

(No Model.)

J. CURRIN.

NOSE GUARD FOR EYEGLASSES.

No. 324,540.

Patented Aug. 18, 1885.

Fig. 1.

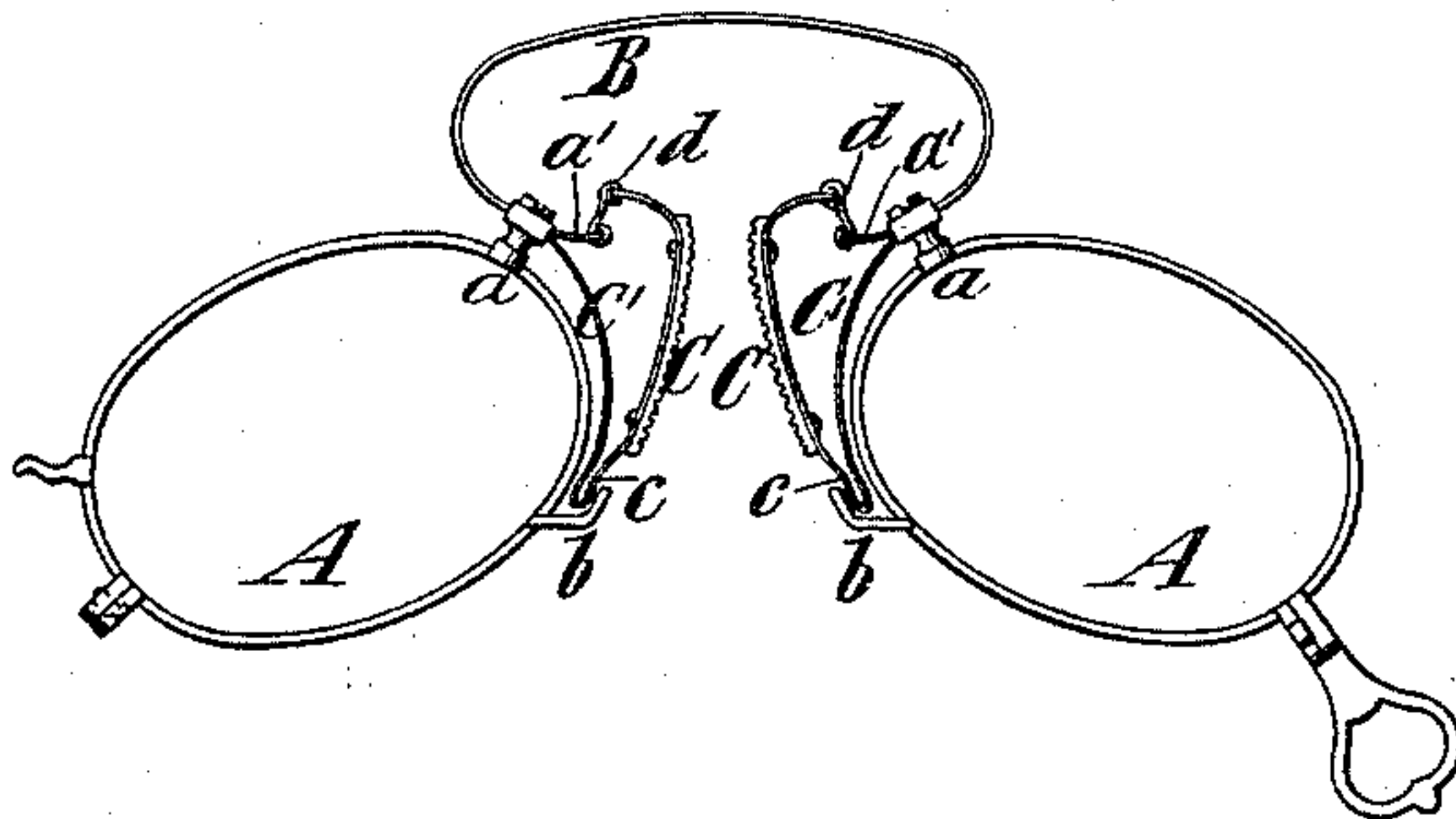


Fig. 2.

