

S. J. CLULEE.
EYEGLASSES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 10, 1909.

939,668.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

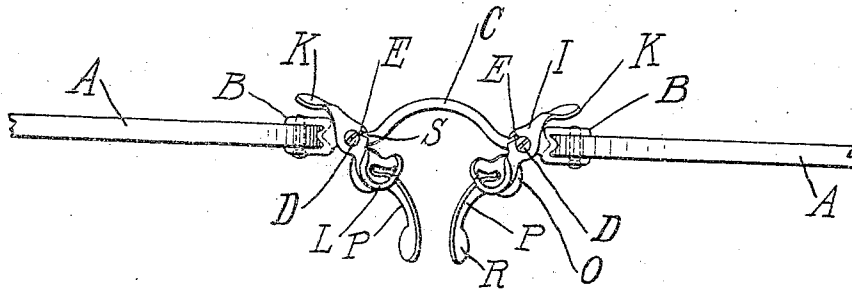


FIG. 1.

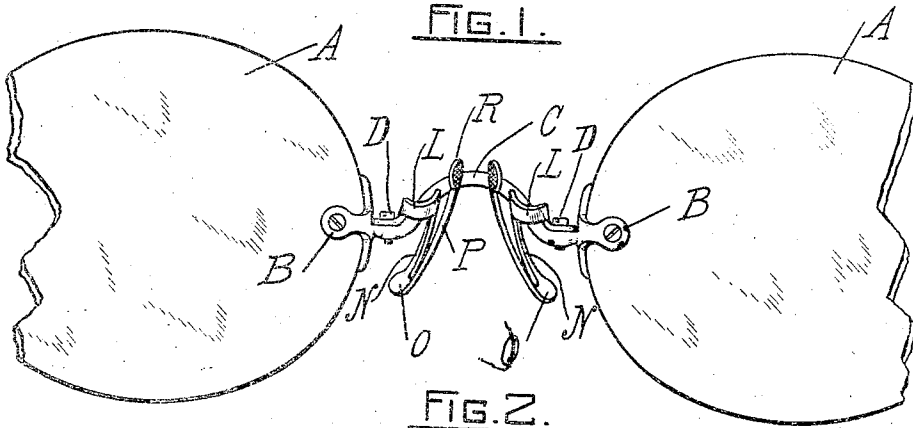


FIG. 2.

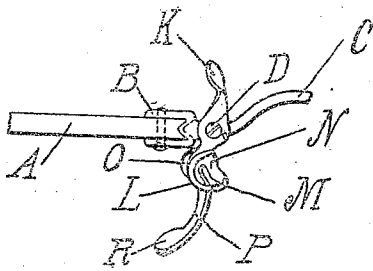


FIG. 3.

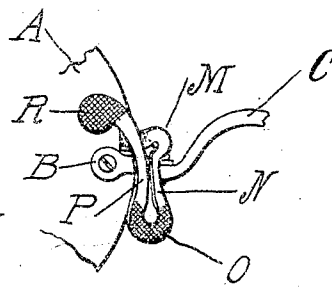


FIG. 4.

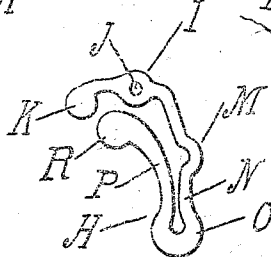


FIG. 5.

WITNESSES.

Albert J. Piszynski.
George H. McLaughlin.

INVENTOR.

Stephen J. Clulee
By Horatio E. Bellows
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN J. CLULEE, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO BAY STATE OPTICAL COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF MAINE.

EYEGLASSES.

939,668.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

Application filed July 10, 1909. Serial No. 506,920.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN J. CLULEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Attleboro, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyeglasses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to eyeglasses but more particularly to the clamping members of that type of eyeglass wherein the bridge is relatively rigid.

The essential objects of this invention are to produce a finger piece and guard or nose bearing member in a single piece; to arrange the various parts to avoid undue or excessive strain or fracture upon any portion of the structure; to facilitate the adjustment of the structure; to afford a convenient stop to the excessive outward travel of the spring portion of the nose rest; and to simplify, and cheapen the structure.

