

(No Model.)

A. J. LANDRY.
EYEGLASSES.

No. 490,291.

Patented Jan. 24, 1893.

Fig. I.

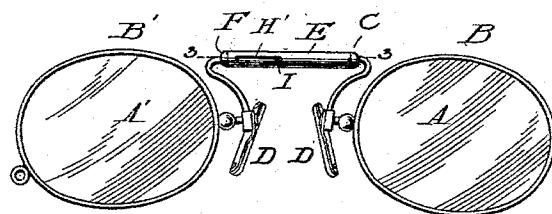


Fig. 2.

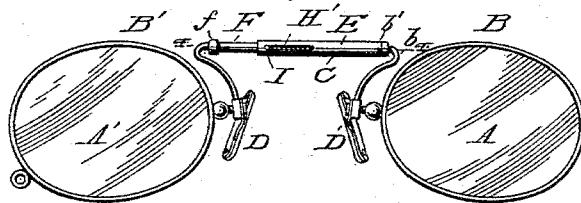


Fig. 3.

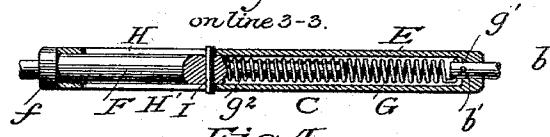


Fig. 4.

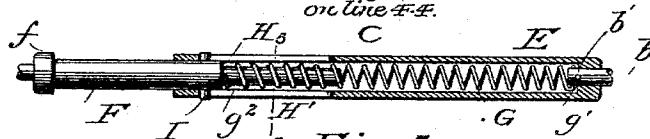
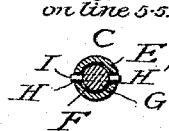


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

Raymond F. Barnes
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Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPHUS J. LANDRY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO ANDREW J. LLOYD, OF SAME PLACE.

EYEGLASSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 490,291, dated January 24, 1893.

Application filed July 12, 1892. Serial No. 439,799. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPHUS J. LANDRY, of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Eyeglasses and Spectacles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to eye-glasses and spectacles, and more particularly to those in which the lens-holding frames are united by connections including a spring, the spring being so applied as to admit of the separation of the lens-holding frames to allow the application of the glass to the nose and to hold them securely in position thereon.

The invention consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 is a side elevation of an eye-glass embodying my invention, the lenses being in their normal contracted position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same with the lenses separated. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal horizontal section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a vertical cross-section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings,—A A' represent the two lenses; B B', the two inclosing frames; C, the connecting-bar uniting the same, and D D', the two nose pieces fixed respectively at the inner ends of the frames and adapted, as usual, to bear against the opposite sides of the nose when the glasses are in position. The connections C, consist of a cylinder or tube E, connected to the lens-holding frame B, a rod F, connected to the lens-holding frame B', and a spring G, uniting the cylinder and rod, as more fully described hereinafter. The cylinder E, is open at one end, and

is provided at its opposite end with a hole or socket adapted to receive the end of a curved arm b, extending from the lens-holding frame B; the end of this curved arm being secured in the socket by means of a pin b', or in any other suitable manner. The rod F, is provided with a flange or collar f, adapted to abut against the end of the cylinder. From this point this rod extends into the cylinder and has its inner end encircled by the spiral spring

G, one end of which is connected to the cylinder at g', while its opposite end is connected

to the rod at g². From this it will be seen that the rod and cylinder, connected respectively to the lens-holding frames, may be separated relatively in a longitudinal direction 55 and will be returned to their normal positions by means of the spring. In order that they may be truly guided in their movements, and in order that their motion may be limited, I provide the cylinder adjacent to its 60 open end, with diametrically opposite slots H H', which are adapted to receive the ends of a transverse pin I, connected to the rod F. I prefer to arrange these slots at the side of the cylinder, and to extend the pin horizontally, for the reason that in this position the pin will serve to guide the rod properly within the cylinder and prevent the parts from sagging when the lenses are separated. Under this arrangement it will be observed that the 70 spring tends normally to draw the lenses toward each other, and that on the separation of the same the spring will be extended so that when the lenses are applied to the nose, the spring being under tension in an extended 75 condition, the tendency will be to draw the lenses together, which action will cause the nose pieces to press tightly against the nose, the result being that the glasses will be held securely and firmly in place. It has been 80 found that as a result of this particular construction the degree of pressure exerted by the spring while sufficient to hold the glasses securely in position is not such as to cause the nose pieces to press to an objectionable 85 extent, uncomfortably, or in an injurious manner against the nose.

It will, of course, be understood that the details of my construction herein described may be variously modified without departing from 90 the limits of my invention, provided the spring is so applied that on the separation of the lenses it will be extended.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is,—

In an eye-glass the combination with the frames B, B', of the hollow cylinder E, rigidly connected at one end to one of said frames and having near its opposite end the longitudinal slots H, H', diametrically opposite 100 each other, the rod F rigidly connected to the other frame and projecting into the cylinder

E, the coiled spring surrounding the rod F, within the cylinder and having its two ends connected respectively to the rod and to the cylinder, and the transverse pin I, passing through the rod and projecting into the slots of the cylinder, whereby rotation of the rod is prevented, and its longitudinal movement limited.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, this 18th day of May, 1892, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

ADOLPHUS J. LANDRY.

Witnesses:

CHAS. T. GALLAGHER,
RUSSELL BRADFORD.