

F. L. SMITH.

TELESCOPE MOUNTING.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 23, 1908.

928,555.

Patented July 20, 1909.

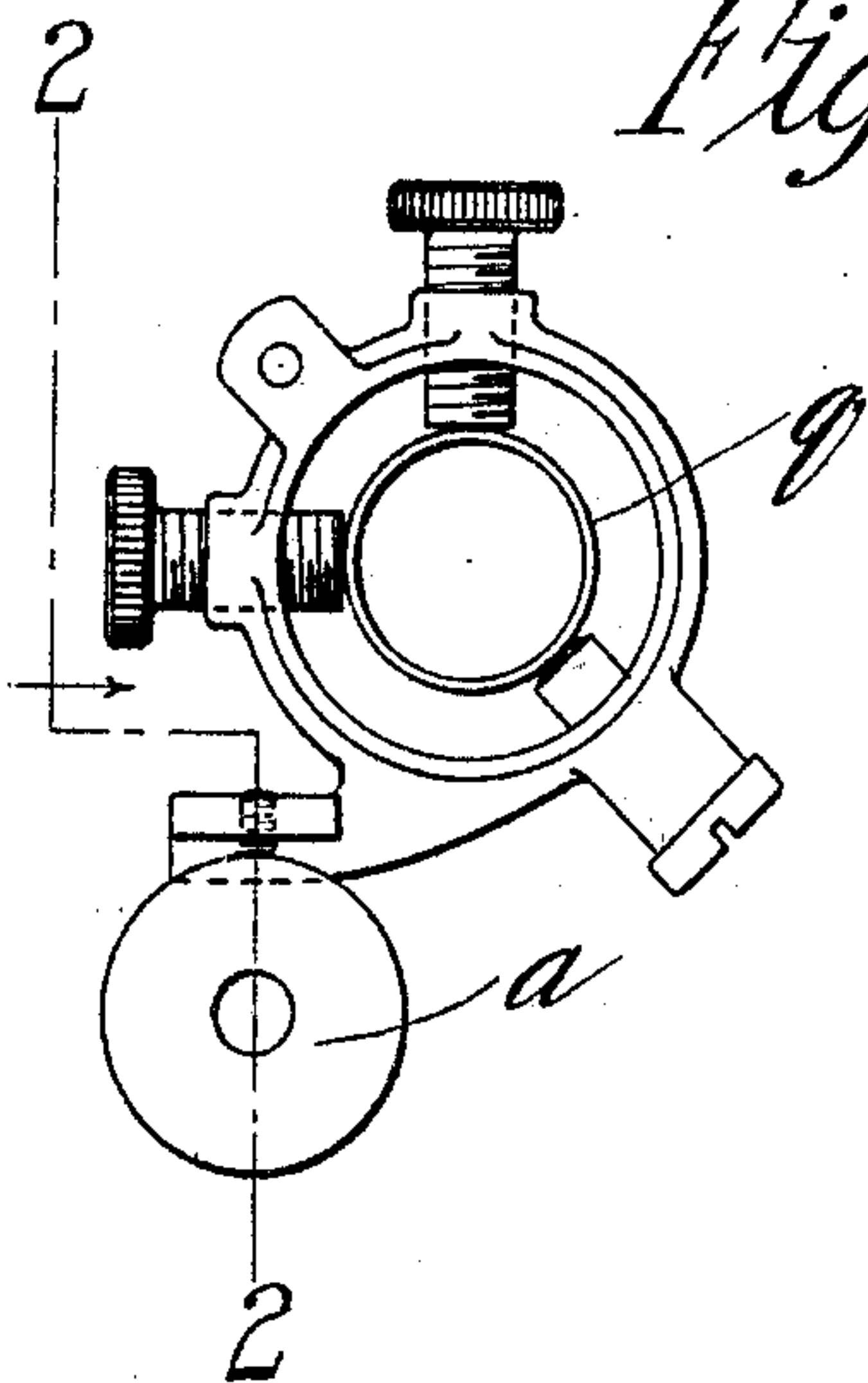


Fig. 1.

