No. 839,599. PATENTED DEC. 25, 1906.

W. J. KEMLER.

FRAME FOR MAGNIFYING GLASSES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 4, 1905.

Fig. 1.

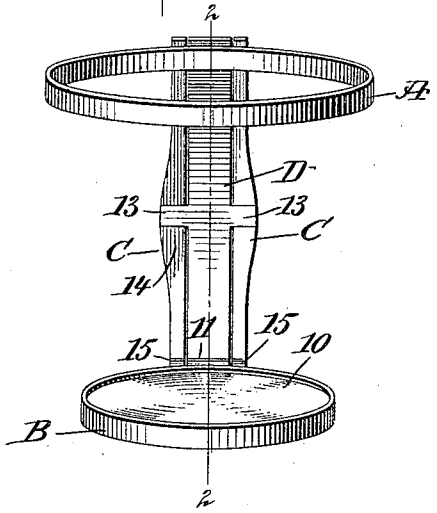


Fig. 2.

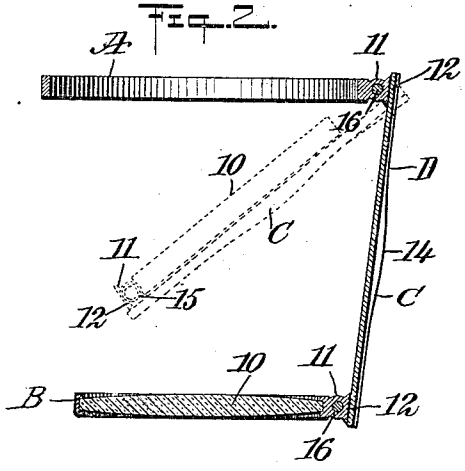


Fig. 3.

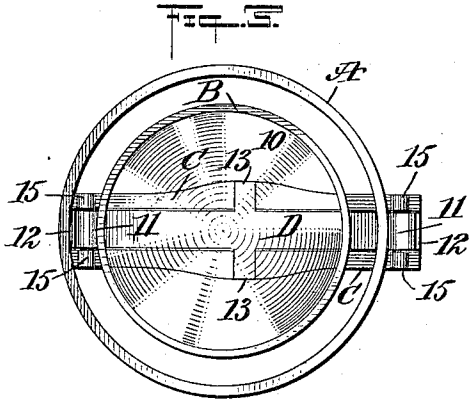
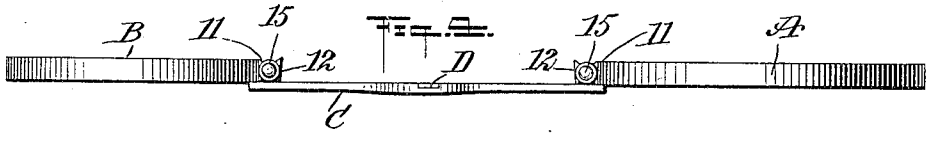


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

INVENTOR

William J. Kemler

BY

ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. KEMLER, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

FRAME FOR MAGNIFYING-GLASSES.

No. 839,599. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 25, 1906.

Application filed February 4, 1905. Serial No. 244,163.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. KEMLER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Frame for Magnifying-Glasses, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of my invention is to provide a frame especially adapted for magnifying-glasses, so constructed that it can be compactly and flatly folded when not in use and quickly and conveniently opened out for use as a standing frame or an eyeglass-frame or so that all the members are placed in practically horizontal alinement, in which latter position of the parts one member can be utilized as a handle and the lens member employed for reading purposes, thus enabling the same device to be used as an eyeglass, a standing view or magnifying glass, and a reading-glass.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device adapted as an eyeglass and which by being inverted can be utilized as a standing view or magnifying glass. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section taken practically on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, illustrating in dotted lines the first position of the parts in folding. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the device folded, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of the device opened out to its full extent and adapted for use as a reading-glass.

The device consists practically of two ring members A and B, connecting members C, and a spring member D. The ring member A is of greater diameter than the ring member B, and the latter member is adapted to clamp a lens 10. Each ring member A and B is provided with a lug 11, extending from its peripheral surface, and each lug 11 is enlarged at its outer end, and said outer enlarged end is provided with a flat bearing-surface 12, which bearing-surface 12 when all the parts are assembled is adapted to engage with the ends of the spring member D.

The spring member D is provided at its central portion with wings 13, extending out from its longitudinal side edges, as is particularly shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and these wings 13 are secured to central enlarged sections 14 of the connecting members C, the said members being two in number and located one at each side of the body portion of the spring, so that, it will be observed, the spring is entirely free from the point where the wings 13 are located to the ends of the said spring.

A knuckle 15 is formed upon the inner face of each connecting member C at each end thereof, and the lugs 11 are placed between the said knuckles or connecting members, and suitable pintles 16 are passed through the knuckles and through openings in the lugs, as is illustrated in Fig. 2. Thus it will be observed that one ring member is at one end of the connecting members while the other ring member is at the opposite end of said connecting members and that the lugs 11 of the ring members have bearing against the inner face of the spring D.

The larger ring member A may be termed a "supporting" member, while the opposing member B may be termed a "lens" member.

When the device is to be used as an eyeglass, the two ring members are placed in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, at right angles to the connecting members, and the ring member A is then placed in the eye-socket and is held in position at the eye in the same manner as is an ordinary watchmaker's eyeglass.

If it be desired to examine an object, the device is simply inverted and the larger ring member A will then support the device and is placed around the object to be viewed, thus bringing the lens member B uppermost.

When the device is to be used as a reading-glass, the supporting member A and the lens member B are both folded out to their full extent, bringing all the parts in substantially the same horizontal plane, and under such conditions the supporting member A is utilized as a handle.

When the parts are in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and it is desired to fold the device flat, the lens member B is first folded

onto the connecting members, and then the connecting members and the lens member are carried upward, as is shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, until the lens member enters the supporting member A, the connecting members crossing both the supporting and the lens members A and B, as is shown in Fig. 3.

It will be observed that when the parts are in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the bearing-surfaces 12 of the lugs 11 on the supporting and lens members A and B have such engagement with the free portion of the spring D as to hold the said members in their adjusted position until they are forcibly carried from the same; but when the parts of the device are carried to the position shown in Fig. 4 the side faces of the lugs 11 on the supporting and lens members A and B have such an extent of flat bearing against the ends of the spring as to effectually prevent the said members A and B from being carried farther toward the back of the connecting members, thus compelling all of the members to be in substantially the same horizontal plane, yet all of the members may be readily manipulated to carry them to the folded position shown in Fig. 3.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A frame for magnifying-glasses, comprising two flat plates arranged edgewise and spaced apart, said plates being provided with opposing knuckles on their inner sides adjacent to the ends thereof, a flat spring of approximately the same length as the plates and provided with lugs projecting from its side edges at the center of length thereof, said lugs being secured to the inner sides of the said plates, a supporting-ring, a lens-ring of less diameter than the supporting-ring, each ring being provided with an apertured lug projecting radially from its periphery, said lugs being enlarged beyond the apertures and having flat end bearing-surfaces, and pintles passing through the knuckles of the plates and the apertures of the lugs of the rings.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM J. KEMLER.

Witnesses:

THOMAS M. HERRIOTT,

FERDINAND W. WAGNER.