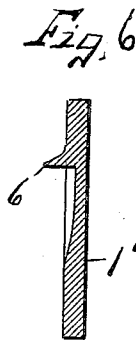
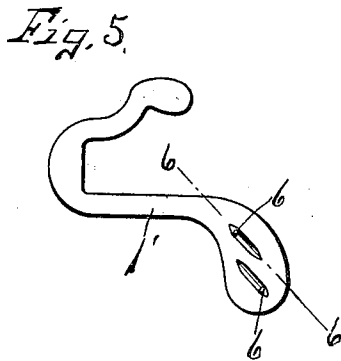
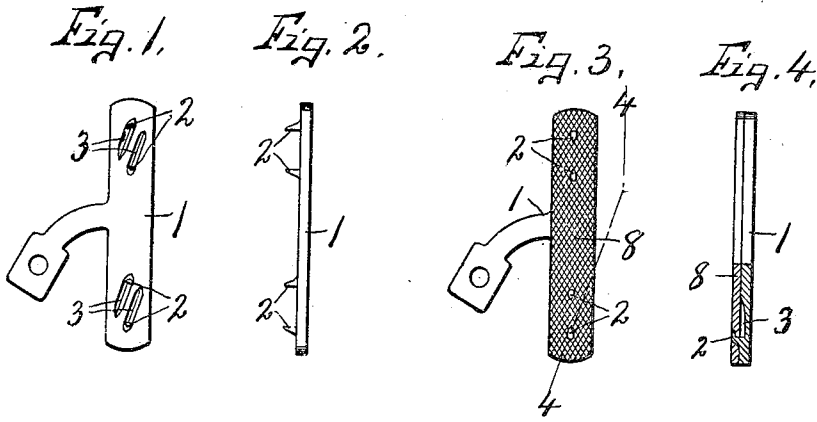


H. H. GRAY.
NOSE GUARD.

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979,288.

Patented Dec. 20, 1910.



Witnesses.

R. C. Thomas
W. E. Chase

Inventor.

Robert H. Gray

By.

Howard P. Hildner
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOBERT H. GRAY, OF GENEVA, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE STANDARD OPTICAL COMPANY, OF GENEVA, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

NOSE-GUARD.

979,288.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 20, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOBERT H. GRAY, of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Nose-Guards, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in nose guards for eye glasses and refers more particularly to the means for fastening the facing blades or contact pieces to the metal guard or support. These facing blades are usually made of thin shell like substance such as tortoise shell, celluloid, fiber or other material capable of affording a more positive grip upon the nose to hold the glasses in place, said facings being usually roughened to prevent slipping when adjusted for use. Heretofore so far as I am aware, it has been customary to fasten these facing blades upon the back pieces or supports by rivets which are passed through registering apertures in the support and blade which requires that the parts which are to be united shall be previously drilled and that the rivets be inserted one at a time through drill holes and riveted which not only requires considerable time and labor but is necessarily a delicate operation to prevent injury of the parts and at the same time to give a neat and finished appearance to the heads of the rivets which necessarily show at the front and back of the nose guard.

The object of my present invention is to obviate the necessity for drilling or punching holes through the back piece of the nose guard and at the same time to avoid the use of separate rivets by striking up one or more spurs from the face of the back piece which is to receive the facing plate and utilizing such spurs for penetrating and securing the facing plates to the back piece. In other words, I have sought to provide the metal guard or back piece with integral spurs struck up or cut therefrom in such manner as to project a sufficient distance from the guard to which the blade is to be secured to cause said spurs to be capable of being clenched upon the inner face of the blade by simply pressing the two parts of the nose guard together so that a single operation of pressing the celluloid or similar blade against the spur and side of the metal

arm of the nose guard serves also to clench or overturn the ends of the spurs against the exposed side of the blade.

A further object is to engrave or strike up these spurs in pairs from opposite directions so that when the two parts are brought together under pressure, the points of the spurs will be clenched toward each other or in opposite directions.