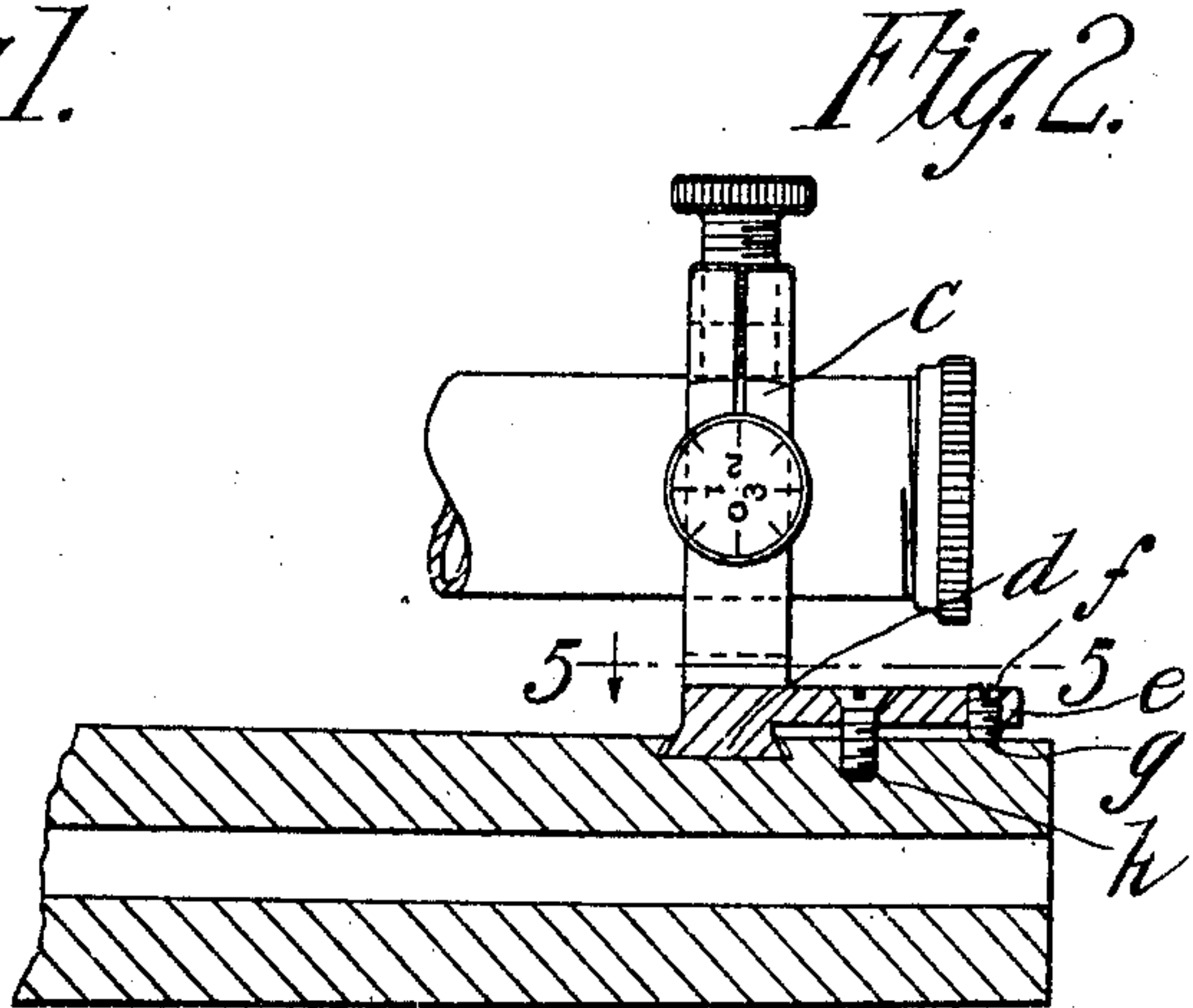


Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

