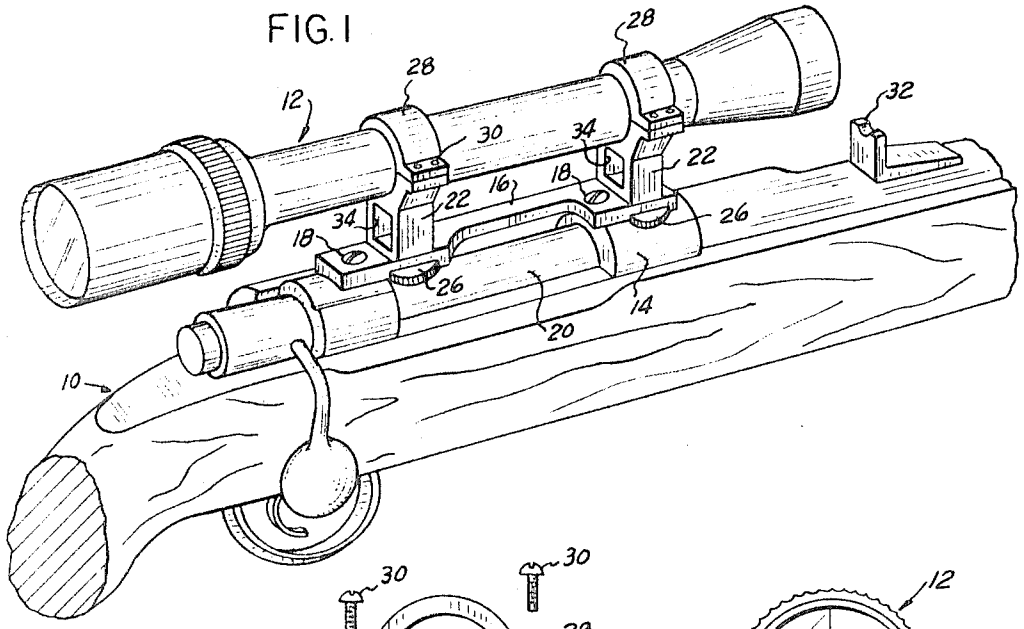
Aug. 26, 1969 I. RUBIN ET AL 3,463,430

MOUNTING MEANS FOR RIFLE TELESCOPIC SIGHTS

Filed Nov. 24, 1967

FIG. 1



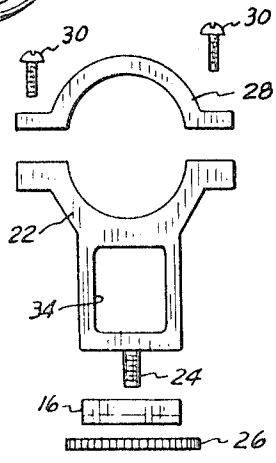


FIG. 2

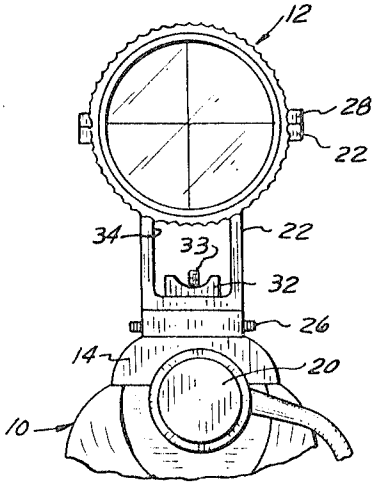


FIG. 3

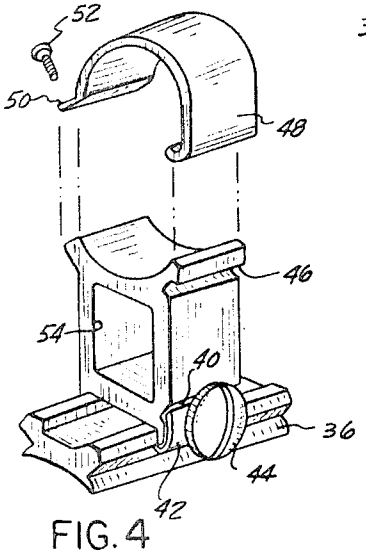


FIG. 4

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MOUNTING MEANS FOR RIFLE TELESCOPIC SIGHTS

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A mounting system for a rifle telescopic sight comprises a pair of cradle type mounts in combination with a pair of upper clamps and a lower mounting plate. The cradle mounts are sufficiently high to raise the telescopic sight above the line of vision through the fixed rifle sights, and are provided with a large longitudinal aperture to permit sighting directly through these cradle mounts when it is desired to use the fixed sights rather than the telescopic sight.

Summary of invention

A rifle telescopic mounting system comprising a single plate secured to the top of the barrel and bridging the firing chamber opening, being locally narrowed to prevent interference with such opening. Two identical scope-supporting cradles are removably connected to the plate, and are provided with large openings to permit normal use of the rifle fixed sights without removal of the telescopic sight.

Description of the drawings

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the receiver portion of a rifle having a telescopic sight secured thereto by the mounting system of this invention.

FIG. 2 is an exploded end view of one of the sight mounts of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an end view similar to FIG. 2, but showing the telescopic sight assembled to the rifle, but latter being fragmentarily illustrated, and illustrating the fixed rifle sights as they would be seen by a person aiming the rifle.

