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Laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification

Abstract

Disclosed is a laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification, which includes a main body provided with a laser channel, a first optical path channel and a second optical path channel arranged in parallel along an axial direction. A through-hole is provided between the first and the second optical path channels, and a reflective switching plate is arranged within the first optical path channel. The reflective switching plate is deflectable between a first position and a second position to close the through-hole or allow the first and second optical path channels to be communicated, thereby switching the magnification of the telescope.

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U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Patent No.	Issued Date	Patentee Name	U.S. Cl.	CPC
5706129	12/1997	Kato	359/425	G02B 27/108

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Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

(1) The present application claims priority of Chinese Patent Application No. 202411582375.3, filed on Nov. 7, 2024, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

(2) The present disclosure relates to the field of optoelectronic technology, particularly to a laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification.

BACKGROUND

(3) A laser-ranging telescope generally has a natural light path channel, a laser emission path channel, and a laser reception path channel. For a two-tube-structured telescope, one of the laser emission and laser reception path channels coincides with the natural light path channel, and the other is independent. For a three-tube-structured telescope, the natural light path channel, laser emission path channel, and laser reception path channel are independent of each other.

(4) Nowadays, the ranging capabilities of laser-ranging telescopes are continuously enhanced, which has put forward higher requirements for the magnification of the telescope system. However, currently, the telescope used for ranging is of a single magnification. If the magnification is simply increased, it will be impossible to take into account the disclosure of a wide field of view at close range. Therefore, it is necessary to make improvements in this regard.

SUMMARY

(5) In view of this, the present disclosure provides a laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification aimed at solving or at least improving the above-mentioned problems to some extent.

(6) A laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification, including: a main body provided with a laser channel, and a first optical path channel and a second optical path channel arranged in parallel along an axial direction, a through-hole being provided between the first optical path channel and the second optical path channel; a first objective lens set arranged at a first axial end of the first optical path channel; an eyepiece set arranged at a second axial end of the first optical path channel; a second objective lens set arranged at a first axial end of the second optical path channel with magnification different from the first objective lens set; a reflective switching plate arranged within the first optical path channel and deflectable between a first position and a second position; and a first reflector tilted within the second optical path channel and configured to reflect natural

light entering the second optical path channel to the reflective switching plate; wherein when the reflective switching plate is positioned in the first position, the reflective switching plate closes the through-hole, and the natural light emitted by a target object passes through the first objective lens set and enters the first optical path channel to form an image at the eyepiece lens set; and wherein when the reflective switching plate is positioned in the second position, the first optical path channel communicates the second optical path channel, and the natural light emitted by the target object passes through the second objective lens set and enters the second optical path channel, is reflected to the reflective switching plate by the first reflector, and is then reflected by the reflective switching plate to be imaged at the eyepiece set.

(7) In some embodiments, the image magnification of the second objective lens set is greater than that of the first objective lens set, and an axial length of the first optical path channel is greater than that of the second optical path channel.

(8) In some embodiments, the reflective switching plate has a free end, and a rotating wheel fixed and exposed to the main body for deflecting the reflective switching plate, wherein the rotating wheel is arranged closer to the first objective lens set relative to the free end.

(9) In some embodiments, the rotating wheel is located near the through-hole, when the reflective switching plate is deflected to the first position, the free end rests on a side wall of the first optical path channel proximal to the second optical path channel, and when the reflective switching plate is deflected to the second position, the free end rests on a side wall of the first optical path channel distal to the second optical path channel.

(10) In some embodiments, when the reflective switching plate is deflected to the second position, an inclination of the reflective switching plate is the same as that of the first reflector.

(11) In some embodiments, the laser channel comprises a laser emission channel and a laser reception channel, wherein the laser emission channel at least partially coincides with the first optical path channel, and the laser reception channel at least partially coincides with the second optical path channel.

(12) In some embodiments, the laser channel comprises a laser emission channel and a laser reception channel, wherein the laser emission channel at least partially coincides with the second optical path channel, and the laser reception channel at least partially coincides with the first optical path channel.

