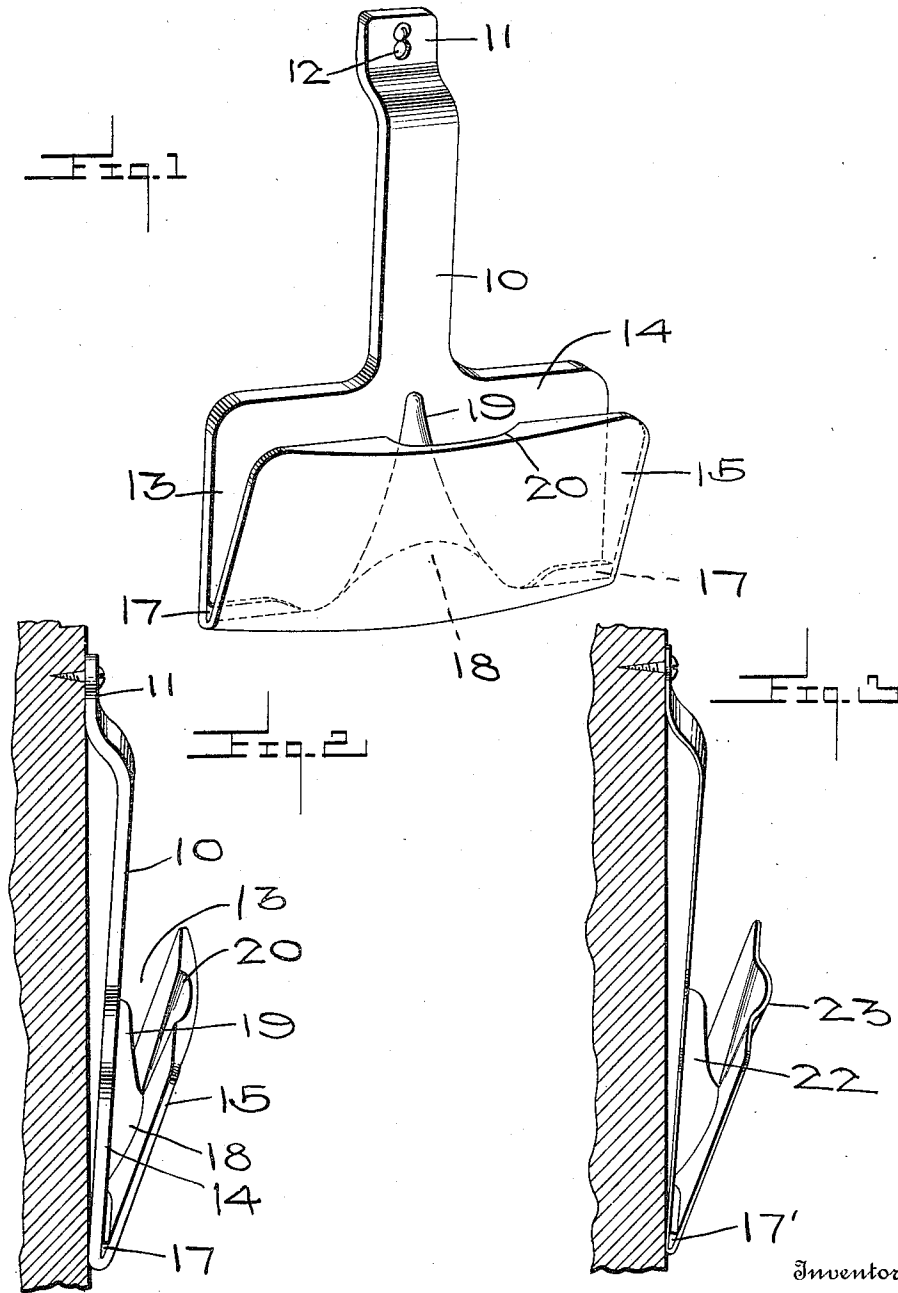


L. W. PRICE.
EYEGGLASS HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 15, 1909.

993,404.