FIG. 4 is a fragmented and exploded perspective view of a modified form of sight mount.

Structure and operation

Referring now to the drawings, there is illustrated in FIG. 1 a conventional bolt action rifle **10** having a telescopic sight **12** secured to the rear or receiver portion of barrel **14**.

As best seen in FIGS. 1 and 2, the mounting means for telescopic sight **12** comprises a base plate **16** which is secured at both ends to the rifle receiver **14** by screws **18**. Base plate **16** has a cut-off or notched portion so that it will not obstruct the firing chamber when the bolt **20** of the rifle is open for loading or ejection.

A pair of identical cradle type mounts **22** is bolted to base plate **16**. For this purpose, each mount **22** is provided with an integral downwardly directed stud **24** which passes through a clearance hole in base plate **16** and engages a large diameter but thin disk-like nut **26**. As can be seen in FIGS. 1 through 3, nut **26** is received in a transverse slot in the under side of base plate **16** and projects outwardly from each side of the base so that it may be gripped for loosening or tightening.

The mounting means further comprises a pair of upper clamps **28** secured by screws **30** to each of cradle mounts **22**. It is contemplated that once the scope is secured to mounts **22** by clamps **28**, this sub-assembly could be permanent if desired. Thus, the scope would be normally

removed from the rifle by disengaging the two nuts **26** from studs **24**, while leaving the base plate **16** on the rifle.

Prior art telescopic sight mounting means have had the undesirable characteristic of obscuring the user's view of the fixed sights of the rifle. The fixed sights were obscured by both the telescopic sight itself and the mounting means. This is undesirable, since a situation might occur where a target presented itself at a close range not necessitating the use of the telescopic sight. Furthermore, some hunters prefer to use the fixed sights for rough preliminary sighting prior to switching to the telescopic sight for final zeroing in on the target. Conventional rear and front fixed sights are illustrated at **32** and **33**, respectively, in FIGS. 1 and 3.

By means of the improved mounting system of this invention, the cradle portion **22** of the mount is made higher than usual, to elevate the telescopic sight **12** above and out of the line of sight through the fixed rifle sight. Furthermore, the cradle mount **22** is provided with a large longitudinal aperture **34**, which permits the user of the rifle to sight through the cradle itself and through the fixed sights of the rifle, when he desires to use the fixed sights. Thus, he may either use the telescopic sights or the conventional sights without the necessity of first removing the telescopic sight and mounts.

Thus, the improved mounting system of this invention gives a clear unobstructed view of the fixed sights, and is large enough to permit an ample field of vision. Not only does this system permit the fixed sights to be used independently of the telescopic sight, but it also permits normal tracking of a moving target by the preliminary use of the fixed sights prior to the final delicate sighting through the telescopic sight. FIG. 3 illustrates the view of the fixed sights **32**, **33** which one woud have sighting through the aperture **34** in the cradle mount **22**. It will be noted that telescopic sight **12** does not in any way obscure these sights.

A modification of the mounting means is illustrated in FIG. 4. Here, the base plate is in the form of a track **36** upon which the cradle mount **38** may be longitudinally adjusted. A notch **40** near the bottom of one side of the mount receives a channel shaped clamp **42** which may be tightened in place by thumb screw **44** to securely lock the mount to the track. An upper notch **46** receives one end of upper clamp **48**, while other end of the clamp is provided with a flange **50** which may be secured to the opposite side of the cradle mount by screws **52**. As in the case of the embodiment of FIGS. 1 through 3, the cradle mount is provided with a large viewing aperture **54** and is sufficiently high to prevent obstruction of the fixed sights.

What is claimed is:

1. Mounting means for removably mounting a telescopic sight upon a rifle barrel having an upper, elongated firing chamber opening and fixed sights mounted upon the rifle barrel, comprising:

a single, thin, flat, horizontal base plate having its opposite ends secured to the barrel rearwardly and forwardly of the firing chamber opening, with the plate extending longitudinally over and bridging said opening, and with the central portion of the plate being narrowed along the length of the opening for sidewise and upwards clearance of the opening, and with the upper surface of the plate being below the plane of said fixed sights;

a transverse channel formed in the lower face of the plate adjacent each of its opposite ends and containing a flat, disc shaped nut having a centrally threaded opening and being of a diameter greater than the width of said plate so as to extend beyond the side

edges of said plate for manual rotation and a vertical hole formed through the plate in alignment with each of the nut threaded openings;

a pair of identical cradle mounts, each having a downwardly depending threaded stud extending through one of said plate holes and threadedly engaged with the nut aligned with the respective holes;

each cradle mount extending upwardly a considerable distance above the base plate and having upper clamping means receiving and securing a telescopic sight;

each cradle mount further having a single large unobstructed aperture extending completely therethrough below its clamping means, the apertures being centrally aligned with the fixed sights of the rifle for providing an unobstructed line of sight along the fixed sights, with the telescopic sight line thereby being above the fixed line of sight;

whereby either the fixed sight or the telescopic sight may be alternatively used without removal of the telescopic sight, and whereby the cradle mounts and

the telescopic sights may be rapidly and easily removed or applied as a single unit from said base plate by manual rotation of said disc nuts.

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U.S. Cl. X.R.

33—50; 248—229