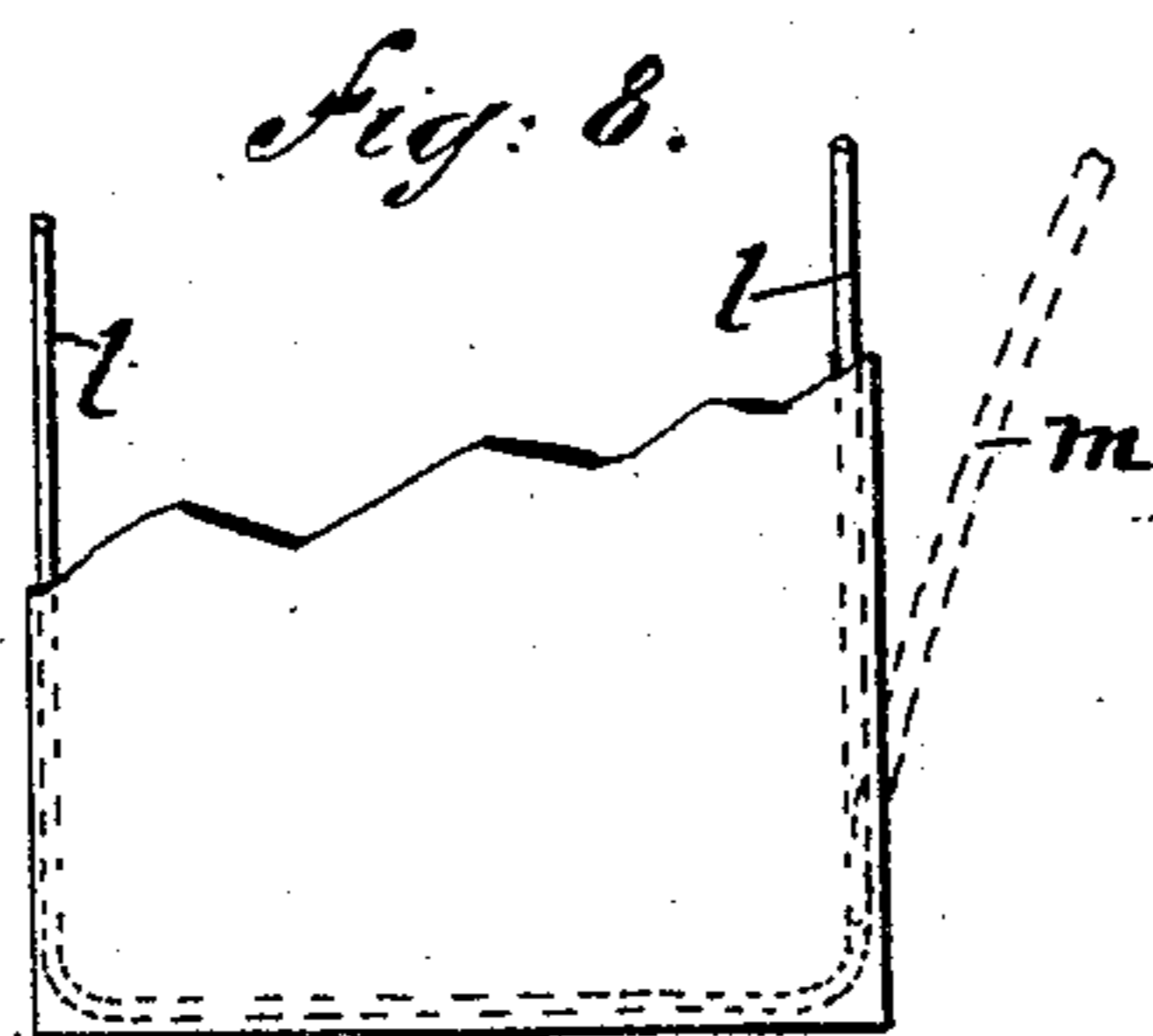
