

J. PAGLIUGHI.
Stereoscopes.

No. 154,614.

Patented Sept. 1, 1874.

Fig: 3

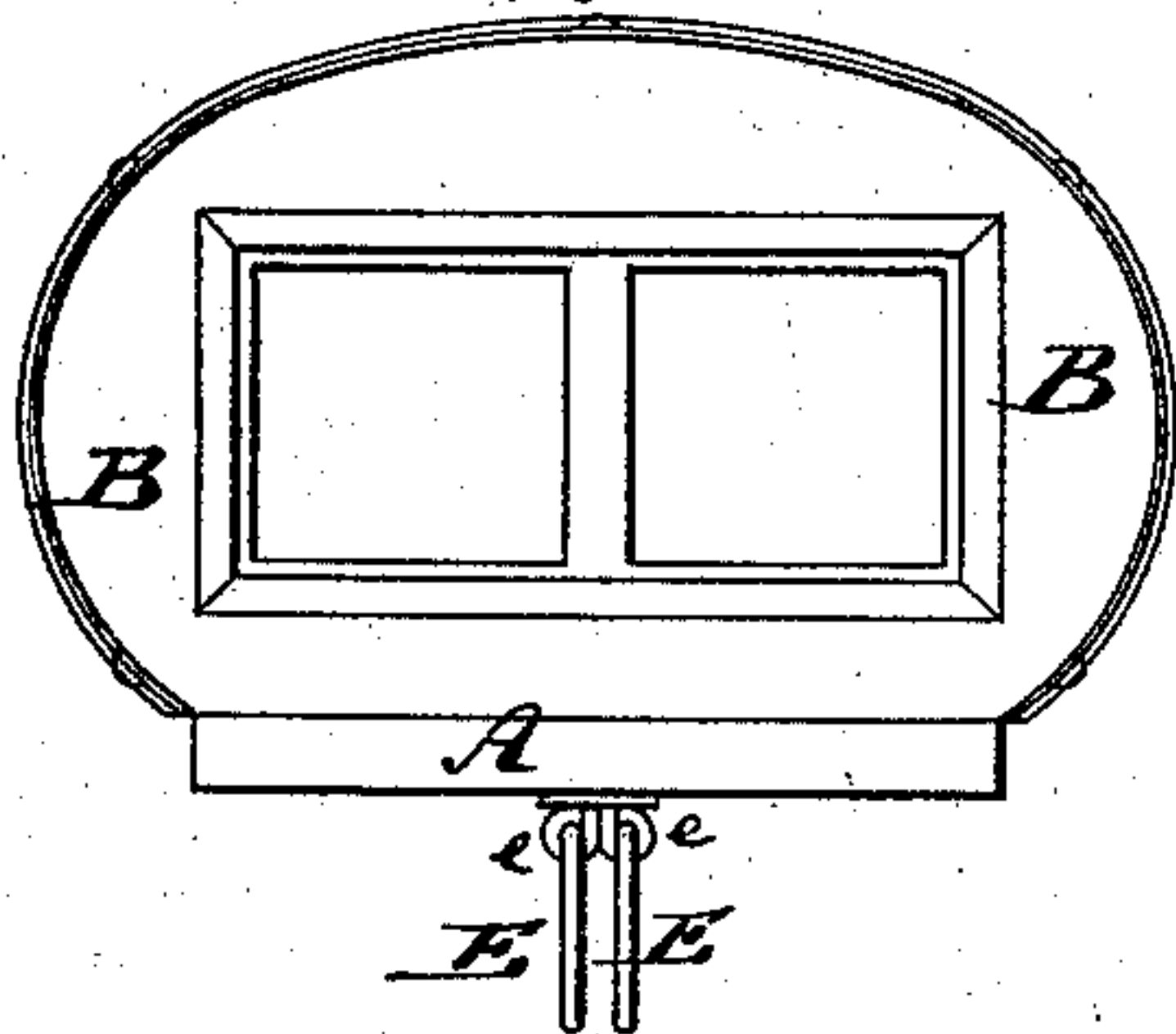


Fig: 4

