

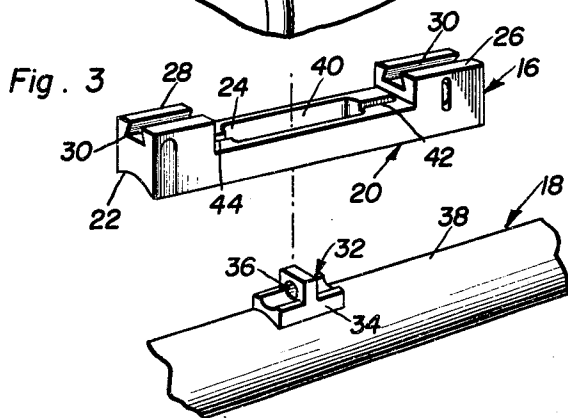
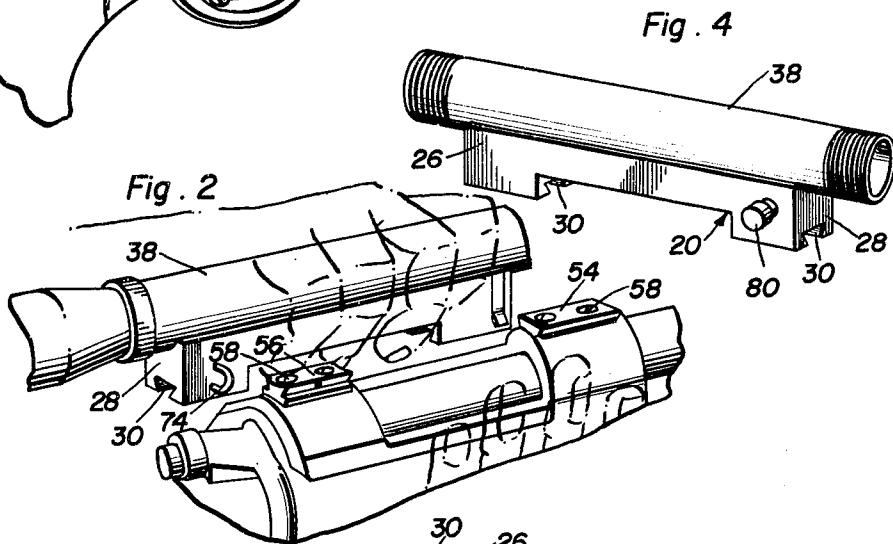
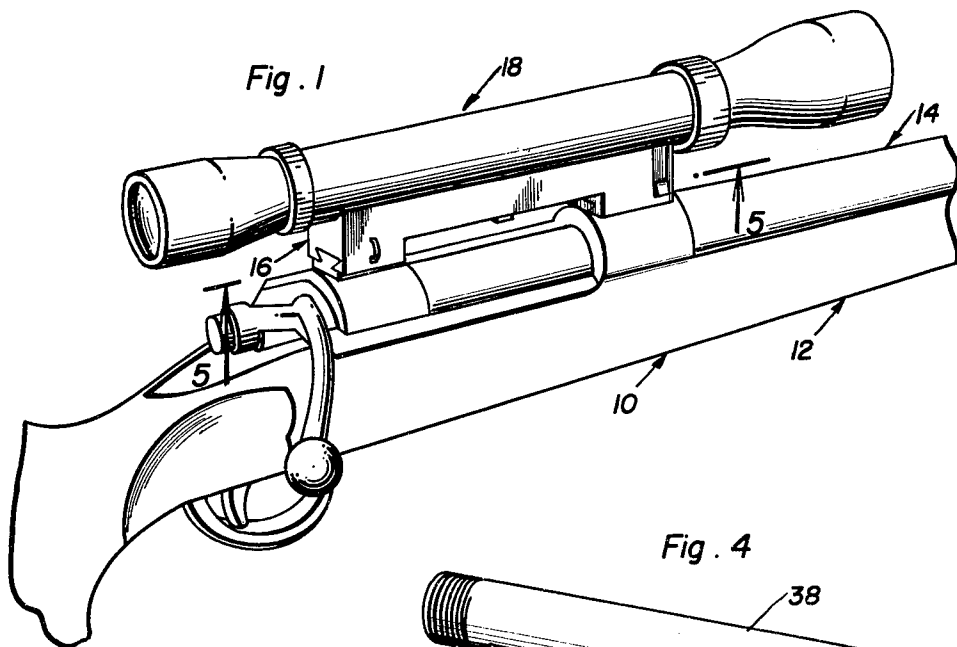
Oct. 27, 1964

