

946,652.

Patented Jan. 18, 1910.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

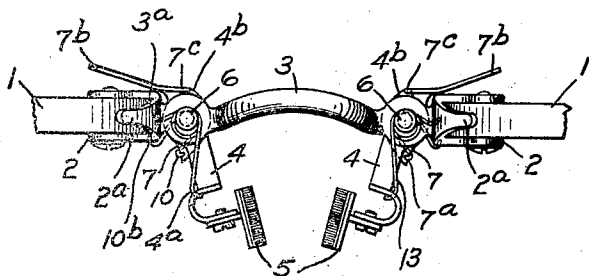


FIG. 4.

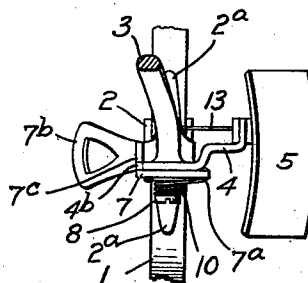


FIG. 2.

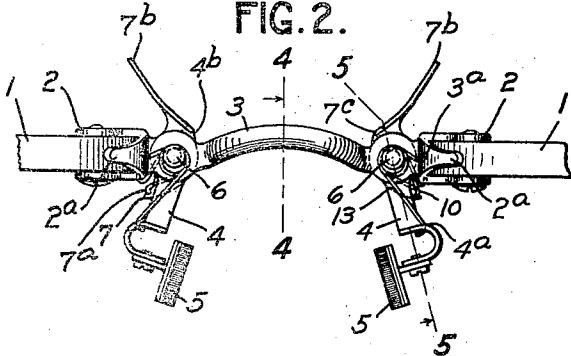


FIG. 5.

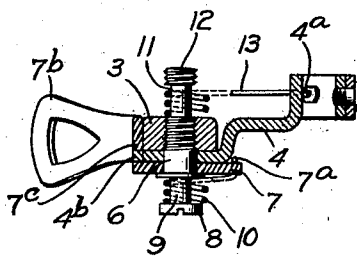


FIG. 3.

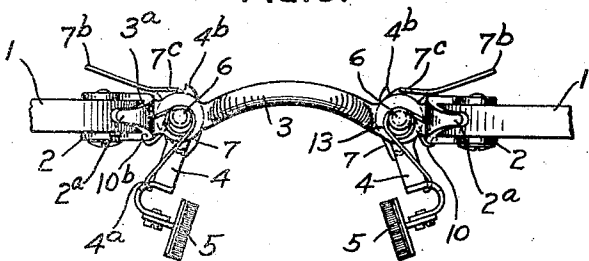


FIG. 6.

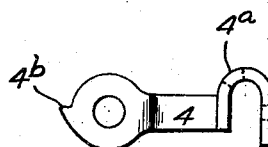
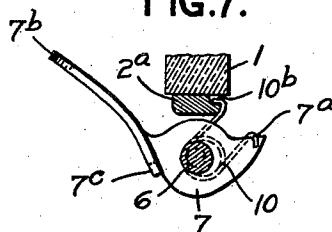


FIG. 7.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 8.

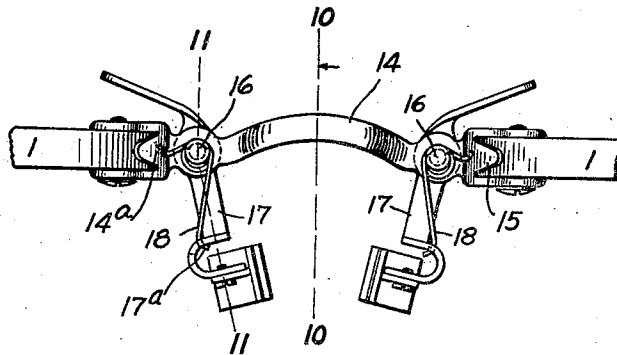


FIG. 9.