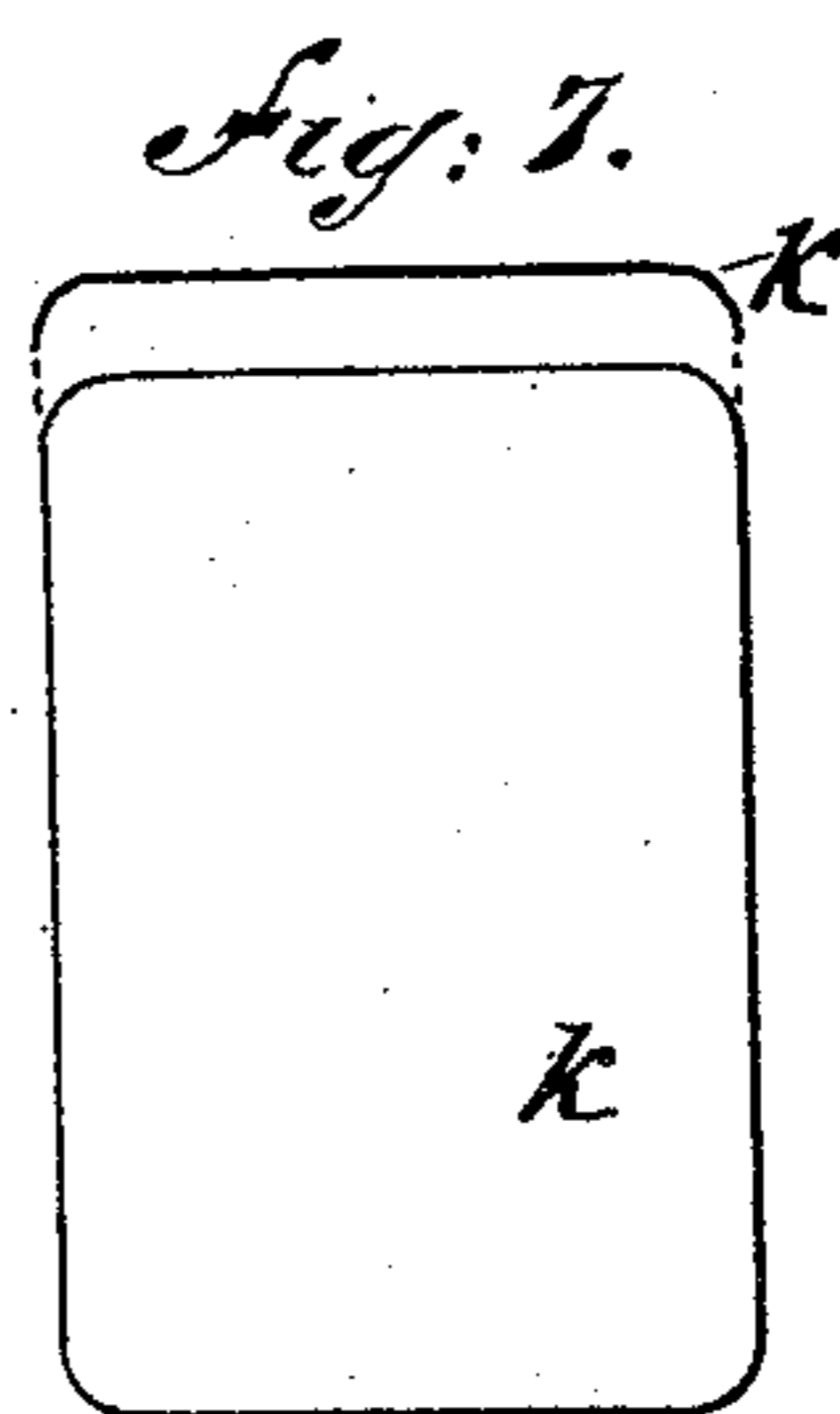
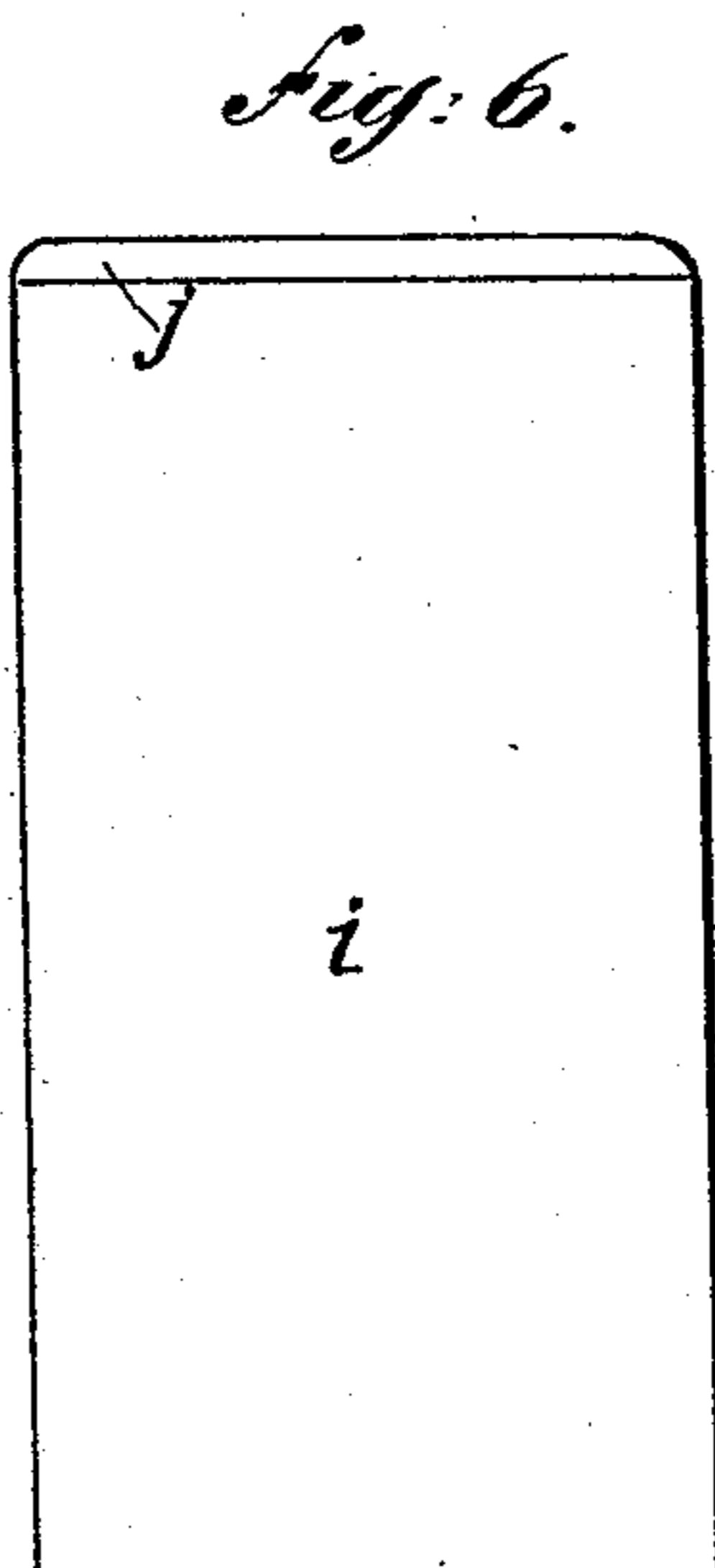