(13) In some embodiments, the laser channel comprises independently disposed laser emission and reception channels.

(14) In some embodiments, the laser channel comprises a laser reception channel and an independently disposed laser emission channel, wherein the laser reception channel at least partially coincides with the first optical path channel or the second optical path channel.

(15) In some embodiments, the laser channel comprises a laser emission channel and an independently disposed laser reception channel, wherein the laser emission channel at least partially coincides with the first optical path channel or the second optical path channel.

(16) In some embodiments, a side wall of the first optical path channel distal to the second optical path channel is equipped with a laser emitter, which is located between the first objective lens set and the reflective switching plate for emitting the laser; and a second axial end of the second optical path channel is equipped with a laser receiver for receiving the laser.

(17) In some embodiments, an emission end of the laser emitter is equipped with a first laser coupling mirror for converging the laser; and a reception end of the laser receiver is equipped with a second coupling mirror for converging the laser.

(18) In some embodiments, the first optical path channel is equipped with a first dichroic mirror that transmits the natural light, the laser emitted by the laser emitter is reflected by the first dichroic mirror, passes through the first optical channel, and then reaches the target object; and the first reflector is a second dichroic mirror permeable to the laser, and the laser reflected by the target object enters the second optical channel, is transmitted by the second dichroic mirror, and then

received by the laser receiver.

(19) In some embodiments, wherein the reflective switching plate is deposited closer to the eyepiece set relative to the first dichroic mirror.

(20) In some embodiments, wherein when the reflective switching is in the second position, it is tilted in a same direction as the first dichroic mirror.

(21) In some embodiments, a second axial end of the second optical path channel is equipped with a laser emitter for emitting laser; and a laser receiver is provided on a side wall distal to the second optical path channel in the first optical path channel, and the laser receiver is located between the first objective lens set and the reflective switching plate for receiving laser.

(22) In some embodiments, an emission end of the laser emitter is equipped with a first coupling mirror for converging the laser; and a reception end of the laser receiver is equipped with a second coupling mirror for converging the laser.

(23) In some embodiments, the first optical path channel is equipped with a first dichroic mirror that transmits the natural light, the laser reflected by the target object enters the first optical channel and is received by the laser receiver after being reflected by the first dichroic mirror; and the first reflector is a second dichroic mirror that transmits the laser, the laser emitted by the laser emitter is transmitted by the second dichroic mirror, passes through the second optical channel, and reaches the target object.

(24) In some embodiments, the first optical path channel is equipped with a laser emitter for emitting the laser; the second optical path channel is equipped with a laser receiver for receiving the laser; and the first reflector is a natural light reflector.

(25) In some embodiments, the second optical path channel is provided with a second reflector, which is disposed between the second objective lens and the first reflector for reflecting the laser entering the second optical path channel to the laser receiver.

(26) In some embodiments, the direction of laser emission from the laser emitter is perpendicular to the axis of the laser-ranging telescope.

(27) The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification in the embodiments of the present invention includes a laser ranging channel for ranging and first and second optical path channels for observation. By arranging a deflectable reflective switching plate between the first and second optical path channels, the first and second optical path channels can be connected or closed, so that the target images with switched magnification can be obtained at the eyepiece set. In addition, operating the reflective switching plate does not affect the ranging function of the laser ranging channel.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

(1) FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure.

(2) FIG. 2 is a front view of the laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification shown in FIG. 1.

(3) FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification of FIG. 1 taken along the A-A line.

(4) FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification of FIG. 1 taken along line B-B, showing a part of the laser emission path.

(5) FIG. 5 is a top view of the laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification shown in FIG. 1.

(6) FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification of FIG. 5 taken along line A-A, wherein the reflective switching plate is located at the second

position.

(7) FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of the laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification of FIG. 5 taken along line A-A, wherein the reflective switching plate is located at the second position, and the natural light path passing through the second optical path channel and the first optical path channel sequentially is shown.

(8) FIG. 8 is another cross-sectional view of the laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification of FIG. 5 taken along line A-A, wherein the reflective switching plate is located at the first position, and the natural light path passing through the first optical path channel is shown.