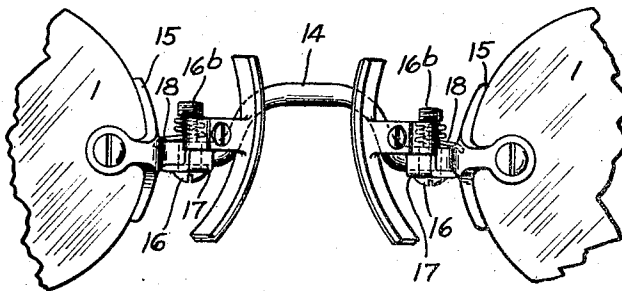


FIG. 10.

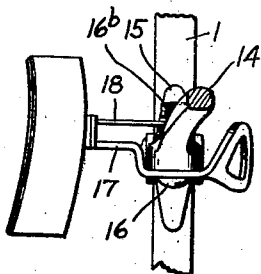
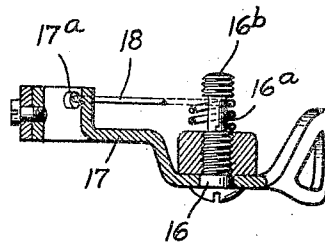


FIG. 11.



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GUSTAV A. BADER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

EYEGLASSES.

946,652.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 18, 1910.

Application filed June 23, 1909. Serial No. 503,846.

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 Eyeglasses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in eye glasses, and has for its object a frame that is more easily assembled and repaired, and that is more attractive in appearance.

In the drawings:—Figures 1, 2 and 3 are similar top plan views, showing the operating parts in different positions; Fig. 4 is a side view from a plane through the line 4—4 of Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is an enlarged section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2; Figs. 6 and 7 show parts; and Figs. 8–11, inclusive, show a modification, Figs. 8 and 9 being top and rear views, respectively, Fig. 10 a side view from a plane through the line 10—10 of Fig. 8, and Fig. 11 being a section on the line 11—11 of Fig. 8.

Referring first to Figs. 1–7, inclusive, the lenses 1, 1 are respectively held in suitable clips 2, 2, which are represented as made in one piece with the bridge 3. The brackets 4, 4 for the nose-guards 5, 5 are attached to the frame at the base of the bridge, and for this purpose the frame is perforated vertically and receives the threaded bolts 6, 6. These bolts project out from the frame in both directions. On one side (which is the lower side in the drawings), they act as pivots for said nose-guard brackets 4 and their operating levers 7, while between these levers and their heads 8, 8, said bolts are reduced in diameter, as at 9, 9 (Fig. 5) for the reception of springs 10, 10. At their other ends (on the upper side of the frame in the drawings) the bolts are also reduced in diameter at 11, 11, between the frame 3 and their upper ends 12, 12, for the reception of springs 13, 13. The springs 10, 10, first mentioned, which are coiled around the bolts 6, 6, respectively, at the points indicated, are attached under compression at one end to the lever 7 at 7^a (Fig. 7), and at their other ends to the frame, as to one of the straps 2^a whereby the lens is held in place (Fig. 7). These springs tend normally to straighten out, and accordingly to hold the arms 7^b, 7^b of the levers 7, 7, back adjacent to the clips 2, where they are out of the way, when not in use. The other pair of springs 13, 13, which are coiled around the bolts 6, 6, re-

