

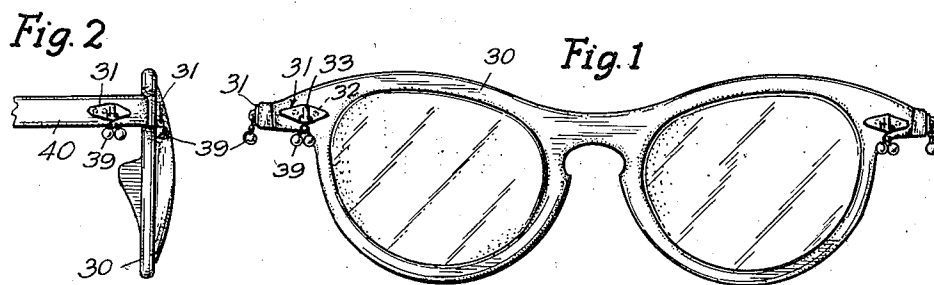
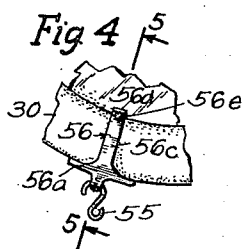
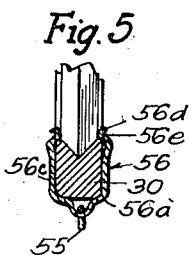
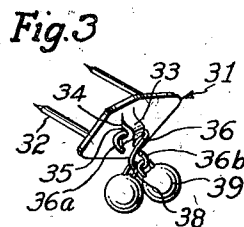
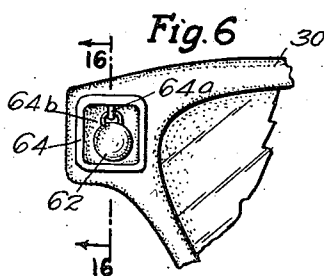
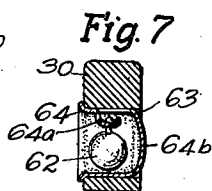
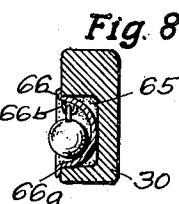
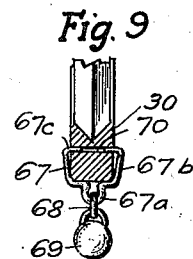
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COMBINED SPECTACLES AND DANGLING ORNAMENTS

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COMBINED SPECTACLES AND DANGLING ORNAMENTS

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10 Claims. (Cl. 41—34)

This invention relates to ornamented spectacles and particularly to the means for mounting the ornament in a manner to act as a pendulum and to dangle from the spectacles.

The invention contemplates the provision of one or more suspended ornaments applied to the spectacles in as ornate or as simple a fashion as desired to meet the individual taste of the wearer, the ornament being dangled from the spectacles and vibrating relatively thereto like a pendulum on movement of the spectacles and thereby being prominently displayed as when the head of the wearer of the spectacles is moved, the mounting being such that normal vision is undisturbed.

Since the types of spectacles, ornaments, the points at which the ornaments are suspended and the types of suspending means may be varied to a great extent once the possibility of a dangling pendulous ornament or pendant for spectacles has been conceived, only a few typical examples of practical embodiments of the invention including special clips attachable to the frame and to which the ornament is attached have been herein illustrated and will be described. It is to be understood however, that any one of the ornaments illustrated may be replaced by any other suitable ornament, those of the glittering jewelry type being preferable and including precious stones or imitations thereof, and metallic or plastic ornaments. There are also, of course, many possible means for suspending the ornamental pendulum so that it dangles from its support, thereby to enhance the glitter thereof and to make the resultant display more effective. The pivotal mounting of the ornament pendant or pendulum may be permanent or such as to permit removal or detachment of the ornament for ordinary use and reattachment for special occasions.

The various objects of the invention will be clear from the above, from the description which follows and from the drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a typical pair of zylonite spectacles showing dangling ornaments suspended as a pendulum from the temples and from the temporal ends of the spectacle front.