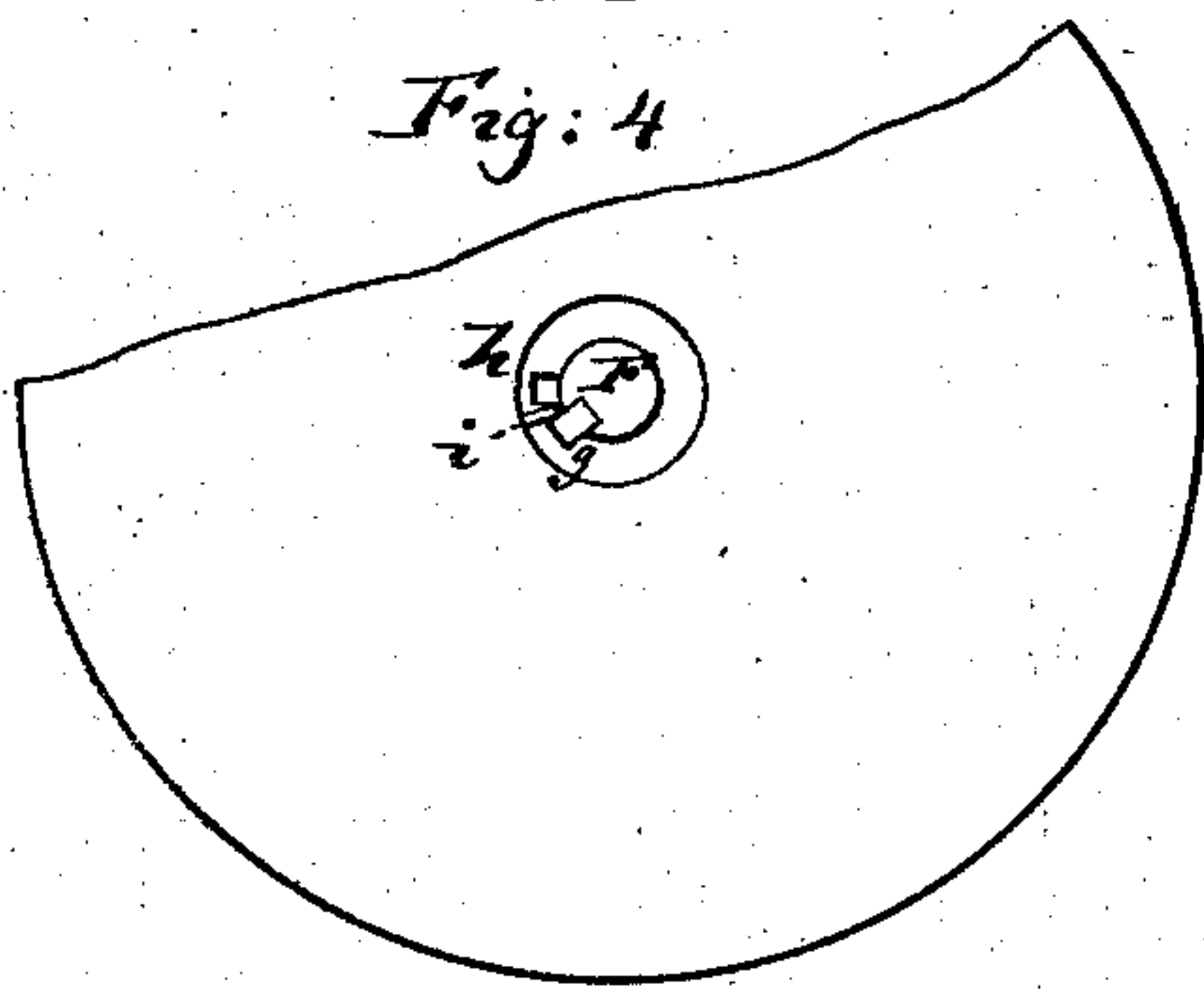


Fig: 1

