G. A. BADER.

EYEGLASS MOUNTING.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 20, 1910.

1,040,607. Patented Oct. 8, 1912.

Fig. 1.

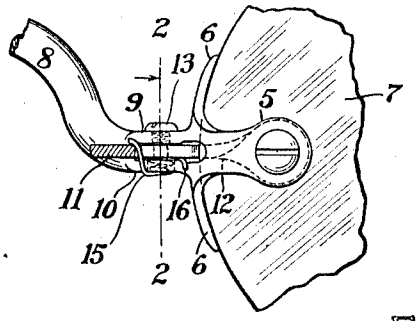


Fig. 2.

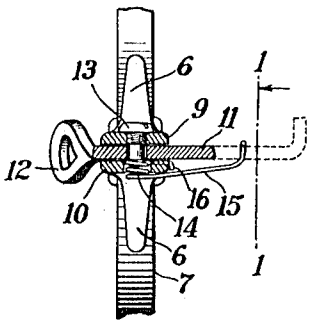


Fig. 5.

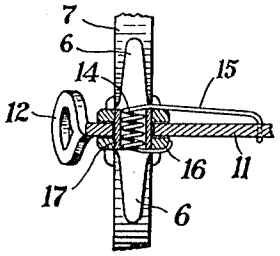


Fig. 3.

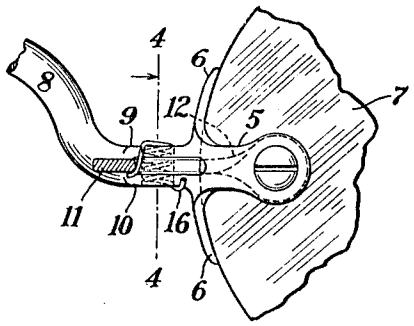
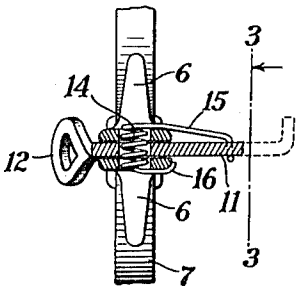


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
Clarence W. Carroll
Daisy Gurnee

Inventor:
Gustav A. Bader
by his attorneys
Osgood, Davis & Dorsey

COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV A. BADER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

EYEGLASS-MOUNTING.

1,040,607. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 8, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV A. BADER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyeglass-Mountings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to eye-glass mountings of the type in which the nose-guards are carried by levers which are pivoted to the body of the mounting and controlled and moved, in one direction, by springs, and in the opposite direction by means of finger-pieces.

One object of the invention is to produce an eye-glass mounting of the kind above referred to which shall be of simple and compact construction, and particularly in which the spring by which the nose-guard lever is controlled is, to a large extent, concealed within and protected by the body of the mounting.

A second object of the invention is to produce a mounting in which the spring is so formed and arranged as to serve as a pivot to retain the nose-guard lever in place in the body of the mounting, and thus dispense with the pivot-screw or pin usually employed for this purpose.

A third object of the invention is to produce a mounting in which the nose-guard levers are pivoted within the body-portions of the mounting in a secure manner, and in which any movements of the nose-guard levers transverse to their pivotal movements are effectively prevented.

To the above ends the invention consists in an eye-glass mounting in which the nose-guard levers are mounted between upper and lower parallel portions of the mountings, these parallel portions or body members closely embracing and engaging the upper and lower surfaces of the nose-guard levers so as to provide wide, flat bearing surfaces positively controlling the movements of the nose-guard levers, so as to avoid dependence upon a pivot-pin or screw for this purpose.

The invention consists further in an eye-glass mounting in which the springs are provided with coiled portions located partly or wholly within perforations in the body-portions, or in both the body portions and the nose guard levers, in the manner hereinafter described and as defined in the succeeding claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a part of an eye-glass mounting embodying the present invention, the nose-guard lever being shown in section on the line 1—1 in Fig. 2; Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1; Figs. 3 and 4 are views corresponding to Figs. 1 and 2, but showing a modified form of the invention; and Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing a second modification.

Figs. 1 and 2 show the lens-clips 5, the lens-straps 6, and a portion of the lens 7 and the bridge 8 of a pair of eye-glasses, all of which may be of any ordinary or suitable form. In accordance with the present invention, however, the body of the mounting is provided with upper and lower members 9 and 10, respectively, and with a flat nose-guard lever 11 pivotally mounted between these members, the lever being closely embraced thereby so as to be restricted to pivotal movements in a horizontal plane. The nose-guard lever terminates in front in the ordinary finger-piece 12 by which the nose-guards may be moved apart in affixing or removing the eye-glasses.