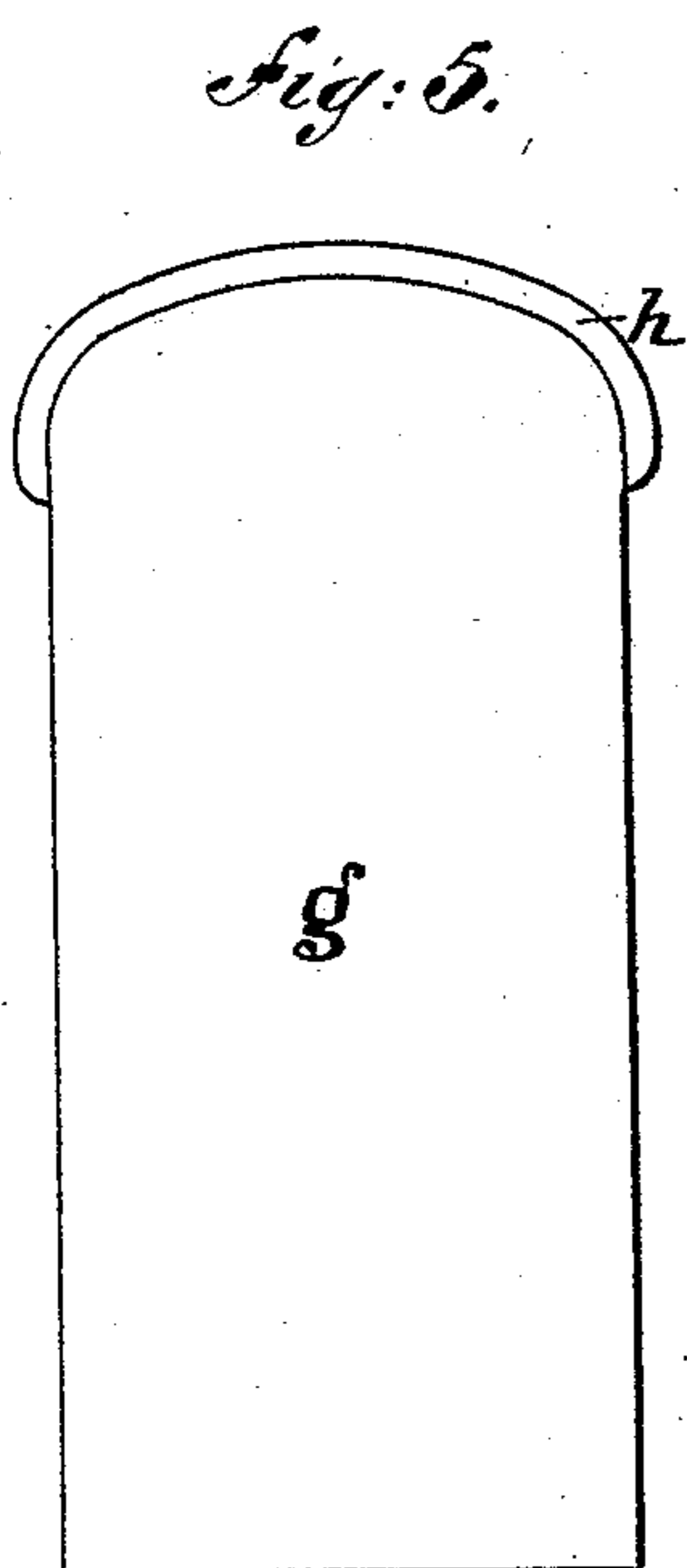
