

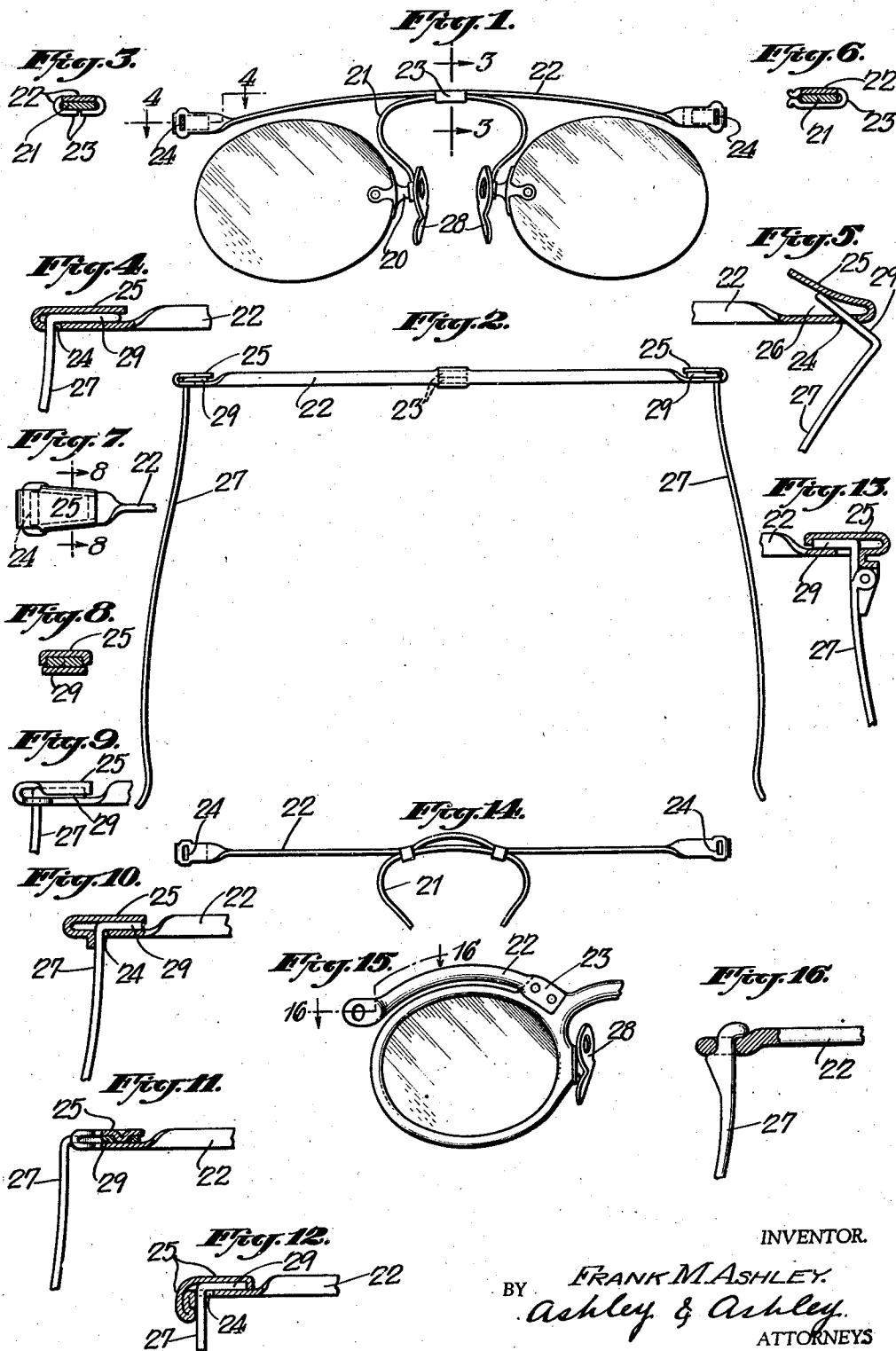
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SPECTACLES

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SPECTACLES

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My invention relates to spectacles.

The object of my invention is to provide supporting means for eye glass lenses whereby the lenses will be less liable to injury by reason of stresses set up in the frame parts in the act of handling the spectacles.

A further object is to provide means for preventing glasses of the type that are supported on the nose by means of a spring nose-piece only, from becoming displaced by reason of the weakness of the spring.

A further object is to provide spectacles with bows which are readily attached to and removable from the nose piece of the frame in which the glasses are mounted, without the use of screws.

A further object is to provide supporting means for glasses which extend over or above the top edges of the glasses to protect them, and which also provides bows or supporting side parts which are located above the plane of the normal line of vision of the wearer, and also to provide means whereby the side parts will exert a clamping pressure on the sides of the head to firmly support the glasses, regardless of the usual loop form of the ends commonly in use.

Further objects of my invention and the utility of same will be hereinafter more clearly set forth.

Referring to the drawing which forms a part of these specifications:

Fig. 1 is an elevational illustrative view of a pair of glasses held in proper position by a spring nose-piece, with my attachment mounted thereon.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the cross-piece, with the separable bows or side-clips attached thereto.

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Fig. 4 is a plan view on line 4—4 of Figure 1, showing one form of joint between the cross-piece and side clips.

Fig. 5 is a plan view showing the clip as it appears in the act of attaching or detaching the clip from the cross-piece.

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view thru the cross-piece and spring of the nose-piece, showing the construction used when the cross-piece is attached to the spring in separable relation.