Other objects and uses will be brought out in the following description.

In the drawings—Figures 1 and 2 are respectively a face view and an edge view of the metal portion of the nose guard showing the spurs as engraved or struck up therefrom in pairs and opposed to each other. Fig. 3 is a face view of the completed nose guard with the facing blade secured thereto by spurs. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on line 4—4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a face view of a modified form of metal nose guard showing the spurs struck up from one of its faces. Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line 6, Fig. 5.

In the nose guard seen in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, I have shown a metal back piece or support —1— as provided with a series of, in this instance, four spurs —2— arranged in pairs and formed by engraving, chiseling or striking up, portions of the face of the metal back piece to which the celluloid or other facing is to be secured leaving channels —3— in said facing with a spur at one end of each channel. The spurs of each pair as shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive are made by cutting into the face of the metal back piece short distances in diagonal parallel lines and in opposite directions for the purpose of bringing the spurs in practically the same straight line midway between the longitudinal edges of the portion of the back piece to which the facing is to be applied, the length of the spur depending upon the length of the cut or channel and also upon the thickness of the facings, that is the spurs must be of slightly greater length than the thickness of the facing so as to pass entirely through the same to clench upon the front face thereof. The number and location of the spurs may be varied in the same form and size of metal backing and facing, or may be made to conform to different sizes and forms of metal backing and facing.

In Figs. 5 and 6, I have shown a modified

form of nose guard consisting of a metal back piece —1— having a pair of spurs —6— cut from one face to receive and retain a suitable facing, not shown, but which is made to conform to the shape of the portion of the metal backing to which it is secured, the spurs —6— and channels formed thereby being similar to those shown in Figs. 1 to 4.

After the spurs are struck up in the manner described, a facing blade —8— of tortoise shell, celluloid or other suitable material adapted to frictionally engage the nose is cut to the desired form and size corresponding to the portion of the back piece —1— to which it is to be secured and is applied to the spur side of the back piece with sufficient pressure to cause the spurs to penetrate and pass through the facing where the protruding ends are overturned or clenched against the inner face of said facing usually during the operation of pressing the two parts together. It will be noted that the spurs are so arranged that when clenched over in their securing position they aline with and lie directly over their corresponding channels. That is, the back piece and facing are pressed together in the manner described usually between two plates or dies which serve to force the spurs through the facing and to clench their protruding ends in the same operation leaving the exposed face of the facing as well as the exposed face of the metal back piece smooth and finished ready for use thereby avoiding the use of unsightly rivet heads and obviating the necessity for drilling holes for the rivets and saving the time and labor of clenching said rivets in place.

The spurs of each pair are usually formed simultaneously by means of a specific form of cutting pinchers, not necessary to herein illustrate or describe as means for forming

the spurs does not constitute any part of my present invention.

One of the objects in forming the spurs by cutting into the face of the metal back piece in opposite directions is to cause the points of the spurs to overturn or clench in opposite directions against the exposed face of the facing in pressing the two parts together between suitable presser plates or dies.

In cutting or striking up the spurs in the manner described they are tapered from the base toward the point and are, therefore, reinforced at the base by greater thickness at their junction with the plate or back piece while their points are readily susceptible to being clenched or riveted against the exposed face of the facing.

What I claim is:

A nose guard for eye-glasses comprising an imperforate metallic back piece, pointed integral spurs chiseled-up from opposite directions from one face of said back piece, chiseled-out V-shaped channels arranged in pairs upon said face and extending diagonally thereof and terminated at opposite ends by said spurs, a non-metallic facing blade adapted to receive said spurs there-through, said spurs being of greater length than the thickness of the blade and the pointed ends of said spurs overturned overlying and in the direction of their respective diagonal channels and toward each other and engaging the blade and said channels being positioned between the blade and back piece when the parts are assembled.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of June 1908.

HOBART H. GRAY.

Witnesses:

E. S. BOYDEN,
SMITH A. HARRIMAN.