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view thereof with part of the temple broken away.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the ornament-suspending means shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary elevational view of the lower part of the lens frame showing a resilient removable ornament-suspending member.

Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view thereof taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 4 of the means for suspending an ornament in the interior of the frame.

Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view thereof taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 7 of reflecting suspending means to reflect the light to and at the ornament.

Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 5 of a modified form of removable ornament-suspending means.

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In the various forms of the invention illustrated herein by way of example, the ornament is pivotally mounted at a selected point of the spectacle frame (which frame as the word is used herein is intended to include the temples) so that the ornament dangles therefrom and vibrates relatively to its supporting means on movement of the latter as when the spectacles are in place on the head. If the ornament is a jewel or imitation thereof, the glitter is emphasized by such movement and attention attracted thereto. In all forms of the ornament and its suspending means, the ornament is at all times outwardly beyond the lens and hence does not interfere with normal vision, though in some cases the ornament may swing against and touch the nose or other part of the face of the wearer.

Referring now to Figs. 1 and 2, the zylonite frame 30 there shown is provided with temporal ornament-suspending members 31 which may also serve if enlarged, as shields for the hinge rivets 32, which rivets also secure the suspending ornaments to the frame. That part 33 of the material of the member 31 between two parallel slits as 34 is pressed forwardly out of the plane of the remainder of the member to provide a hole or opening or space 35 for the reception of one part as 36a of a suitable hook such as the S-hook 36 to suspend said hook pivotally and removably from the member. The other end part 36b of the hook may be an eye permanently holding the links 38 secured to the jewel ornaments 39, or the hook may terminate in an open eye or loop permitting removal of the dangling ornament 39 and the substitution of another therefor. Similarly, if the upper part 36a is to be permanently attached to the suspending member 31, said part 36a is closed to form a closed eye instead of an open hook as is shown. The rivets 32 pass through the frame 30 to be clinched on the rear face of the frame in the usual manner, or said rivets may pass through the holes usually provided in one leaf of the temple hinge to be clinched on said leaf in a well known manner. In this case, the dangling ornament is outside of the frame and unless swung violently, does not touch the face. The temple part 40 instead of the front part of the frame may carry the suspending member 31 and its ornament 39, or both the temple and the front may support such ornaments if more elaborate embellishment is desired. A slitted suspending ornament with a pressed out holding member 33 may obviously be used anywhere on the frame where there is room therefor, if desired.

The ornament may be suspended at the nose bridge instead of or in addition to those carried by the front and temple. While the dangling ornament is not shown in Figs. 4 and 5, it is intended that any ornament such as a jewel in the form of a pearl or precious stone or imitation thereof or those illustrated and having a hole, loop or link engageable by the S-hook 55, be suspended on the lower end of said hook, removably or permanently. The hook is carried by the removable resilient suspending member 56 of generally U-shaped longitudinal section which is designed to embrace and clasp the sides and the inner periphery of the uncut frame 30 thereby to connect the ornament to the frame. The outer transversely extending portion 56a of said suspending member is long enough to engage as much or as little of the length of the outer peripheral surface of the lens frame as is desired. Only that much of said outer surface is shown as is needed for one set of inwardly extending resilient frame-clasping arms or spaced apart portions 56c. Each of said portions or arms terminates preferably in an outwardly flared portion 56d to enable the arms to be forced manually inwardly on to the frame, and to be removed from the frame by an outward pull. An inwardly directed terminal locking projection or bend 56e over-

hangs and engages the inner peripheral surface of the frame and holds the suspending member in place frictionally. To provide cross bars similar to hooks at as many points in the length of the portion 56a as is desired, part of the metal of said portion is pressed outwardly between slits, as in the member 31 of Fig. 3. Each cross bar is engageable by the upper end of a hook to suspend a dangling ornament therefrom. When the member 56 is removed from the frame by first spreading the arms 56a apart and then withdrawing the member outwardly, or by a quick pull on the member, the frame remains uncluttered and unmutilated and therefore usable at times and places where dangling ornaments are inappropriate.

