Jan. 20, 1931. T. F. CURRAN 1,789,937

OPHTHALMIC MOUNTING

Filed March 3, 1930

Fig- 1

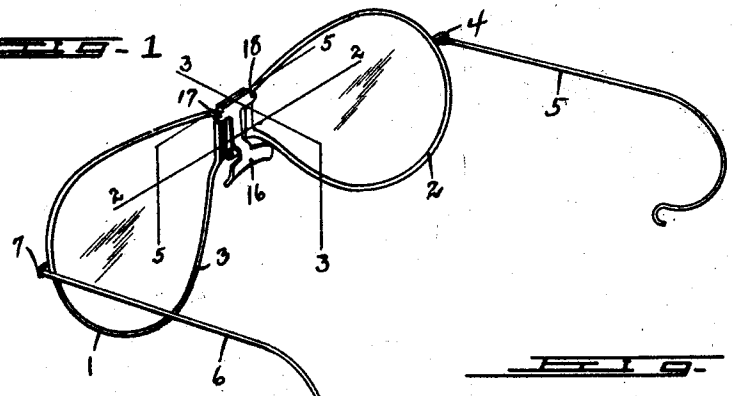


Fig- 7

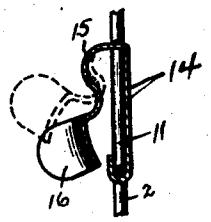


Fig- 2

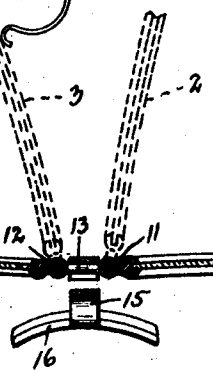


Fig- 3

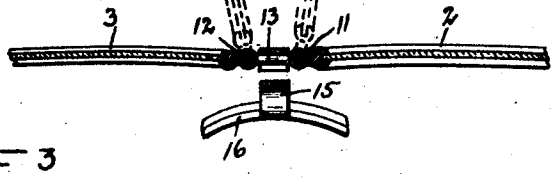
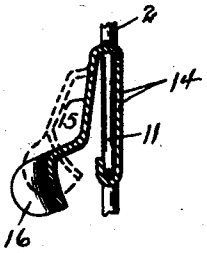


Fig- 4



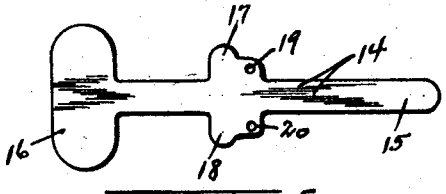


Fig- 5

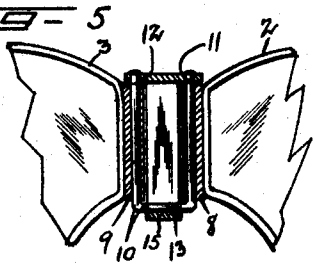
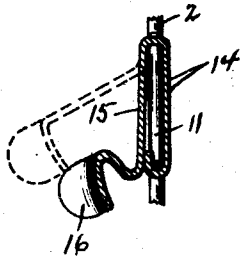


Fig- 6



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Patented Jan. 20, 1931 1,789,937

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

THOMAS F. CURRAN, OF DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO SHUR-ON OPTICAL COMPANY, INC., OF GENEVA, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

OPHTHALMIC MOUNTING

Application filed March 3, 1930. Serial No. 432,836.

This invention relates to a new and improved ophthalmic mounting.

The main object of my invention is to provide an ophthalmic mounting which may not only be worn comfortably and effectively by itself but which is also adapted to be worn together with the regular glasses of the wearer.

In this latter case, it would usually be provided with tinted lenses to modify glare.

Another object is to provide a mounting, the parts of which may be manufactured and assembled economically.

Other objects and advantages relate to the size, shape and arrangement of parts all as will more fully appear from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device.

Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a plane view of the nose piece before assembly.

Figure 5 is a section on line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a section similar to Figure 3 showing a modified form.

Figure 7 is a section similar to Figure 3 showing another modified form.