spectively, at their other ends, are attached under compression at one end to the nose-guard bracket 4, as at 4^a, 4^a, and at their other ends to the frame, as at 3^a, 3^a, so that these springs which also tend to straighten out, normally close the nose-guards together in the positions in which they engage the nose (Fig. 1). The nose-guards 4, 4 are swung apart by the levers 7, 7 as follows: A shoulder 4^b on each of said nose-guards is adapted to come into contact with a shoulder 7^c on the lever 7, when the latter is in the retracted position shown in Fig. 1, which is that into which the spring 10 normally rests to hold it. When it is desired to open out the nose-guards for use, the arms 7^b, 7^b of the levers 7, 7 are caught between the fingers and swung toward each other, into the positions in which they are shown in Fig. 2, and, as their shoulders 7^c, 7^c engage the shoulders 4^b, 4^b on the brackets 4 that carry the nose-guards, the latter will be opened up, as shown by Fig. 2. When the nose-guards are in place upon the nose, which is the position in which they are assumed to be in Fig. 3, the levers 7, 7 are released, and their springs 10, 10 at once turn them down out of the way, as shown in Fig. 3. Obviously, both springs are compressed when the nose-guards are opened up.

The use of levers for operating the nose-guards, that are parts separate and independent of the nose-guards and their brackets, is a novel feature of these eye glass frames, and so too is the use of independent springs for retaining these parts in their respective normal positions.

Another novelty, and an improvement that is important, is found in the construction of the bolts 6, 6, whereby the springs 10, 10 and 13, 13 are removably attached to the frame. It has already been explained that where the springs are coiled upon the bolts, as at 9 and 11, the latter are reduced in diameter, so that in this way heads 8 and 12 are formed upon their ends, respectively. On referring to Fig. 5 it will be observed that the coils of both springs 10 and 13 are large enough to slip over these heads, when it is desired to remove them, but it is also made clear by this and other figures of the drawings, that when the ends of the springs are in place, so that they are under compression, the springs will all be held close up against their respective bolts, and beneath the projecting heads of the bolts, and so can-

not be withdrawn. When it is desired to remove the springs for repairs, or other reasons, it is only necessary to detach the ends of the springs, and they are at once readily removed.

In Figs. 8-11, inclusive, the same spring attachment is shown in connection with a single spring on each side of the frame, as when each nose-guard frame and its operating lever are made in one piece. Briefly described, these figures of the drawings show a frame comprising a rigid bow 14 with a clip 15 at each end for an eye glass, and threaded bolts 16 that revolvably support the nose-guards 17, 17, and, projecting up from the frame, afford a support for coiled springs 18, 18, that are attached under compression, each at one end to the frame, as at 14^a, and at its other end to its nose-guard bracket 17, as at 17^a. The part 16^a of each bolt is so reduced in diameter that a head 16^b is formed upon it, which overhangs the spring at one point, as previously described, and as indicated in Fig. 11, so that when said springs are under compression they are retained in place, but can readily be removed upon occasion, as explained before.

What I claim is:—

1. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a pair of yielding, oppositely-placed nose-guards, of separate levers adapted, respectively, to engage said nose-guards to move them away from each other; substantially as shown and described.

2. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a pair of spring-controlled, oppositely-placed nose-guards, of separate levers adapted, respectively, to move said guards away from each other, against the action of their springs; substantially as shown and described.

3. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a pair of yielding, oppositely-placed nose-guards, of separate levers adapted, respectively, to engage said nose-guards to move them away from each other; and springs adapted, respectively, to return said levers to their initial positions; substantially as shown and described.

4. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a pair of spring-controlled nose-guards pivoted opposite each other, of a separate lever adjacent to each of said nose-guards, and adapted to engage said nose-guards, respectively, to turn them away from each other against the resistance of their springs; substantially as shown and described.

5. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a pair of spring-controlled nose-guards pivoted opposite each other, of a separate lever adjacent to each of said nose-guards, and adapted to engage said nose-guards, respectively, to move them away from each other against the resistance of

their springs; and springs connected, respectively, with said levers and adapted to hold them yieldingly in retracted positions in all positions of the nose-guards; substantially as shown and described.

6. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a pair of nose-guards, of means for holding one of them yieldingly opposite the other; and a lever adapted to move said last mentioned nose-guard away from the other; substantially as shown and described.

7. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a frame comprising a bridge and clips for the lenses, of a spring-controlled nose-guard pivoted on the frame on each side between the bridge and lens-clip; and a lever also pivoted at each of said points and adapted, respectively, to engage said nose-guards to move them away from each other; substantially as shown and described.

8. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a frame comprising a bridge and clips for the lenses, of posts projecting from the frame on each side of said bridge; and a spring-controlled nose-guard and lever separately pivoted upon each of said posts, the levers being adapted to engage the nose-guards to move them away from each other; substantially as shown and described.

9. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a frame comprising a bridge and clips for the lenses, of posts projecting from the frame on each side of said bridge; a nose-guard and coiled spring under tension upon each of said posts, one end of each of said springs engaging the frame and its other end the nose-guard; and a lever also pivoted upon each of said posts, adapted to bear against said nose-guards, respectively, to move them away from each other against the resistance of said springs; substantially as shown and described.

10. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a pair of spring-controlled nose-guards pivoted opposite each other, of a separate lever adjacent to each of said nose-guards, adapted to move said nose-guards, respectively, away from each other against the resistance of their springs, and each having an arm on one side of its fulcrum for operating it; substantially as shown and described.

11. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a frame comprising a bridge, lens-clips and lenses, of a pair of oppositely-placed nose-guards, extending on one side of the plane of said lenses; and levers adapted, respectively, to move said nose-guards away from each other, and having, respectively, arms on the opposite side of the plane of the lenses from the nose-guards for operating them; substantially as shown and described.

12. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a frame comprising a bridge, lens-clips and lenses, of a post projecting from

the frame on one side of the bridge parallel with the plane of the lenses, and having an overhanging end portion; a pair of nose-guards; and a removable coiled spring upon said post, below its said overhanging end, of greater diameter than said end, the ends of said spring projecting to engage under tension the frame and adjacent nose-guard; substantially as shown and described.

13. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a frame comprising a bridge, lens-clips and lenses, of a post projecting from the frame on one side of the bridge parallel with the plane of the lenses, and having an overhanging end portion; a pair of nose-guards; a removable coiled spring upon said post, below its said overhanging end, of greater diameter than said end, the ends of said spring projecting to engage under tension the frame and adjacent nose-guard; and means for moving said nose-guards away from each other against the resistance of said springs; substantially as shown and described.

14. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a frame comprising a bridge, lens-clips and lenses, of a post projecting from the frame on each side of the bridge parallel with the plane of the lenses, and having an overhanging end portion; a pair of nose-guards, pivoted to said posts; removable coiled springs upon said posts, respectively, below their overhanging ends, in each case of greater diameter than the overhanging end, the ends of each of said springs projecting to engage under tension said frame and the adjacent nose-guards; substantially as shown and described.

15. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a frame comprising a bridge, lens-

clips and lenses, of a post projecting above and below the frame on one side of the bridge parallel with the plane of the lenses, said post having an overhanging portion at each of its ends; a pair of nose-guards, one of which is pivoted on said post, and a lever for operating said nose-guard also pivoted on said post; and a removable coiled spring upon each end of the post, below the overhanging ends, which is of greater diameter than the overhanging end of the post, the ends of one of said springs projecting to engage under tension said frame and the adjacent nose-guard, and the ends of the other projecting to engage said frame and said lever; substantially as shown and described.

16. In eye-glass mountings, the combination with a frame comprising a bridge, lens-clips and lenses, of a post projecting above and below the frame on each side of the bridge parallel with the plane of the lenses, each of said posts having at each end an overhanging portion; a pair of nose-guards, pivoted upon said posts, respectively; a pair of levers for operating said nose-guards, respectively, also pivoted on said posts; and removable coiled springs upon said posts, at each of their ends, below the overhanging ends of the posts, which are of greater diameter than the overhanging ends of the post, the ends of two of said springs projecting to engage under tension said frame and the adjacent nose-guards, and the ends of the other two springs projecting to engage said frame and said levers; substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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D. GURNEE.