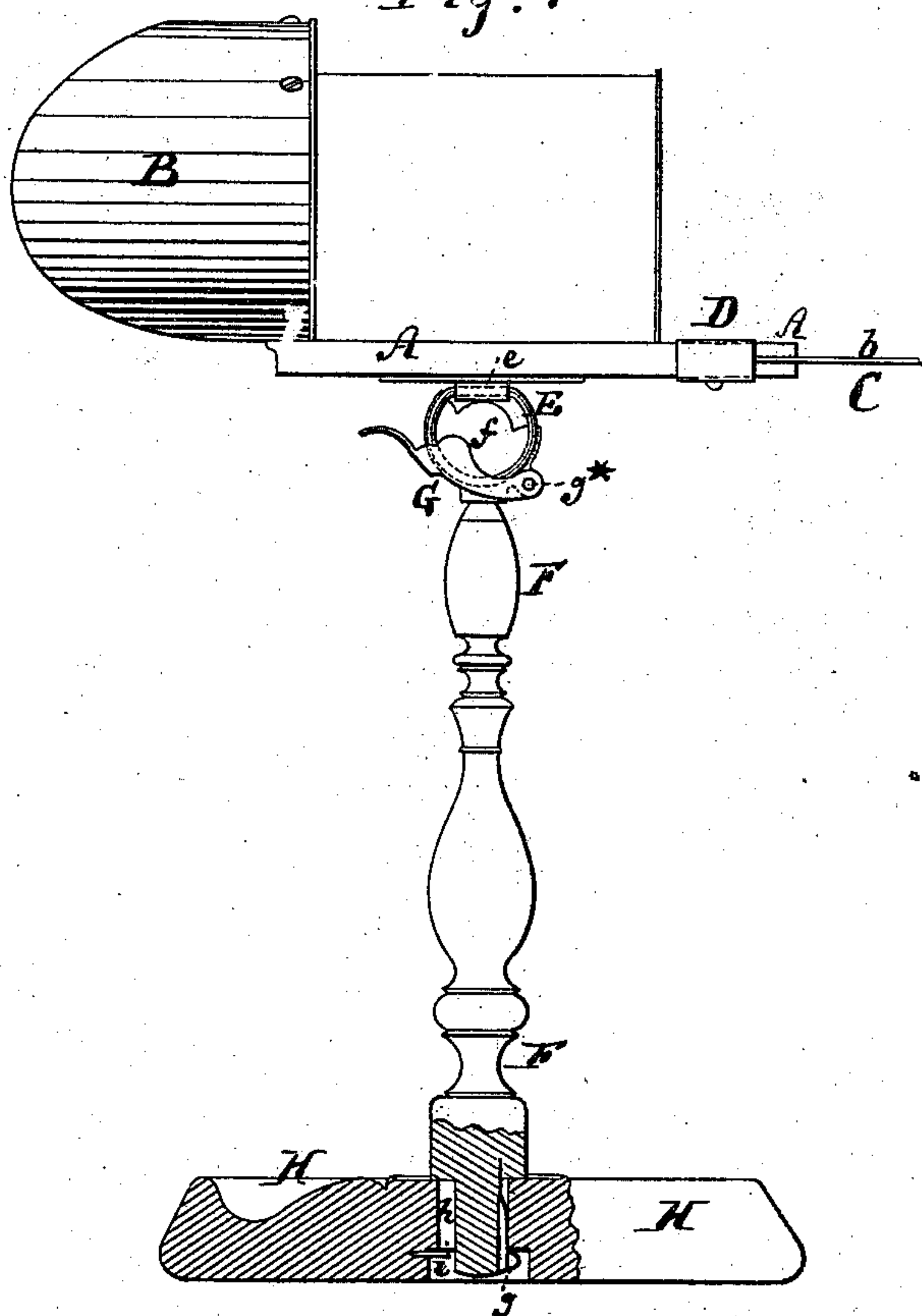
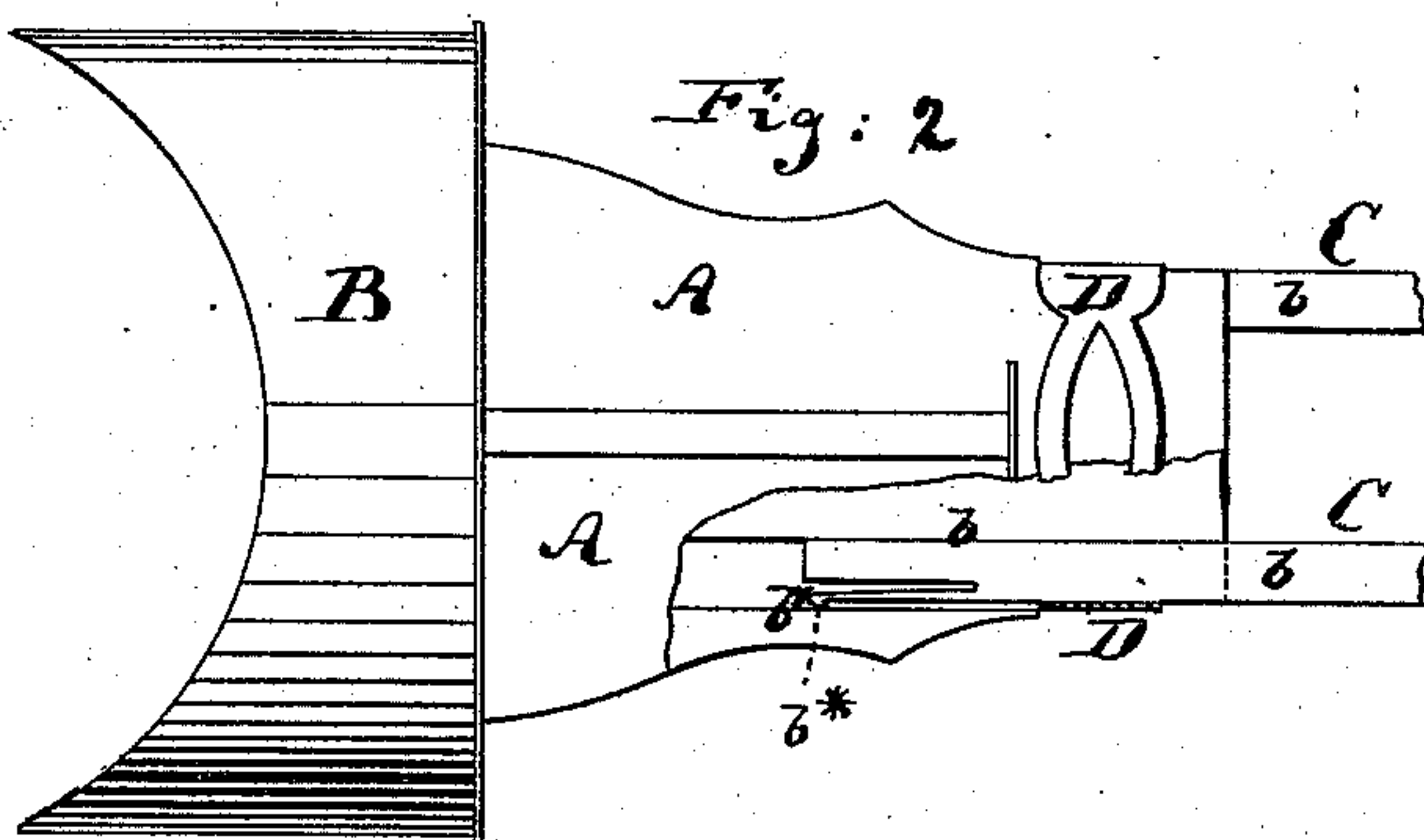


