J. M. FAEHRMANN.

TOURIST'S GLASS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 17, 1914.

1,104,644. Patented July 21, 1914.

Fig. 1.

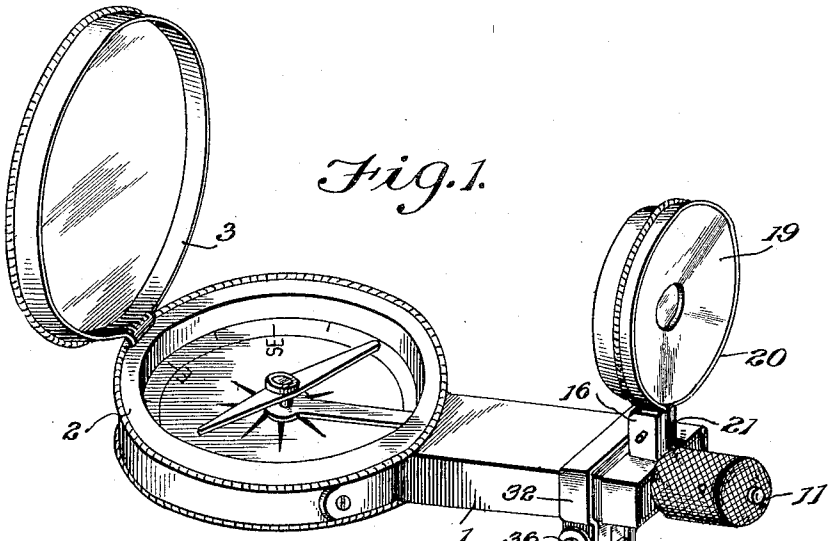


Fig. 2.

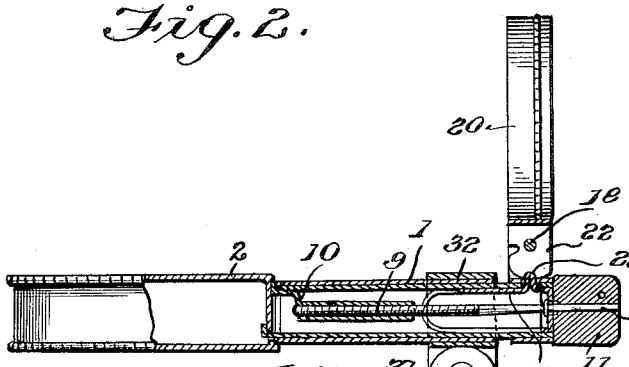


Fig. 3.

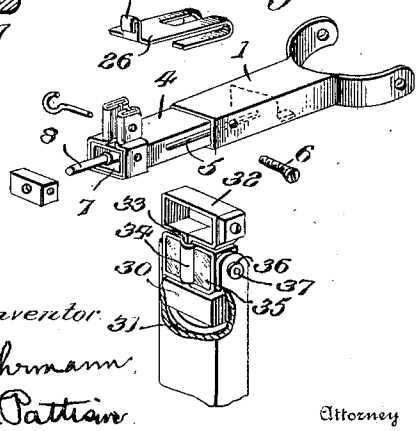
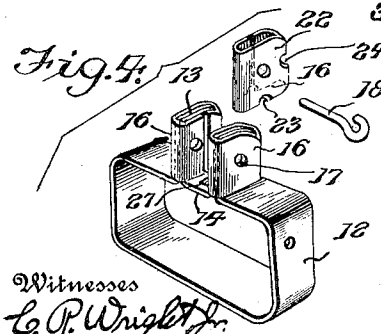


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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TOURIST'S GLASS.

1,104,644. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 21, 1914.

Application filed January 17, 1914. Serial No. 812,797.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. FAEHRMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Houston, in the county of Harris and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tourists' Glasses, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to improvements in tourist glasses and is an improvement upon my application filed Feb. 5, 1913, Serial No. 746,391.

The object of my invention is to provide a tourist glass in which the smaller lens is more readily adjusted to and from the larger lens and at the same time providing means whereby the smaller lens is mounted upon a frame to fold and to be more rigidly held in either position.

Another object of my invention is to provide means whereby the magnifying glass is more readily secured to the body portion, and held in either position.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a simple, cheap and more effective tourist glass having certain details of structure and operation hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tourist glass embodying my invention several parts being folded outwardly in operated position. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the magnifying glass and the adjusting means showing the several parts disassembled. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of the specific means for pivotally mounting the smaller lens upon the body portion.

This invention is especially intended for use to tourist, hunters, botanists, mineralogists and analogous purposes.

