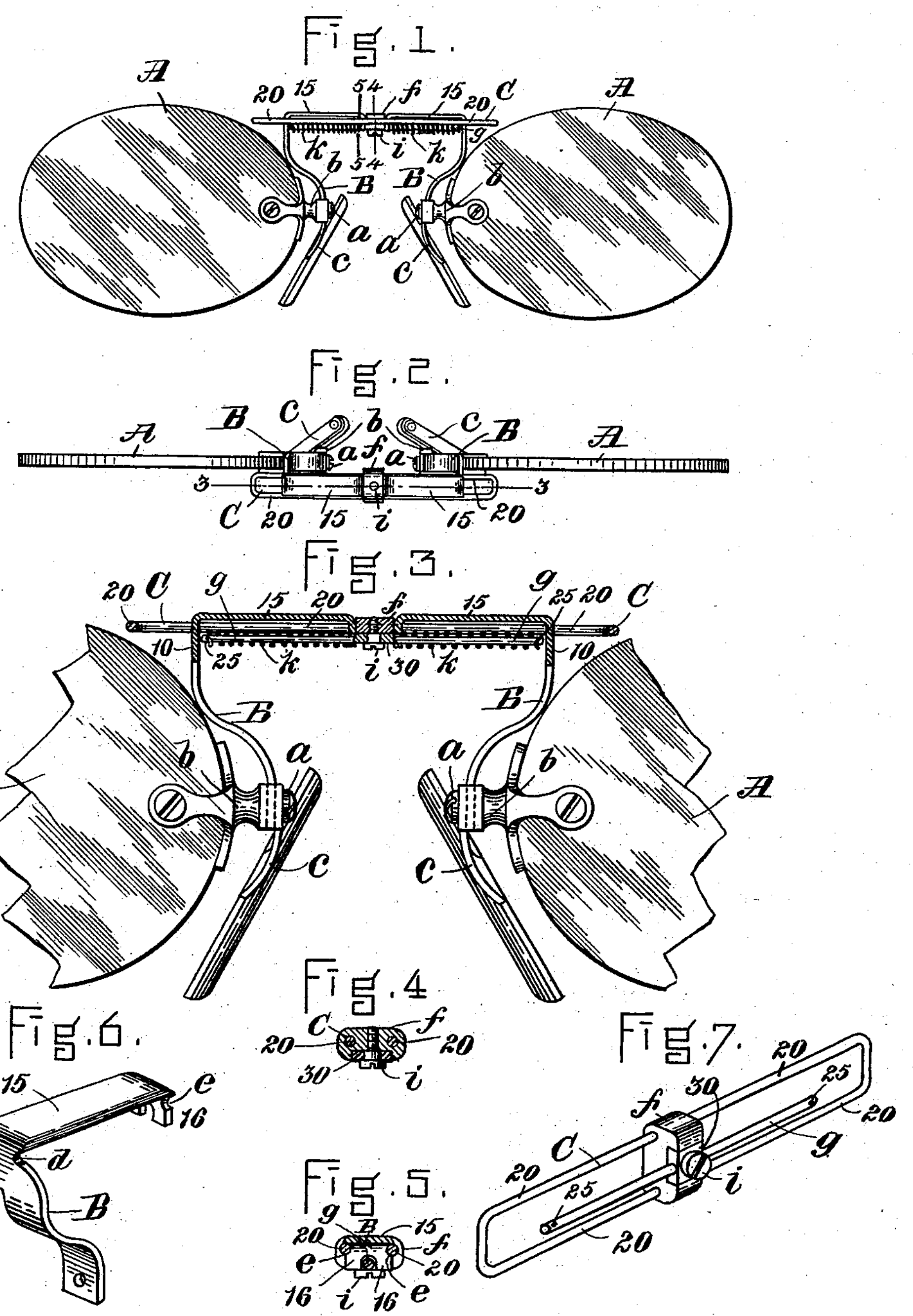
(No Model.)

A. J. LANDRY.

EYEGLASSES.

No. 506,823. Patented Oct. 17, 1893.



WITNESSES.

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EYEGLASSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,823, dated October 17, 1893.

Application filed January 28, 1893. Serial No. 460,117. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPHUS J. LANDRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Eyeglasses, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a pair of eyeglasses constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section of the same on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged transverse vertical section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an enlarged transverse vertical section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1; Figs. 6 and 7 details in perspective.