T. R. FELIX
TELESCOPE SIGHT MOUNT

3,153,856

Filed Dec. 14, 1961

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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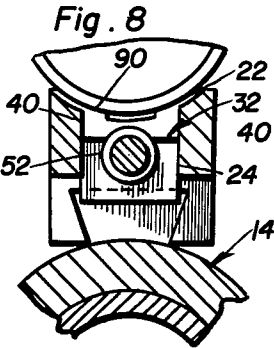
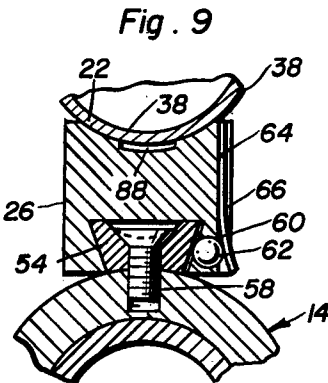
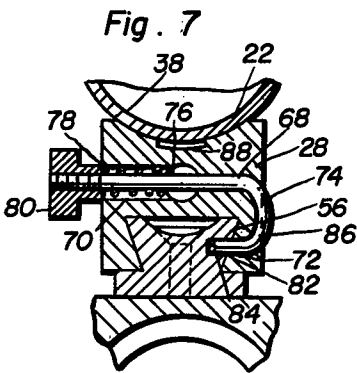
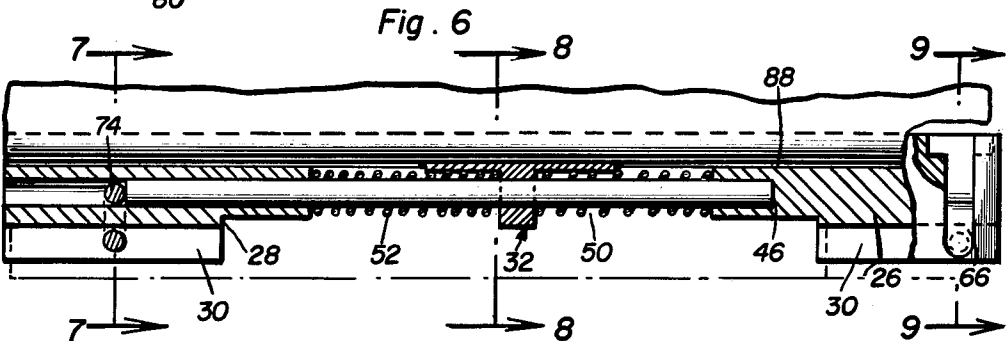
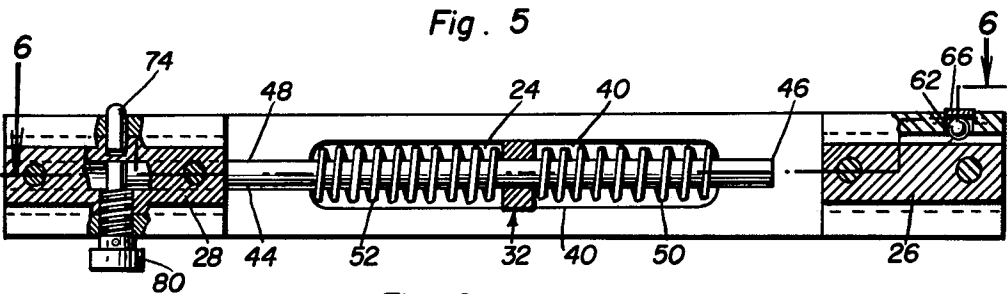
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T. R. FELIX
TELESCOPE SIGHT MOUNT

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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3,153,856

TELESCOPE SIGHT MOUNT

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Filed Dec. 14, 1961, Ser. No. 159,336
8 Claims. (Cl. 33—50)

This invention relates to a novel and useful telescope sight mount and comprises an improvement over my prior U.S. Patent No. 2,597,466, dated May 20, 1952.