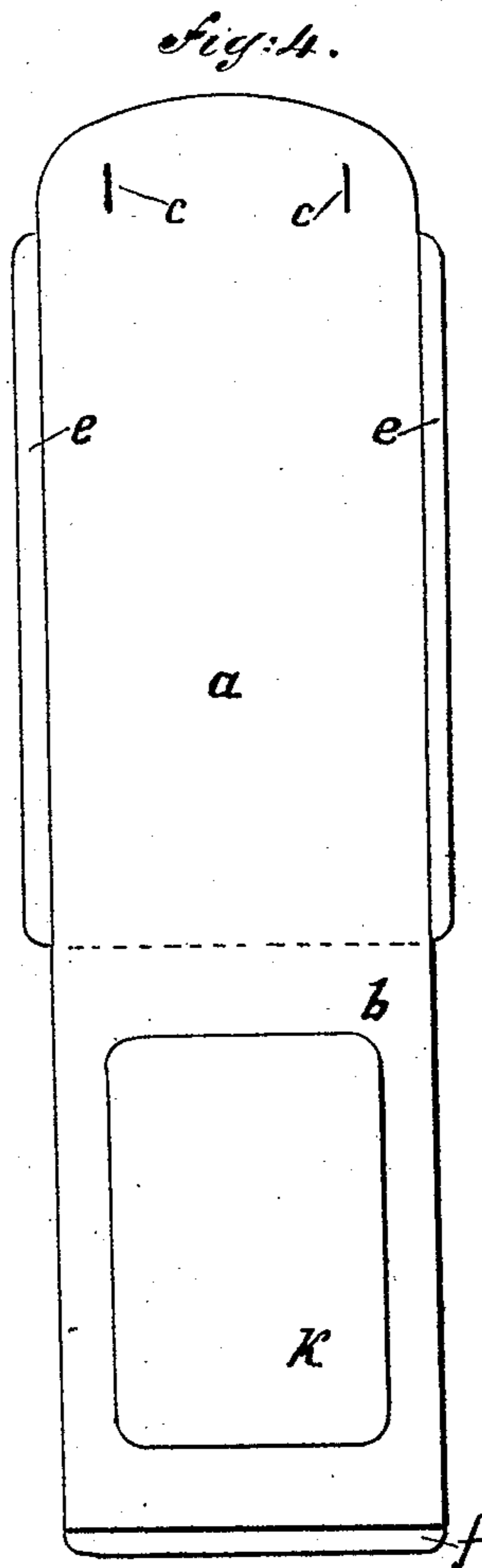