(9) FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of the laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification of FIG. 5 taken along line A-A, wherein the reflective switching plate is located at the first position, and another part of the laser emission path and the laser reception path is shown.

(10) FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of a laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure.

(11) FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of a laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to a third embodiment of the present disclosure, showing a part of the laser emission path and the laser reception path.

(12) FIG. 12 is another cross-sectional view of the switchable magnification of FIG. 11, showing another part of the laser emission path and laser reception path.

(13) FIG. 13 is a schematic diagram of the structure of a laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to a fourth embodiment of the present disclosure.

(14) FIG. 14 is a schematic diagram of the structure of a laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to the fifth embodiment of the present disclosure.

(15) FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram of the structure of a laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to the sixth embodiment of the present disclosure.

(16) Reference signs: **100**, laser-ranging telescope; **10**, main body; **11**, first optical path channel; **111**, first objective lens set; **112**, eyepiece set; **114**, prism set; **115**, first dichroic mirror; **12**, second optical path channel; **121**, second objective lens set; **122**, first reflector; **13**, through-hole; **132**, reflective switching plate; **1321**, rotating wheel; **14**, laser channel; **15**, laser emission channel; **151**, laser emitter; **152**, first laser reflector; **153**, second laser reflector; **154**, first coupling mirror; **16**, laser reception channel; **161**, laser receiver; **162**, second laser coupling mirror; **363**, third laser reflector; **364**, fourth laser reflector; **365**, second dichroic mirror.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

(17) The technical solutions in embodiments of the present disclosure will be clearly and completely described below with reference to accompanying drawings in the embodiments of the present disclosure. Apparently, the described embodiments are only part of the embodiments of the present disclosure, but not all of the embodiments. Based on the embodiments in the present disclosure, all other embodiments obtained by those skilled in the art without creative labor shall fall within the protection scope of the present disclosure.

(18) It should be noted that all directional indications (such as up, down, left, right, front, back, etc.) in the embodiments of the present disclosure are only intended to explain a relative positional relationship, a motion situation, and the like between components in a particular pose (as shown in the drawings), and if the particular pose changes, the directional indication changes accordingly.

(19) In addition, if terms “first”, “second” or the like are involved in the embodiments of the present disclosure, the terms are for illustrative purposes only and are not to be construed as indicating or imposing a relative importance or implicitly indicating the number of technical features indicated. Thus, a feature that limited by “first”, “second” may expressly or implicitly include at least one of the features. In addition, the technical solutions of the various embodiments may be combined with each other, but the combination of the technical solutions must be realized by a person of ordinary skill in the art. When the combination of the technical solutions is inconsistent with each other or cannot be realized, the combination of the technical solutions

should be considered not to exist or fall within the protection scope of the present disclosure.

(20) As shown in FIGS. 1 to 6 and 9, a laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification **100** according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure includes a main body **10** and optical elements arranged inside the main body **10**. The main body **10**, i.e., the housing of the laser-ranging telescope **100**, defines a laser channel **14** and a first optical path channel **11** and a second optical path channel **12** arranged in parallel along the axial direction. The axial direction is the extension direction of the laser-ranging telescope **100**. The laser channel **14** is used to pass the laser, and the first light path channel **11** and the second light path channel **12** are used to pass natural light. As shown in FIG. 3, a through-hole **13** is provided between the first optical path channel **11** and the second optical path channel **12**, allowing the first optical path channel **11** and the second optical path channel **12** to be communicated.

(21) As shown in FIG. 6, the first optical path channel **11** is equipped with a first objective lens set **111** at its first axial end proximal to the target object, which is used to magnify the target object at a first magnification. Similarly, the second optical path channel **12** is further equipped with a second objective lens set **121** at its first axial end proximal to the target object, for magnifying the target object at a second magnification. The second axial end of the first optical path channel **11** is equipped with an eyepiece set **112** for magnifying and imaging the target object. A prism set **114** is further provided within the first optical path channel **11** and located near the eyepiece set **112**. After being transmitted by the first or second objective lens set, natural light is reflected by the prism set **114** to the eyepiece set **112** for imaging.

