A. A. DAY.

EYEGLASSES.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1907.

1,036,581.

Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

Fig. 1.

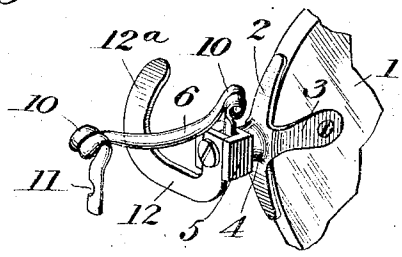


Fig. 2.

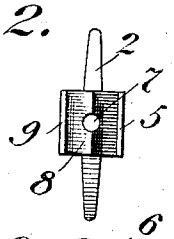


Fig. 3.

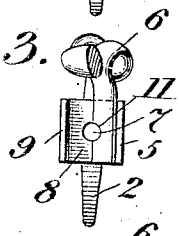


Fig. 4.

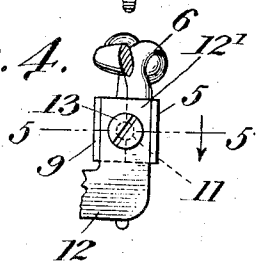


Fig. 5.

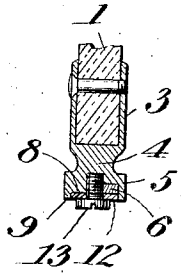


Fig. 6.

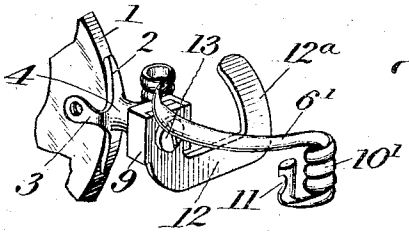


Fig. 7.

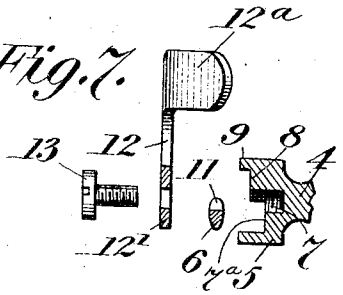


Fig. 9.

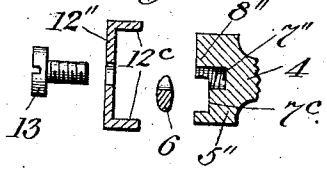
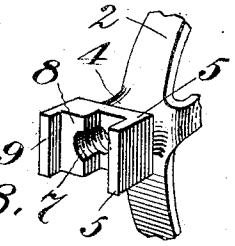


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED A. DAY, OF BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO JAMES HAMILTON, OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

EYEGLASSES.

1,036,581. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

Application filed May 24, 1907. Serial No. 375,419.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED A. DAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brockton, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Eyeglasses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to eyeglasses, and more particularly to means for securing the bow spring or bridge to the lens.

Heretofore, in glasses of the pince-nez type, great trouble has been experienced in securing the end of the guard to the lens clip or frame in such a manner as to obtain the necessary rigidity and at the same time permit of ready removal for repairs. It has been found that the usual stud screw generally employed to hold the parts in position, is inadequate, as the guards and bridge frequently work loose.

It is the primary object of this invention, therefore, to provide a means for securing the parts together which shall be simple, strong, and rigid, while readily detachable.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention consists of the construction hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of my improved guard, bridge, and lens clip, assembled. Fig. 2 is an end view of the clip alone. Fig. 3 is an end view of the clip, with bridge in position. Fig. 4 is an end view of the clip with both bridge and guard in position, and showing the holding screw. Fig. 5 is a section on line 5—5, Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a perspective view illustrating a modified form of bridge. Fig. 7 is a view somewhat similar to Fig. 5, but showing the parts separated. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the improved lens clip. Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 7, illustrating a still further modification.

Referring to the drawings in detail, 1, 1 represent the lenses. To each of them is secured a lens clip, said clip comprising the frame 2, the ears, 3, through which rivets pass, and the post 4, carrying at its end the box 5.

As shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the end face of the box 5 is formed at one side with a notch and at its other side with an offset or eccentrically disposed channel 7^a. One wall of the notch is the lateral flange 9; and the notch being of less depth than the offset channel, a shoulder 8 is formed near the center of the box. One wall of the channel is centrally disposed and centrally of the box there is formed a threaded socket 7. The end 12′ of the nose-guard 12 is adapted to fit between the lateral flange 9 and the opposite wall of the box 5, the latter wall forming a wall of the channel 7^a. This channel, it will be observed is offset from the center of the box, and forms a seat for the end of the bow spring, hereinafter described.

6 represents the bridge or bow spring in Fig. 1. As here shown it is provided with a plurality of horizontally extending coils, 10, which give it resiliency.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a slightly different form of spring 6′, the same being formed with vertically extending coils, 10′, such coils being disposed behind the post 4 and box 5 so as to be practically invisible when viewed from the front. In both forms, however, it will be noted that the relation of the coils to the bridge is such that the forcing apart of the guards, (hereinafter described) for the purpose of adjusting them upon the nose of the user tends to cause said coils to tighten, that is, to become of smaller diameter. Thus their power of resistance increases as the force is applied to them.

The ends of the bridge are formed with notches, 11, which lie adjacent to and form a continuation of the socket 7. As shown in Fig. 6, the ends of the bow spring are bent sharply upward, and enter the box 5 from below. This bridge or bow spring may be formed either of elliptical or rectangular stock, as desired.

12 represents the guards, and as shown, they are preferably provided with upwardly and rearwardly extending portions 12ª to engage the nose at its smallest portion, just between the eyes.

13 is the stud screw which holds the parts together.

The parts are assembled as follows:—The end of the bridge 6 is first placed in the channel 7^a formed in the box 5, and so adjusted that its screw-threaded depression 11 matches the notch in the shoulder 8, the two forming together, a circular hole, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The end 12′, of the guard 12, is then laid over the end of the bridge, so that the hole therein is in line with the socket 7, and then the screw 13 is

inserted, and screwed up tightly, thus firmly binding the parts together as shown in Fig. 5. It will be seen, therefore, that, by reason of the shoulder 8, coöperating with the semicircular notch 11, the bridge 6 will be rigidly held against movement, while the guard is adequately secured by means of the flanges 9. These flanges constitute means for holding the parts against rotation.

In Fig. 9 I have shown a slightly different means for preventing rotation of the parts. This means consists of a pair of flanges 12^c formed on the guard $12''$, and which embrace the box $5''$. The flanges 9 are here omitted.

What I claim is:—

1. A lens stud consisting of a post and a box which is formed at one side with a channel offset with respect to the center of the box.

2. A lens stud consisting of a post and a box which is formed at one side with a channel offset with respect to the center of the box; one of the side walls of said channel being centrally disposed in the box and the latter being formed with a screw-threaded depression.

3. Eyeglasses having a lens stud consisting of a post and a box, the latter being formed at one side with a channel offset with respect to the center of the box; and a spring bridge formed with a coil an end of which is fastened securely in said channel.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALFRED A. DAY.

Witnesses:
JOHN H. BARTLETT,
ARTHUR L. RICH.