

No. 773,813.

PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

G. N. SAEGMULLER:
TELESCOPE SUPPORT.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

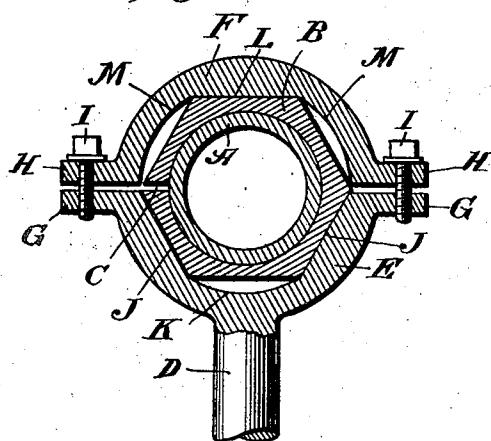


Fig. 2.

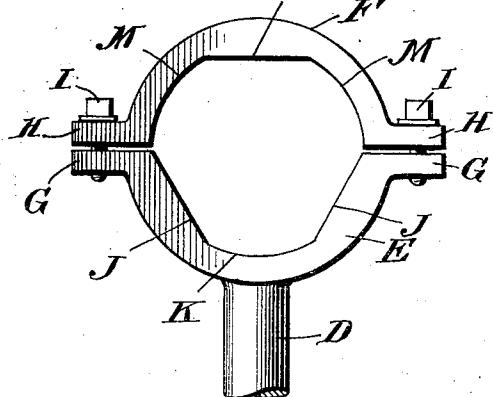


Fig. 3.

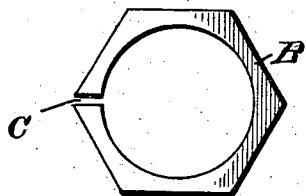
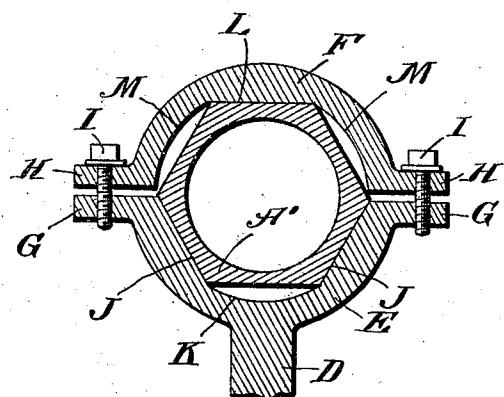


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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TELESCOPE-SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,813, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed March 24, 1904. Serial No. 199,732. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE N. SAEGMULLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements 5 in Telescope-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

In that class of telescopes employed in connection with heavy ordnance extreme accuracy of mounting is a necessity; but for various reasons it often happens that these telescopes become deranged or damaged, so that it becomes necessary to remove them from their mounts and replace them with others that are in proper condition for use. It is 10 practically impossible to manufacture telescopes that are exact duplicates in the minutest details, and the result is that it is exceedingly difficult to mount another in the place of one removed so that it will bear 15 exactly the same relation so far as pointing, range, and the like are concerned. This very serious objection I propose to obviate by means of the present invention, and the over- 20 coming of the same is the primary object thereof.

The said invention relates to the means for supporting or mounting the telescopes, which support or mount is so constructed that it 25 may be readily adapted to secure the exact position of the telescope desired.

While, as already stated, the invention is peculiarly applicable for employment in connection with ordnance, there may be other 30 uses to which it can be put with distinct advantage and without in any manner altering its character.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through 35 one form of the mount, showing the telescope in place. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the clamping-ring. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the holding sleeve or jacket, and Fig. 4 is a sectional view through a modification.

40 The same letters of reference are employed for the purpose of designating the same parts throughout the various figures above described.

The telescope proper (shown in section in 45 Fig. 1) is of the ordinary or well-known type

comprising a tubular casing A, that is circular in cross-section. Fitted upon the casing A is a holding sleeve or jacket B, split as shown at C and having a circular bore to snugly receive the telescope-case, as shown 55 in Fig. 1. The exterior of this sleeve or jacket B is preferably angular in cross-section, (shown in the present instance as hexagonal,) whereby a series of flat sides are obtained. Triangular, pentagonal, or other arrangement of surfaces may, however, be employed 60 without in any manner departing from the spirit of the invention.

The support proper consists of a standard D, a portion only of which is shown, and 65 which may be secured or mounted at its lower end in any manner suitable. The standard D has at its upper end a clamping-ring composed of sections E and F. The section E is rigidly mounted on and may be made integral with 70 the standard D, as shown, and has at its upper ends oppositely-extending ears G. The upper section F comprises half the ring and has at its lower ends ears H, adapted to lie over the ears G. Clamping-bolts I, passing through 75 the ears H and screwed into the ears G, serve to hold the ring-sections together.

