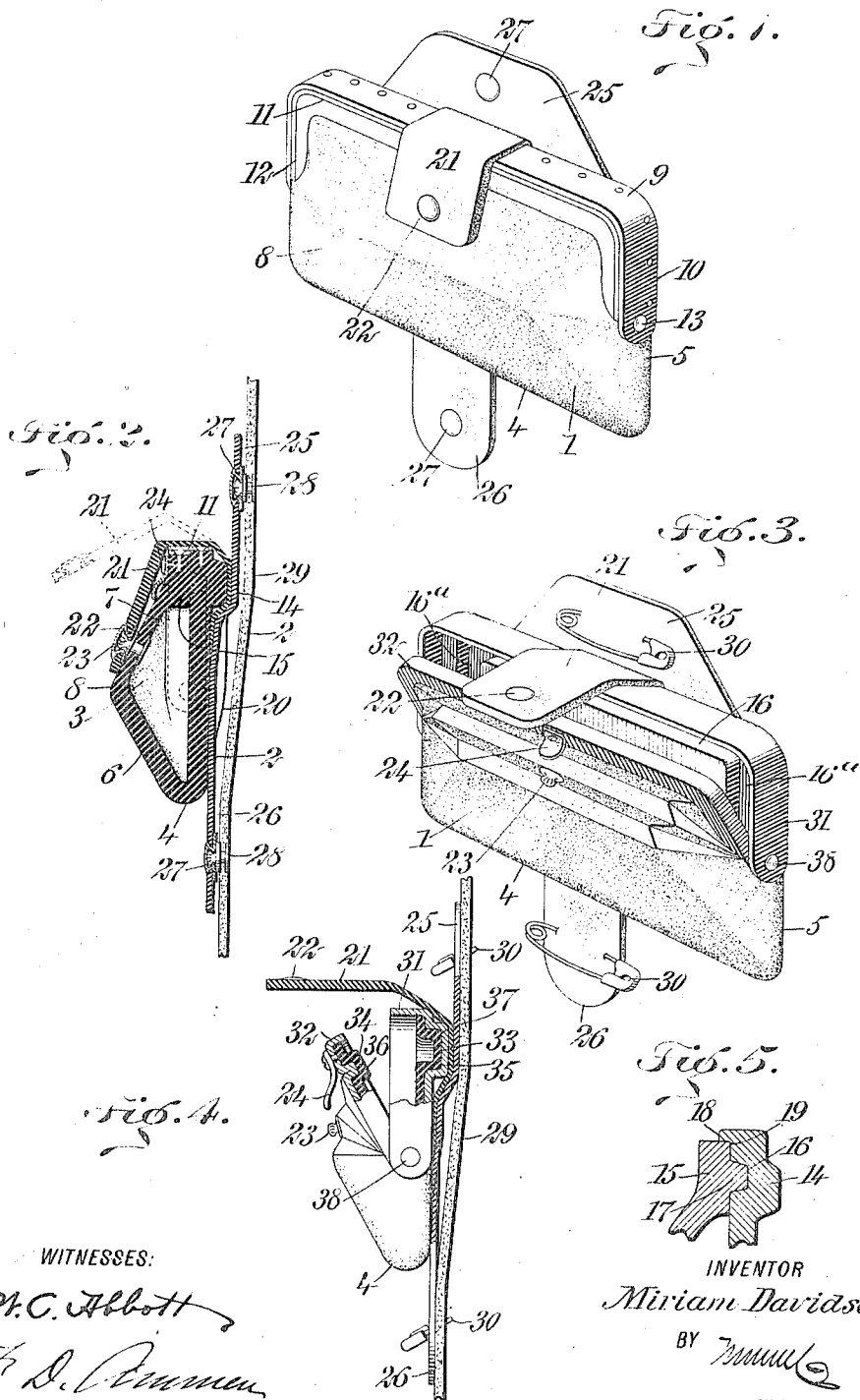


No. 811,487.

PATENTED JAN. 30, 1906.

