

(No Model.)

J. S. SPENCER.
OPERA GLASS HOLDER.

No. 416,871.

Patented Dec. 10, 1889.

Fig. 1.

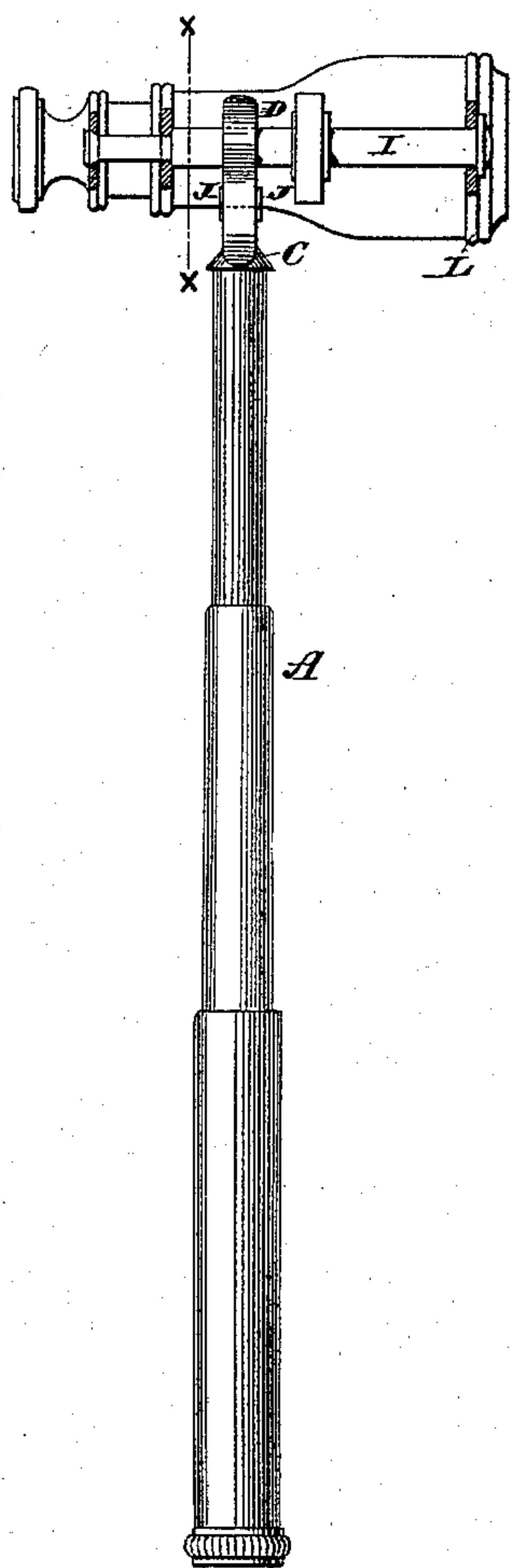


Fig. 2.