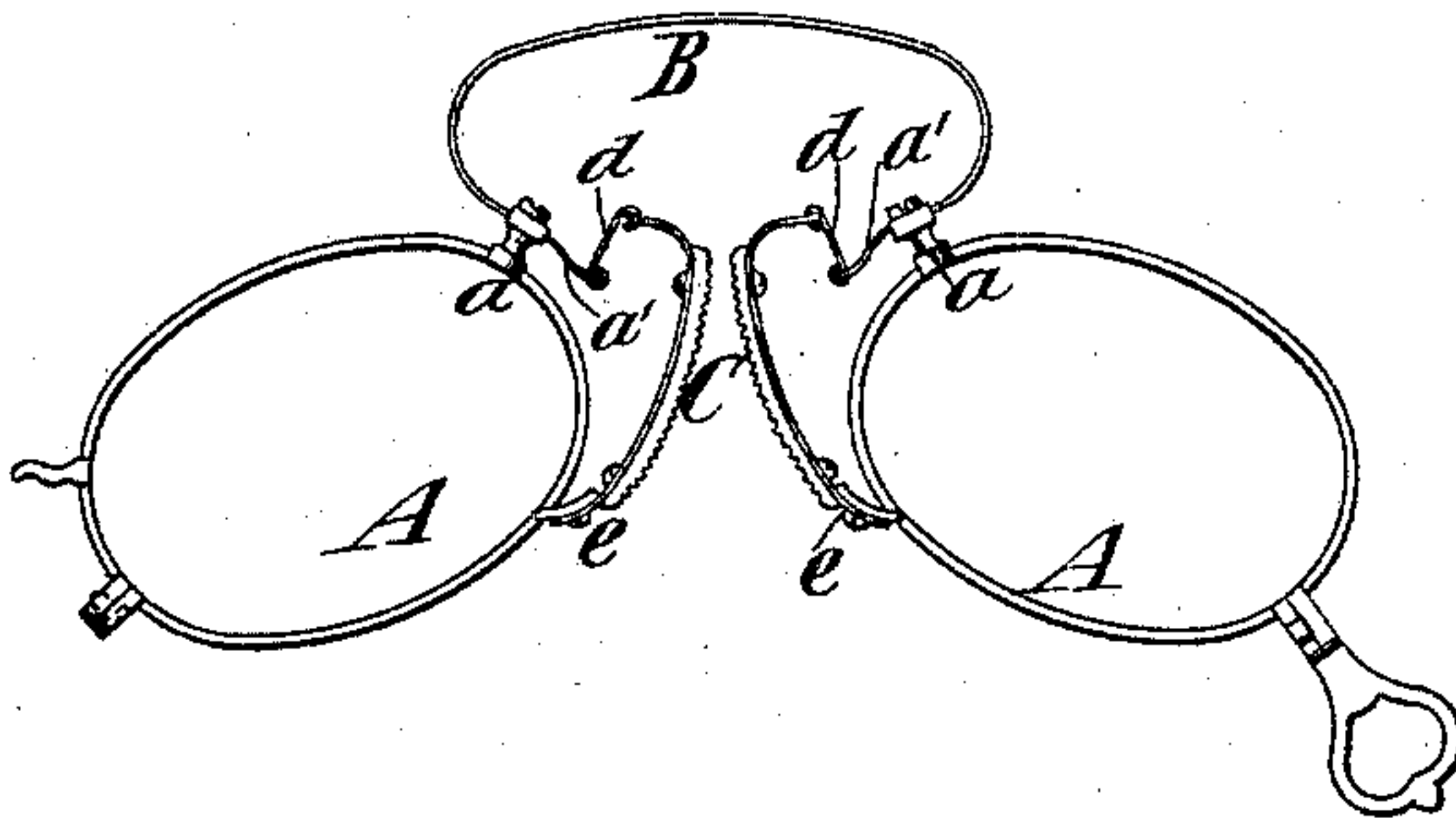


Fig. 3.