Fig: 2



Witnesses:

Anselmo Moraga
F. v. Briesen

Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PAGLIUGHI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN STEREOSCOPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 154,614, dated September 1, 1874; application filed June 26, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN PAGLIUGHI, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Stereoscope, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section, of my improved stereoscope. Fig. 2 is a top view, partly in section, of the same. Fig. 3 is a front view of the instrument, showing it detached from the supporting-pillar; and Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the pillar-base.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

The object of this invention is to simplify the construction of a stereoscope, and facilitate the proper connection of its parts where means for disconnecting them are provided. The invention consists, first, in forming a tension-spring and catch on the side bar of the picture-slide, by an incision in the end of said bar, so that the separate spring heretofore required in such cases may be dispensed with. The invention consists, secondly, in using two pivoted rings as handles on the under side of the instrument, and in applying a grooved plate and a grooved lever to the upper end of the supporting-posts, so that said rings may, by said lever, be secured to the grooved plate to form a swivel-connection between the instrument and the post. By merely swinging said lever down, the instrument will be detached from the post, so it may be used in the hand, the rings being the handle. Thirdly, my invention consists in forming at the lower end of the post a projecting spring-feather and a groove along the aperture of the base-plate, so that the post may be secured to the base by said spring, and readily detachable. I thereby dispense with the ordinary screw-connection of post and base, which is unreliable, and often entirely useless when the threads are not cut exactly alike.

In the drawing, the letter A represents the main plate or bottom of the stereoscope proper; B, the hood which shields and embraces the lenses. C is the picture-holder, composed of a cross-bar, two side bars, *b b*, and suitable clips for holding the pictures. The side bars *b b* are made of flat metal, preferably brass, and extend into proper grooves or cavities

which are provided for their reception at and near the edge of the bottom A. The front end of each side bar *b* has an incision, whereby its outer part, *b^x*, is formed into a spring-hook, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2. This spring-hook forms a tension-spring against the outer part of the cavity in the bottom A, and serves to retain the slide C in whatever position it may be placed, while the hook on said tension-spring serves also to arrest the slide C when it is drawn into its outermost position, in which case the two hooks will reach the front edge of a metal band, D, which embraces the bars *b*, and extends over the bottom A, as shown.

The metal band D is an ordinary device for holding the slide C to the bottom A; and I do not claim invention in it, but only in the spring-hooks *b^x*, which are formed of the same pieces as the side bars *b* of the picture-slide C.

E E are two rings, pivoted to the under side of the bottom A by being passed through eyes or loops *e e*, that are secured to said bottom. These rings E are so applied that they serve as handles for the instrument, by putting one finger through them, or otherwise, when the instrument is used without the supporting post or pillar F. This post or pillar has a plate, *f*, secured to its upper end, which said plate is grooved with partly-annular grooves at its opposite faces. A grooved lever, G—i. e., a lever U-shaped in cross-section—is pivoted at *g^{*}* to the lower part of the plate *f*, or to the pillar proper.

When the instrument is to be used on the post or pillar F, it is only necessary to insert the plate *f* between the rings E E, and fit the latter into the corresponding grooves at the faces of the plate, and then to swing the lever G upward, so that its cheeks will lap over the lower parts of the rings E. The instrument will then be connected to the post, but can be swung thereon into the requisite angle, as the rings E will constitute a swivel-connection. The lower end of the post F is turned smooth where it is to enter the central aperture of the base H. The aperture is enlarged at the lower part, and has a groove, *h*, formed along its narrower upper part, as shown. A spring-feather, *g*, projects from the lower part of the post. When this spring-feather *g* is in line with the groove *h*, the post can be applied

to the base by inserting the feather into said groove until it reaches the lower enlargement of the aperture in the base. The post is then turned to bring the feather out of line with the groove *h*, preferably against a stop, *i*, and the post will be firmly locked to the base.

I claim as my invention—

1. The stereoscope-slide *C*, having its side bar *b* made in one piece, with the spring-hook *b*^x at the end, as set forth.

2. The swivel-rings *E E*, applied to the under side of a stereoscope to constitute handles for the same, and also a connection with a supporting-pillar, as specified.

3. The pillar *F*, provided with the grooved plate *f* and grooved lever *G*, for holding and securing the rings *E E* on the stereoscope-stand, substantially as described.

4. The pillar *F* of a stereoscope, provided at its lower end with the projecting spring-feather *g*, and combined with the supporting-base *H*, which has a groove, *h*, along its central aperture, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN PAGLIUGHI.

Witnesses :

A. V. BRIESEN,
JOHN ARDITO.