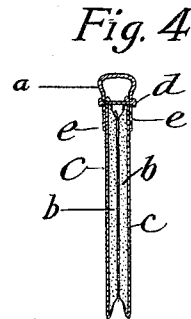
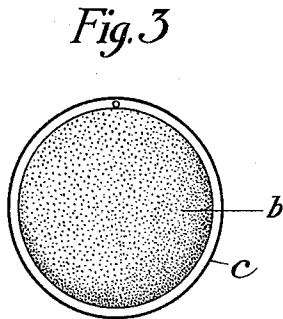
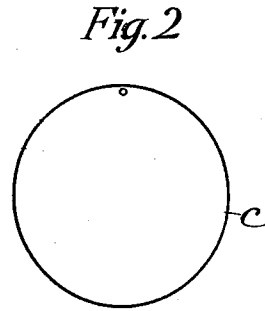
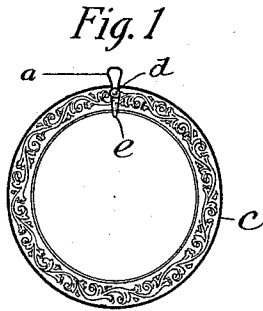


H. M. WATERMAN.
POLISHER FOR EYEGLASSES.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 8, 1912.

1,074,671.

Patented Oct. 7, 1913.



Witnesses.

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HELEN M. WATERMAN, OF ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

POLISHER FOR EYEGLASSES.

1,074,671.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 7, 1913.

Application filed January 8, 1912. Serial No. 670,093.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HELEN M. WATERMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing in Orange, in the State of New Jersey, have
5 invented a new and useful Polisher for Eyeglasses.

This invention relates to an eyeglass polishing device, and is designed to provide a neat, simple and efficient device of this kind
10 which comprises disks which swing in relation to each other, the disks being also provided with means for suspending them on a chain or the like, the suspending means also acting to exert a pressure on the disks so
15 that they are yieldingly forced toward each other.

The invention further consists in so mounting the pressure means that the pressure can be varied by swinging the means, the
20 pressure-exerting means also acting as the suspending means.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved
25 polishing device showing an ornamental form. Fig. 2 is a view of one of the disks without ornamentation. Fig. 3 is a view of the inside face of one of the disks, and Fig. 4 is an edge view.

30 The polisher comprises disks *c* which are made of any desired configuration, the preferred form being round. The disks *c* have, on their abutting faces, pads *b* which are made of polishing material, usually of a soft, yielding nature, such as chamois or flannel.
35 The pads are made to cover the major portion of the inside face of the disks so as to leave but little metal so that accidental engagement of the lens by the metal portion is minimized. The disks are pivoted together adjacent to the edge on a pin *d* so that the disks can be swung apart on the pivot to permit examination or access to the face of the polishing pads and to also per-

mit the pad to be used to polish but one 45 surface of a lens at a time.

Mounted to swing on the pin *d* is a clip *a*, the clip having its looped portion extending normally beyond the edges of the disks as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, the projecting ends *e* 50 of the clip extending down over the outside of the disks beyond the pivot. The projecting ends of the clip are made of spring material so that they exert a pressure on the disks to force them toward each other. 55 The clip swings on the pivot *d*, this permitting the pressure exerted by the ends of the clip to be varied, since, in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 4, the ends will exert their maximum pressure by extending farther to- 60 ward the center of the disks, whereas if the clip is swung, the ends are arranged so that they bear on the side of the pivot away from the center of the disk, or approximately so, and the disks are substantially 65 free from spring action of the ends of the clip and can be passed over a somewhat thick lens without straining the ends of the clip. The clip has another function, as its looped portion can be used for suspending 70 the device on a chain or cord, as will be evident.

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

A polishing device for eyeglasses and the 75 like consisting of a pair of disks having polishing surfaces on their abutting faces, a clip with its looped end beyond the disks and having its free ends extending over the sides of the disks to exert a spring pressure 80 thereon, and means for pivoting the disks and the clip so that they swing on a common pivot.

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Witnesses:

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