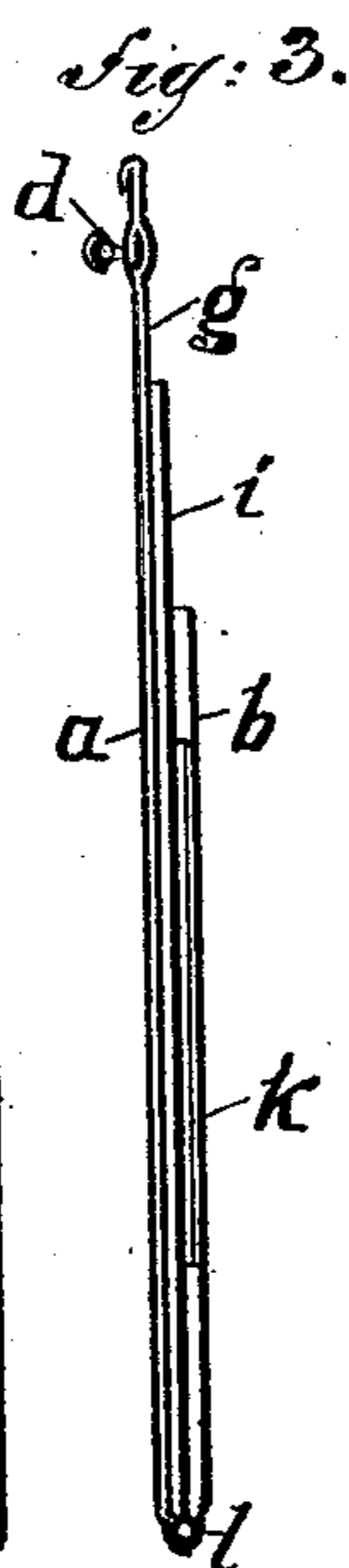
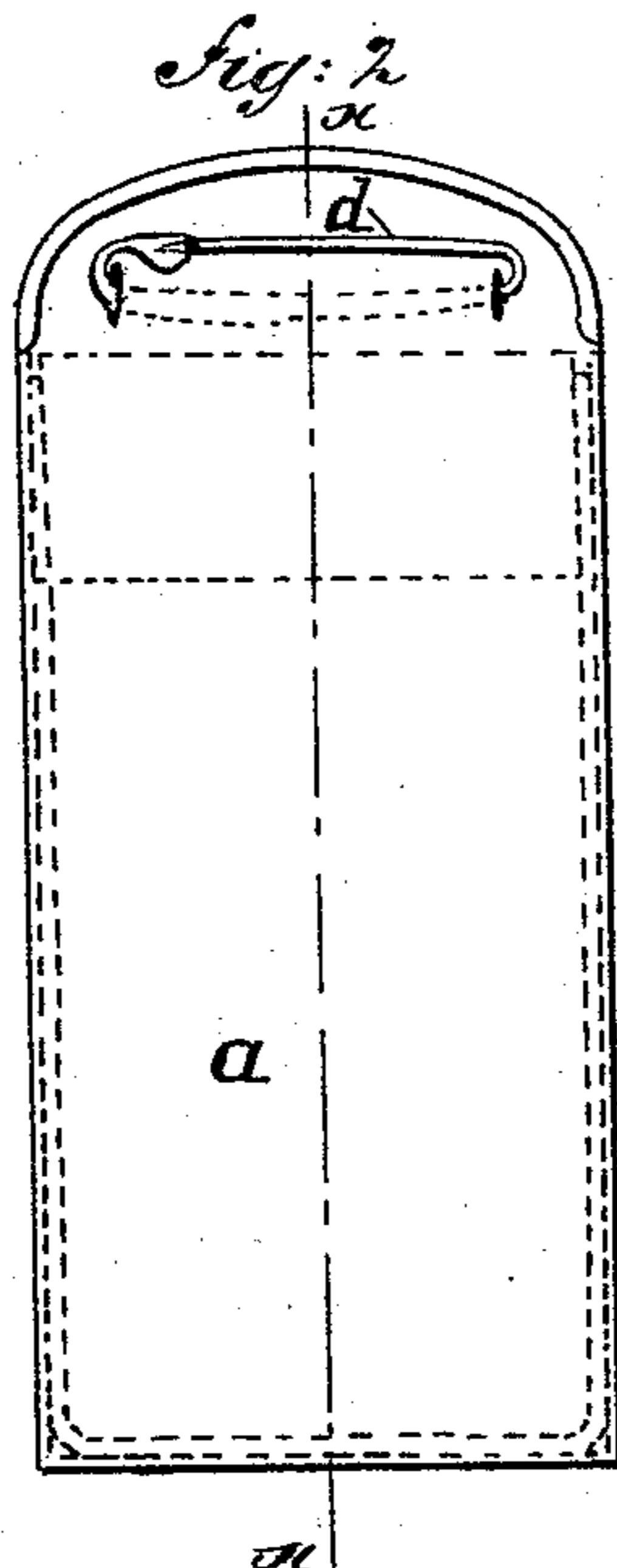