M. DAVIDSON.
WATERPROOF EYEGLASS CASE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1905.



WITNESSES:

M. C. Abbott

J. D. Brown

INVENTOR

Miriam Davidson

BY

Wm. L. ...
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MIRIAM DAVIDSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WATERPROOF EYEGLASS-CASE.

No. 811,487.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 30, 1906.

Application filed March 7, 1905. Serial No. 248,927.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MIRIAM DAVIDSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of the Bronx, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Waterproof Eyeglass-Case, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to eyeglass-cases.

The object of the invention is to produce an eyeglass-case which will be of attractive appearance and of such construction as will render it water-tight.

The article is intended to be used especially by bathers, and while it is intended especially for carrying eyeglasses it is intended also as a receptacle for articles such as smelling-salts or a vial of brandy, which may be used in an emergency.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective of the device.

Fig. 2 is a vertical central section showing the same applied to a portion of a garment, such as a bathing-suit. Fig. 3 is a perspective representing the device partly open and showing a modified arrangement for attaching the same to a garment. Fig. 4 is a vertical section similar to Fig. 2, but showing the device partly in elevation and partly open; and Fig. 5 is a section taken at the jaw of the device, showing the arrangement for insuring that the article will be waterproof.

The device is intended to be constructed substantially of rubber or other waterproof material.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents the body of the case, the form of which is very clearly illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. This body is of elongated form, as indicated, and its rear wall 2 is substantially flat, as indicated in Fig. 2. The forward wall 3 is preferably bulged outwardly, as indicated, so as to give the case substantially the form usually had by eyeglass-cases. In practice the forward and rear walls will preferably be made separately and united integrally at the bottom edge 4 and along a portion of their side edges 5. The lower portion 6 of the forward wall will preferably be of a hard unyielding character, so that the case will offer a substantial protection for eyeglasses which might be otherwise easily broken. The upper portion 7 of the outer wall 3 is preferably,

however, of reduced thickness and will be of a pliable nature, so as to admit of the device being readily opened in a manner which will be described more fully hereinafter. The lower portion 6 preferably inclines outwardly, while the upper portion 7 inclines inwardly, so that the two portions of the forward wall meet at an angle 8, as shown most clearly in Fig. 2.

The forward and rear walls of the device are not permanently connected at the upper edge and on a portion of the side edges. The upper edge of the rear wall 2 is preferably reinforced or bound with a metal brace or strip 9, (shown very clearly in Fig. 1,) and this strip is formed with side extensions 10, which pass down along the ends or side edges of the case, as indicated. A similar brace or binding-strip 11 is provided, which is attached to the upper edge of the outer wall 3, said strip 11 being provided with side extensions 12, which are hinged near their extremities, by means of pivots 13, to the extremities of the side extensions 10 aforesaid.

When the device is closed, as indicated in Fig. 1, the binding-strip or brace 11 passes under the brace 9, the latter being of enlarged width, as shown. In this way when the device is folded only the edge of the brace 11 remains visible. These braces will be attached in any suitable manner to their corresponding walls.

When the case is closed, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, the outer and inner walls meet together near their upper edges and are in such close contact and so formed that the article becomes waterproof. In order to effect this purpose, the upper portions of the said walls are made of massive construction, so as to form jaws 14 and 15, as indicated most clearly in Fig. 5, and these jaws on their adjacent faces are formed one with a groove 16 and the other with a tongue 17, which is adapted to match therewith. These interlocking jaws will be of rubber of a more or less pliable nature, such as that used in the heels of overshoes, and when the jaws are pressed together, as indicated, a very intimate contact results, producing a water-tight joint, as will be readily understood. The jaw 14, which is formed on the rear wall, is preferably formed at its upper edge with an extension or lip 18, which overlies the upper edge of the jaw 15, increasing the water-tight nature of the joint at the point 19. These jaws 14 and 15 extend not only all

along the upper edge of the case, but are extended at the sides, as indicated at 20 in Fig. 2, passing down to a point somewhat beyond the hinge-joints 13. The groove 16 for this purpose is of course provided with side extensions 16^a, as illustrated in Fig. 3, which pass downwardly at the sides, and the tongue 17 is likewise provided with side extensions which are received in the extension 16^a. In this way a substantially water-tight joint is made from one of the hinges 13 to the other.

