

G. A. BADER.
EYEGLASS MOUNTING.
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1,043,289.

Patented Nov. 5, 1912.

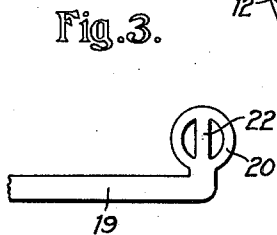
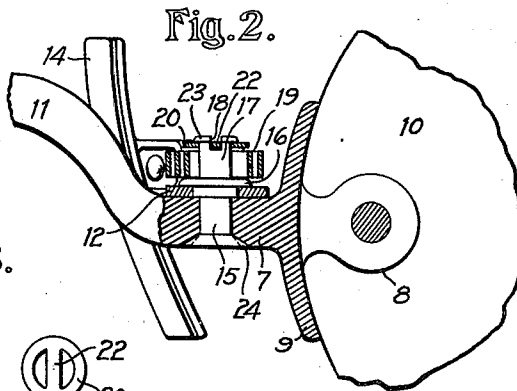
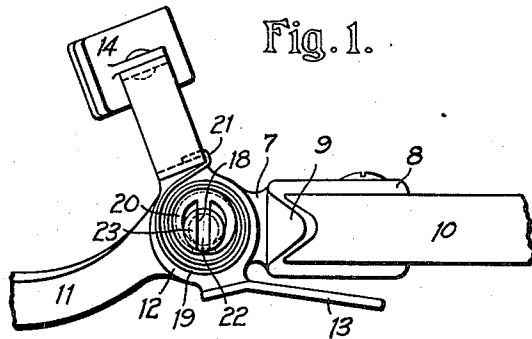


Fig. 4.

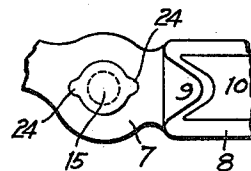
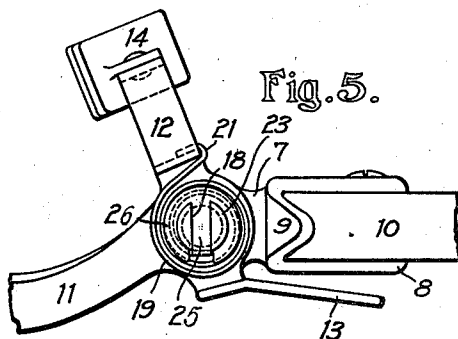
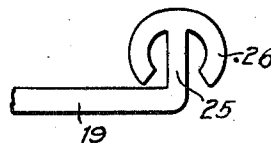


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
Clarence W. Carroll
H. Gurnee

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV A. BADER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

EYEGGLASS-MOUNTING.

1,043,289.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 5, 1912.

Application filed February 1, 1912. Serial No. 674,825.

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 eyeglass-mountings of the type in which nose-clamps are carried by pivotally-movable spring-controlled levers.

The object of the invention is to provide an eyeglass-mounting of the type in question with a nose-guard spring, and a support therefor, of simple, convenient and inexpensive form; and to this end I employ a construction in which the spring is mounted on a post or support to which it is fixed in a novel manner, the spring being provided with an end-portion or head which coöperates with the post in such a manner as to prevent both rotative and longitudinal movement of the spring upon the post.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan-view, on a greatly enlarged scale, of a portion of an eyeglass-mounting embodying the present invention; Fig. 2 is a front-elevation of the same, partly in vertical section; Fig. 3 is a plan-view of a portion of the blank from which is formed the nose-clamp spring shown in use in Figs. 1 and 2; Fig. 4 is a plan-view looking from beneath, showing in detail the manner in which the spring-post is fixed to the body of the mounting; Fig. 5 is a plan-view similar to Fig. 1, but showing a modified form of the invention; and Fig. 6 is a plan-view of a portion of the blank from which is formed the spring shown in Fig. 5.