The ophthalmic mounting 1 comprises a right lens frame 2 and a left lens frame 3.

On the outer end of lens frame 2 is pivotally mounted in any convenient way, as by a pivot pin 4, a temple 5. A similar temple 6 is pivotally mounted on the outer end of lens frame 3 as by a pivot pin 7.

On the inner end of lens frame 2 is secured, as by soldering, a tubular member 8. A similar tubular member 9 is secured, as by soldering, to the inner end of lens frame 3.

A U-shaped member 10 has one arm 11 positioned in tubular member 8 so that tubular member 8 is pivotally mounted thereon.

The other arm 12 of member 10 is positioned in tubular member 9 so that the latter is pivotally mounted on such arm 12.

The cross bar 13 of member 10 is positioned beneath the lower ends of tubular members 8 and 9 to hold the same in spaced relation.

The nose piece 14, as perhaps may best be seen from Figure 4 has a narrow shank 15 which carries at one end a cross bar 16. At approximately the mid-point of shank 15 are provided opposed laterally extending ears 17 and 18 in which are provided apertures 19 and 20.

To secure the parts in fixed and operative relation, the narrow end of shaft 15, as perhaps may best be seen from Figures 3 and 6, is return bent and placed around the cross bar 13 of member 10.

The shank of the member 14 extends upwardly and over the top of member 10 with arm 11 extending upwardly through aperture 20 and arm 12 extending upwardly through aperture 19. The upper ends of arms 11 and 12 are then upset to secure the parts in fixed relation. The remaining portion of member 14 is then bent downwardly to bring the cross bar 16 on member 14 into a position where it will rest on the bridge of the nose of the wearer, such cross bar 16 having been previously given a curved form.

In Figure 6, I have shown the member 14 in somewhat different shape and it will be understood that such member may be formed to any shape desired according to the needs of the wearer.

The length of member 14 is such that the cross bar 16 which functions as a nose piece may be positioned on the nose of the wearer beneath the nose piece of a regular pair of glasses.

As perhaps may best be seen from Figure 1, the ears 17 and 18 extend laterally into the path of movement of the lens frames 3 and 2 respectively so as to limit the pivotal movement of such lens frames toward each other in one direction.

When the device is in position on the wearer, the temples 5 and 6 hold the lens frames 2 and 3 inwardly against the ears or stops 18 and 17 so that the lens frames are held in fixed relative position. When the device is not in use the lens frames 2 and 3 may be moved about their pivots 11 and 12 to bring the same into the position shown in

dotted lines on Figure 2 so that the device may be conveniently carried.

This movement of lens frames 2 and 3 about their pivots 11 and 12 also is of advantage when it is desired to adjust the position of the cross bar or nose piece 16 because the shank 15 may then be easily changed in form by means of pliers or other implement.

One of the special advantages of my structure resides in the member 14 which is made of ductile material and the length of which is sufficient so that by the use of pliers or other implement, the depending position which carries the cross bar or nose piece 16 may be shaped to a variety of forms in order to position the nose piece 16 properly to cause the device to fit a particular person.

It will be understood that the depending portion which carries the cross bar or nose piece 16 may be formed to any shape desired, but for the purpose of illustration, I have shown in Figures 3, 6 and 7, both in heavy lines and in dotted lines, a variety of forms of such depending part.

It will be understood that although I have shown and described a specific structure and form and relation of parts as an exemplification of an embodiment of my invention, I do not desire to restrict myself to the exact size, shape or arrangement of parts as various changes may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a device of the class described, a U-shaped member having opposed parallel arms with headed ends and having a connecting cross member, a lens frame pivotally mounted on one arm, a second lens frame pivotally mounted on the other arm, and a T-shaped member having opposed apertures, one end of said member being return bent and embracing the cross member with the parallel arms of the U-shaped member extending upwardly through the apertures in the T-shaped member, the remainder of such member being bent downwardly to form a nose piece.

2. In a device of the class described, a U-shaped member having opposed parallel arms with headed ends and having a connecting cross member, a lens frame pivotally mounted on one arm, a second lens frame pivotally mounted on the other arm, and a T-shaped member having opposed apertures, one end of said member being return bent and embracing the cross member with the parallel arms of the U-shaped member extending upwardly through the apertures in the T-shaped member, the remainder of such member being bent downwardly to form a nose piece, and a temple secured to each lens frame.

