

A. Boissonneau,
Artificial Eye.

N^o 55,793.

Patented June 19, 1866.

Fig: 2

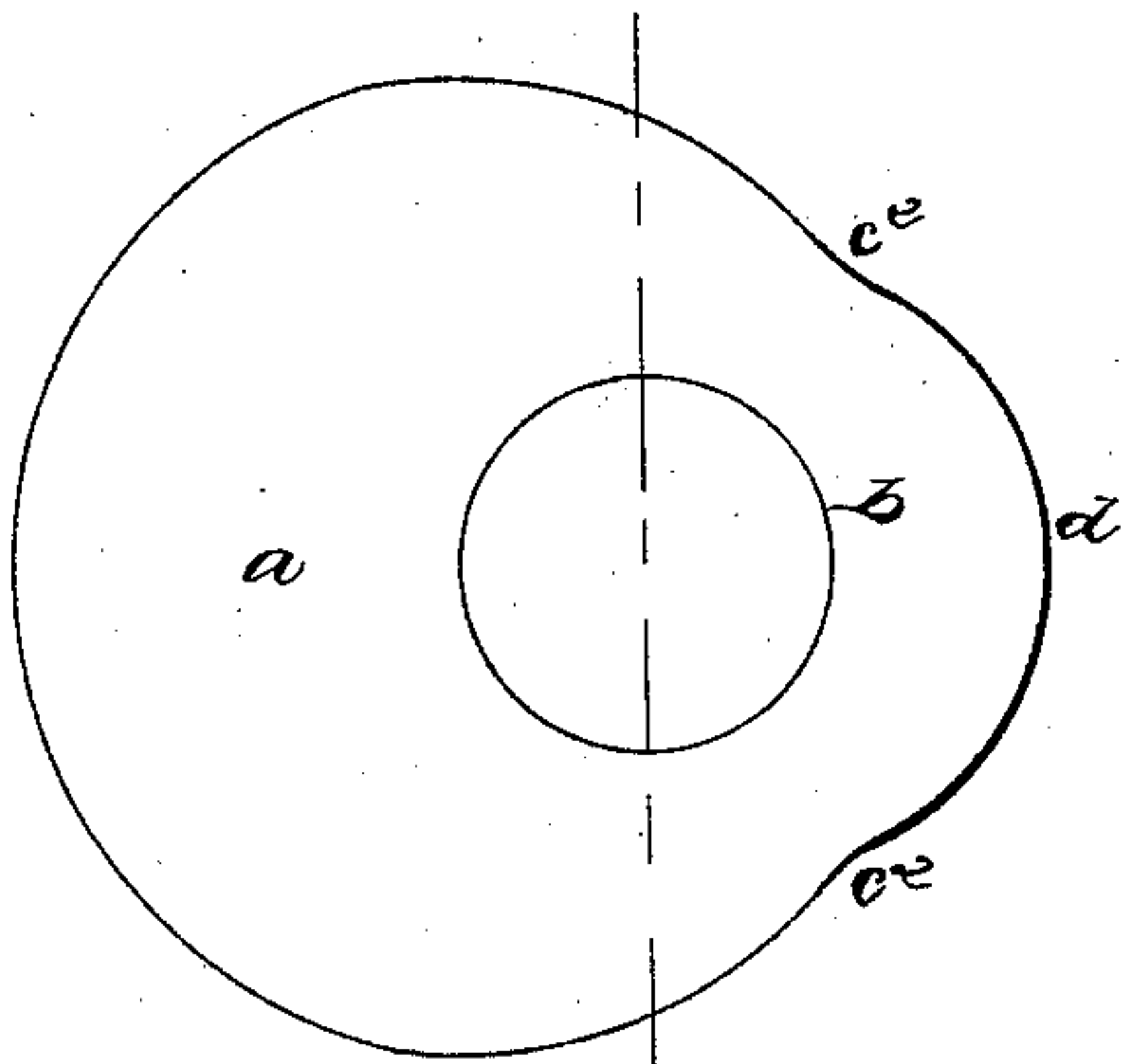


