

No. 844,328.

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1907.

E. CLARKE.
EYEGLASS OR SPECTACLE MOUNTING.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1905.

Fig. 1.

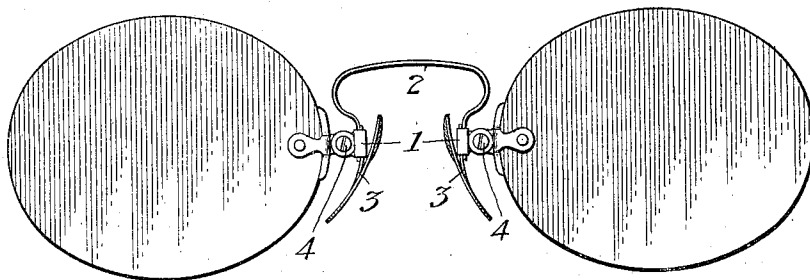


Fig. 2.

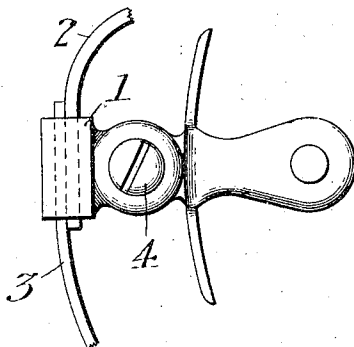


Fig. 3.

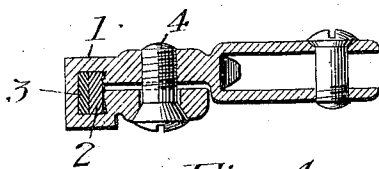
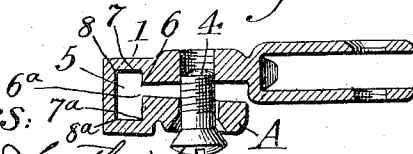


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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EYEGLOSS OR SPECTACLE MOUNTING.

No. 844,328.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

Application filed December 23, 1905. Serial No. 293,090.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD CLARKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Dunkirk, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented or discovered new and useful Improvements in Eyeglass or Spectacle Mountings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that part of the spectacle or eyeglass mounting which holds the nose-spring, nose-guard, (nose-guard is composed of a nose-guard and shank,) and lens-holder securely together and is known as the "stud-post" and overcomes all liability of any or all of them becoming loose one from the other and also overcoming the liability of the breaking off of the nose-spring or nose-guard shank at the hole through which a screw is passed to hold them in position as used in many of the former methods and at the same time make it possible to adjust the nose-spring or nose-guards up or down independently or both together, so as to fit different features. I attain this end by a clamping device (which also forms the post to which the strap or lens-holders are attached) attached rigidly to or forming a part of the lips and straps which hold the lens, which is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a pair of eyeglasses embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of my particular clamping device and which is the improvement I claim, but on a much larger scale than is used in practice. Fig. 3 is a plan in section of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a plan in section of Fig. 2 in its open condition ready to receive the nose-spring and nose-guard shank.

In the use and manufacture of my invention I use the customary lips and straps to secure the lenses in place and attach thereto my particular invention, consisting of a rectangular clamping device 1 to clamp the nose-spring 2 and nose-guard 3 together in a rigid manner and also forming a smooth surface of said eyeglass-mounting next the nose. This clamping device can be made of a thin narrow strap of metal of sufficient length to accomplish the object intended, one end of which is rigidly fastened to the lips or lens-shoulder in such a manner as to have the said strap extend at right angles to said lips or lens-shoulders. After leaving sufficient of

said strap to allow of the screw 4 being passed through it and room for the head to turn around said strap is bent at right or slightly-acute angles 6 with itself, as shown in the accompanying drawings, then about one thirty-second of an inch from said right-angle bend it is again bent at opposite right angles 7 with itself. Then about three thirty-seconds of an inch from last-mentioned bend it is again bent at similar right angles 8 with itself, and about one-eighth of an inch from last-mentioned bend it is again bent at similar right angles 8^a with itself, and about three thirty-seconds of an inch from last-mentioned bend it is again bent at similar right angles 7^a, and again at about one thirty-second of an inch from last-mentioned bend it is again bent at opposite right or slightly-acute angles 6^a with itself, forming a solid rectangular clamp, except on one of the long sides, where an opening is left, and the ends of the said strap-clamp are so bent as to form ends through which a screw can pass to draw the ends together, all substantially as shown in the accompanying drawings.

