No. 710,015. Patented Sept. 30, 1902.

F. SCHICK.

SPECTACLE FRAME.

(Application filed Nov. 2, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

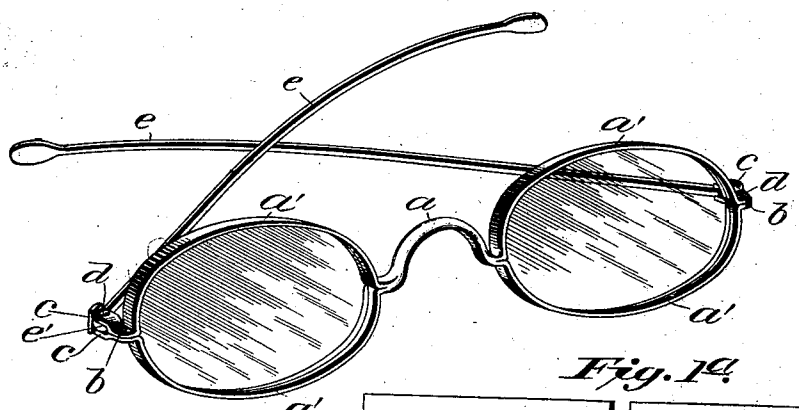


Fig. 1a.

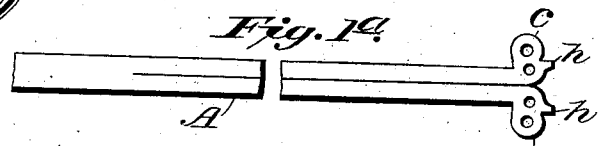


Fig. 2.

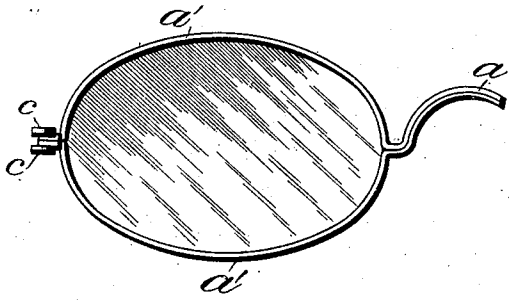


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

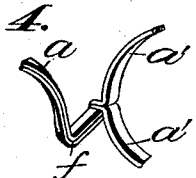


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK SCHICK, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SPECTACLE-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 710,015, dated September 30, 1902.

Application filed November 2, 1901. Serial No. 80,881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK SCHICK, a citizen of the United States, residing in St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Spectacle-Frames, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in spectacle-frames and to the jointing of the temples thereto; and the invention consists in a spectacle-frame which is made up from a single flat strip of metal which is bent upon itself centrally to provide the bridge, beyond which the blank is divided to make rims for the lenses, the terminal portion of the divided parts having lateral projections through which pass the clamping-screws and pivots for the temples, as will be hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing spectacles made up in accordance with my invention. Fig. 1ª is a plan view of a part of the blank. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of a portion of the frame. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken through the bridge-piece. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of a modification of the invention; and Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of a further modification.

The frame is made up from a one-piece blank or strip of metal A, which in length is sufficient to form the bridge *a*, rims *a'*, shoulders *b* for the clamping-screws, and offsets to which the knuckle-joints of the temples are pivoted. The ends of each of the divided portions of the blank have offsets or laterally-projecting portions *c c*, which are apertured to receive pivots *d*, which connect the temples thereto. The temples may be of ordinary construction.

In making the frame the blank is bent or folded upon itself to provide a double thickness of the metal at that part which when bowed will form the bridge *a*, and the bending or folding positions the laterally-projecting end portions *c c* one above the other, and these parts *c* may be spread as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to receive the knuckle *e'* of the temples, or they may lie close to each other as shown in Fig. 5, where they are embraced by leaves *g g* which project from an arm *h'* to which the temples are attached. The bridge-piece when folded provides a bridge having a joint or superimposed edges on one side, the other side being integral and externally rounded, and if desirable to provide a different style of frame from the usual flat frame the parts adjacent to the bridge may be bent at an angle, as shown at *f*, and again bent to give a forward pitch to the bridge, which bend also interlocks the metal strips which form the rims as they are thus bent at an angle before being spread. The terminal portion of each strip is provided with lugs *h h*, against which the arms *h'* or a plate will abut to limit the movement of the knuckles of the temples on their pivots when said temples are swung outwardly. A frame for spectacles made up as hereinbefore described may be cheaply manufactured and, if desirable, the rims may be provided with the usual central groove or are formed concave in cross-section to better retain the lenses in the rims.

I claim—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, an integral frame for spectacles, having a bridge with a joint on one side and integral upon the other side, lens-receiving openings formed by arms which project in opposite directions from each end of the bridge, said arms being secured at their ends, substantially as shown.

2. A spectacle-frame consisting of an integral piece having a bridge with a joint upon one side and integral upon the other side, lens-receiving openings formed by arms which project in opposite directions from each end of the bridge, lateral extensions on the ends of the arms, end projections beyond said lateral extensions, the arms being secured at their ends, in combination with temples which are pivotally connected to the lateral extensions on the ends of the arms, substantially as shown.

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

FRANK SCHICK.

Witnesses:
CHARLES H. BUNEMANN,
HENRY STUECKER.