The ornament suspended from the hook 55 dangles outside of the frame and avoids interference with vision, the ornament being short enough for that purpose.

As shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the dangling ornament 62 is arranged in the interior of the frame and does not project beyond either the front or rear surfaces thereof, being substituted for the material at a selected area of the frame. For this purpose, the frame is preferably wide enough at the point where the ornament is to be attached, to permit removal of enough material to form a hole or recess 63 large enough to receive the ornament 62. The hole is lined with a tightly fitted cup-shaped suspending member 64 of generally U-shaped longitudinal section provided with a depressed hook 64a formed from the material of the upper part of the liner. The ornament may be suspended from the hook in a now obvious manner as hereinbefore explained in connection with the other forms of suspending members. The inner surface of the suspending member is preferably highly polished to act as a light reflector thereby to enhance the glitter of the ornament 62. The rear wall 64b of the liner 64 serves to close the rear end of the hole 63 while the front end remains open to expose the ornament.

In the modified form of the reflector shown in Fig. 8, the recess 65 is closed at the rear end thereof, and receives the curved liner 66 also of generally U-shaped longitudinal section, which is frictionally fitted thereto. The terminal projections or flanges 66a on the liner engage the front face of the frame 30. To pivotally suspend a dangling ornament, a loop or hook as 66b is shown soldered to the inner face of the liner 66 or otherwise secured thereto. The highly polished inner surface of the liner serves as a reflector as explained in connection with the liner 64 of Fig. 7.

That form of the invention shown in Fig. 18 is intended to be inexpensive but removable, taking the form of a generally U-shaped suspending member comprising a length of wire 67 having an intermediate loop 67a receiving a link 68 of the ornament 69 or directly receiving said ornament. The front and rear substantially upright side portions 67b of the member extend upwardly from the outer looped part of the member and form arms engaging the front and rear surfaces of the frame. Said arms and loop are similar to the arms 56c and loop 56b of Fig. 5 and may be resilient if desired. Each arm terminates in a laterally extending portion or projection 67c entering the laterally directed hole 70 in the frame 30. The portions 67c may be spread apart and sprung out of the hole to remove the suspending member together with its suspended ornament. When the suspending member is removed, only a small inconspicuous hole remains in the frame.

It will now be seen that the invention may take a great variety of forms wherein a dangling ornament is suspended in any one of a number of ways from any type of spectacle frame and at any point thereof without interfering with vision, and that while certain specific forms of the invention have herein been shown and described, the invention is not limited thereto, and that various changes may be made from the illustrated embodiments of the invention without departing from the spirit thereof as defined in the appended claims.

We claim:

1. Pendulously ornamented spectacles comprising a spectacle frame having annular lens-receiving rims of approximately rectangular cross sectional shape, each of the rims having a lens-receiving groove in the inner peripheral surface thereof of lesser width than the thickness of the rim to provide an unmutilated inner peripheral edge portion on each side of and adjacent the groove, a generally U-shaped resilient clip embracing the rim at the unmutilated edge portions, at the sides of the rim and at the outer peripheral surface of the rim, said clip comprising a pair of spaced apart arms, a resilient bend at the outer end of each of the arms, a rigid portion integrally connecting the bends, transversely extending projections on the rigid portion extending beyond opposite edges of the bends and being arranged in a plane perpendicular to the planes of the arms, said rigid portion and said projections being in contact with a substantial part of the circumference of the outer peripheral surface of the rim, a rigid loop extending from the rigid portion and serving as the suspending member for a pendulous ornament, a pendulous ornament and a member having a bend therein connected to the ornament, said bend passing through the loop and suspending the ornament from the loop, the lowermost end of the ornament being free to vibrate and being out of the normal range of vision of the wearer of the spectacles.

