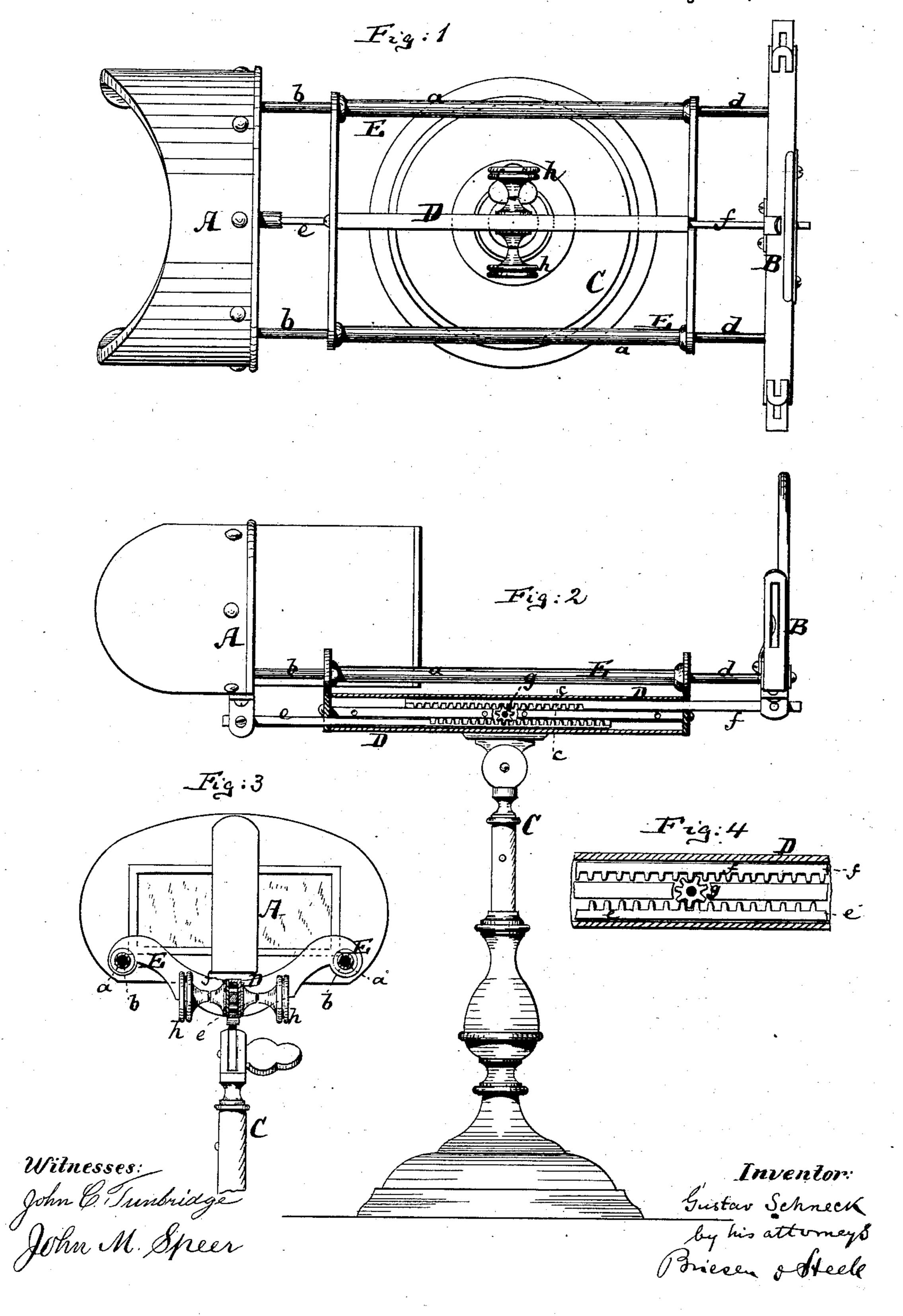
G. SCHNECK.

STEREOSCOPE.

No. 318,302.

Patented May 19, 1885.



United States Patent Office.

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STEREOSCOPE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV SCHNECK, a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented an 5 Improvement in Stereoscopes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of my improved to stereoscope. Fig. 2 is a side view, partly in section, of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line c c, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail side

view of the adjusting mechanism.

The object of this invention is to so construct 15 a stereoscope, graphoscope, or analogous instrument having a lens or lenses and an object holder, that the distance between such lens or lenses and the object-holder can be easily and speedily varied to bring the object | 20 into the proper focus.

My invention consists in making the lensholder and the object-holder simultaneously movable by the means hereinafter stated.

In the drawings, which represent a stereo-25 scope, A is the lens-holder, B the object-holder, and C the stand or support. The stand or support C carries a frame, E, having guide channels or tubes a a, in which rods b and d, that project, respectively, from the lens-holder 30 and the object-holder, rest and find their guidance. The frame E, which is carried by the stand C, has also at or near the middle a longitudinal hollow bar, D. Into this bar enter toothed rods e and f, which project, respect-35 ively, from the lens-holder and from the object-holder. One of these toothed bars lies in the lower part of the hollow bar D, the other in the upper part of said hollow bar. The lower of said toothed rods is toothed on its 40 upper edge, while the upper rod is toothed on the lower edge. Into these toothed edges mesh the teeth of a pinion, g, the shaft of

which has its bearings in the hollow bar D, said shaft of said pinion carrying at its outer end a button or buttons, h, whereby it can be 45 turned.

It will be readily seen that by turning the pinion g the toothed rods e and f will be moved lengthwise in opposite directions, and thus the object will be made to approach the 50 lens at the same time that the lens approaches the object, while if it is desired to increase the distance between the two they will be moved asunder simultaneously.

Although I have shown the toothed bars 55 and the pinion as one means of effecting the simultaneous motion of the lens and object holders, I desire it to be particularly understood that I do not limit myself to that specific means of obtaining the desired simultane- 50 ous adjustment of said parts, for other mechanical equivalents which are known to be mechanical equivalents of a double rack and intermediate pinion will be such for the purposes of this invention. Thus the pinion g may be a 65 worm-wheel meshing into threaded parts of the rods ef, or, instead of a pinion and wormwheel, two cranks may be made to project at an angle of one hundred and eighty degrees from the shaft of the pinion which is shown, 70 the end of one crank being pivoted to the end of the rod f, while the end of the other crank is pivoted to the end of the rod e. Other equivalent modes of connection may be substituted for those mentioned.

What I claim is—

The combination of the stand C, frame E, and hollow bar D with the pinion g, toothed rods e f, lens-holder A, object-holder B, and rods b d, substantially as described.

GUSTAV SCHNECK.

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Witnesses:

GUSTAV SCHNEPPÉ, HARRY M. TURK.