

(No Model.)

M. BERGSJÖ.
EYEGLASSES.

No. 559,320.

Patented Apr. 28, 1896.

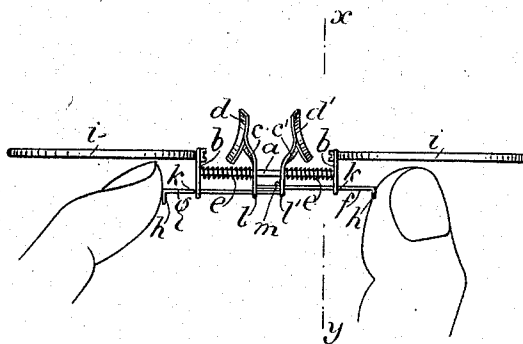


Fig. 1.

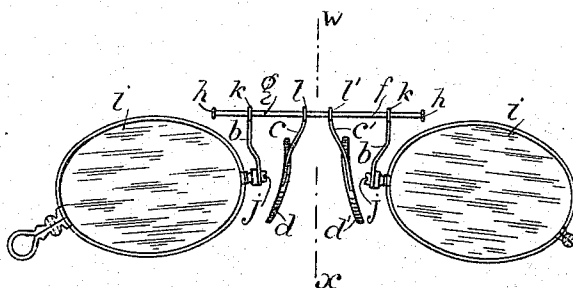


Fig. 2.

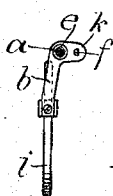


Fig. 4.

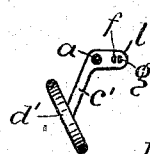


Fig. 3.

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EYEGLASSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 559,320, dated April 28, 1896.

Application filed June 5, 1894. Serial No. 513,507. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN BERGSJÖ, 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 Eyeglasses, which are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 shows my said improved eyeglasses in plan view, or as seen on their upper edge held between the thumb and forefinger as they are handled. Fig. 2 shows said glasses as seen from the front. Fig. 3 shows in end view one nose-piece, its arm, and two of the parts which carry and actuate it one way. Fig. 4 shows a transverse section on the plane *x y* of Fig. 1.

Like letters refer to like parts.

The object of my invention is to make a frame for eyeglasses in which the adjustment of the optical axes of the lenses is permanent and at the same time capable of adjustment to the eyes and free from the guards or nose-pieces, the latter being operated by springs and the hand, all substantially as follows, namely:

The lens-frames or eyes *i* are provided with posts on the inner ends of their longitudinal axes, which by screws *j* are attached to arms *b* on the ends of the bar *a*, thus forming a rigid connection between said lenses, whereof the distance between their focal axes may be increased or diminished by bending said arms *b* correspondingly. Said arms have lugs *k*, projecting forward from the plane of the lenses, which have holes *f'*, in which reciprocate the rods or pushing-rods *f* and *g*, and whose inner ends pass beyond the central plane *w x* and are fastened in lugs, that of the bar *f* in the lug *l* and that of the bar *g* in the lug *l'*, the bar *f* sliding freely in a close-fitting hole through the lug *l'* and the bar *g* in the same manner through a hole in the lug *l*. Upon said rod *a* are coiled expanding-springs *e*, whose fixed ends rest on the arms *b* and whose free ends actuate the arms *c c'*, carrying the nose-pieces or "guards" *d d'*, and are operated between the thumb and fore-

finger on the nibs *h* on the ends of the finger-pieces or rods *f g*, thus accomplishing this object by making the mechanism which holds the lenses independent in their axial adjustment from that which operates the guards. A spur *m* on one of the rods *f* holds the guards against closer approach.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with eyeglass-eyes fixedly connected by a straight bar, spring-pressed nose-pieces sliding on said bar, a finger-piece to each nose-piece extended and supported beyond the opposite nose-piece, substantially as specified.

2. The combination with eyeglass-eyes, of a rigid straight connecting-bar, nose-pieces sliding on said bar, springs on said bar to actuate said nose-pieces, finger-pieces connected to the inside of said nose-pieces extended and supported beyond the opposite nose-piece, each parallel to the connecting-bar, substantially as specified.

3. In fixed eyeglass-lenses the straight bar and arms at its ends, nose-pieces mounted on said bar with lugged shanks, coiled springs on said straight bar, a finger-piece to each nose-piece passing beyond the opposite nose-piece and through bearings beyond said opposite nose-piece said finger-pieces straight and parallel to each other and to the bar connecting the lenses, and nibs at the ends of the finger-pieces, substantially as specified.

4. The combination with a lens-frame's fixed parts *a, b, i*, of parts *d, d', e, f, g*, whereof *e, f, g*, are parallel and parallel moving, longitudinally, actuating *d d'* oppositely on the bar *a* substantially as specified.

5. The combination in eyeglasses of three parallel straight bars whereof one holds the eyes fixedly, and springs and nose-pieces thereon, and the remaining two bars, each, attached to the inside of a nose-piece to actuate it oppositely to its spring on said bar, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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