2. The spectacles of claim 1, inwardly extending locking projections on the respective free inner ends of the arms engaging the unmutilated edge portions of the rim and pressing the rim toward the rigid portion and thereby securing the clip to the rim against relative movement therebetween, and flared portions convex toward each other at the extreme ends of the arms beyond the respective locking projections.

3. The combination with a pair of spectacles having a frame providing with a lens-receiving opening and a rim surrounding the opening, the rim having a groove in the inner surface thereof for the reception of the peripheral portion of a lens, the groove being of lesser width than the thickness of the rim, a resilient clip embracing a portion of the rim beyond the groove, said clip comprising a pair of spaced apart approximately parallel arms each having a free inner end portion, said portion extending laterally to form a locking element resiliently engaging the ungrooved portion of the rim adjacent the groove, a resilient bend at the outer end of each arm, a rigid connecting portion having the mid-part thereof connecting the bends and provided with a loop, said connecting portion having elongated end extensions projecting past the bends and engaging the outer surface of the rim to hold the clip between the inner and outer peripheral surfaces of the rim, a hook passing through the loop and a jeweled ornament suspended at the top thereof from the hook to vibrate relatively to the frame, the lower free end of the ornament being out of the normal range of vision of the wearer of the spectacles.

4. A pendulously ornamented pair of spectacles comprising a frame having temple parts, lens rim parts surrounding respective lens-receiving openings a bridge part connecting the rim parts and means connecting the rim parts to the respective temple parts, each of said parts being approximately rectangular in cross sectional shape, a connecting member connected to one of said frame parts and adapted to have an ornament attached thereto and being of generally U-shaped form and having projections at the end thereof, a suspended member suspended from the connecting member, one of the members having an opening therein and the other of the members having a bend received by the opening, and a jeweled ornament supported at the upper end thereof by the suspended member for swinging movement relatively to said connecting member and to said one frame part, the ornament being of such height and the bend being arranged on the frame part in such position to maintain the ornament and the members at all times beyond the lens-receiving opening

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and out of the normal range of vision of the wearer when the spectacles are worn by the wearer.

5. The spectacles of claim 4, the connecting member having an exposed reflecting surface thereon and the suspended member holding the ornament in front of the reflecting surface.

6. The spectacles of claim 5, the connecting member being generally cup-shaped and set into a recess in the frame.

7. The spectacles of claim 4, part of the connecting member projecting beyond the outline of the frame.

8. A pendulously ornamented pair of spectacles comprising a frame, a pendulous ornament member and a connection between the frame and the ornament member including a connecting member to which the ornament member is attachable, said connecting member being of generally U-shaped longitudinal section and adapted to be attached to the frame and terminating in projecting portions, one of the members having a hook thereon and the other of the members having a passage therein receiving the hook, the members and the hook being out of the normal range of vision of the wearer when wearing the spectacles, and the ornament member being suspended from the upper portion thereof and being free at the lower end thereof to vibrate relatively to the frame and to the connecting member, the overall length of the ornament member being such that said lower end is out of the normal range of vision of the person wearing the spectacles.

9. The spectacles of claim 8, the connecting member being secured to the frame within the outline of the frame.

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10. An ornament for a pair of spectacles having a frame provided with temple parts, lens rim parts surrounding respective lens-receiving openings in the frame, a bridge part connecting the rim parts and means connecting the rim parts to the respective temple parts, each of said parts being approximately rectangular in cross sectional shape, said ornament comprising a connecting member adapted to be connected to one of said frame parts and to have an ornament attached thereto and being of generally U-shaped form and having projections at the end thereof, an ornament member, one of the members having an opening therein, ornamenting means on the ornament member, and means connecting the ornament member to the connecting member comprising an attaching element on the other of the members passing through said opening and secured to said one of the members, the ornament member being supported by said connecting member adjacent said frame, the ornament member being of such height and the attaching element being in such position as to maintain the ornamenting means and the members at all times substantially beyond the lens-receiving opening and out of the normal range of vision of the wearer when the spectacles are worn by the wearer.

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