Telescope sights are precision instruments and must be carefully handled and protected from shock if the optic members of the telescopic sight are to be maintained in proper position relative to each other. While telescopic sights are normally provided with padded carrying cases and rifles and the like having telescopic sights mounted thereon may also be provided with padded carrying cases, neither the rifle nor the telescopic sight, when the latter is mounted on the former, is provided with a carrying case to absorb shock when the rifle and the telescopic sight are actually being used. Accordingly, if the rifle is jarred by striking the butt thereof on a rigid surface, the jar or impact is transmitted through the rifle and to the telescopic sight.

While a rifle is not moved laterally into jarring engagement with a hard object, in some instances, the butt of a rifle may be brought into sharp engagement with the ground. In this case, the impact of the rifle moving longitudinally and coming into engagement with the ground will be transmitted to the telescopic sight.

Accordingly, it is the main object of the invention to provide a means for resiliently mounting a telescopic sight on a rifle whereby the recoil of the rifle and any movement of the rifle longitudinally into sharp engagement with a foreign object will not be injurious to the optic elements of the telescopic sight and in order to accomplish this main object the telescopic sight mount of the instant invention provides a means whereby the telescopic sight may be mounted on a rifle for limited movement longitudinally of the rifle and with means normally resiliently urging the telescopic sight toward that intermediate position disposed between two limit positions spaced longitudinally of the rifle.

A further object of this invention, in accordance with the immediately preceding object, is to provide a telescopic sight mount which may be readily used on various different types of firearms.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a telescopic sight mount which is semi-permanently secured to a telescopic sight and adapted for removable engagement with a firearm.

A final object to be specifically enumerated herein is to provide a telescopic sight mount in accordance with the preceding objects which will conform to conventional forms of manufacture, be of simple construction and easy to use so as to provide a device that will be economically feasible, long lasting and relatively trouble free in operation.

These together with other objects and advantages which will become subsequently apparent reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

FIGURE 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a rifle shown with the telescopic sight mount of the instant invention being utilized to support a telescopic sight above the barrel of the rifle.

FIGURE 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of the rifle, telescopic sight and telescopic sight mount with the latter two shown removed from engagement with the rifle;

FIGURE 3 is a fragmentary exploded inverted view of

the telescopic sight mount showing the manner in which it may be secured to the tubular sight body of a telescopic sight;

FIGURE 4 is a perspective view of the sight body of a telescopic sight with the mount of the instant invention secured thereto;

FIGURE 5 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially upon the plane indicated by section line 5—5 of FIGURE 1 and on somewhat of an enlarged scale;

FIGURE 6 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view taken substantially upon the plane indicated by section line 6—6 of FIGURE 5;

FIGURE 7 is a transverse sectional view taken substantially upon the plane indicated by section line 7—7 of FIGURE 6;

FIGURE 8 is a transverse sectional view taken substantially upon the plane indicated by section line 8—8 of FIGURE 6; and

FIGURE 9 is a transverse sectional view taken substantially upon the plane indicated by section line 9—9 of FIGURE 6.

Referring now more specifically to the drawings the numeral 10 generally designates a rifle which includes a stock generally referred to by the reference numeral 12 and a barrel or barreled action generally referred to by reference numeral 14. The sight mount of the instant invention is generally referred to by the reference numeral 16 and is shown in FIGURE 1 supporting a telescopic sight generally referred to by the reference numeral 18 in elevated position above the barrel 14 of the rifle 10.

With attention now directed to FIGURES 2 through 4 of the drawings it will be seen that the telescopic sight mount 16 includes an elongated mount frame generally referred to by the reference numeral 20. The mount frame 20 includes a semi-circular and upwardly opening upper surface 22 and is provided with a longitudinal upstanding slot 24 which is spaced intermediate the opposite ends of the mounting frame 20. Carried by the lower side of the mount frame 20 are a pair of foot portions 26 and 28 which each has a dovetail slot 30 formed therein.

A mounting lug generally referred to by the reference numeral 32 and including a pair of substantially parallel opposite sides 34 and with a longitudinal bore 36 is provided and may be secured to the tubular sight body 38 of the telescopic sight 18 along its undersurface in any convenient manner. The mounting lug 32 is snugly received between the opposite side surfaces 40 of the slot 24 and it will be observed that the mounting frame 20 has a pair of aligned recesses 42 and 44 formed therein which extending longitudinally of the frame 20 and open into opposite ends of the slot 24. The recess 42 opens outwardly of the corresponding end of the mounting frame 20 and the end of the recess 44 remote from the slot 24 is closed as at 46, see FIGURES 5 and 6.