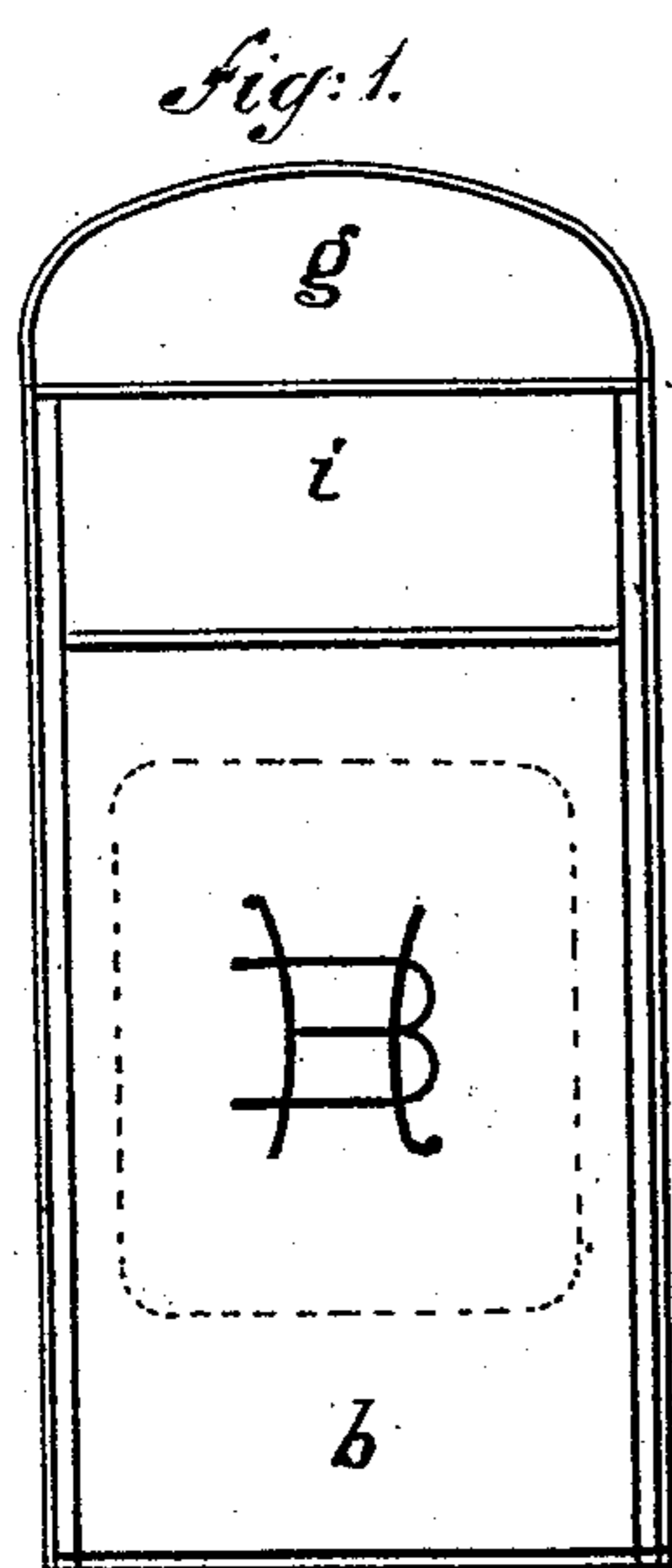