To the above ends essentially my invention consists in shaping the several parts of each clamping member from a single piece or strip of thin metal; in arranging the various bends thereof in such a manner as to avoid sharp, abrupt and unnatural turns of the material; and in the novel positioning and location of the parts relatively to each other hereinafter described, and made the subject of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings which form a part of this specification, Figures 1 and 2 are partial plan and rear elevations of a pair of eyeglasses with my novel clamping members attached thereto, Figs. 3 and 4, similar elevations respectively of a portion of the mounting adjacent a clamping member, showing the latter in open or distended position, and Fig. 5, a plan of the blank from which the clamping member is formed.

Like reference characters indicate like parts throughout the views.

A represents the lenses, B, the straps, C the stiff bridge, and D the pivots of an ordinary pair of eyeglasses.

E are the exposed ends of actuating springs in this instance concealed in recesses within the bridge as more clearly shown in my pending patent application filed August 10, 1908, Serial No. 447,739. The particular construction or location of the actuating spring is not material to the present invention.

Each clamping member is bent from a blank H which is severed from a sheet of thin metal by any convenient cutting die. This blank is as shown a continuous irregular strip, all parts of which are in the same plane. After the bending operation the member H comprises a flat horizontal armor lever portion I resting transversely upon the bridge and provided with an intermediate opening J to receive the pivot D by which the lever is fulcrumed to the bridge: The forward end of the arm I is twisted a quarter turn to form finger bearings K. The portion of the arm I behind its pivotal point is bent outwardly and inwardly to form a lateral semicircular or convex bend L. The upper part of the guard is formed integral with the bent portion L, by a vertical and forwardly extending loop M edgewise of the material. The material of which the loop is formed is then extended downwardly and outwardly forming a flat arm N, whose lower portion is rearwardly looped edgewise of the material to form a comparatively rigid lower bearing O for the cartilaginous portion of the nose. The material of the guard extends upwardly and inwardly from the loop O to form an arm P which projects above the described positions of the guard and terminates in an enlarged rearwardly directed pad portion R. The inward or lateral inclination of the arm P is greater in degree than the inclination of the arm N, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, and the rearward inclination of the arm P is such as to bring it opposite the looped portion L of the lever, as apparent in Figs. 1, 3, and 4. As a result the looped portion L of the lever forms a stop for the comparatively resilient arm P to prevent excessive outward movement which would strain the latter. In the present instance the arm I is shown in Fig. 1 with a marginal notch S to receive the end of the spring E, but this is not essential. As the clamping members are both alike in detail, the description of one only has been given.

It will be observed that the edgewise loops M and O are originally contoured in the blank as shown at M and O in Fig. 5 so that the material at these points of strain is not weakened as would be the result if the loops were attained by bending. In short the contour of the original blank avoids the

necessity of any pronounced or sharp bends or curves in the formation of the complete article.

The lateral loops L of the lever arms are readily accessible, and are adapted to adjustive manipulation for effecting the fit of the nose guards.

What I claim is,—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a clamping member for eyeglasses comprising a lever provided with a perforation to receive a pivot and with a laterally bent end portion, an arm extending downwardly from the bent portion, and an upwardly diverging arm connected with the lower end of the first arm and adapted to contact with the bent portion of the lever.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a clamping member for eyeglasses comprising in a single piece a flat lever provided with a semicircular bent end portion, a vertical arm connected at its top with said end portion by an edgewise loop, a second arm beside the first arm, and an edgewise loop connecting the first and second arms.

3. As an improved article of manufacture,

a clamping member for eyeglasses formed from a blank of thin metal and comprising a flat lever provided with a laterally disposed semicircularly bent end portion, a depending arm, an edgewise loop between the arm and bent portion of the lever, a second arm interspaced from said bent end portion of the lever, and an open edgewise loop between the second and first arms.

4. In eyeglasses, the combination with the bridge and pivot, of a flat clamping member comprising a flat lever portion resting upon the bridge and provided with a laterally bent end portion, said lever portion being provided with a perforation to receive the post, a depending arm connected at its top to the bent end portion, and an upwardly diverging arm adjacent the first arm, and connected therewith by an open loop.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

STEPHEN J. CLULEE.

Witnesses:

WALTER LOUIS FROST,
HORATIO E. BELLOWES.