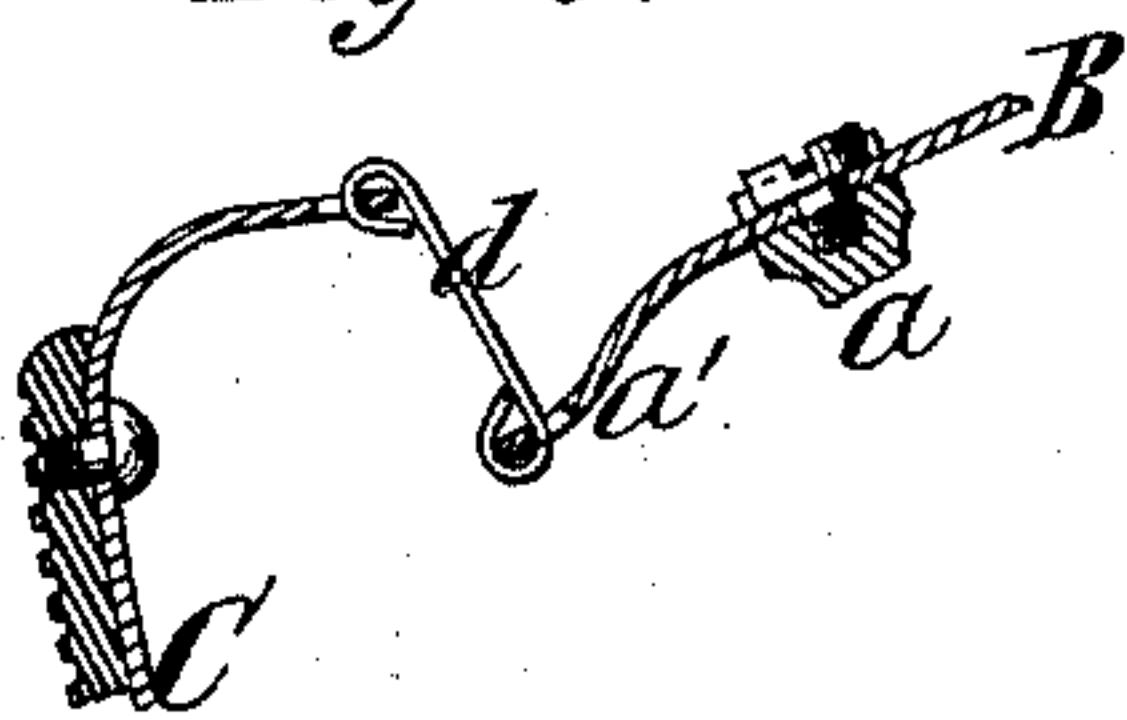
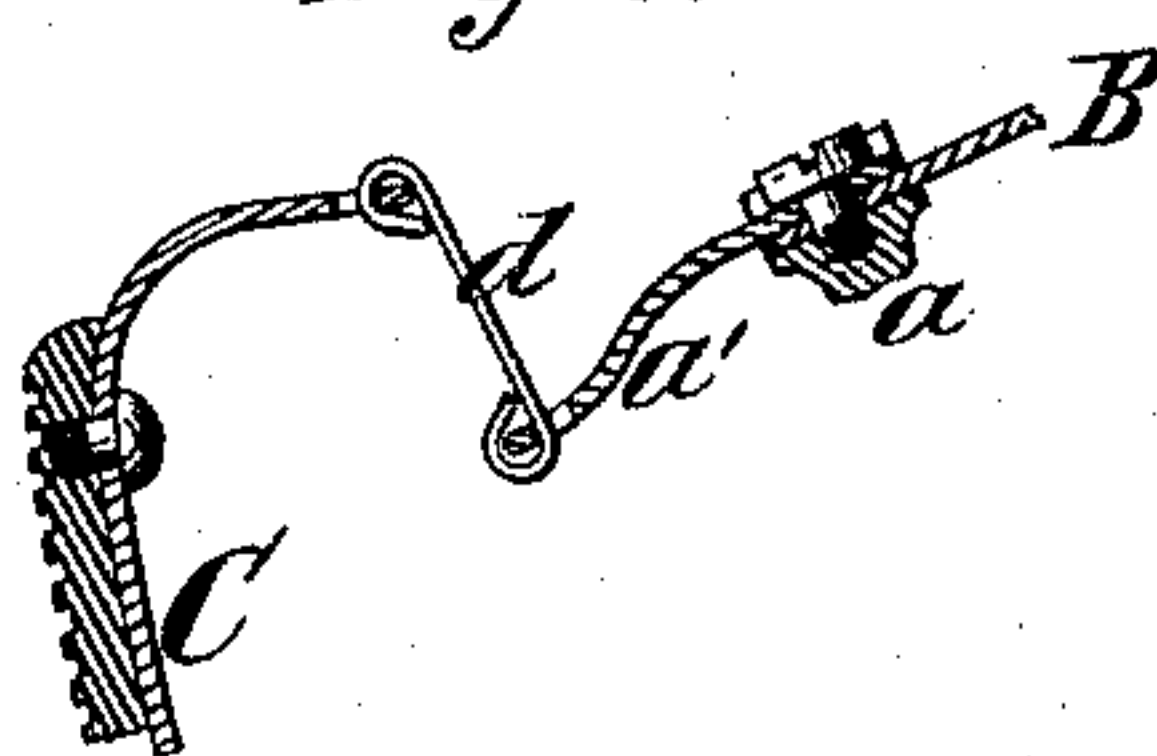


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
Matthew Pollock.
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by his attys.
Brown & Hall

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CURRIN, OF SOUTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE
AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

NOSE-GUARD FOR EYEGLASSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,540, dated August 18, 1885.

Application filed May 27, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CURRIN, of South-
bridge, in the county of Worcester and State
of Massachusetts, have invented a new and
5 useful Improvement in Guards for Eyeglass-
Frames, of which the following is a specifica-
tion.

My invention relates to nose-guards for eye-
glass-frames which have a loose connection at
10 their upper ends with the studs which project
from the eye-wires, and are thereby enabled
to readily adjust themselves toward and from
the eye-wires in order to accommodate them-
selves to the nose of the wearer. To make one
15 form of connection heretofore used, the guard
has been bent backward and nearly at right
angles to its main portion, and has in the
bent portion a slot which receives a tongue,
which is formed upon a lug or piece project-
20 ing from the stud, the slotted guard being free
to slide upon the tongue to secure its free ad-
justment.