In the construction of Figs. 1 and 2 the nose-guard lever is secured in place by means of a pivot-screw 13 which is screwed into a threaded hole in the upper member 9 and passes loosely through a corresponding perforation in the nose-guard lever. The lower member 10 is also perforated concentrically with the screw 13, this perforation being substantially larger in diameter than the body of the screw. The spring by which the nose-guard lever is controlled comprises a coiled portion 14, and bent ends 15 and 16 which are adapted, respectively, to engage the nose-guard lever and the body of the mounting to control the nose-guard lever in the usual manner. In accordance with the present invention, however, the coiled portion 14 of the spring is located principally within the perforation in the member 10 so as to be substantially concealed and protected by the body of the mounting, and the spring is secured in this position by its bent end 16, which lies above the member 10 so as to prevent withdrawal of the spring except when it is bent for this purpose. This arrangement produces, as is apparent from the drawings, a very compact and neat

mounting, and it has greater strength and security than the ordinary arrangement owing to the fact that the pivot-screw does not project from the body of the mounting, and is thus protected against the danger of breakage which exists where the pivot-screw projects for a considerable distance, in the usual manner, to provide a support for the spring.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 the pivot-screw is entirely dispensed with, the spring being so formed and arranged as to perform the function of a pivot as well as of a spring. To this end both members 9 and 10 of the body of the mounting and the nose-guard lever are provided with alining perforations of a diameter sufficient to receive the coiled portion 14 of the spring. This portion of the spring extends entirely through the three perforations and its bent ends engage, respectively, the nose-guard lever and the body of the mounting, as in the previous case, and thus retain the spring in place. The coiled portion of the spring fits the perforations closely, and is maintained in place by the ends of the spring, and it thus acts in substantially the same manner as a solid pivot to prevent lateral movement of the nose-guard lever between the body members 9 and 10.

In the modified form shown in Fig. 5 a thin tubular sleeve 17 is inserted loosely between the spring and the perforations, this sleeve acting as a pivotal bearing for the nose-guard lever and being held in place by the ends of the spring.

I claim:—

1. An eye-glass mounting comprising a body having two separated members, a nose-guard lever embraced and pivotally supported between said members, one of said members being perforated at the pivotal axis of the lever, and a spring connecting said body and said lever and having an intermediate coiled portion lying in said perforation and bent ends lying, respectively, above and below one of said members so as to secure the spring in said perforation.

2. An eye-glass mounting comprising a body having two separated members, a nose-guard lever embraced and pivotally supported between said members, the lever and one of said members having alining perforations, and a spring connecting said body and said lever and having a coiled portion lying in both said perforations and bent ends lying, respectively, above and below one of said members so as to secure the spring in said perforations.

3. An eye-glass mounting comprising a body having two separated members, a nose-guard lever embraced and pivotally supported between said members, the lever and both of said members having alining perforations, and a spring connected with said body and said lever at its ends and having a coiled portion extending through all of said perforations.

4. An eye-glass mounting comprising a body having two separated members, a nose-guard lever embraced and pivotally supported between said members, the lever and both of said members having alining perforations, a spring connecting said body and said lever and having a coiled portion extending through all of said perforations and bent ends lying, respectively, above and below said members, and a bearing-sleeve loosely surrounding said coiled portion of the spring and affording a pivotal bearing for the nose-guard lever.

5. An eyeglass-mounting comprising a body having two separated members, a nose-guard lever embraced and pivotally supported between said members, one of the members having a spring-receiving opening concentric with the pivotal axis of the lever; and a spring connecting said body and lever, the spring having an intermediate coiled portion lying in said opening, an end extending from the outer end of the opening into operative engagement with the lever, and another end engaging the body adjacent the opening so as to retain the coiled portion normally against rotation in the opening and against longitudinal movement therefrom.

6. An eyeglass-mounting comprising a nose-guard lever, a body upon which said lever is pivotally mounted, the body being provided with a spring-receiving opening concentric with the pivotal axis of the lever; and a spring having an intermediate coiled portion lying in said opening, one end of the spring being fixed against rotative movement, and the other end extending, from the outer end of the opening, to and into operative engagement with the nose-guard lever.

7. An eyeglass-mounting comprising a nose-guard lever, a body upon which said lever is pivotally mounted, the body being provided with a spring-receiving opening, and a spring connected at its respective ends with the body and the lever; the spring having an intermediate coiled portion lying in said opening and supported by engagement of the outer surface of the coiled portion with the walls of the opening.

GUSTAV A. BADER.

Witnesses:
D. GURNEE,
L. THON.

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