Fig:1

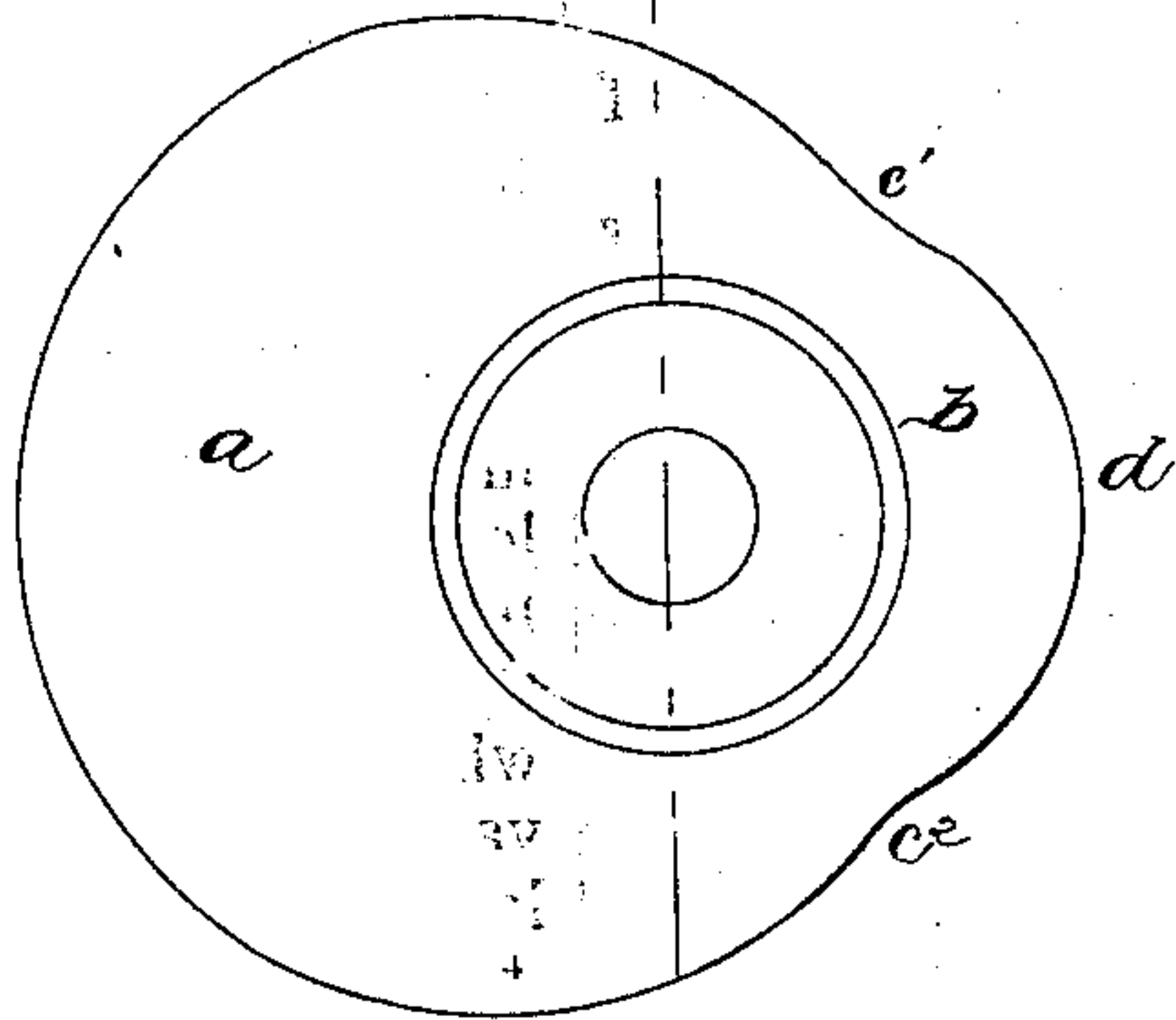
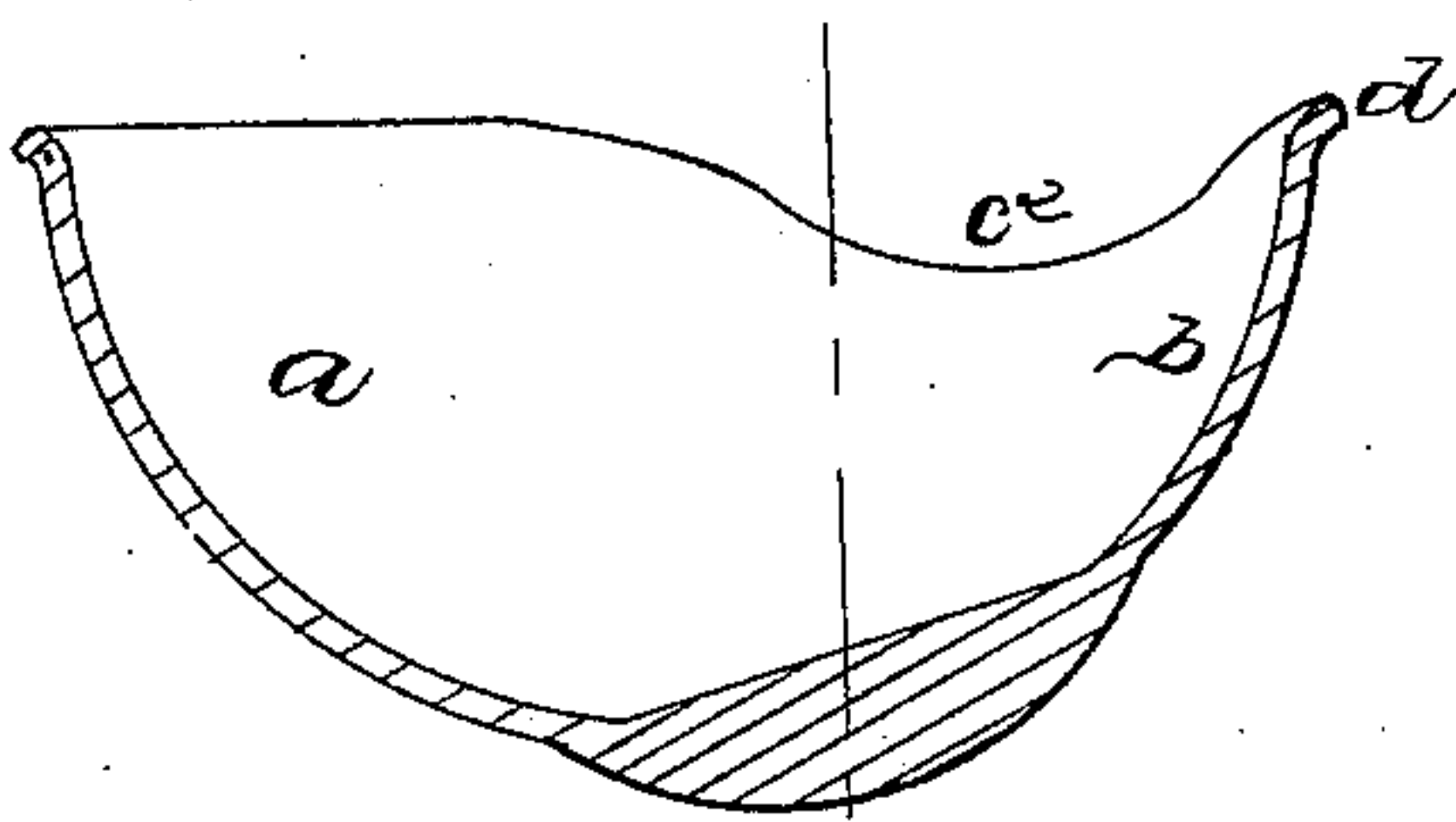