3. In a device of the class described, opposed lens frames each having a tubular portion on its inner end, a U-shaped member having opposed headed arms respectively positioned in the tubular portions of the lens frames, and an elongated member having one end embracing the lower end of the U-shaped member and having apertures through which the ends of the headed arms extend and having the other end shaped and positioned to form a nose piece for a wearer.

4. In a device of the class described, opposed lens frames each having a tubular portion on its inner end, a U-shaped member having opposed headed arms respectively positioned in the tubular portions of the lens frames, and an elongated member having one end embracing the lower end of the U-shaped member and having apertures through which the ends of the headed arms extend and having the other end shaped and positioned to form a nose piece for a wearer, and a temple secured to each of the lens frames.

5. In a device of the class described, a U-shaped member having opposed parallel arms with headed ends and having a connecting cross member, a lens frame pivotally mounted on one arm, a second lens frame pivotally mounted on the other arm, and a T-shaped member having opposed apertures, one end of said member being return bent and embracing the cross member with the parallel arms of the U-shaped member extending upwardly through the apertures in the T-shaped member, the remainder of such member being bent downwardly to form a nose piece, said T-shaped member having laterally extending ears respectively in the path of movement of the lens frames to limit the movement of the lens frames about their pivots in one direction.

6. In a device of the class described, a U-shaped member having opposed parallel arms with headed ends and having a connecting cross member, a lens frame pivotally mounted on one arm, a second lens frame pivotally mounted on the other arm, and a T-shaped member having opposed apertures, one end of said member being return bent and embracing the cross member with the parallel arms of the U-shaped member extending upwardly through the apertures in the T-shaped member, the remainder of such member being bent downwardly to form a nose piece, and a temple secured to each lens frame, said T-shaped member having laterally extending ears respectively in the path of movement of the lens frames to limit the movement of the lens frames about their pivots in one direction.

7. In a device of the class described, opposed lens frames each having a tubular portion on its inner end, a U-shaped member having opposed headed arms respectively positioned in the tubular portions of the lens frame, and an elongated member having one end embracing the lower end of the U-shaped member and having apertures through which the ends of the headed arms extend and hav-

ing the outer end shaped and positioned to form a nose piece for a wearer, said elongated member having laterally extending ears respectively in the path of movement of the lens frames to limit the movement of the lens frames about the headed arms as pivots in one direction.

8. A goggle comprising a pair of lens-frames including journal members on their inner sides, a bearing member positioned in each journal member, means connecting the bearing members at one end, and a nose-piece having an intermediate part mounted on the unconnected ends of said bearing members, and acting to maintain them in pre-determined relation.

9. A goggle comprising a pair of lens-frames including journal members on their inner sides, a bearing member positioned in each journal member, means connecting the bearing members at one end, a nose-piece having an intermediate part mounted on the unconnected ends of said bearing members and acting to maintain them in pre-determined relation, and an end part extended downwardly between the journal members at the front of the goggle.

10. A goggle comprising a pair of lens-frames including journal members on their inner sides, a bearing member positioned in each journal member, means connecting the bearing members at one end, a nose-piece having an intermediate part mounted on the unconnected ends of said bearing members and acting to maintain them in pre-determined relation, an end part extended downwardly between the journal members at the front of the goggle and bent around the connecting means for the ends of the bearing members.

11. A goggle comprising a pair of lens-frames including journal members on their inner sides, a bearing member positioned in each journal member, means connecting the bearing members at one end, a nose-piece having an intermediate part mounted on the unconnected ends of said bearing members and acting to maintain them in pre-determined relation, and a flexible end part extending downwardly from the intermediate part at the rear of the goggle and terminating in a cross bar for contact with the nose.

12. A goggle comprising a pair of lens-frames including journal members on their inner sides, a bearing member positioned in each journal member, means connecting the bearing members at one end, a nose-piece having an intermediate part mounted on the unconnected ends of said bearing members and acting to maintain them in pre-determined relation, an end part extended downwardly between the journal members at the front of the goggle, and a flexible end part extending downwardly from the intermediate part at the rear of the goggle and terminating in a cross bar for contact with the nose.

