Sept. 2, 1952 J. N. NELSON 2,608,905

TEMPLE HINGE MOUNTING PROVIDING CATCH AND STOP SURFACES

Filed March 11, 1950

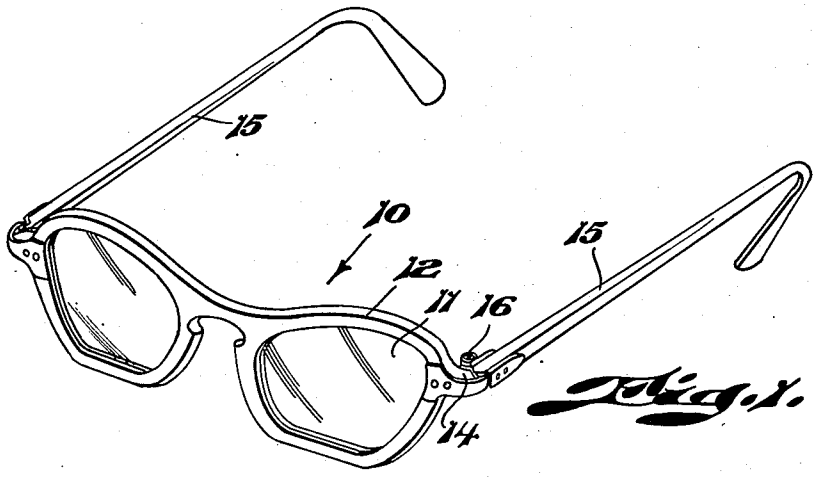


Fig. 1.

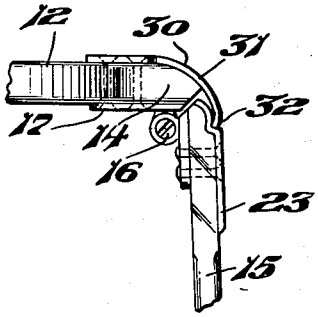


Fig. 2.

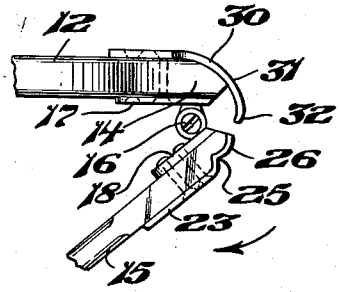


Fig. 3.

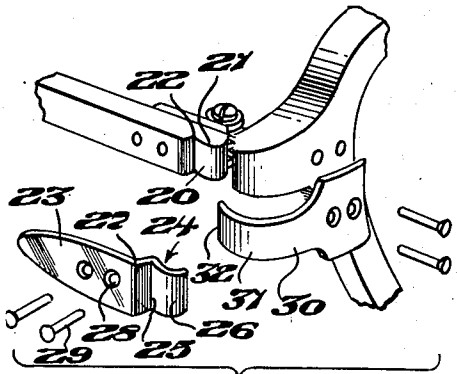


Fig. 4.

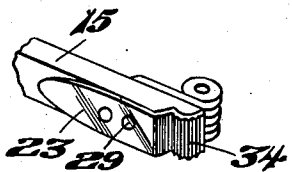


Fig. 5.

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TEMPLE HINGE MOUNTING PROVIDING CATCH AND STOP SURFACES

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2 Claims. (Cl. 88—53)

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This invention relates to a spectacle temple and more particularly to the hinge mounting of the temple.

In the use of spectacles annoyance frequently occurs because of the free swinging mounting of the temple on the hinge lug of the frame or eyeglass, and it sometimes becomes difficult to place the spectacles on the face because of such free action at this hinge connection.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide for retaining the temple in extended or working position after the same has been moved to this position.

Another object of this invention is to provide an arrangement for holding the temple in its extended position and yet allow a free action of the hinge with no restriction for the major portion of the movement of the temple from folded to extended position.

Another object of this invention is to provide a decorative member which will function to hold the hinge in open position.

Another object of this invention is to provide a holding member which will at the same time serve as a stop for limiting the movement of the temple to its working position.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a spectacle with the temples in extended position, showing the means for holding them in this position;

Figure 2 is a plan view of a fragmental portion of the lens frame and the temple showing the parts in extended position;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 but showing the temple as moved toward folded position with the holding parts disengaged;

Figure 4 is an exploded view of the various parts which enter into the holding of the temple in its extended or working position;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of an end of the temple showing a somewhat modified construction.

In proceeding with this invention, I have formed an ornamental plate or member of resilient nature which is secured to the temple lug upon which the temple is hingedly mounted, and I have formed another cam-shaped member or plate secured to the temple so that when the temple is swung about the hinge, these two plates or members engage and serve to hold the temple in extended or working position.

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With reference to the drawings, 10 designates generally the frame for lenses 11 and which forms a rim 12 about each lens. Temple lugs 14 are provided at either side of the frame or in cases where there is no frame the temple lugs will be secured to the lenses themselves in order to provide a mounting for temples designated 15 for extending along the forehead and in some cases over the ears.

A hinge 16 with hinge plates 17 on the temple lug and 18 on the temple serves to hinge the temple with reference to the lug 14. The temple 15 is recessed in a certain desired shape, as shown in Figure 4 at 20, which is generally cam shaped or curved as at 21 and indented as at 22 providing a notch or catch into which an end of a latch-like plate may extend. This formation on the temple is usually covered with a metal plate 23 (see Figure 4) which has a corresponding shape at 24 to the formation above described; that is, there will be the notch 25 and cam-shaped surface 26 and a shoulder 27 to follow the surface formed at the end of the temple. This plate is provided with openings 28 through which rivets 29 extend to secure the plate to the temple.

A latchplate designated 30 and shown in perspective in Figure 4 is arcuate as at 31 with a latch end 32 which will slide along the surface 26 of the cam and into the notch 25 and against the shoulder 27 so that as the temple is moved from the position shown in Figure 3 to the position shown in Figure 2, this end 32 will slide along the cam surface 26 into the notch 25 where it is limited by the shoulder 27 to hold the temple in this extended or working position. As soon as the temple has been swung so that these two plates disengage, it is then free to swing about its hinge in a normal manner to folded position.

In some cases the surface 26 is roughened as at 34 (see Figure 5) so that a corrugated better gripping surface is formed for better holding of the parts in an intermediate position as well as one fully extended.

I claim:

1. In an ophthalmic mounting, a temple lug, a temple, a hinge connecting said temple and lug, said hinge having a pintle forming a pivotal axis, said temple having an indentation in its outer surface adjacent but spaced from its hinge end providing a catch with the bottom of the indentation spaced one radial distance from said pivotal axis, a cam-shaped surface leading to said indentation from the end of the temple which is adjacent the hinge with the outer surface of the cam spaced a greater radial distance from

said pivotal axis than the bottom of said indentation, means for holding the temple in open position comprising a resilient plate carried by said lug and extending arcuately rearwardly providing a catch engaging portion entering said indentation and engaging said catch and holding the temple in open position and slidable along said cam-shaped surface and being flexed outwardly by such sliding upon swinging said temple on its pivotal axis.

2. In an ophthalmic mounting as in claim 1 wherein said indentation provides a shoulder to be engaged by said catch engaging portion to limit the outward swinging movement of said temple.

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