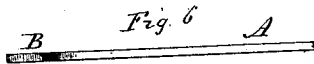
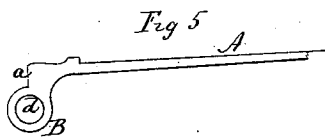
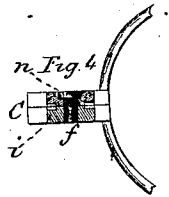
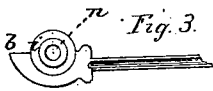
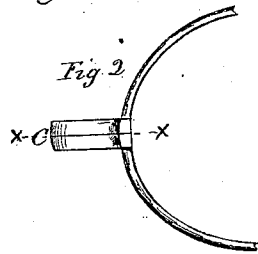
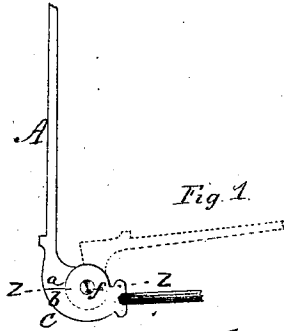


No. 101,820.

PATENTED APR. 12, 1870.

C. BUCKLEY.
SPECTACLE FRAME.



Witnesses
J. W. Shumway
A. J. Tibbitts

Chauncey Buckley
Assignor to Charles Parker
Inventor
By Attorney
John E. East

United States Patent Office.

CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
CHARLES PARKER, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 101,820, dated April 12, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPECTACLE-FRAMES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Spectacle-Frames; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent in—

Figure 1 an edge view looking down upon the joint;

Figure 2 a front view, showing a portion of the frame and end piece;

Figure 3, a sectional view through line $x x$ of fig. 2;

Figure 4, a vertical section on line $z z$ of fig. 1;

Figure 5, a top view; and in

Figure 6, an edge view of the temple.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of the joint of spectacle-frames; the object being to construct a joint with a single screw with a long end piece, as in the better class of glasses, and so as to give an increased support to the temple on the joint, and at the same time simplify and improve the construction; and

The invention consists in constructing the temple from a piece of sheet metal, with the part which forms the joint thrown sufficiently far inward to give the requisite spread, and in perforating the said joint part with a diameter larger than the screw which secures the two parts of the end piece together, and milling the surface between the two parts, so as to form a bearing in the end piece for the turning part of the temple, whereby I am enabled to dispense with the use of the rivet, and yet afford a larger and better bearing for the temple without in any way affecting the screw.

A is the temple, shown detached in figs. 5 and 6, and is cut from sheet metal of the required thickness, so that no drawing is necessary, and the turning part B formed thereon turned out of line with the temple, so as to give the requisite spread to the temple, and so as to form a bearing-shoulder, a , the turning part being perforated as at d , with a diameter larger than the screw f of the end piece.

C is the end-piece, formed in two parts, each respectively fixed to one end of the frame, as seen in figs. 2 and 4, the two parts secured together in the usual manner by the screws f .

On the surface of the end-piece, either one or both, I mill or cut a circular channel, i , (see figs. 3 and 4,) corresponding to the turning part B of the temple, so that the portion of metal n within the circular channel i corresponds to the perforation d , and the channel i to the metal without the perforation d , so that the turning part B will lie and freely turn in the channel i .

By this construction it will be observed that the metal through which the screw passes is preserved entire, so that the full thread may be cut in one part, and the other part counterbored for the head, in precisely the same manner as where a rivet is used as a pintle for the temple to turn upon.

The end piece projects out as at b , corresponding to the shoulder a on the temple, so that when the temple is turned, as in fig. 1, a strong bearing is formed, at the same time giving a neat and finished appearance both to the end piece and temple.

By this invention both the construction of the end piece and temple are very much simplified, as the usual swaging and milling of the temple is entirely avoided, the extra rivet in the temple also dispensed with, and no additional work made thereon.

The milling of the end-piece to receive the turning part of the temple may be entirely in one part of the end piece, or a portion in both parts.

I claim as my invention—

1. The channel i formed in the end piece, so as to leave the bearing n around the screw f to receive the turning part of the temple, substantially as set forth.

2. The temple A formed complete from sheet-metal, with the turning part B thrown to one side to give the requisite spread to the temple, and at the same time to form the shoulder a , combined with the end piece constructed as described, with the projection b to support the shoulder a , as herein set forth.

CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. SHUMWAY,
A. J. THIBTS.