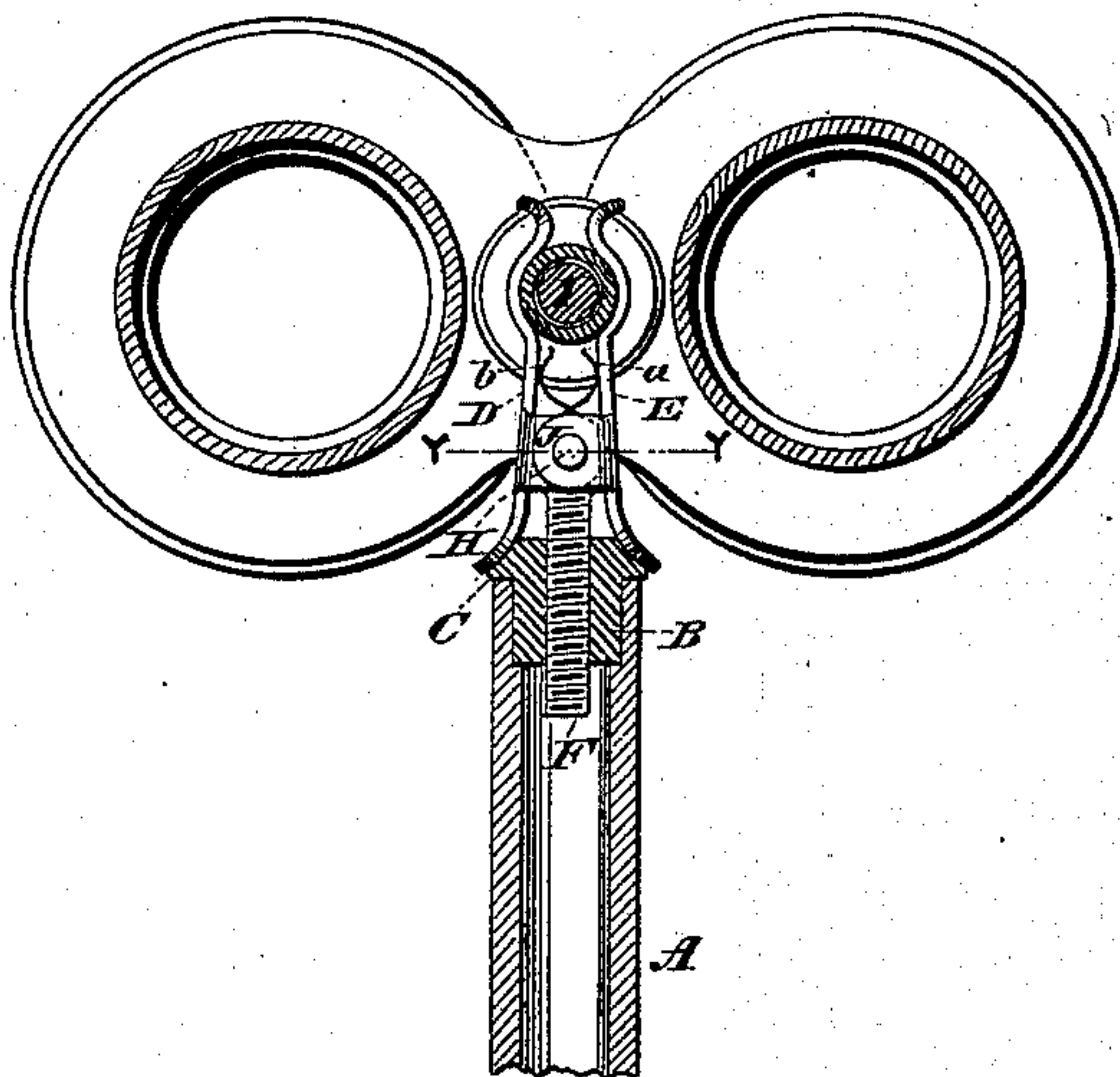


Fig. 3.

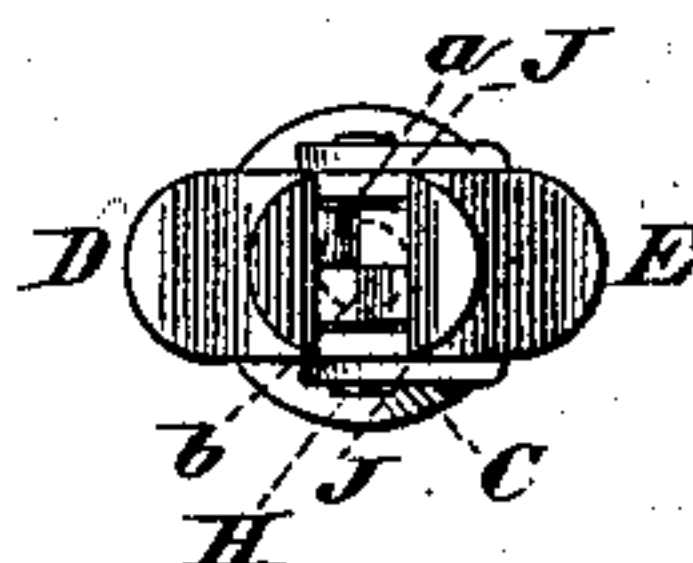
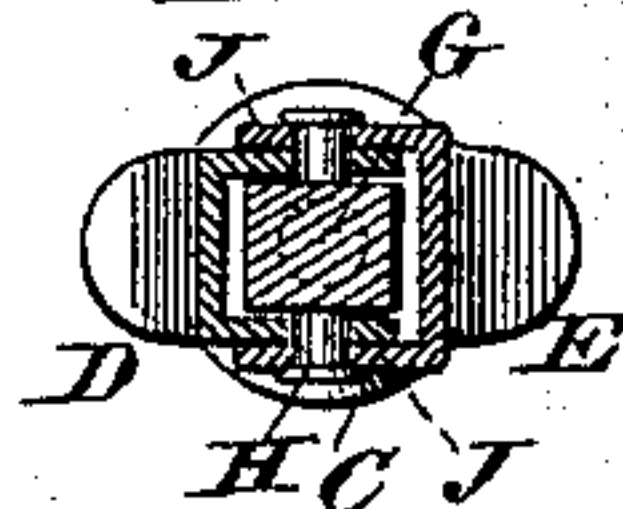


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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OPERA-GLASS HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 416,871, dated December 10, 1889.