Referring now to the drawings, 1 represents the main body portion which is of an elongated form and rectangular in cross section. Carried by one end of the body portion is the compass box 2 carrying the compass as is fully described in the co-pending application and needs no further description. This compass-box 2 as shown is of a circular form and has hinged to its upper edge on the opposite side to the body portion, the magnifying glass 3. This hinge connection as is readily understood is of such a form that the magnifying glass will he held in its upward position shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

The body portion 1 as heretofore stated is a rectangular form in cross section and hollow, and in which is mounted an elongated block 4 having a horizontally arranged slot 5 through which passes the screw 6 whereby the outward movement of said block is limited as will be readily understood. The block 4 is of a hollow form and has rigidly secured in its outer end, a solid block 7 through which loosely passes the rotatable shaft or rod 8. This rod 8 has a swivel connection with the block 7 and passes inwardly through the hollow block 4, and has a screw-threaded connection 9 with the elongated internally screw-threaded sleeve 10. This sleeve 10 is rigidly carried by the compass box 2. By the rotation of the rod or shaft 8 through the medium of the knob or handle 11, it will be seen that the hollow block 4 is moved in or out of the portion 1. Surrounding the outer end of the hollow-block 4 is a band 12 which has its upper ends 13 turned upwardly as is clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing. These ends 13 as shown are spaced apart, and placed between the said ends is a U-shaped plate 14 which has its free ends resting against the inner faces of the upwardly turned ends 13. Surrounding the upwardly turned ends of the plate 14 and the ends 13 are bands 16 which securely lock the plate 14 and the ends together in their spaced relation as is clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing. The bands are provided with openings 17 registering with openings in the upwardly extending portions of the plate 14 and the ends 13 and through which a pin 18 passes for pivotally mounting the smaller lens as will be presently fully described.

The smaller lens 19 is composed of a band 20 having its free ends turned downwardly as indicated at 21 and surrounded and held together by means of the plate 22. The thickness of the plate 22 and the ends of the band 21 are equal to the distance between the bands 16 and through which the pin 18 passes whereby the smaller lens 19 is pivotally carried by the hollow block 4 as is clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawing. The plate 22 is provided with notches 23 and 24 into which extends the loop end 25 of the spring 26. The spring 26 as shown in Fig. 3 is of a double form and has the loop end 25 extending outwardly through an open-

ing in the hollow block 4 and a registering opening 27 in the plate 14. By this structure it will be seen that the loop end 25 is adapted to enter either of the notches 23 and 24 and thus hold the smaller lens 19 in its upwardly or downwardly folded position.

The magnifying glass 28 has a hollow elongated body portion 29 in which is mounted a spring plunger 30 normally outwardly held by the spring 31. Surrounding the body portion 1 is a band 32 having its free ends 33 turned downwardly and secured together by means of a clip 34. The ends 33 below the clip 34 are turned outwardly and upwardly and inwardly against the band as is clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawing. This forms the rectangular portion which is preferably filled in by the blocks 35. This rectangular-shaped portion rests between the ears 36 of the portion 29 of a magnifying glass and has the pivot passing through the ears and through the rectangular portion by which the magnifying glass is pivotally carried by the body portion 1 of the instrument. This rectangular shaped portion normally bears against the block 30 and the magnifying glass is held in its outward or upward position. The body portion 29 of the magnifying glass is of such a length that when the magnifying glass is folded, it registers and covers the lower face of the compass box 2.

Having thus fully described my invention what I claim and desire to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. An instrument of the character described, comprising a body portion, a lens carried by one end of the body portion, a hollow telescoping member within the body portion, and having a block in its outer end, a rotatable rod swiveled within the block, means carried by the outer end of the rod for rotating the same, an elongated sleeve carried by the body portion and into which is screwed the rotatable rod whereby the telescoping member is adjusted in or out of the body portion.

2. An instrument of the character described, comprising a body portion, a lens pivoted to one end of the body portion, a telescoping member within the body portion means for adjusting the telescoping member in and out of the body portion, a band surrounding the outer end of the telescoping member and having its ends extending upwardly, a U-shaped plate between the upwardly turned ends of the band, clips securing the upwardly turned ends of the band and the U-shaped member together in their spaced relation, a lens having an ear pivoted between the upwardly turned ends of the band and having notches in two sides thereof, a spring within the hollow telescoping member and having a looped outer end passing through an opening in the telescoping member and an opening in the U-shaped plate and adapted to enter one of the notches in the ear carried by the lens whereby the lens is held in its downward or upward position substantially as shown and described.

3. An instrument of the character described, comprising a body portion, a lens carried by one end of the body portion, a telescoping hollow member within the body portion means for adjusting the telescoping member within the body portion, a band surrounding the outer end of the telescoping member and having its free ends turned upwardly, a U-shaped plate between the free ends of the band clips clamping the ends of the band and the plate together, a lens comprising a band having its ends turned downwardly, a clip clamping the ends of the band together and fitting between the clips of the U-shaped member and having notches in two sides thereof, a pivot securing the clip of the lens between the clips of the band, the clip of the lens having notches in two sides thereof, a spring within the outer end of the telescoping member and having a looped end passing through the telescoping member and through an opening in the U-shaped plate and adapted to enter one of the notches in the clip of the lens whereby the lens is held in its downward or upward position.

4. An instrument of the character described, comprising a body portion, a lens carried by one end of the body portion, a telescoping member within the body portion means for moving the telescoping member in and out of the body portion, a lens pivoted to the telescoping member, a band surrounding the outer end of the body portion and having its outwardly turned ends clamped together by a clip and the free ends turned outwardly, upwardly and inwardly forming a rectangular block, a magnifying glass having a hollow body portion, having ears passing on the outside of the rectangular portion of the clip and pivoted thereto and a spring pressed block within the hollow body portion of the magnifying glass and adapted to engage the rectangular shaped portion of the clip whereby the magnifying glass may be held in its downwardly or upwardly folded position.

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

JOHN M. FAEHRMANN.

Witnesses:
S. M. VAUGHAN,
C. K. REESE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."