CLAIMS

1. A telescopic sight (7) for a firearm (5) and for parabolic shots, comprising:

- a first movable mirror (60) defining a first optical axis (66), the angle of said first movable mirror being adjustable so as to steer in use the image of a target (2) by an angle of 90°−α with respect to the axis of the barrel of the firearm, α being the angle of elevation desired for a given shot;
- an objective lens (61), on the first optical axis (66);
- a second mirror (62) at 45° to the first optical axis, defining a second optical axis (67) parallel to the axis of the barrel of the firearm (13);
- either an eyepiece lens on the optical path defined by the mirrors projecting the image of the target to infinity, or means for recording the image projected by the objective lens;
- a third mirror (68) at 45° to the second optical axis (67), defining a third optical axis parallel to the first optical axis (66);
- a fourth mirror (69) that steers, in use, the third optical axis toward the eye of the shooter,

the fourth mirror being movable, and its movement being mechanically or electronically slaved to the movement of the first movable mirror, so as to keep an angle of 90° between these two mirrors, so that the angle of sight through the telescopic sight corresponds to the angle of sight outside of the telescopic sight.

2. The telescopic sight as claimed in claim 1, wherein the fourth mirror (69) is securely fastened to the first movable mirror (60).

3. The telescopic sight as claimed in claim 2, wherein the first and fourth mirrors are two reflective faces of the same prism (70).

4. The telescopic sight as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein at least one of the mirrors is a semi-transparent mirror, a point light source or a reticle (30, 32) being placed in a plane conjugated with the focal plane of the eyepiece lens (63) by means of a focusing lens (31), the focusing lens being located in the extension of the optical axis upstream of the at least one semi-transparent mirror, so as to appear, in use, superposed on the image of the target (2).

5. The telescopic sight as claimed in claim 4, wherein the lateral position of said point light source or of the reticle is adjustable laterally, so as to allow a correction of the azimuthal deviation due to the Magnus effect and/or to a cant angle different from zero.

6. The telescopic sight as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, comprising an inclinometer that measures the cant angle of the firearm and an optical display by means of indications projected from a plane that is optically conjugated with the focal plane of the eyepiece lens, said optical display indicating when the cant angle has a predetermined value.

7. The telescopic sight as claimed in claim 6, wherein the predetermined non-zero cant angle is set beforehand depending on the shooting distance and on the Magnus effect of a particular munition, the cant angle correcting for the Magnus effect.

8. The telescopic sight as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein at least one of the mirrors

is a semi-transparent mirror (62), an illuminating light source (65) being located in the extension of the optical axis downstream of the at least one semi-transparent mirror (62), so as, in use, to illuminate the target (2) via the first movable mirror (60), said light source (65) being placed so as to obtain as output from the objective lens a (collimated) beam of plane waves.

9. The telescopic sight as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, comprising an optical device for erecting the image.

10. The telescopic sight as claimed in one of the preceding claims, comprising means for adjusting the first movable mirror (60), which makes an angle of elevation angle α correspond to a shooting distance.

11. The telescopic sight as claimed in claim 10, wherein said means for adjusting the first movable mirror comprise an adjusting wheel graduated in m, said adjusting wheel adjusting the angular position of the first movable mirror (60).

12. The telescopic sight as claimed in claim 10, wherein said means for adjusting the first movable mirror comprise a ballistic table and a computer connected to a rangefinder, said computer controlling in use an actuator that adjusts the angular position of the movable mirror (60) depending on the measured range and on the ballistics of the munition used.