13. A goggle comprising a pair of lens-frames including journal members on their inner sides, a bearing member positioned in each journal member, means connecting the bearing members at one end, a nose-piece having an intermediate part mounted on the unconnected ends of said bearing members and acting to maintain them in pre-determined relation, an end part extended downwardly between the journal members at the front of the goggle and bent around the connecting means for the ends of the bearing members, and a flexible end part extending downwardly from the intermediate part at the rear of the goggle and terminating in a cross bar for contact with the nose.

14. A goggle comprising a pair of lens-frames including journal members on their inner sides, a bearing member positioned in each journal member, means connecting the bearing members at one end, a nose-piece having an intermediate part mounted on the unconnected ends of said bearing members and acting to maintain them in pre-determined relation, and lugs on the nose-piece adapted to contact with respective lens-frames to limit pivotal movement of said journals on said bearings.

15. A goggle comprising a pair of lens-frames including journal members on their inner sides, a bearing member positioned in each journal member, means connecting the bearing members at one end, a nose-piece having an intermediate part mounted on the unconnected ends of said bearing members and acting to maintain them in pre-determined relation, an end part extended downwardly between the journal members at the front of the goggle, and lugs on the nose-piece adapted to contact with the respective lens-frames to limit pivotal movement of said journals on said bearings.

16. A goggle comprising a pair of lens-frames including journal members on their inner sides, a bearing member positioned in each journal member, means connecting the bearing members at one end, a nose-piece having an intermediate part mounted on the unconnected ends of said bearing members and acting to maintain them in pre-determined relation, an end part extended downwardly between the journal members at the front of the goggle and bent around the connecting means for the ends of the bearing members, and lugs on the nose-piece adapted to contact with respective lens-frames to limit pivotal movement of said journals on said bearings.

17. A goggle comprising a pair of lens-frames including journal members on their inner sides, a bearing member positioned in each journal member, means connecting the bearing members at one end, a nose-piece hav-

ing an intermediate part mounted on the unconnected ends of said bearing members and acting to maintain them in pre-determined relation, a flexible end part extending downwardly from the intermediate part at the rear of the goggle and terminating in a cross bar for contact with the nose, and lugs on the nose-piece adapted to contact with respective lens-frames to limit pivotal movement of said journals on said bearings.

18. A goggle comprising a pair of lens-frames including journal members on their inner sides, a bearing member positioned in each journal member, means connecting the bearing members at one end, a nose-piece having an intermediate part mounted on the unconnected ends of said bearing members and acting to maintain them in pre-determined relation, an end part extended downwardly between the journal members at the front of the goggle, a flexible end part extending downwardly from the intermediate part at the rear of the goggle and terminating in a cross-bar for contact with the nose, and lugs on the nose-piece adapted to contact with respective lens-frames to limit pivotal movement of said journals on said bearings.

19. A goggle comprising a pair of lens-frames including journal members on their inner sides, a bearing member positioned in each journal member, means connecting the bearing members at one end, a nose-piece having an intermediate part mounted on the unconnected ends of said bearing members and acting to maintain them in pre-determined relation, an end part extended downwardly between the journal members at the front of the goggle and bent around the connecting means for the ends of the bearing members, a flexible end part extending downwardly from the intermediate part at the rear of the goggle and terminating in a cross bar for contact with the nose, and lugs on the nose-piece adapted to contact with respective lens-frames to limit pivotal movement of said journals on said bearings.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of February, 1930.

THOMAS F. CURRAN.

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION.

Patent No. 1,789,937. Granted January 20, 1931, to

THOMAS F. CURRAN.

It is hereby certified that the assignee in the above numbered patent was erroneously described and specified as "Shur-On Optical Company, Inc.", whereas said assignee should have been described and specified as Shur-On Standard Optical Company, Inc., as shown by the records of assignments in the office; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 24th day of February, A. D. 1931.

(Seal)

M. J. Moore,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.