The drawings illustrate one-half of an eyeglass mounting, of which the general form is familiar, this mounting including the usual lens-clips 8 and lens-straps 9, by which the lens 10 is secured in place, together with a wide body-portion 7, integral with these parts and with a rigid bridge 11 by which the body-portions of the mounting are connected together. The illustrated embodiment of the invention is also provided with the usual nose-clamp levers 12, having finger-pieces 13 at their forward ends and carrying the nose-clamps 14 at their rear ends. Each lever is pivoted on the upper

surface of one of the body-portions 7 by means of a post or stud fixed to the body.

The nose-clamp lever is confined against the body of the mounting by means of a flange 16, integral with the post 15, and the portion 17 of the post projecting above this flange constitutes a support for the spring by which the nose-clamp lever is controlled. This spring has a resilient portion 19 in the form of a flat spiral. It is constructed from a blank such as that illustrated in Fig. 3, which may be punched or otherwise formed from resilient metal, the spiral portion being in the form of a narrow strip coiled so that the width of the metal lies normal to the plane of the spiral, as shown in Fig. 2, thus producing a compact but highly resilient spring. The outer end of the coiled portion is provided with a hook 21, which engages the nose-clamp lever at a convenient point.

The form and construction of the nose-clamp spring, as so far described, are not novel, but the present invention resides particularly in the construction and arrangement by which the spring is fixed to the post 17. To this end the post is provided with a transverse slot 18 at its upper or outer end, and with overhanging heads or flanges 23 at its upper extremities. The spring blank, as shown in Fig. 3, is provided, at its inner extremity, with a portion projecting from one edge of the coil-portion at right-angles thereto, and terminating in a head of generally-circular form. This head comprises two curved outer members 20, and a straight middle-member 22. In the formation of this spring the head is bent at right-angles to the plane of the blank, so that in the finished spring the head lies parallel to the plane of the spiral, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

By forming the head in three parts, as above described, it is provided with two perforations which are adapted to pass loosely over the bifurcated extremity of the post. Accordingly, the spring may be freely placed in position on the post, after which its hooked extremity 21 is engaged with the nose-clamp lever, thus subjecting the spring to operative tension. The tendency of the head of the spring to rotate upon the post is resisted by the straight member 22, lying in the slot in the post, but the tension of the spring acts to displace the head trans-

versely with respect to the post, this movement being permitted by the sliding of the part 22 in the slot, so that the head assumes the position shown in Fig. 1. In this position the side-members 20 of the head are brought partially beneath the overhanging portions or flanges 23 in the post, whereby the spring is locked against accidental removal from the post so long as the spring is subjected to the normal tension. When it is desired to remove the spring from the post this may be readily done, the hook 21 being first disengaged from the nose-clamp lever, whereupon the head may be brought into central position with respect to the post and then removed freely from the end of the post.

In addition to the automatic locking of the spring upon the post, the construction just described has the further advantage that the width of the metal in the part 22, which engages the slot of the post, lies in a plane normal to the width of the part 19 of the spring. I am aware that constructions have previously been proposed in which the nose-clamp spring has the form of a strip of resilient sheet-metal coiled into a flat spiral and anchored by engagement of one end with a slot in the spring-post. In such previous constructions, however, the straight end by which the spring is anchored is in the form of a direct extension of the strip from which the resilient spiral is formed, this end being merely bent at a right angle with the coiled portion, so that the bend is parallel with the axis of the post. In the present construction, however, the disposition of the parts is such that the bend lies in, or parallel with, the plane of the spiral, so that the torsional action of the spring is resisted more effectually. This is a feature of substantial value, since the bend is normally a weak point in the spring, and the present arrangement causes the torsional action to be applied to this part in a direction in which it can be most effectually resisted.

