

P. J. BOUCHER.
SPECTACLE FRAME.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 22, 1910.

1,022,653.

Patented Apr. 9, 1912.

Fig. 1.

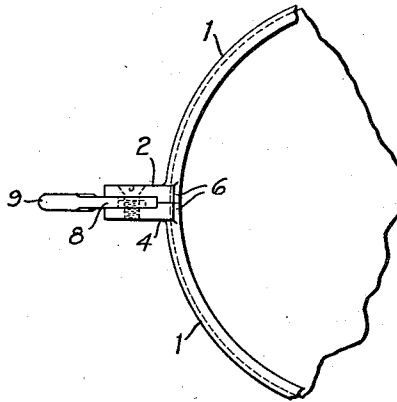


Fig. 2.

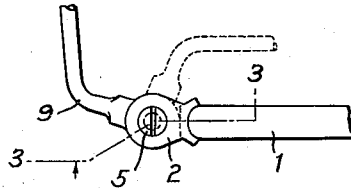
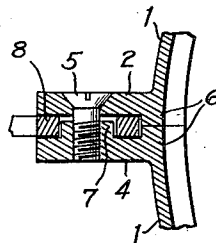


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SPECTACLE-FRAME.

1,022,653.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIAS J. BOUCHER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Geneva, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spectacle-Frames, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to the portions of a spectacle-frame commonly designated as the "end-piece" and the "temple", and to the pivotal bearing for the latter.

The object of the invention is to produce a simple, compact construction in which the pivotal bearings for the temples are coincident with the screws by which the end-piece members are secured together, and in which the end-piece members may be drawn more or less together by the screws to take up wear between the engaging surfaces, without varying the size of the eye-portions of the frame.

To the above end the invention consists in the construction hereinafter described, as it is defined in the succeeding claim.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a front elevation of a construction embodying the present invention, showing only so much of the spectacle-frame as is involved therein; Fig. 2 is a plan-view of the parts shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a vertical section, on a larger scale, taken on the line 3—3 in Fig. 2.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention the grooved eye-wires 1, 1, between which the lens is clasped, are united, at the outer extremity of the horizontal axis of the lens, by means of the upper and lower members 2 and 4 of the end-piece, these members being formed integral with, or soldered to, the eye-wires in any ordinary or suitable manner. The members of the end-piece are secured together, in the usual manner, by means of a screw 5, of which the head is embedded in the upper member 2, while the threaded portion engages a threaded hole in the lower member 4. At the adjacent extremities of the eye-wires lugs 6, 6 are formed on the end-piece members, these lugs being adapted to abut when the parts are drawn together by the screw 5, so as to determine the closed position of the eye-wires with respect to the lens. Owing to the elasticity of the eye-wires, however,

these lugs do not prevent the outer portions of the end-piece members from being drawn more or less together by variation in the tension of the screw, for the purpose of taking up wear in the bearing between the end-piece and the temple.

In the ordinary construction of spectacle frames the end-piece is extended considerably beyond the connecting screw to afford space for a bearing for the temple, and a bearing-pin or dowel is seated in the extended portion of the end-piece to form a pivot for the temple. In the present invention I dispense entirely with this extension of the end-piece, by pivoting the temple between the portions of the end-piece in which the screw is seated, and to this end I form the pivotal bearing coincident, and preferably concentric, with the screw. As it is undesirable, however, to pivot the temple directly upon the screw, since frictional engagement between the temple and the screw might tend to loosen the latter in the folding and unfolding movement of the temple, I provide a bearing-boss 7, as shown particularly in Fig. 3, which extends upwardly from the end-piece member 4, and around the screw and engages an opening of corresponding diameter in the bearing-portion 8 of the temple. The temple is thus pivoted concentrically with the screw, but has no engagement therewith, its pivotal bearing-surfaces being formed entirely upon the end-piece members, and thus folding and unfolding movements of the temple have no tendency to loosen the screw.

The bearing-boss 7 may obviously be formed on either member of the end piece, but it is preferable to form it upon the member which is engaged by the threaded portion of the screw, so as to afford a longer threaded hole and thus diminish the tendency of the screw-threads to strip, in case the screw is screwed up hard, or is frequently removed and replaced. The bearing-boss, as illustrated, is formed integral with the end-piece member, but it may be formed and secured in place in various ways which will readily occur to those skilled in the art. The bearing-boss extends only part way between the upper and lower members of the end-piece, so that it does not constitute an abutment by which the movements of the end-piece members toward and from each other are limited, and thus the adjustment

of these parts toward and from each other, hereinbefore referred to, to take up lost motion or wear, is not interfered with by the bearing-boss.

5 A bend or offset 9 in the temple affords clearance between the temple and the lens when the temple is folded, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, and permits bending of the temple to adjust it to the face of the
10 wearer, as such bending will not in any case be sufficient to prevent the temple from being properly folded.

I claim:—

A spectacle frame comprising eye-wires,

end-piece members fixed to the adjacent ex- 15
tremities of the eye-wires and having abut-
ting lugs adjacent said extremities and sepa-
rated bearing-surfaces, a bearing-boss ex-
tending from one of said surfaces toward
but not to the other surface, a temple piv- 20
otally mounted between said surfaces and
upon said boss, and a screw seated in said
boss and adjustably connecting the end-
piece members.

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