(22) In this embodiment, the first objective lens set **111** has a magnification of 6× and the second objective lens set **121** has a magnification of 10×. The second objective lens set **121** is closer to the target object in the axial direction relative to the first objective lens set **111**. The magnification of the first objective lens set **111** and the second objective lens set **121** may also be set in other embodiments according to actual needs.

(23) The first optical path channel **11** is further provided with a reflective switching plate **132** deflectable between a first position and a second position to close the through-hole **13** or allow the first and second optical path channels **11,12** to communicate. Specially, the reflective switching plate **132** has a rotating wheel **1321** fixed and exposed to the main body **10** and a free end. The rotating wheel **1321** is located near the through-hole **13**, and the free end of the reflective switching plate **132** is positioned closer to the eyepiece set **112** with respect to the rotation wheel **1321**. When the reflective switching plate **132** is positioned in the first position, it rests on the inner wall of the first optical path channel **11** and closes the through-hole **13**. When the reflective switching plate **132** is positioned in the second position, the free end rests on the inner wall of the side of the first optical path channel **11** distal to the second optical path channel **12**, that is to say, the reflective switching plate **132** is inclined relative to the axis of the first optical path channel **11**. In this way, the natural light entering the second optical path channel **12** can be reflected by the reflective switching plate **132** to the first optical path channel **11**. Preferably, a limiting step is provided on the inner wall of the side of the first optical path channel **11** distal to the second optical path channel **12** to hold the reflective switching plate **132** in the second position.

(24) As shown in FIGS. 6 and 8, when the reflective switching plate **132** is positioned in the first position, natural light emitted from the target object enters the first optical path channel **11** after passing through the first objective lens group **111**, which transmits through the first dichroic mirror **115**, is reflected by the prism group **114**, and is imaged at the eyepiece group. At this point, the observer sees an image magnified by the first objective lens set **111**, the prism set **114**, and the eyepiece lens set **112**. As shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, when the reflective switching plate **132** is positioned in the second position, natural light emitted by the target object enters the second optical path channel **12** after passing through the second objective lens set **121**, and is reflected by the reflective switching plate **132** into the first optical path channel **11**, and then reflected to the eyepiece set by the prism set **114** to image. At this point, the observer sees an image magnified by

the second objective lens set **121**, the prism set **114** and the eyepiece set **112**. In this embodiment, the through-hole is provided between the first optical path channel **11** and the second optical path channel **12**, and a deflectable reflective switching plate **132** is installed at the through-hole to change the optical path channel through which the natural light passes, thereby switching the magnification of the telescope without affecting the transmission of the laser.

(25) As shown in FIG. **9**, the laser channel **14** includes a laser emission channel **15** and a laser reception channel **16**, wherein the laser emission channel **15** at least partially coincides with the first optical path channel **11**, and the laser reception channel **16** at least partially coincides with the second optical path channel **12**.

(26) Specifically, in this embodiment, the first optical path channel **11** is equipped with a laser emitter **151** for emitting laser. The first optical path channel **11** is further equipped with a first dichroic mirror **115** configured to reflect the laser and transmit the natural light. The laser emitted by the laser emitter **151** is reflected by the first dichroic mirror **115** to pass through the first optical path channel **11** and reach the target object. The reflector **122** in the second optical path channel **12** is a second dichroic mirror configured to reflect the natural light and transmit the laser. The second axial end of the second optical path channel **12** is further equipped with a laser receiver **161** for receiving laser. Preferably, the emission end of the laser emitter **151** and the reception end of the laser receiver **161** are respectively equipped with a first coupling mirror **154** and a second coupling mirror **162** for converging and collimating the laser.