An important object of the invention is to
provide a loose connection for the upper end
25 of the guard which will adjust itself freely and
without any grating sound, such as is liable
to occur when the slotted guard above de-
scribed slides upon the tongue on which it is
guided, and also to enable the guard to be
30 made of less width than is advisable when it
has to be formed with a long slot. Guards
have also been made in the form of a loop or
compound guard, the metal strip which forms
the guard being bent backward and upward
35 at the lower end of the guard proper, and
thence carried upward and attached to the
eye-wire stud. The guards of this class here-
tofore made have frequently been slotted at
the lower end, so as to receive a tongue pro-
40 jecting from the eye-wire, thereby sustaining
the lower end of the guard in such manner
that it may adjust itself to the nose of the
wearer. The guard has to be of considerable
width because of its slots. And a further ob-
45 ject of my invention is to provide means of sus-
taining and steadying the lower end of the
guard, which render unnecessary any slotting
of the guard, and will shield and protect its
lower end and prevent its catching in the
50 clothing.

My invention consists in novel means of
combining and connecting the guards with the
other parts of the frame, as fully hereinafter
described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 55
represents an eyeglass frame embodying my
invention. Fig. 2 represents a frame of slight-
ly-modified construction, also embodying a
part of my invention; and Figs. 3 and 4 are
sectional views, on a larger scale, illustrating 60
more clearly the connection between the up-
per end of the guard and the stud of the eye-
wire.

Similar letters of reference designate corre-
sponding parts in all the figures. 65

A A designate the usual eye-wires, which
are connected by a bow-spring, B, the ends of
which are secured in the usual way to studs *a*,
projecting from the eye-wires.

C designates the nose-guards, which, as 70
shown in Fig. 1, are bent upward and back-
ward at their lower ends, *c*, and thence ex-
tended upward adjacent to the eye-wires to
the studs *a*, where the upwardly-extending
portions *C'* are secured. This gives each guard 75
a U-shaped or compound form.

Attached to each eye-wire, as shown in Fig.
1, is a hook, *b*, which extends outward and
thence upward, and which receives within it
the bent lower end, *c*, of the guard C. This 80
hook *b* sustains the lower end of the guard and
confines it sufficiently without preventing its
sufficiently free self-adjustment, and it shields
and protects the lower end of the guard, so
as to prevent its catching in clothing and be- 85
ing bent or broken.

The guards C C' may be formed by pro-
longations of the bow-spring B; or they may
consist of separate pieces, the upper ends of
the portions C' being secured to the studs *a a*. 90

At their upper ends the guards C are turned
outward and are pivotally connected by links
d with lugs or ears *a'*, which project from the
studs *a*. Through these lugs or ears *a'* the
links *d* are connected with the studs *a*. The 95
lugs or ears *a'* may consist of prolongations of
the bow-spring B, as shown in Fig. 3; or they
may consist of separate pieces attached to the
studs *a*, as shown in Fig. 4.

In the example of my invention shown in 100

Fig. 2 the guards C are connected at their upper ends by links *d* with lugs or ears and studs *a a'*, as described with reference to Fig. 1; but the guards are fixed at their lower ends, *e*, to the eye-wires A.

The link-connection at the upper end of the guard is very desirable, as it affords ample freedom of movement for the guard and avoids the slotting of the guard and any grating noise or sensation which is disagreeable to nervous persons.

I am aware that it is not new to connect the upper end of the nose-guard to the eye-wire stud by means of a link, which is pivoted to swing in a plane transverse to the plane of the eye-wire, in order that the nose-piece may be adjusted to a position out of the plane of the glasses. This pivotal link-connection does not provide for the free movement of the nose-guard toward and from the eye-wire in the same plane therewith, and it is this latter adjustment or movement of the nose-guard which I obtain by the link-connection *d*.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the eye-wire, bow-spring, and a stud attaching said spring to the eye-wire, of a guard connected at its lower end with the eye-wire, and a link connecting the upper end of the guard with the stud, and providing for the free movement of the guard toward and from the eye-wire in the same plane therewith, substantially as herein described.

2. The combination, with the eye-wire and compound or looped guard, of the hook *b*, attached to the eye-wire to receive within it the lower part of the guard, substantially as herein described.

3. The combination, with the eye-wire, bow-spring, and a stud connecting the spring with the eye-wire, of the looped guard CC', having at its upper end a link-connection with the stud, and a hook, *b*, attached to the eye-wire for receiving the bent lower portion of the guard, substantially as herein described.

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Witnesses:

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