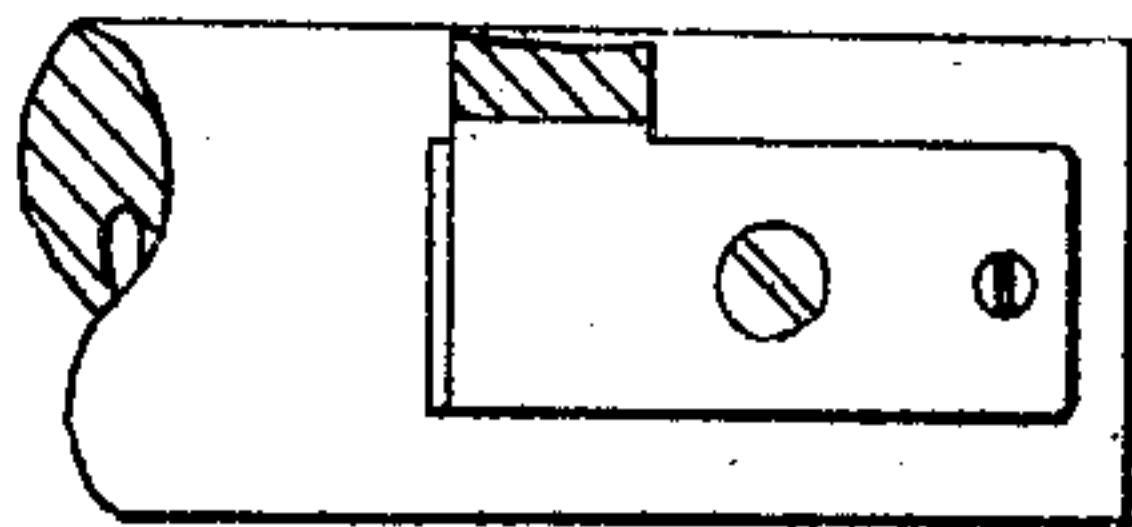
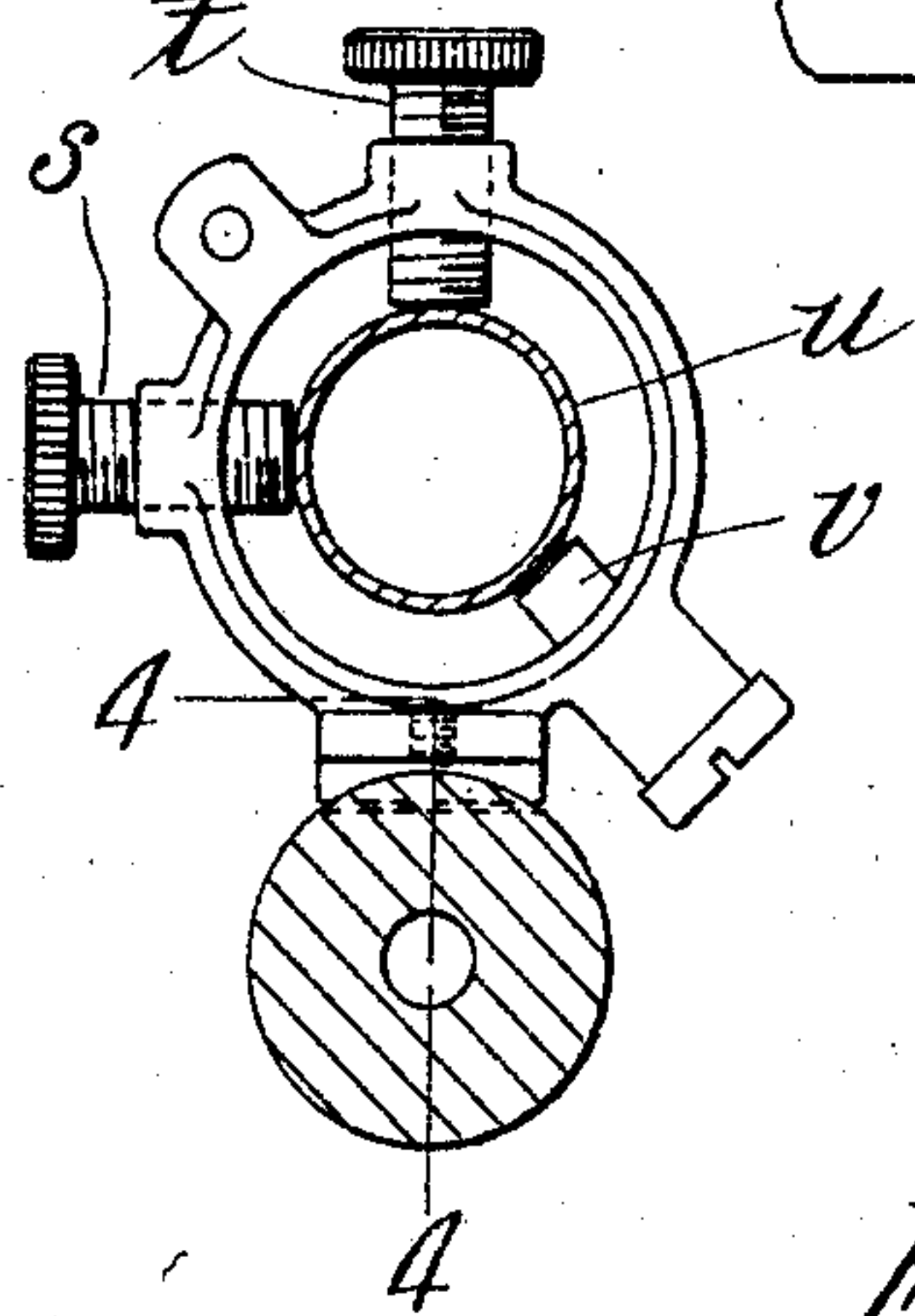