(27) Please again refer to FIG. **6**, the first dichroic mirror **115** is located between the first objective lens set **111** and the eyepiece lens set **112**, and is tilted relative to the axial of the first optical path channel **11**. As shown in FIG. **4**, the opposing sides of the first dichroic mirror **115** are respectively equipped with a first laser reflector **152** and a second laser reflector **153**, and the positions of which do not interfere with the transmission of natural light entering the first optical path channel **11**. The laser emitter **151** is located between the reflective switching plate **132** and the first objective lens set **111**, with its emission end facing vertically downwards when in use, and the first reflector **152** is disposed vertically below it for reflecting the laser emitted by the laser emitter **151** to the second laser reflector **153**. The second laser reflector **153** is disposed on the inner side of the first optical path channel **11** distal to the second optical path channel **12** for reflecting the laser reflected by the first laser reflector **152** to the first dichroic mirror **115**.

(28) The laser emitter **151** emits a laser perpendicular to the axis of the laser-ranging telescope **100**, which is sequentially reflected by the first laser reflector **152** and the second laser reflector **153** (see FIG. **4**), then reflected by the first dichroic mirror **115**, and then passes through the first optical path channel **11** and reaches the target object, forming a laser emission path (see FIG. **9**). The laser reflected by the target object enters the second optical path channel **12**, is transmitted by the second dichroic mirror, and received by the laser receiver **161** behind it, forming a laser reception optical path. It can be seen that the deflection of the reflective switching plate **132** does not affect the transmission of the laser. The principle of laser ranging could refer to existing technology and will not be elaborated here.

(29) In this embodiment, the reflective switching plate **132** is positioned closer to the eyepiece set **122** relative to the first dichroic mirror **115**, so that the deflection of the reflective switching plate **132** does not affect the transmission of laser in the first optical path channel **11**. In addition, the inclination direction of the first dichroic mirror **115** is consistent with the inclination direction of the reflective switching plate **132** when located at the second position. In this way, the laser emitted by the laser emitter **151** is sequentially reflected by the first laser reflector **152**, the second laser reflector **153**, and the first dichroic mirror **115**, and then passes through the first optical path channel **11** to reach the target object.

(30) Preferably, the inclination of the reflective switching plate **132** is the same as that of the second dichroic mirror. In this way, natural light entering the second optical path channel **12** along the axial direction can continue to reach the prism set **114** along the axial direction after being

reflected by the second dichroic mirror and the reflective switching plate **132**.

(31) A data display module **17** may further be installed inside the main body **10** to process the laser received by the laser receiver **161** into an image, which is then converged to the prism set **114** and displayed at the eyepiece set **112**. In this way, when the user observes the target object with the telescope according to the disclosure, the image of the target object and its distance value from the telescope can be displayed simultaneously at the eyepiece set **122**. Preferably, the laser receiver **161** is closer to the target object in the axial direction relative to the eyepiece set **112**, thus, the axial length of the first optical path channel **11** is greater than that of the second optical path channel **12**.

(32) FIG. **10** shows a laser-ranging telescope **200** of a second embodiment of the present disclosure, which is similar to the first embodiment, except for the laser ranging path. In this embodiment, the laser emission channel at least partially coincides with the second optical path channel, and the laser reception channel at least partially coincides with the first optical path channel. Specifically, the laser emitter **251** is located at the second axial end of the second optical path channel **22**, and the laser receiver **261** is located within the first optical path channel **21** and between the first objective lens set **211** and the reflective switching plate **232**. At this time, the natural light path of this embodiment is the same as that of the first embodiment, and the direction of the laser emission path is opposite to that of the laser reception path of the first embodiment, and the direction of the laser reception path is opposite to that of the laser emission path of the first embodiment.