In the modified construction illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 the head of the spring consists, as in the construction previously described, of a straight middle-member 25 and curved side-members 26, but in this case the side-members are formed each with one end free, as shown in Fig. 6. In mounting the spring upon the post the head is first passed over the end of the post, and the side-members are then bent inwardly toward the post, thus causing them to clasp the post closely and to interlock with the flange 23. In this manner the spring is fixed both against rotation of the post, and against removal from the post, in substantially the same manner as in the construction previously described, but the removal of the spring from the post, for the purpose of

repair or adjustment, is effected in a somewhat different manner, being accomplished by bending the side-members outwardly again to permit them to pass over the end of the post.

As shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the head of the spring may be made sufficiently wide to cover a large part of the coiled portion of the spring, thus giving this part of the mounting a neat and finished appearance, and excluding dirt from the space between the coils of the spring. This feature of the construction, however, is described in my co-pending application filed February 1, 1912, Serial No. 674,826, and is not, therefore, claimed herein.

The spring-post may be fixed to the body 7 of the mounting in any ordinary or suitable manner, but it is particularly illustrated in Figs. 2 and 4 as secured in place by upsetting or riveting its lower end, and to secure it more effectually against rotative movement in the body the countersunk recess into which the post is riveted is provided with two notches into which the upset metal is expanded, so as to form projections 24 which act in the manner of keys to prevent rotation of the post.

My invention is not limited to the embodiment thereof hereinbefore described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, but may be embodied in various other forms within the nature of the invention, as it is defined in the following claims.

I claim:—

1. In an eyeglass-mounting, the combination, with the body of the mounting and a nose-guard lever pivoted thereon, of a spring-post projecting from said body and provided with a transverse slot, and a nose-guard lever mounted on the post, the spring having a head comprising a middle-member, seated in said slot, and two side-members inclosing the post on either side of its slotted portion.

2. In an eyeglass-mounting, the combination, with the body of the mounting and a nose-guard lever pivoted thereon, of a spring-post projecting from said body and provided with a transverse slot and with an overhanging portion at its outer end, and a nose-guard spring mounted on the post, the spring having a head comprising a middle-member seated in said slot, whereby rotation of the head upon the post is prevented, and side-members inclosing the post on either side of the slotted portion, said side-members interlocking with said overhanging portion to retain the head upon the post.

3. In an eyeglass-mounting, the combination, with the body of the mounting and a nose-guard lever pivoted thereon, of a spring-post projecting from said body and provided with a transverse slot and with an overhanging portion at its outer end, and a

nose-guard spring mounted on the post, the spring having a head comprising a middle-member, seated in said slot, and two side-members bent inwardly against the sides of the post so as to be permanently interlocked with the overhanging portion thereof.

4. In an eyeglass-mounting, the combination, with the body of the mounting and a nose-guard lever pivoted thereon, of a spring-post projecting from said body and provided with a transverse slot and with an overhanging portion at its outer end, and a nose-guard spring mounted on the post and having a head comprising a middle-member and two side-members, the middle-member engaging said slot, so as to prevent rotation of the head on the post, and the side-members being each free at one end, and being bent inwardly against the sides of the post so as to interlock permanently with the overhanging portion thereof and prevent accidental removal of the spring from the post.

5. A spring for eyeglass-mountings comprising a flat, spiral, coiled portion, and a head integral with the inner end of the coiled portion; the head comprising a

straight middle-member and two oppositely-curved side-members, each side-member being free, at one end, from the middle-member so that it may be bent toward the latter to lock the spring upon a spring-post.

6. In an eyeglass mounting, the combination, with the body of the mounting and a nose-guard lever pivoted thereon, of a spring-post projecting from said body and provided with a transverse slot, and a nose-guard spring comprising an integral strip of resilient sheet-metal, the strip having a portion coiled in the form of a flat spiral, with the width of the metal normal to the plane of the spiral, and an inner extremity projecting first at a right-angle from one edge of said coiled portion and normal to said plane, and thence inwardly at a right-angle so as to produce an extremity adapted to seat in the slot of the spring-post, and with the width of the metal of said extremity parallel to the plane of the spiral.

GUSTAV A. BADER.

Witnesses:

FARNUM F. DORSEY,
D. GURNEE.