A guide rod 48 is provided and its mid-portion is slidably received through the bore 36. The opposite ends of the rod 48 are received in the recesses 42 and 44 and a pair of compression springs 50 and 52 are provided and disposed about the rod 48. Each of the compression springs 50 and 52 has its opposite ends disposed in engagement with the corresponding end of the slot 24 and the face of the mounting lug 32 opposing that end of the slot 24. Accordingly, it may be seen that the mounting frame 20 is resiliently urged toward a position with the mounting lug 32 disposed at the longitudinal mid-portion of the slot 24.

A pair of dovetailed lugs 54 and 56 are secured to the barrel 14 at points spaced longitudinally therealong in any convenient manner such as by fasteners 58 and it may be seen that the foot portions 26 and 28 may

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be slidably engaged with the dovetailed lugs 54 and 56.

With attention now directed to FIGURES 5 through 9 of the drawings it will be seen that the foot portion 26 is provided with an outwardly opening recess 60 which opens into the corresponding slot 30 and has a ball detent 62 disposed therein. The inner end of the recess 60 is smaller in diameter than the ball detent 62 and a leaf spring has one end secured to the foot portion 26 as at 64 while the free end of the leaf spring 66 resiliently urges the ball detent 62 toward an innermost position in the recess 60 and in engagement with the dovetailed lug 54. In this manner, the ball detent 62 takes up any clearance between the dovetailed lug 54 and the corresponding slot 30.

The foot portion 28 is provided with a transverse bore 68 which is aligned with the recess 44 and is provided with a counterbore 70 at one end. Additionally, the foot portion 28 is also provided with a transverse bore 72 which opens into the corresponding slot 30 and is registerable with a blind bore formed in the dovetailed lug 56. A J-shaped member 74 is provided and has its long leg 76 slidably disposed in the bore 68. A compression spring 78 is disposed in the counterbore 70 and a retaining nut 80 is threadedly engaged with the externally threaded free end of the long leg 76. The short leg 82 of the J-shaped member 74 is received in the transverse bore 72 and the blind bore 84 formed in the dovetailed lug 56. It will be noted that the compression spring 78 normally urges the bight portion 86 of the J-shaped member 74 into seating engagement with the corresponding side of the foot portion 28 so that the short leg 82 projects into the blind bore 84. In this manner, the J-shaped member or removable latch means 74 releasably secures the mount frame 20 to the leg 56 and against longitudinal movement relative to the barrel 14. In addition, from FIGURES 5 and 6 of the drawings it will be noted that the long leg 76 extends across the open end of the recess 44 thereby preventing retraction of the rod 48 outwardly of the open end of the recess 44.

Additionally, it will be noted that the J-shaped member 74 also functions as a means to take up the clearance between the slot 30 formed in the foot portion 28 and the dovetailed lug 56.

In operation, when it is desired to secure the mount frame 20 to the barrel 14, the nut 80 is depressed whereby the free end of the short leg 82 will be retracted from registry with the slot 30 formed in the foot portion 28. Then, the dovetailed lugs 54 and 56 are guided into the corresponding slot 30. Then, the nut 80 may be released whereupon the spring 70 will urge the short leg 82 into seated engagement in the blind bore 84. However, upon firing of the rifle 10, the recoil thereof will be absorbed by the compression spring 50. The radius of the semi-circular upper surface 22 is the same as the radius of the confronting surfaces of the sight body 38 but includes longitudinal and transverse upwardly opening recesses 88 and 90 respectively, whereby the surface 22 will be divided into four corner portions to cradle the outer surfaces of the sight body 38 at points spaced circumferentially thereabout and longitudinally thereof. If the forward end of the barrel 14 is moved into sharp engagement with an object, the compression spring 50 will absorb most of the shock of the impact and if the rear end of the stock 12 is moved into sharp engagement with an object, the compression spring 52 will absorb most of the impact of the shock.

The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation shown and described, and accordingly all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the invention as claimed.