(33) FIGS. **11** and **12** show a laser-ranging telescope **300** according to a third embodiment of the present disclosure, which is similar to the first embodiment but differs in the laser reception path. In this embodiment, the laser emission channel at least partially coincides with the first optical path channel, and the laser reception channel at least partially coincides with the second optical path channel. Specifically, the laser receiver **361** is located within the second optical path channel **32** and close to the second objective lens set **321**, with its position not interfering with the natural light entering the second optical path channel **32**. In addition, the laser receiver **361** is located on the inner wall of the second optical path channel distal to the first optical path channel **31**. A second reflector set, which includes a third laser reflector **363**, a fourth laser reflector **364**, and a second dichroic mirror **365**, is provided within the second optical path channel **32**. The third laser reflector **363** is located axially below the laser receiver **361**, and the fourth laser reflector **364** is located on the inner wall of the second optical path channel **32** proximal to the first optical path channel **31**. The second dichroic mirror **365** is tilted within the second optical path channel **32** and used to reflect laser and transmit natural light. The second reflector set is located between the first reflector **322** and the second objective lens set **321**. In this embodiment, the laser emission path of the laser emitter **351** is the same as that of the first embodiment. The laser reflected by the target object enters the second optical path channel **32** and is then successively reflected by the second dichroic mirror **365**, the fourth laser reflector **364** (see the laser reception path in FIG. **11**), and is again reflected by the third laser reflector **363** before being received by the laser receiver **361** (see the laser reception path in FIG. **12**). In this embodiment, since the laser does not need to pass through the first reflector **322**, it is sufficient to select a reflector **322** that reflects natural light.

(34) FIG. **13** shows a laser-ranging telescope **400** of a fourth embodiment of the present disclosure, the natural light paths thereof are similar to those of the first embodiment, except for the laser ranging optical path. As shown, the laser receiver **451** and the laser emitter **461** are disposed outside the first and second optical path channels **41**, **42**. That is to say, the laser emission path channel and laser reception path channel is independent of the first and second optical path channels **41**, **42**, wherein the term “independent” means that there is no coincidence.

(35) FIG. **14** shows a laser-ranging telescope **500** according to a fifth embodiment of the present disclosure, which is similar to the first or second embodiment except for the laser emission path, that is, the laser emission path channel is disposed independently to the first and second optical path channels **51**, **52** and the laser reception channel. The laser emitter **551** is located outside the

main body. At this time, the first or second optical path channel may also serve as the laser reception channel. The laser reception path of this embodiment is the same as that of the first embodiment, as shown in FIG. 9, or opposite in direction to the laser emission path of the second embodiment.

(36) FIG. 15 shows a laser-ranging telescope 600 according to the sixth embodiment of the present disclosure, which is similar to the first or second embodiment, except for the laser reception path, that is set independently of the first optical path channel 61 and the second optical path channel 62, that is, the laser reception path channel is disposed independently to the first and second optical path channels and the laser emission channel. The laser receiver 661 is located outside the main body. At this time, the first optical path channel 61 or the second optical path channel 62 may also serve as the laser emission channel. The laser emission path of this embodiment is the same as that of the first embodiment, as shown in FIG. 9, or opposite to the direction of the laser reception path of the second embodiment.

(37) The above is merely preferred embodiments of the present disclosure and is not intended to limit the scope of the present disclosure. The equivalent structures or equivalent processes made based on the disclosure concept of the present disclosure by the description and drawings of the present disclosure or the description and drawings of the present disclosure utilized directly or indirectly in other related fields of technology should be similarly included within the scope of the present disclosure.

Claims

1. A laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification, comprising: a main body provided with a laser channel, and a first optical path channel and a second optical path channel arranged in parallel along an axial direction, a through-hole being provided between the first optical path channel and the second optical path channel; a first objective lens set arranged at a first axial end of the first optical path channel; an eyepiece set arranged at a second axial end of the first optical path channel; a second objective lens set arranged at a first axial end of the second optical path channel with magnification different from the first objective lens set; a reflective switching plate arranged within the first optical path channel and deflectable between a first position and a second position; and a first reflector tilted within the second optical path channel and configured to reflect natural light entering the second optical path channel to the reflective switching plate; wherein when the reflective switching plate is positioned in the first position, the reflective switching plate closes the through-hole, and the natural light emitted by a target object passes through the first objective lens set and enters the first optical path channel to form an image at the eyepiece lens set; and wherein when the reflective switching plate is positioned in the second position, the first optical path channel communicates the second optical path channel, and the natural light emitted by the target object passes through the second objective lens set and enters the second optical path channel, is reflected to the reflective switching plate by the first reflector, and is then reflected by the reflective switching plate to be imaged at the eyepiece set.
2. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 1, wherein the image magnification of the second objective lens set is greater than that of the first objective lens set, and an axial length of the first optical path channel is greater than that of the second optical path channel.
3. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 1, wherein the reflective switching plate has a free end, and a rotating wheel fixed and exposed to the main body for deflecting the reflective switching plate, wherein the rotating wheel is arranged closer to the first objective lens set relative to the free end.
4. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 3, wherein the rotating wheel is located near the through-hole, when the reflective switching plate is deflected to