Fig. 4.

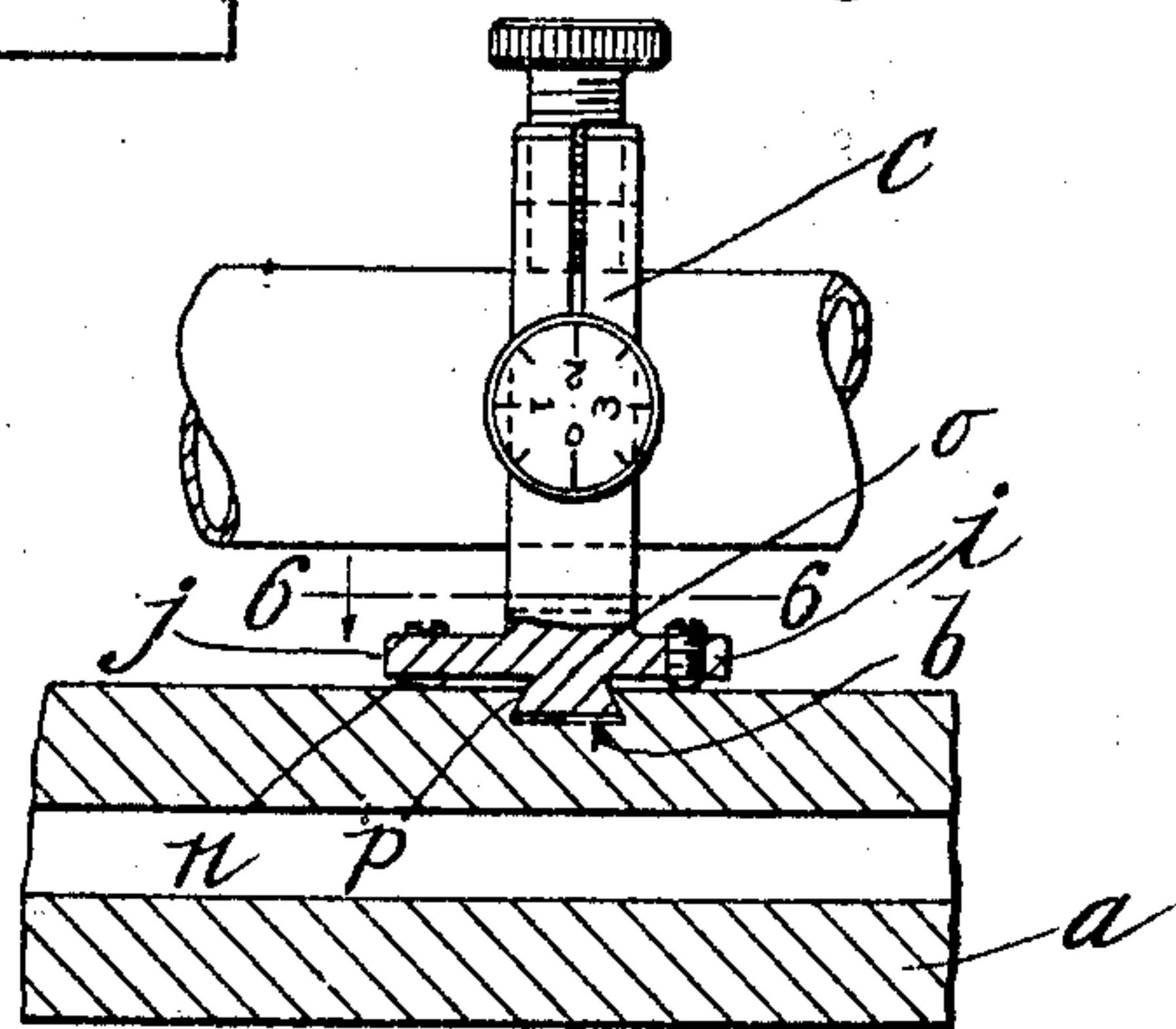
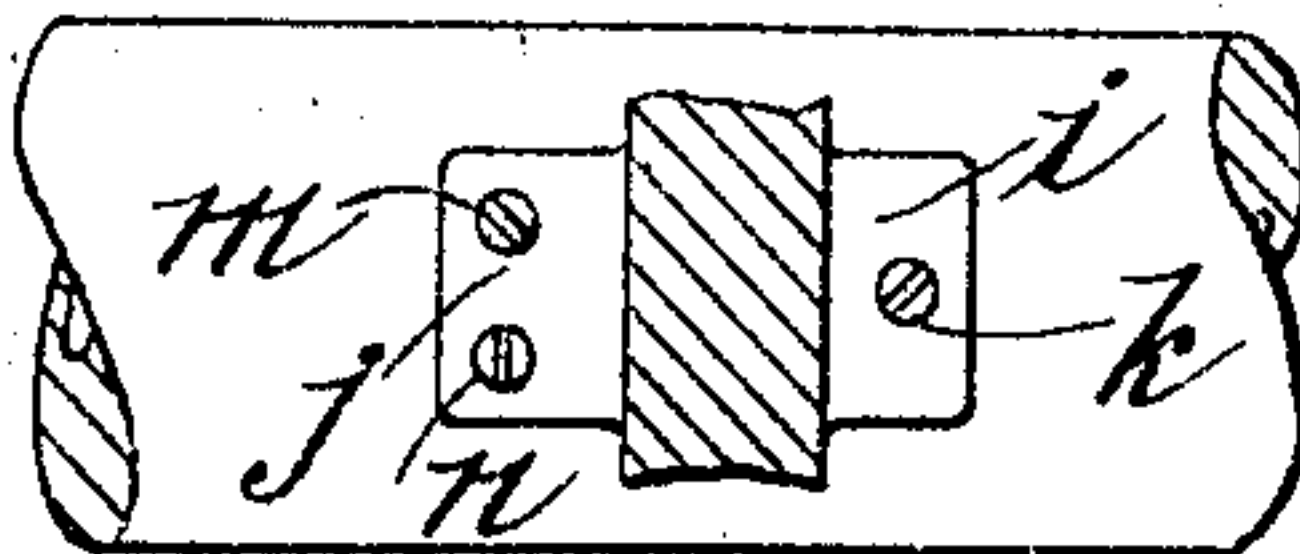


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

H. A. Sprague

H. W. Brown

Inventor,
Frederick L. Smith.
by Chapin & Co.
Attorneys.

2P

1440

1439

1440

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK L. SMITH, OF CHICOPEE FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS.