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What is claimed as new is as follows:

1. A mount for mounting a tubular telescopic sight body on a firearm, said mount comprising an elongated mount frame having means adapted to guidingly and slidably embrace portions of the under surfaces of said sight body for longitudinal reciprocating movement of the latter relative to said frame, a mounting lug adapted for securement to said sight body and to project downwardly therefrom, said mount frame having a longitudinal, upstanding slot formed therein snugly and slidably receiving said lug between the opposite sides of said slot, elongated longitudinally extending guide means carried by said frame and slidably engaged by said lug for guided longitudinal movement of said lug relative to said frame, means resiliently urging said lug to an intermediate position between the opposite ends of said slot, and means on said frame adapted for securement to said firearm.

2. A mount for mounting a tubular telescopic sight body on a firearm, said mount comprising an elongated mount frame having means adapted to guidingly engage portions of the under surfaces of said sight body and to be disposed in sliding contacting relation with said body for longitudinal reciprocating movement of the latter relative to said frame, a mounting lug adapted for securement to said sight body and to project downwardly therefrom, said mount frame having a longitudinal, upstanding slot formed therein snugly and slidably receiving said lug between the opposite sides of said slot, guide means carried by said frame and engaging said lug for preventing movement of said frame away from said sight body, means resiliently urging said lug to an intermediate position between the opposite ends of said slot, and means on said frame adapted for securement to said firearm, said lug having a bore formed therethrough and said frame including a pair of longitudinally extending recesses aligned with each other and said bore and opening into opposite ends of said slot, said guide means comprising a rod having its opposite ends seated in said recesses and a portion intermediate its opposite ends slidably received in said bore.

3. The combination of claim 2 wherein said resilient urging means includes a pair of compression springs disposed about said rod on opposite sides of said lug with their opposite ends disposed in engagement with the opposite ends of said slot and the opposing faces of said lug.

4. The combination of claim 2 wherein said guidingly engaging means comprises a semi-circular upwardly opening upper surface on said frame.

5. The combination of claim 4 wherein the configuration of said upper surface is such so as to adapt said upper surface to cradle said sight body and to be disposed in engagement with the latter at points spaced therearound and longitudinally therealong.

6. A mount for mounting a tubular telescopic sight body on a firearm, said mount comprising an elongated mount frame having means adapted to guidingly engage portions of the under surfaces of said sight body and to be disposed in sliding contacting relation with said body for longitudinal reciprocating movement of the latter relative to said frame, a mounting lug adapted for securement to said sight body and to project downwardly therefrom, said mount frame having a longitudinal, upstanding slot formed therein snugly and slidably receiving said lug between the opposite sides of said slot, guide means carried by said frame and engaging said lug for preventing movement of said frame away from said sight body, means resiliently urging said lug to an intermediate position between the opposite ends of said slot, and means on said frame adapted for securement to said firearm, said lug having a bore formed therethrough and said frame including a pair of longitudinally extending recesses aligned with each other and said bore and opening into opposite ends of said slot, said guide

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means comprising a rod having its opposite ends seated in said recesses and a portion intermediate its opposite ends slidably received in said bore, one of said recesses opening outwardly of one end of said frame, and removable latch means in said frame for blocking said one recess outwardly of the corresponding end of said rod.

7. The combination of claim 2 wherein said means on said frame adapted for securement to said firearm includes means adapted for releasable engagement to said firearm.

8. A mount for mounting a tubular telescopic sight body on a firearm, said mount comprising an elongated mount frame having means adapted to guidingly engage portions of the under surfaces of said sight body and to be disposed in sliding contacting relation with said body for longitudinal reciprocating movement of the latter relative to said frame, a mounting lug adapted for securement to said sight body and to project downwardly therefrom, said mount frame having a longitudinal, upstanding slot formed therein snugly and slidably receiving said lug between the opposite sides of said slot, guide means carried by said frame and engaging said lug for preventing movement of said frame away from said sight body, means resiliently urging said lug to an

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intermediate position between the opposite ends of said slot, and means on said frame adapted for securement to said firearm, said lug having a bore formed therethrough and said frame including a pair of longitudinally extending recesses aligned with each other and said bore and opening into opposite ends of said slot, said guide means comprising a rod having its opposite ends seated in said recesses and a portion intermediate its opposite ends slidably received in said bore, one of said recesses opening outwardly of one end of said frame, and removable latch means in said frame for blocking said one recess outwardly of the corresponding end of said rod, said removable latch means also comprising means cooperating with said securing means and adapted for releasably locking said frame on said firearm.

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