The case is preferably maintained closed by means of a flap 21, which attaches to the rear side of the rear wall and is adapted to be folded down across the upper portion 7 of the front wall, as indicated in Fig. 2. This flap is preferably provided with a socket or eyelet 22, which receives a button 23, which is adapted to be snapped into the same in the usual manner. In Fig. 2 this flap 21 is represented in dotted outline removed from its normal fastening position, so as to permit the case to be opened.

In order to facilitate the opening of the case after the flap 21 has been unfastened, a tab 24 is attached near the upper edge of the outer portion 7, the same being intended to be grasped between the fingers, as will be readily understood.

In order to facilitate the attachment of the case to a bathing-suit or similar garment, it has preferably attached to its rear wall a pair of flaps 25 and 26, which may be made integral, as shown, one being disposed above the device and the other below, as indicated. These flaps are preferably provided with sockets 27, adapted to receive buttons 28, which will snap into the sockets, as will be readily understood. The said buttons 28 will be attached permanently to the forward portion 29 or other suitable point of the bathing-suit. When it is not desirable to provide the bathing-suit with buttons 28, the flaps 25 and 26 will be attached by means of safety-pins 30 to the bathing-suit, as illustrated most clearly in Figs. 3 and 4.

While I prefer to form the jaws of the device substantially of rubber, as shown in Fig. 2, I illustrate in Figs. 3 and 4 a modified construction in which the jaws are backed by frames 31 and 32 of steel or a similar metal. These frames 31 and 32 have the general form of the braces 9 and 11 referred to above, except that they are themselves formed with interlocking jaws 33 and 34, the said jaw 33 presenting a groove 35, adapted to receive a projecting tongue 36, formed on the opposite jaw. At the jaws these frames are lined with a pliable material or facing 37, preferably of rubber. In other respects the construction is substantially the same as that described above, the said frames 31 and 32 being hinged together at 38.

The eyeglass-case described above is admirably adapted for its purposes, constitut-

ing, as it does, a waterproof receptacle for the glasses which will protect them from injury.

As suggested above, the article is most useful to bathers and will in practice be made of different colors, so as to match the color of the bathing-suit with which the device is worn. The case may be made of any desired form and may be of a polished or dull finish to suit one's taste. When supplied with this eyeglass-case, bathers may stroll upon the beach wearing their eyeglasses and may at a moment's notice enter the water after having placed the glasses in the case to protect them from the water.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. An eyeglass-case having a pair of jaws, said jaws having parallel opposite bodies adapted to be brought together, with side extensions extending downwardly and hinged together, one of said jaws having a groove extending longitudinally of its body and longitudinally of the side extensions thereof, the opposite jaw having a tongue extending longitudinally of the body thereof and longitudinally of the side extensions thereof, said tongue being received in said groove and forming a water-tight joint between said jaws.

2. An eyeglass-case having a pair of jaws, said jaws having parallel opposite bodies adapted to be brought together, with side extensions extending downwardly and hinged together, one of said jaws having a groove extending longitudinally of its body and longitudinally of the side extensions thereof, the opposite jaw having a tongue extending longitudinally of the body thereof and longitudinally of the side extensions thereof, said tongue being received in said groove and forming a water-tight joint between said jaws, one of said jaws further having a lip projecting beyond the edge of the opposite jaw and coöperating with said tongue and groove to form a water-tight joint in said jaws.

3. An eyeglass-case having a body, the upper portion whereof is formed into a jaw, said jaw having a body with side extensions, a second jaw adapted to close upon said first jaw and having a body with side extensions hinged to said first side extensions, the adjacent faces of said jaws having, the one a groove and the other a tongue adapted to be received within said groove, and a flap disposed across said jaws and adapted to secure the same together.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MIRIAM DAVIDSON.

Witnesses:

THOMAS E. HANNILL,
AGNES F. KELLY.