TELESCOPE-MOUNTING.

No. 928,555.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 20, 1909.

Application filed March 23, 1908. Serial No. 422,614.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK L. SMITH, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Chicopee Falls, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Telescope-Mountings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in telescope mountings for rifles, the object of the invention being to provide a device that can be readily attached to, and removed from, the rifle barrel.

Broadly stated, the invention consists in providing the upper side of the barrel with a transversely arranged groove and wedge or dove-tailed shape in cross section, and securing therein a ring having a foot or base-piece of corresponding shape which is made to slidably engage the groove, said ring being provided with suitable means for locking the ring in the groove, the ring being provided with means for adjustably holding the telescope.

In the drawings forming part of this application,—Figure 1 is an end elevation showing the end of the barrel in outline and the ring secured thereto for mounting the telescope, and the means for adjustably holding the telescope in the ring. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional elevation on the line 2—2 Fig. 1 through the barrel and the foot-piece of the ring. Fig. 3 is an end elevation showing the ring disposed over the axis of the barrel. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3 through the barrel and the base portion of the ring, clearly showing in side elevation the means for locking the ring to the barrel. Fig. 5 is a plan view on the line 5—5, of Fig. 2, and Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional plan view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4.

Referring to the drawings in detail, *a* designates the barrel of the rifle that is provided on the upper side thereof with a transversely located groove *b*, dovetailed in shape in cross section, and extending transversely of the barrel, the ring for holding the telescope being designated by the letter *c*. This ring is provided with a base or foot-piece *d* also dovetailed in cross section so as to slidably engage the groove *b*.

Referring particularly to Figs. 2 and 5, the

foot-piece *d* is provided with an extension *e* in the outer end of which is threaded a short screw *f* which engages the upper surface of the barrel, as designated at *g*. This screw serves as a means for leveling or bringing the extension piece *e* parallel with the axis or bore of the rifle and at the same time bringing the ring *c* at right angles to the bore of the rifle. In order to lock the ring to the barrel, a screw *h* is provided which passes through the extension piece *e* and into a threaded opening in the upper portion of the barrel, whereby when this screw is turned down into the barrel, the foot-piece *d* is securely locked in the dove-tailed groove *b*, the part *d* bearing on the bottom of the groove *b*, the screw *f* at the same time preventing the screw *h* from moving the ring *c* out of its vertical position of adjustment.

Referring now to the construction shown in Figs. 4 and 6 of the drawings, in which the ring *c* is provided with oppositely extending projections *i* and *j*,—the projection *i* being provided with a screw *k* and the projection *j* with two screws *m* and *n*. By rotating these three screws downward against the upper surface of the barrel, the dove-tailed foot-piece *o* will be forced upward against the inclined side walls *p* of the groove *b*. These three screws also permit the ring *c* to be accurately positioned in the vertical plane and they also permit the ring *c* to be slightly tipped, transversely if necessary, either to the right or to the left of a vertical plane passing through the axis of the barrel. In order to adjustably secure the telescope *q* in the ring *c*, the ordinary screws *s* and *t*, are employed which will hold the telescope *q* against a spring-plunger *v*, whereby the telescope may be moved in the ring *c* for the purpose of adjusting the same. Fig. 1 shows the ring *c* offset from the vertical plane of the barrel.

What I claim, is:—

1. A telescope mounting for firearms comprising a ring member having a longitudinally disposed base element lying outside of the plane of the ring and provided with a dovetail portion to engage a correspondingly shaped groove in a rifle barrel, and means for determining the position of the ring with relation to the axis of the barrel.

2. A telescope mounting for rifle barrels

comprising a ring, said ring being provided with extension members lying out of the plane thereof, the barrel having a dovetail groove therein, and the base portion of the
5 ring having a wedge-shaped portion for engaging the groove in the barrel, an element passing through the extension member and engaging the top of the barrel for determin-

ing the position of the ring, and means for locking the wedge-shaped portion in the 10 groove, as described.

FREDERICK L. SMITH.

Witnesses:

K. I. CLEMONS,
H. W. BOWEN.