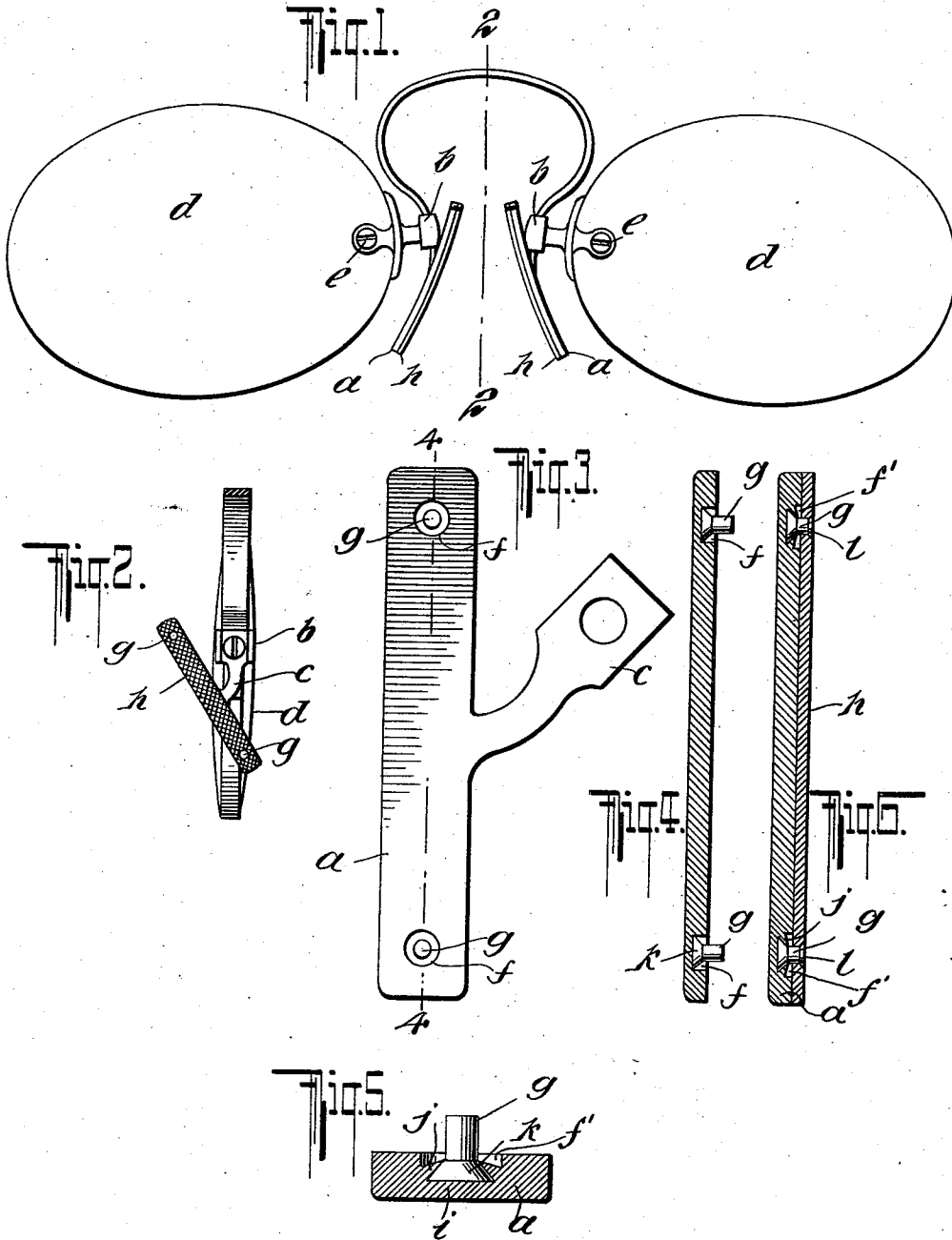


S. C. LAFLIN.
 NOSE GUARD FOR EYEGLASSES.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 12, 1907.

1,010,154.

Patented Nov. 28, 1911.



WITNESSES
Julius H. Hutz
John Lotka

INVENTOR
Stephen C. Laflin
 BY
Griesen & Knauth
 ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN C. LAFLIN, OF SOUTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY, OF SOUTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NOSE-GUARD FOR EYEGLASSES.

1,010,154.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 28, 1911.