Application filed November 30, 1888. Serial No. 292,197. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. SPENCER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Holders for Opera-Glasses, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in holders for opera-glasses; and it consists of a handle composed, preferably, of telescopic sections and having at one end a pair of arms adapted to clasp the screw-cylinder between the plates connecting the tubes of the glass, the purpose being to enable the user to hold the glasses to the eyes without unduly elevating the arm.

The particular nature of the invention, with the details of construction, will appear in full hereinafter, and are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a holder embodying my invention and illustrating its application to a pair of opera-glasses; Fig. 2, a vertical section of same on the dotted line XX of Fig. 1, the upper end of the handle being also shown in section; Fig. 3, a top view of the clasp at the upper end of the holder; Fig. 4, a section of same on the dotted line YY of Fig. 2.

In the drawings, A designates the handle, which may be of any suitable form or configuration, according to the wishes of the manufacturer. I prefer to construct the handle of telescopic sections—such as the sections of a lead-pencil—for convenience in carrying it. In the upper end of the handle shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is secured the internally-threaded nut B, having a convex head C, whose tapering surface, operating as a wedge, performs the functions of spreading the lower ends of the arms D E apart, as hereinafter described. The internally-threaded nut B receives the threaded screw F, which has upon its upper end a head G, to which, by means of the rivet H, the clasp-arms D E are pivoted. The arms D E are suitably conformed at their upper ends to clasp the screw-cylinder I of the opera-glasses or other part thereof, while the lower

ends of said arms D E diverge outward and rest upon the upper convex surfaces of the head C, as illustrated in Fig. 2. Upon the sides of the clasp-arms D E are formed the ears J, which form surfaces through which the rivet H may pass. The upper ends of the clasp-arms D E (illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive) are kept normally open or separated from each other by the small leaf-springs a b.

In the employment of the holder illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, the upper ends of the clasp-arms D E are slipped over the screw-cylinder I or the connecting bars or plates L of the opera-glasses, and then caused to firmly clasp the same by rotating the handle A, which has the effect of screwing the nut B upward on the screw F, and thereby causing the convex surfaces of the head C to force the lower ends of the arms D E apart and closing the upper ends of said arms inward upon the cylinder I or other part of the opera-glasses to which said arms may be applied. A reverse movement of the handle A will cause the nut B to descend upon the screw F and free the convex head C from acting upon the lower diverging ends of the arms D E, the springs a b in the meantime spreading the upper ends of said arms apart and allowing them to be slipped from the opera-glasses.

By means of the device above described I am enabled to firmly clasp the opera-glasses while the handle is at any desired angle, and the connection is positive and so secure that the opera-glasses will be unable to slip from the holder. The positiveness with which the opera-glasses will be held is rendered apparent when it is considered that the convex head C operates as a wedge and cannot slip from its position in contact with the lower diverging ends of the arms D E, except when the handle A is voluntarily rotated to free the arms from the glasses. It is essential in this class of holders that the glasses should be firmly held, since, owing to their form and weight, they would be likely to lose their position from the holder unless firmly and positively secured.

I do not limit the invention to any particu-

lar style of opera-glasses, but reserve the right to use it in connection with all of the well-known forms of glasses.

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

10 The holder for opera-glasses, consisting of the arms D E, having integral therewith the ears J, which at their ends overlap each other, the lower ends of said arms diverging from each other, combined with the screw F, whose head G is inclosed on opposite sides by said ears, which are secured thereto by a rivet H,

the handle A, and the internally-threaded head C, secured in said handle in position to receive the screw F and move against the lower diverging ends of said arms, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 15

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 26th day of November, A. D. 1888.

JOHN S. SPENCER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. C. GILL,
R. A. PORTEOUS.