The practical working of the above-described clamp is as follows: The rectangular hole 5 (shown in Fig. 4) is not when open a perfect rectangular figure, as angles 8 and 8^a are obtuse angles and angles 7 and 7^a are right angles. It will be noticed that the angle 6, which attaches the clamping device to the post, is a slightly acute angle, and angle 6^a, which is formed by the lug A, is also a slightly-acute angle. When the nose-guard and nose-spring are placed in the receptacle 5, as shown in Fig. 3, it will be seen that part 3 almost exactly fills the space between angles 8 and 8^a; but it will also be noticed when parts 2 and 3 are inserted in the receptacle 5 part 2 is considerably too narrow to fill the space between angles 7 and 7^a, although the parts 2 and 3 are of the same width. When the parts are in their proper places, all that is necessary to fasten them securely is to tighten screw 4, thus drawing the disengaged lug A toward the post and at the same time closing the space between angle 8 and 8^a. As soon as the screw 4 is tightened and the space between angles 6 and 6^a becomes narrower part 3 is clamped between the parts forming angles 8 and 8^a. Then as the screw 4 is tightened the angles 6 and 6^a come together until part 2 is clamped between them. As soon as

angles 6 and 6^a can come no closer together on account of part 2 blocking the way it will readily be seen the edges of part 2 nearer to the angles of 7 and 7^a will form a fulcrum for the angles 6 and 6^a, which will cause an additional right-angle tightening motion or a motion that will tighten sidewise as well as endwise. It will readily be seen that if the screw 4 is continued to be tightened angles 6 and 6^a will no longer come together, but will take an inward motion toward part 2, and as the tightening proceeds the said angles 6 and 6^a will come in contact with the side of part 2, crowding it against part 3 and in turn crowding parts 2 and 3 together and against the angles 8 and 9, thus making a secure fastening. It will be seen by this described motion that parts 2 and 3 when taken together will be held on all four sides, instead of two or three sides, as in other clamps.

I do not wish to confine myself to the particular construction just described, as that is not the only way of making my said clamping device. It can be made by milling certain portions of it and then soldering them together, or it can be made by bending certain portions of it and soldering or hooking them together, and it can be made in many other ways and of various dimensions to accommodate all styles and sizes, all of which accomplish the same ends.

My clamping device is used and applied as follows: The ordinary lips and straps in which the lenses are held and my improved clamping device attached rigidly thereto is taken in one hand and the nose-spring 2 is passed down through the chamber 5 in my clamping device. Then the shank of the nose-guard 3 is passed up through the said chamber 5, and the screw 4 is then tightened down, which draws on all four sides of said nose-spring and nose-guard shank, holding them rigidly together. Thus it will be seen that by loosening screw 4 the nose-spring or nose-guard, or both, can be adjusted up or down together or independently of each other, as the case may require, and when they are in the desired position the tightening of the screw 4 sets or locks the said nose-spring, nose-guard, and lens-holder securely in such position.

Having described my invention, what I

claim as new, and desire to cover by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an eyeglass-mounting of the character described a split stud-post having mounted on one end thereof a rectangular-box clamping device one side of which is bisected directly opposite the device in said split stud-post and having mounted on the other end of one-half of said stud-post, lens straps and shoulders, a screw passing through one half of said split stud-post and screwing into the other half for the purposes described.

2. In a stud-post for eyeglass-mountings, the combination of a pair of lens-straps, lens-shoulders, a split post to act as lugs and a box for the reception of the nose-guard and nose-spring, said box being composed of a strip of metal bent to form a rectangular hollow figure bisected on one of its longer sides and having a half of the split post or lugs mounted on the respective ends and a screw passing through the halves of the post to a draw the said lugs, or opposing ends, together, substantially as described.

3. In an eyeglass-mounting a stud-post having rigidly mounted thereon a rectangular box clamping device bisected on one of its longer sides and directly through the center of said stud-post, so that said stud-post, as split, acts as lugs for said clamping device, a screw passing through one of said lugs and screwing into the other for the purposes shown and described.

4. In an eyeglass-mounting, a stud-post having mounted thereon a clamping device composed of a rectangular receptacle bisected on one of its longer sides and directly through the center of said stud-post, so that said stud-post as split acts as lugs for said clamping device, and through which said lugs a screw is passed, and all so arranged that the tightening of said screw shortens and narrows said receptacle which binds the nose-spring and nose-guard sidewise as well as edgewise, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARD CLARKE.

Witnesses:

MAUDE G. SOUTHWICK,
ROBERT COOPER.