Particular attention is asked to the inner 80 surface of the clamping-ring. It will be seen that the lower section E has two convergently angularly-disposed flat bearing-surfaces J, while the portion K between these surfaces is rounded. The upper ring-section F has its inner top surface flattened, as shown at L, 85 while the portion M on opposite sides thereof is also rounded. This arrangement therefore affords three substantially flat bearing-surfaces that engage corresponding spaced flat bearing-surfaces of the jacket or sleeve B, leaving the other surfaces unengaged by the 90 clamping-ring.

The parts as assembled are shown in Fig. 1, where, as already described, an ordinary round-case telescope is employed. When the ring is clamped down upon the sleeve, it will 95 be clear that the telescope will be held against movement therein and thereby, so that its position will remain the same under all conditions. If now it becomes necessary to replace the telescope with a new one, the old one may 100

be readily removed after first having been sighted on a distant object. The new one when placed in position and clamped will probably be found out of line when sighted on the same object; but by means of this support the error can be readily rectified by suitably filing the different bearing-surfaces J J and L until the telescope has been brought to proper position. The mount therefore affords simple and convenient means for readily securing the desired result.

A modification and one that constitutes no departure from the spirit of the invention is shown in Fig. 4. In this instance the telescope-case itself is made angular in cross-section and is designated by the letter A'. The mount, however, is constructed exactly the same as the one shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and no further description is therefore necessary.

20. In the claims hereinafter set forth the term "telescope member" is used, and this term is intended to be broad enough to include the telescope A and the sleeve B, as well as the telescope A' and other modifications which I do not consider necessary to herein illustrate.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a mount of the class described, the combination with a telescope member having a plurality of spaced bearings extending longitudinally of the telescope member, of a supporting member including a clamp having spaced bearings corresponding to and engaging the bearings of the telescope member, certain of said bearings being changeable to permit the change of position of the telescope member in the clamp.

2. In a mount of the class described, the combination with a telescope member having a plurality of faces angularly disposed with relation to each other, of a supporting member having bearings against certain of the faces.

3. In a mount of the class described, the combination with a telescope member having a plurality of angularly-disposed faces extending longitudinally of the telescope member, of a supporting member including a clamp that bears against certain of said angularly-disposed faces.

4. In a mount of the class described, the combination with a telescope member having a plurality of faces angularly disposed with relation to each other and extending longitudinally of the member, of a supporting member including a clamp that surrounds and bears against certain of the spaced faces of the said telescope member.

5. In a mount of the class described, a telescope member having spaced substantially flat surfaces, and a clamping member having spaced substantially flat surfaces that engage the flat surfaces of the telescope member.

6. In a mount of the class described, the

combination with a telescope member having 65 spaced substantially flat surfaces, and a sectional clamping-ring having spaced substantially flat surfaces that engage the flat surfaces of the telescope member, the portions between the said flat surfaces being unengaged.

7. In a mount of the class described, the combination with a telescope member that is angular in cross-section, of a clamping member having angularly-disposed inner surfaces 75 that engage certain of the spaced angular surfaces of the telescope member, the surfaces between said engaged surfaces being unengaged.

8. In a mount of the class described, the combination with a telescope member having convergently-disposed side faces, of a supporting-standard, and a sectional ring mounted on the supporting-standard and having spaced angularly-disposed inner surfaces that 85 engage certain of the surfaces of the telescope member.

9. In a mount of the class described, the combination with a telescope member having angularly-disposed substantially flat surfaces, 90 of a support including a ring having angularly-disposed inner surfaces that engage the angularly-disposed surfaces of the telescope member.

10. In a mount of the class described, the combination with a supporting-standard, of a sectional ring, one of the sections being mounted on the standard and having ears, another section having ears corresponding to the ears of the first section, means for fastening 100 the ears together, angular flat surfaces formed upon the inner sides of the ring, and a telescope member arranged within the ring and having angular flat surfaces that are borne upon by the flat surfaces of the ring.

11. In a mount of the class described, the combination with a telescope, of a sleeve having a bore to receive the telescope and having angularly-disposed faces extending longitudinally of the sleeve, and a supporting member including a clamp that engages certain of the faces of the sleeve.

12. In a mount of the class described, the combination with a telescope-case circular in cross-section, of a split clamping-sleeve having a circular bore to receive the telescope-case and angularly-disposed outer flat surfaces, a supporting-standard, and a sectional clamping-ring carried by the standard and having angularly-disposed flat surfaces that 115 are arranged to bear upon certain of the surfaces of the sleeve.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE N. SAEGMULLER.

Witnesses:

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