Fig. 3



Witnesses;

G. W. Sutton

Of Freeborn.

Inventor:

A Boissonneau

per J. D. Nelson, Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTE BOISSONNEAU, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

IMPROVEMENT IN ARTIFICIAL EYES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 55,793, dated June 19, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTE BOISSONNEAU, of Paris, in the Empire of France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Artificial Eyes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

In order clearly to illustrate the principle of the invention, it is necessary to enter into some preliminary details with regard to the process employed till now in the making of artificial eyes in enamel, destined to persons who have been so unfortunate as to lose one of those essential organs.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification.

The figures represent the outer surface of the ocular orbit. It is divided into two parts, *a* and *b*, by a vertical line. The first half bears the name of "temporal," and the second that of "nasal" or "caruncular."

Till now the artificial eye made for the right side could not serve for the left, and vice versa. Its upper internal section had long been hollowed out at *c'*, the point we call "unguinal," from the name of the bone near which it is adjusted, for the twofold purpose of favoring the upward motions of the apparatus and of preventing a pressure always painful upon the bone I have just mentioned. Again, the lower internal section has never, till now, been hollowed or modified in any way with the view of adjusting the nasal part of the artificial eye to the inner space, (caruncular region) to which it corresponds.

My invention therefore consists in forming artificial eyes with the hollow *c'* in the lower internal section, as indicated on the figure already mentioned. This modification is consequently in a parallel with the unguinal hollow

c', already in use, and the upper and lower parts of the artificial eye being then symmetrical, render it applicable as well to the right side as to the left, thus establishing better harmony between the circumference of the prosthetic shell and the organic sinuosities, the result of which is a more complete mobility, a more exact adaptation, and the suppression of all mechanical action upon the organ. The proportions of this hollow can by no means be fixed, on account of the multiplied varieties of proportions of the soft organic parts to which the artificial eye has to be fitted. These proportions may be varied *ad infinitum*, without ceasing to be a constituent part of the present invention.

Now, whatever be the proportions of this hollow, whether they give to the second half of the artificial eye (caruncular section) a form more or less elongated or shortened, more or less pointed or obtuse, finally, more or less broad at its extremity, *d*, moreover, whether the palpebral sections of the artificial eye on which this hollow is made be symmetrical or varied in their shape, this hollow is, nevertheless, comprised in the present invention, since its object is here laid down in all the varieties of forms and proportions that the use of it requires. Now,

I claim as my invention—

The shaping or forming artificial eyes in enamel, with a hollow, *c'*, in the lower internal section, so that the lower section is symmetrical to the upper one, for the purpose, as hereinbefore set forth, of using the said eyes on either side, as substantially described.

BOISSONNEAU.

Witnesses:

D'AUBREVILLE, C. E.,
JEAN CAMAN.