Nov. 10, 1936. G. A. THOMSON 2,060,700

SPECTACLES

Filed Aug. 28, 1935

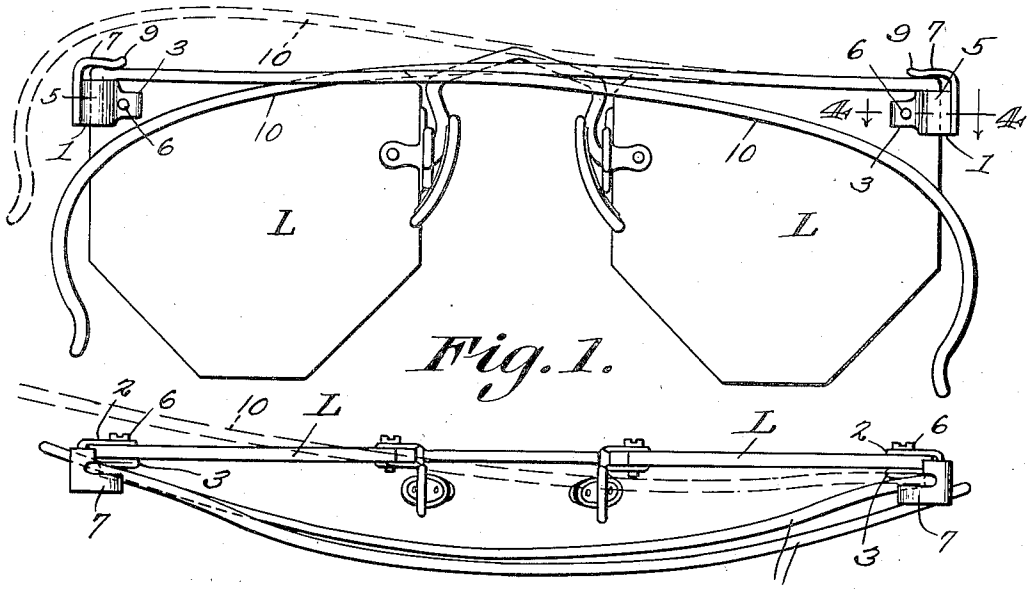


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

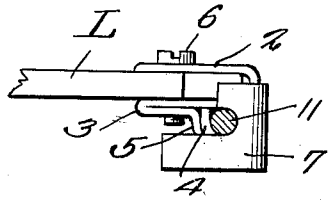


Fig. 3.

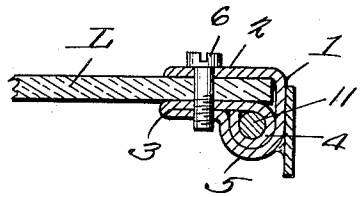


Fig. 4.

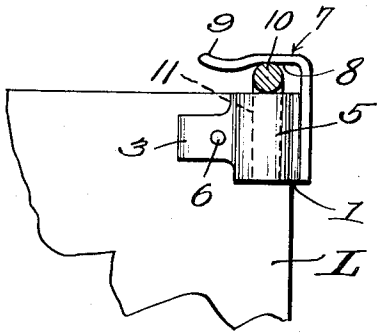


Fig. 5.

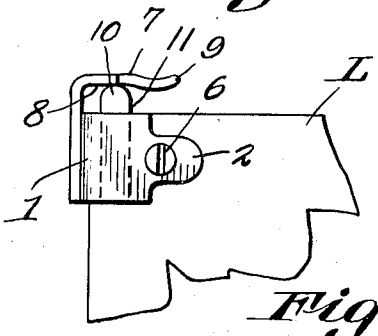


Fig. 6.

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2,060,700

SPECTACLES

Gilbert A. Thomson, Coffeyville, Kans.

Application August 28, 1935, Serial No. 38,319

2 Claims. (Cl. 88—53)

This invention relates to spectacles and more especially to new and improved means for connecting the bows or temples to the lenses.

It is an object of the invention to provide end pieces for attachment to the lenses and so constructed that the bows or temples can be readily placed in or removed from position, it being unnecessary to use the small pivot pins or screws such as commonly employed and which frequently become lost.

Another object is to provide attaching means for the bows which will hold them properly while in use, said means being simple in construction, easy to apply and having no parts likely to get out of order.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

In the accompanying drawing the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawing

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of spectacles having the present improvements.

Figure 2 is a plan view, the positions of the bows when sprung to position for removal, being indicated by broken lines.

Figure 3 is an enlarged plan view of the attaching means, the pintle of the bow being in section.

Figure 4 is an enlarged section on line 4—4, Figure 1.

Figure 5 is an enlarged rear elevation of the attaching means, the rearwardly extended bow being in section.

Figure 6 is a front elevation of the attaching means and the bow pintle therein.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 designates a metal strip folded to form ears 2 and 3 spaced apart to receive the edge of a lens L therebetween. One of the ears, 3, is folded back upon itself to form two thicknesses, the inner thickness terminating in a small sleeve 4 while the outer thickness is rounded outwardly at 5 to straddle the sleeve. A screw or any other suitable fastener 6 is extended through the ears 2 and 3 and lens L to hold them together. These pieces may be cut from any suitable metal.

Attached to or formed integral with the plate 1 is a retaining tongue 7 which is spaced from the upper end of ear 3 and is set back from the plane of lens L. This tongue, which is extended laterally substantially parallel with the lens, is of a resilient material and is preferably shaped to provide a recess 8 in the bottom thereof while the free end of the tongue is upturned as at 9.

Each bow 10 of the spectacles has one end bent down to form a short pintle 11 adapted to fit in sleeve 4 so as to rotate therein. When the bow is in position, that portion thereof nearest the lens will be lapped by tongue 7 and rest in recess 8. Thus it is not possible for the pintle to lift out of its bearing sleeve 4 when the bow is extended either backwardly at any angle or folded against the lenses, as shown.

When swung back from the lenses, the bows will be limited in their movement by the downwardly projecting sides of tongues 7. When swung forwardly they will come against the lenses. When in either position they will be lapped and held by the tongues 7.

When it is desired to remove a bow it is necessary merely to spring it upwardly and forwardly toward and across the lens a sufficient distance to move it from under the tongue. The pintle 11 and the adjacent portion of the bow can then be lifted out of the sleeve 4 through the space provided between the tongue and the plane of the lens. To attach the bow the foregoing operation is reversed.

What is claimed is:

1. A strip having spaced ears for receiving a lens therebetween, a sleeve carried by one of the ears, a bow having a pintle at one end insertable into the sleeve for rotation, and a resilient retaining tongue on the strip normally overlying the bow to hold the pintle in the sleeve, said bow being bendable out of normal shape in the direction of the lens to release the bow and pintle for removal past the tongue.

2. The combination with the lens of spectacles, of connected ears spaced to engage opposite surfaces of the lens, a bearing sleeve carried by one of the ears, a bow, a pintle at one end thereof insertable downwardly into and rotatably mounted in the sleeve, and a resilient retaining tongue connected to the ears and extending partly across the adjacent lens, said tongue being positioned to provide a space between it and the plane of the lens, the tongue overlying the bow to hold the pintle against withdrawal from the sleeve when the bow is in any position at or between its normal limits of movement, said bow being bendable out of normal shape in the direction of the lens to position the pintle carrying portion thereof for movement through said space to disengage it from the tongue and release the pintle for withdrawal from the sleeve.

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