Patented May 30, 1911.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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Fig. 4

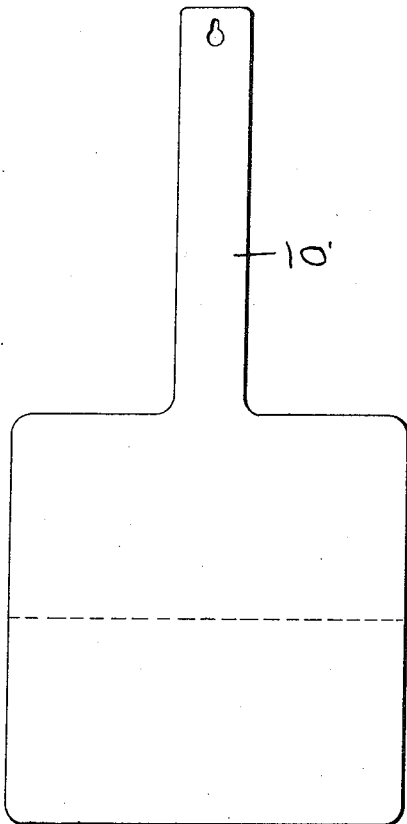


Fig. 5

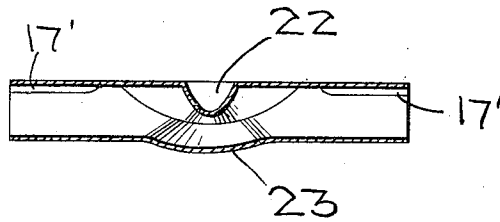


Fig. 6

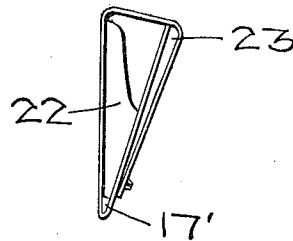
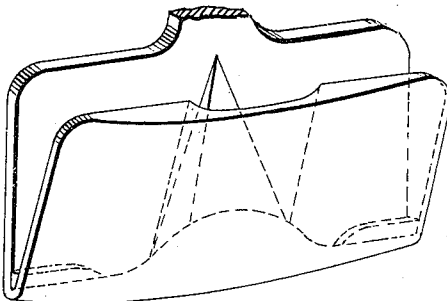


Fig. 7



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LIN WILLIAM PRICE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

EYEGGLASS-HOLDER.

993,404.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 30, 1911.

Application filed December 15, 1909. Serial No. 533,162.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LIN WILLIAM PRICE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyeglass-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to eyeglass holders, and more particularly to a device of this character adapted to be adjusted upon a wall, and also adapted to be attached to apparel.

A most important object of the invention is to provide such a device which may be manufactured in an economical manner.

Another object is to provide such a device which will be adapted to receive glasses of various sizes and types.

An important object is to provide such a device which may be manufactured from one piece of material, with the exception of a buffer cushion, and it is a further object to so form the device that the buffer cushion will be held firmly therein without special attaching means.

Another object is to provide such a device which is readily adapted to be molded, or stamped from sheet material.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description, and it will be understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claim without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device upon a wall, and formed of glass, Fig. 2 is a perspective side view thereof, Fig. 3 is a view of the device similar to Fig. 2 illustrating its formation from sheet material, Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank of sheet material for forming the device, Fig. 5 is a horizontal section through the sheet metal holder, Fig. 6 is a vertical central cross section showing the device in closed position. Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective view of a modified form of device made of glass in which the nose piece is of angular formation.