Application filed January 12, 1907. Serial No. 351,925.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN C. LAFLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Southbridge, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nose-Guards for Eyeglasses, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improved construction of nose-guards for eye-glasses and has for its object to provide a cheap and efficient means of fastening the facings of nose-guards to the nose-guard plates whereby the nose-guards for eye-glasses may be commercially manufactured at a saving of expense and labor, at the same time presenting a neater appearance than the nose-guards heretofore made.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 represents a back or inner face view of eye-glasses containing the nose-guards as applied by me. Fig. 2 represents a vertical central section thereof taken through the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 represents a front elevation on a larger scale of the nose-guard plate and rivets, showing the depressions to receive the heads of the rivets; Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof taken through the line 4—4, Fig. 3; Fig. 5 represents a transverse sectional view on a still larger scale of the guard-plate, showing the rivet head embedded within the depression in the guard-plate; and Fig. 6 is a longitudinal central section of the complete nose-guard.

It has been customary to fasten the facings to the guard-plates by means of rivets having a head at one end and held in holes punched through the guard-plates, the other rivet ends being thereupon spread upon the surface of the facing or of the guard-plate as the case may be, by hammering, so as to form a head at such other end of the rivet. This method is found objectionable because the rivet is necessarily of metal inferior to the gold on the outer face of the guard-plate, and therefore the rivet head is liable to become tarnished and moreover presents objectionable edges.

I have devised a nose-guard which consists of the metal-plate *a*, and facing *h*, and which in the completed structure is usually attached to the lens posts *b* by means of the offset arms *c* or by any of the other well-

known means. The lenses *d* are in turn secured to the posts at *e*. The plate *a* is provided upon its inner surface with several transverse depressions *f*, according to the number of rivets desired, said depressions being of a size to completely receive the head of the rivet *g* as clearly indicated in Fig. 4. The body of the rivet protrudes at the desired angle from the plate *a* beyond its inner face. Then metal is brought against the upper face of the rivet-head *h*, so as to lock it between two thicknesses of metal. This may be done by simply soldering the rivet-head in its depression or socket, but the following is the preferred procedure: Pressure is brought upon the metal adjacent to and surrounding the outer circumference of the depression *f*, whereby said metal is forced down upon the rivet-head *h*, thereby holding the rivet-head and rivet in position, locking the same in between two thicknesses of metal *i* and *j*, and leaving a depression *f'* in the plate *a* as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The nose-guard facing *h*, which is usually of shell, bone, hard rubber or similar delicate material, is perforated to register with the rivets, so that it can be properly mounted thereon. When so mounted the rivets usually project through and slightly beyond this facing, and have their ends hammered to form minute heads *l*, which spread over the outer edges of the holes in the facing, thereby holding the facing tightly upon the metal-plate *a*.

The principal advantage of my construction is found in the fact that without perforating and disfiguring the exposed face of the metal-plate *a*, rivets can be carried thereon at any desired angle, so that they will hold the facings *h* in the exact position desired. Moreover, by holding the head of each rivet confined between two thicknesses of metal (*i* and *j*, Fig. 5), I can ship these plates carrying said rivets, to dealers and others who may wish to assemble the parts of the eye-glasses, without the least danger that the rivets lose their places. A rivet held in the ordinary face-plate by the head abutting merely against the outer side thereof, is liable to come loose and fall out. Again, with such an ordinarily applied rivet much greater pressure is needed in producing the second rivet-heads than the delicate material *h*, of the facing will stand, or else the parts will rattle when assembled. I am

enabled to provide the rivet with a strong and substantial head *h*, before applying it to the plate *a*, whereas the outer head *l* of my rivet need only be quite minute, just
5 sufficient to grip the delicate facing *h*.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. As an article of manufacture, a guard
10 plate for eyeglasses provided with a plurality of rivets permanently attached thereto, said rivets being adapted to receive a nose pad.

2. As an article of manufacture, a guard

plate for eyeglasses in combination with
headed rivets whose heads are embedded in
said guard plate, said rivets being adapted
to receive a nose pad. 15

3. As an article of manufacture, a guard
plate for eyeglasses in combination with
headed rivets seated and locked into depres-
sions in said guard plate, said rivets being
adapted to receive a nose pad. 20

STEPHEN C. LAFLIN.

Witnesses:

BENAJAH L. BUGBEE,
J. C. WELLS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D. C."