the first position, the free end rests on a side wall of the first optical path channel proximal to the second optical path channel, and when the reflective switching plate is deflected to the second position, the free end rests on a side wall of the first optical path channel distal to the second optical path channel.

5. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 1, wherein when the reflective switching plate is deflected to the second position, an inclination of the reflective switching plate relative to the axial direction is the same as that of the first reflector.

6. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 1, wherein the laser channel comprises a laser emission channel and a laser reception channel, wherein the laser emission channel at least partially coincides with the first optical path channel, and the laser reception channel at least partially coincides with the second optical path channel.

7. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 1, wherein the laser channel comprises a laser emission channel and a laser reception channel, wherein the laser emission channel at least partially coincides with the second optical path channel, and the laser reception channel at least partially coincides with the first optical path channel.

8. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 1, wherein the laser channel comprises independently disposed laser emission and reception channels.

9. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 1, wherein the laser channel comprises a laser reception channel and an independently disposed laser emission channel, wherein the laser reception channel at least partially coincides with the first optical path channel or the second optical path channel.

10. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 1, wherein the laser channel comprises a laser emission channel and an independently disposed laser reception channel, wherein the laser emission channel at least partially coincides with the first optical path channel or the second optical path channel.

11. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 6, wherein a side wall of the first optical path channel distal to the second optical path channel is equipped with a laser emitter, which is located between the first objective lens set and the reflective switching plate for emitting the laser; and a second axial end of the second optical path channel is equipped with a laser receiver for receiving the laser.

12. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 11, wherein an emission end of the laser emitter is equipped with a first laser coupling mirror for converging the laser; and a reception end of the laser receiver is equipped with a second coupling mirror for converging the laser.

13. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 12, wherein the first optical path channel is equipped with a first dichroic mirror that transmits the natural light, the laser emitted by the laser emitter is reflected by the first dichroic mirror, passes through the first optical channel, and then reaches the target object; wherein the first reflector is a second dichroic mirror that transmits the laser, and the laser reflected by the target object enters the second optical channel, is transmitted by the second dichroic mirror, and then received by the laser receiver.

14. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 13, wherein the reflective switching plate is deposited closer to the eyepiece set relative to the first dichroic mirror.

15. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 13, wherein when the reflective switching is positioned in the second position, it is tilted in a same direction as the first dichroic mirror.

16. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 7, wherein a second axial end of the second optical path channel is equipped with a laser emitter for emitting the laser; and a laser receiver is provided on a side wall of the first optical path channel, and the laser receiver is located between the first objective lens set and the reflective switching plate for receiving laser.

17. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 16, wherein an emission end of the laser emitter is equipped with a first coupling mirror for converging the laser; and a reception end of the laser receiver is equipped with a second coupling mirror for converging the laser.

18. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 16, wherein the first optical path channel is equipped with a first dichroic mirror that transmits the natural light, the laser reflected by the target object enters the first optical channel and is received by the laser receiver after being reflected by the first dichroic mirror; and the first reflector is a second dichroic mirror that transmits the laser, the laser emitted by the laser emitter is transmitted by the second dichroic mirror, passes through the second optical channel, and reaches the target object.

19. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 6, wherein the first optical path channel is equipped with a laser emitter for emitting the laser; the second optical path channel is equipped with a laser receiver for receiving the laser; and the first reflector is a natural light reflector.

20. The laser-ranging telescope with switchable magnification according to claim 19, wherein the second optical path channel is provided with a second reflector, which comprises a first laser reflector, a second laser reflector, and a dichroic mirror, wherein the second reflector is disposed between the second objective lens set and the first reflector for reflecting the laser entering the second optical path channel to the laser receiver.
