Sept. 6, 1927. 1,641,834

W. J. WRIGHTON

WATCHMAKER'S LOUPE

Filed July 9, 1923

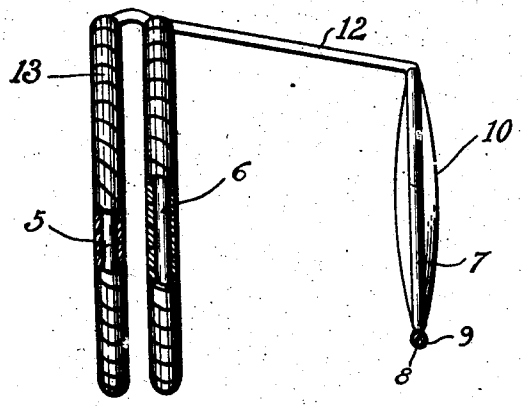


Fig. 1.

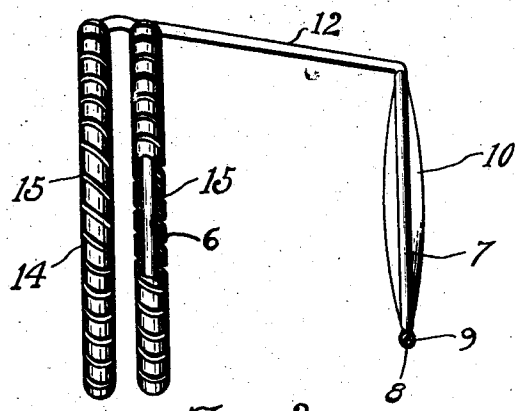


Fig. 2.

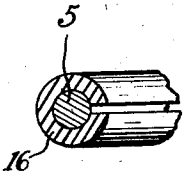


Fig. 3.

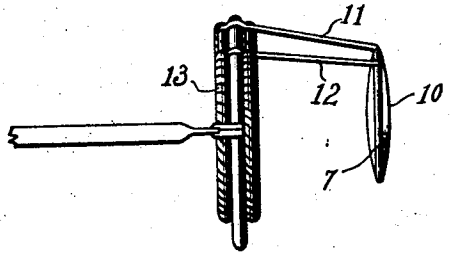


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WATCHMAKER'S LOUPE.

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The present invention relates to a jeweler's loupe, and has particular reference to a frictional protective means for the same, whereby the loupe may be worn on an eyeglass without the possibility of scratching or otherwise marring the glass, or the loupe may be worn satisfactorily by persons not wearing eyeglasses.

Numerous types of loupes have been used heretofore, but great difficulties have been experienced due to the fact that the eyeglass lenses have been considerably scratched, thereby ruining the same, or in the case of parties not wearing eyeglasses considerable difficulty has been experienced in maintaining the loupe in position for use.

An important advantage of my invention is to provide a loupe having frictional protective means carried thereby so that the same may be used with ease without ruining a pair of eyeglasses or straining a person's eye in case he does not wear spectacles.

Another important object of my invention is to provide a jeweler's loupe of this character which is strong, durable, very simple and inexpensive in construction, and which is well adapted to the usage for which it is designed.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent during the course of the following description.

In the drawings, wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Figure 1 is a side elevation illustrating the protective covering wound tightly and having the adjacent edges of the coils contacting with each other.

Figure 2 is a side elevation showing the protective covering wound with the adjacent edges in spaced relation.

Figure 3 is a view illustrating a modification of the invention wherein the protective covering is in the form of a split tube which is slipped on the rings, and

Figure 4 is a view illustrating the loupe applied on an eyeglass.

In the drawings, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown the preferred embodiment of my invention, the numerals 5 and 6 illustrate a pair of rings which may be of different diameters, the ring 5 being of larger diameter than the ring 6. At 7 is shown a split rim having the bosses 8 and 9 which are provided with aligning screw-threaded openings passing therethrough, whereby a suitable screw may be inserted to firmly clamp the rim about a lens 10. By having the rim 7 split, various types of lenses may be used, for the purposes as will be readily understood. A pair of bars 11 and 12 are used to maintain the rings 5 and 6 in substantially parallel spaced relation to each other and in such positions as to lie substantially parallel to the rim 7 and the lens 10. Of course, all of the frame work thus far described may be constructed of suitable wire or material that will be found most satisfactory.

In accordance with my invention the rings 5 and 6 are provided with frictional protective means which may be any cellulose composition, such as zylonite, or rubber, or in fact any material that will prevent the metal parts from scratching the lens when the loupe is used in conjunction with a pair of spectacles. The covering 13, as is shown in Figure 1 of the drawings, may be wound tightly and in such a manner that the edges of the coils will contact so that a continuous surface will be presented. This type of covering is particularly well adapted for use on a pair of spectacles and will provide a surface that will positively not be injurious to the most delicate lens.

In Figure 2 is shown the covering 14, being so wound around the rings that the adjacent edges of the coils will be disposed in spaced relation to each other so that a small groove, or the like, 15, is formed. This type is especially well adapted for use by persons not wearing spectacles, and it will be seen that the ring 5 may be placed against the eyes, thereby causing the muscles of the face surrounding the eye to hold the instrument in place, due to the fact that the flesh will be slightly forced in the grooves 15, thereby coacting with the action of the muscles, tending to keep the loupe in place. In view of the grooves 15 a loupe will be presented that will overcome the objections heretofore experienced by users of loupes without the spectacles, in that the loupe will not continuously become displaced.

In Figure 3 is illustrated a slightly different method of applying the covering on the rims. In this instance a tube of cellulose composition or rubber is split and slipped

over the rims, as is clearly shown in the drawings. Of course, if it is desired grooves similar to the grooves 15 may be cut into the tube 16 to facilitate its use without spectacles.

It will thus be seen that I have constructed a jeweler's loupe that will insure perfect satisfaction to the user, at the same time affording convenient means that may be used either on an eyeglass or without, in either case without injury to the glass or the eye of the user.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as the preferred embodiment of the same, and that various changes in the shape, size and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the sub-joining claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:

1. A jeweler's loupe of the class described, comprising a rim, a lens therein, rings disposed in spaced relation thereto, and a frictional protective strip spirally coiled about said rings, the adjacent edges of said coils being in spaced relation to each other to provide spiral grooves in said protective covering.

2. In a device of the character described, a lens, means for holding the lens, a metallic ring spaced from the lens and substantially parallel thereto, a spacing member connecting the ring and lens holding means, and a non-metallic covering on the ring having anti-slipping raised and lowered portions on its peripheral surface.

3. In a device of the character described, a lens, means for holding the lens, a pair of metallic rings spaced from the lens and substantially parallel thereto, a spacing member connecting the lens holding means and rings, and a non-metallic covering on the metallic rings having anti-slipping raised and lowered portions on its peripheral surface.

4. In a device of the character described, a lens, means for holding the lens, a ring spaced from the lens and substantially parallel thereto, a spacing member connecting the ring and lens holding means, and a protective anti-slipping covering on the ring said covering having separated friction grooves transversely arranged on its peripheral surfaces.

5. In a device of the character described, a lens, means for holding the lens, a ring spaced from the lens and substantially parallel thereto, a spacing member connecting the ring and lens holding member, and a protective anti-slipping member spirally coiled around the ring.

6. In a device of the character described, a lens, means for holding the lens, a ring spaced from the lens and substantially parallel thereto, a spacing member connecting the ring and lens holding member, and a protective anti-slipping member spirally coiled around the ring with a space left between each coil.

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