Referring to the drawings, there is shown in Figs. 1 and 2 a holder formed from glass, though it may be molded from any other suitable plastic, and comprises the upwardly

extending tongue portion 10 having its upper end offset rearwardly as shown at 11 and provided with a suitable suspending-perforation 12. Formed integrally with the lower end of the tongue, there is the pocket portion 13 which comprises the rear wall 14 extending in a plane common to that of the major portion of the tongue, and the outer wall 15 which is inclined diagonally upward and outward therefrom, the pocket thus formed being approximately V-shaped in cross section. It should be noted that the plane of the offset upper end portion of the tongue meets the lower outer edge of the inner wall 14, so that the upper end may lie flatly against a wall. The inner surfaces of the walls 14 and 15 meet at a sharp angle, into which there are wedged the cushions 17 located adjacent the opposite ends of the pocket. Formed centrally of the pocket there is a connecting web 18 and nose 19. The web connects the front and rear walls, and extends upwardly from the bottom approximately half the height of the front wall, its junction with the walls being rounded, and forming a continuation of this connecting portion is the nose 19 which is carried upon the rear wall, extending upwardly to a point adjacent the height of the upper edge of the rear wall. The nose is slightly restricted to a short distance from its base, and then continues in approximately a common size to its extremity where it is rounded, as shown. Its outer surface extends divergently inward from the inner surface of the wall 15, which is outwardly recessed as shown at 20, to receive the bridge piece of glasses as will be subsequently indicated.

In use, the device is attached to a suitable vertical surface, or may be suspended from a hook or other suitable device. It is preferable, however, that a vertical plane surface should be used as a support, as the lower offset portion of the device then rests thereagainst and supports it in proper position for the reception of glasses. In such position the rear wall is slightly inclined outwardly from the vertical, and the outer wall 15 is considerably inclined. The glasses are introduced between the walls with the nose grip disposed toward the inner wall, for engagement upon opposite sides of the nose 19, the bridge thus projecting into the recess 20 upon the inner side of the front wall. The glasses are then forced downwardly

into the pocket, the grip sliding upon opposite sides of the nose, and retaining the glasses securely against casual disengagement from the device, the lower edges of the glasses resting upon the cushions 17. The glasses are thus held inclined slightly outward so that they may be readily grasped for withdrawal from the pocket when desired.

10 In Figs. 3 to 6 inclusive, the device illustrated is formed integrally from sheet material with the exception of the cushions. In this form of the device a blank is provided as illustrated in Fig. 4, the major
15 portion of which is rectangular in form with rounded corners and provided with a laterally extending tongue 10' extending centrally from one edge of the major portion. The tongue is then bent to offset its
20 upper end, and the major portion bent on a transverse line centrally thereof to present the opposite half at the proper angle with respect to each other. The rear portion is pressed inwardly as illustrated at 22, to
25 form the nose, and the outer portion is offset outwardly at its center as shown at 23 for the reception of the bridge. The cushions 17' are then forced into the angle between the walls, and the device used in
30 the same manner as above described. If desired, the front wall of the device may be provided with a central downwardly projecting tongue stamped therein, or a suitable snap clasp, by which the end of the tongue

may be secured after being bent downwardly over the edge of the front wall as illustrated in Fig. 6. By this construction the device is adapted for use either as a wall pocket or as a pocket case.

In Fig. 7 there is illustrated a modification of the device as formed from glass in which the nose piece is of angular formation, instead of being rounded as shown in the preceding views.

What is claimed is:

A holder for eyeglasses formed of a single piece of material, said holder comprising an elongated supporting member having its extremity bent laterally and forwardly to provide a tapering portion lying in a plane parallel to the main body of the supporting member, an enlarged body portion doubled on itself vertically to provide a V-shaped opening thereof, an inwardly directed flange on the upper edge of the outer of the doubled portion provided with a centrally arranged circular recess, a forwardly extending and upwardly tapering struck-up portion formed in the rear of the doubled portions, a cushion in the bottom of the V-shaped space and on opposite sides of said struck-up portions.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

LIN WILLIAM PRICE.

Witnesses:

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E. C. ARMITAGE.