Fig. 7 is a front view of another form of separable joint construction in which the end of the clip slides into a pocket formed on the end of the cross-piece.

Fig. 8 is a cross sectional view on line 8—8 of Figure 7.

Fig. 9 is a plan view of the construction shown in Figure 7.

Fig. 10 is a plan sectional view showing a shoulder abutment formed integral with the cross-piece and also a loop formed in the end of the cross-piece to provide more flexible spring action.

Fig. 11 is a plan view, partly in section, of a modified form of construction in which the end of the side clip is provided with a hole into which a detent enters when the end of the clip is forced thru a slot formed in the end of the cross-piece to its normal position, the bent over portion of the cross-piece acting as a spring due to the resiliency of the metal.

Fig. 12 is a plan sectional view of a detachable joint in which a relatively long abutment is formed on the cross-piece and is stiffened by the fold of the metal.

Fig. 13 is a plan view, partly in section, of a joint and an abutment, and a hinge having a shoulder which abuts the abutment formed on the cross-piece; the hinge serving to permit the clips to be folded when carried, if it is not desired to disconnect the clips from the cross-piece.

Fig. 14 is an elevational front view of the upper end of a nose-piece with the cross-piece connected at two spaced points therewith, and bowed so that the action of the spring will not be stiffened, etc.

Fig. 15 shows a construction in which the nose-piece and frame for the lenses are made of plastic material, and the top of the nose-piece is formed to receive a cross-piece which extends in curved form over the lens.

Fig. 16 is a view showing a plastic side clip in engagement with a cross-piece in separable relation.

20 indicates a pair of glasses of the usual form and construction in general use and in which a nose piece comprising a spring 21 is used to support the glasses.

22 indicates a cross-piece made of resilient metal or other suitable material.

When made of metal, the cross-piece is preferably made of a thin strip to permit flexing in a limited degree to and from the top edges of the glasses, but wide enough to be rigid laterally, but it may be made rigid in both directions if required.

Preferably formed integral with the cross-piece at its middle is a flange portion 23 which may be folded over the top of the nose-piece and clamped in fixed relation thereon, as illustrated in Figure 3, or it may be formed into a snap spring

to permit it to be easily detached therefrom as illustrated in Figure 6.

The construction shown in Figure 14 is substantially the same with the exception that two flanges are used to secure the cross-piece to the spring instead of one, and the cross-piece is bowed between the flanged connections for the purpose heretofore described.

The ends of the metal cross-piece are bent a quarter turn and rectangular shaped slots 24—24 respectively, are formed at a predetermined distance from the ends, the end portions of the cross-piece being bent back upon itself to form springs 25—25 respectively, which serve to form pockets 26—26 respectively, in which the L shaped ends of the side-clips 27—27 respectively, may rest and be covered by the leafs of the springs, which also clamp the ends of the clips firmly in position in the pockets.

The side-clips are made wide and stiff enough to clasp the sides of the head by reason of the spring action of the ends of the cross-piece together with the contributing spring action of the side clips which exert a clamping action since they are not entirely rigid.

In each of the joint constructions shown where the parts are made of metal, they are alike in that they are separable, and that the ends of the side clips are held by springs formed integral with the cross-piece.

Also it is to be observed that the cross-pieces are connected to the nose-piece of the glasses only, and preferably extend over the glasses, or above them, thus relieving them of strains caused by attaching the ends of the side-clips directly to the outer ends of the glasses, and also removing the danger of breaking them when drilling holes required when constructed in that manner.

It will also be understood that it is not necessary that a spring type of nose-piece should be used; it is only necessary to have the elements 28 or their equivalent, to rest on the nose to support the glasses in normal position for vision.

It will also be understood that the ends of the cross-piece may be bent downward, as illustrated in Figure 15 and that it may be changed in form

to suit the various forms of nose-pieces such as now in general use.

Those skilled in the art to which this invention pertains will have no difficulty in understanding the details of the constructions shown and described herein, and further description is deemed unnecessary in view of the further details set forth in the claims herewith presented.

Having thus described my invention I claim as new:

1. An attachment for eye glasses adapted to be rigidly and detachably connected to the nose-piece of a pair of eye glasses, said attachment including a cross-piece of strip formation having an opening in each end, a return-bent spring arm at each end of the cross-piece overlying the adjacent opening, and a side clip for each end of the cross-piece having an angle end removably inserted in the opening with the spring arm overlying the angle end for retaining the side clip in position.

2. An attachment for eye glasses adapted to be rigidly and detachably connected to the nose-piece of a pair of eye glasses, said attachment including a cross-piece of strip formation having an opening in each end, a return-bent spring arm at each end of the cross-piece overlying the adjacent opening, a side clip for each end of the cross-piece having an angle end removably inserted in the opening with the spring arm overlying the angle end for retaining the side clip in position, and a lug on each end of the cross-piece outwardly of the opening forming abutments for the side clips.

3. An attachment for eye glasses adapted to be rigidly and detachably connected to the nose-piece of a pair of eye glasses, said attachment including a cross-piece of strip formation having an opening in each end, a return-bent spring arm at each end of the cross-piece overlying the adjacent opening, a side clip for each end of the cross-piece having an angle end removably inserted in the opening with the spring arm overlying the angle end for retaining the side clip in position, and a complete hinge construction carried by each side clip adjacent its connection with the cross-piece and independent of said connection.

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