My invention relates to that description of eyeglasses in which the lenses are moved away from each other in a straight line, and has for its object to simplify the construction of the parts and render the same strong, durable, and not liable to get out of order; and to this end my invention consists in certain novel features and combinations of parts as hereinafter fully set forth and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the said drawings A, A, represent the lenses, to which are riveted the lens-posts *b*, *b*, within vertical grooves or channels at the ends of which are secured by means of screws *a*, *a*, the nose-guard arms *c*, *c*, and the upwardly extending curved arms or standards B, B, which support the lenses. Each of the arms B is provided with an offset 10, immediately above which it is bent to form a horizontal portion 15, the end 16 of which is forked and turned downward at a right angle as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. These forked ends 16, as well as the offsets 10, are provided on their opposite edges directly beneath the horizontal portions of the arms B, B, with grooves or apertures *d*, *e*, within which fit the parallel side bars 20 of a horizontal rectangular wire loop C, which thus forms a track or guideway upon which each of said arms B, B, is free to slide horizontally independently of the other.

f is a brace or cross-bar, which extends transversely across the center of the loop C, and serves to connect its side-bars which pass through apertures in the brace, which is secured immovably in place upon said bars by means of solder or otherwise. The brace *f* serves to stiffen and strengthen the loop C, and also acts as a central stop to limit the movement of the arms B, B, as they are drawn toward each other by springs to be presently described, the outer ends of the loop forming stops to limit the movement of the lenses away from each other.

g is a horizontal guide-bar parallel with the loop C, and secured at the center of its length to the under side of the cross brace *f* by means of a screw *i* passing through said guide-bar as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, said guide-bar having a flattened enlargement 30 fitting within a groove or countersunk in the under side of the brace so as to lie flush therewith. The bar *g* is placed midway between the side bars of the loop C in a plane slightly below the same, and is encircled on opposite sides of the cross brace *f* by two light spiral springs *k*, *k*, the outer ends of which are secured to the opposite extremities of the guide-bar, preferably by passing the end of the spring through a small aperture 25 at the end of the guide-bar. The inner or free end of each spring *k* bears against the forked downwardly bent end 16 of the sliding arm B thereover, thus keeping the same normally in contact with the cross brace *f* when the glasses are not in use. When however the lenses are moved away from each other, the arms B, B, will slide on the loop C against the resistance of the springs *k*, *k*, which are compressed by the movement of the downwardly bent ends 16 away from the cross brace *f*, the expansive force of these springs being sufficient to give the nose an easy pinch, while the parallelism of the lenses is maintained without regard to the distance to which they are moved away from each other. By providing the loop C at the center of its length with a cross bar or brace *f* immovably secured thereto and forming a stop, in connection with a guide-bar *g* fastened at its center to said brace *f*, and forming a support for the springs *k*, *k*, separate from and independent of the loop C, the inward movement of each of the sliding lens-arms B is arrested when it has arrived at the

center of the loop C, by reason of the contact of the end 16 with the stop or brace *f*, thereby preventing the arms B, B, from being forced over to one side or the other of the loop out of their proper central position thereon in case the springs *k*, *k*, should vary in strength.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In eyeglasses, the combination, with the lenses provided with supporting arms B, B, having horizontal portions 15, with downwardly bent forked ends 16 and guide grooves or apertures *d*, *e*, the horizontal loop C provided at the center of its length with a transverse brace or stop *f* and having its side bars fitting within the grooves or apertures *d*, *e*, of the arms B, B, the guide-bar *g* secured at the center of its length to the cross brace *f*, and arranged beneath and parallel with the loop C, and the springs *k*, *k*, encircling the guide-bar *g* on opposite sides of the brace *f*, and adapted to draw the arms B, B, toward each other, substantially as described.

2. In eyeglasses, the combination, with the lenses, the supporting arms B, B, and the loop C having a central transverse stiffening brace *f* extending between and connecting its side-bars, of the longitudinal guide-bar *g* provided with a central enlargement 30 countersunk in the under side of the brace *f*, the fastening screw *i* passing through and adapted to hold said guide-bar in place, and the springs *k*, *k*, encircling the guide-bar on opposite sides of the brace *f*, substantially as described.

3. In eyeglasses, the combination of the loop C, having two straight parallel bars 20 connected at the center of their length by a cross-bar or brace *f* immovably secured thereto, a guide-bar *g* secured at the center of its length to the cross-bar *f* and arranged beneath and midway between the side-bars 20 of the loop and parallel therewith, the lens-supporting arms B, B, having horizontal upper portions 15, in sliding engagement with the side-bars 20, said portions 15 having their inner ends 16 forked and bent downward between the side-bars 20 to embrace the guide-bar *g* on opposite sides of the cross-brace *f*, and the spiral springs *k*, *k*, encircling the guide-bar *g* between its extremities and the forked ends 16 of the arms B, B, and adapted to draw the lenses toward each other, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

Witness my hand this 4th day of January, A. D. 1893.

ADOLPHUS J. LANDRY.

In presence of—

P. E. TESCHEMACHER,

HARRY W. AIKEN.