(No Model.)

L. L. EYRE.  
SPECTACLE CASE.

No. 441,651.

Patented Dec. 2, 1890.



WITNESSES:

*Chas. Nida*  
*Spencer L. Eyre*

INVENTOR:

*Louisa Ear Eyre,*

BY

*Harold W. Wm.*

ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUISA LEAR EYRE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## SPECTACLE-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,651, dated December 2, 1890.

Application filed July 10, 1890. Serial No. 358,276. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUISA LEAR EYRE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Spectacle-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cases for eyeglasses and spectacles; and it consists of the improved parts and construction hereinafter set forth.

My objects are to produce a light ornamental case for two or more pairs of glasses, which shall be in general flexible but rigid where the delicate parts are located, or affording ample protection against bending in certain lines. At the same time I aim at making the case simple, easy to manufacture, and hence inexpensive. I attain my end by constructing my device as shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of one form of my device. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line *xx* of Fig. 2. Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are views of the various parts. Fig. 8 is a detail view.

Like letters indicate like parts.

The case consists of the back piece *a*, formed integrally with the front piece *b*, having the holes *c* for retention of the suspending device or pin *d*, and having also the turn-over edges *e* and *f*; an inner facing *g* for the back piece, having a turn-over edge *h* for attachment to the upper end of the back piece; a middle piece *i*, with the turn-over edge *j* at its upper end, and, finally, a stiffening-plate *k* for the center of the case, and a wire spring *l* for the two sides and lower edge of the case. These parts may of course be considerably varied without departing from my invention, and in one form I leave out the spring, the wire, or both. The finishing-edges *j* and *f* are first turned down and secured and the plate *k* attached to the inner side of the front *b*. Then the facing *g* and middle piece *i* are laid in place on the back *a*, and the front *b* is folded up after putting the wire *l*, if desired, in place. The parts are then secured by turning over the flaps *e* and *h* and securing the same by cement or sewing. A monogram may now be attached above the plate *k*, which latter will protect it and the bridge of the glasses, with its delicate attachments, from fracture, while

leaving the case, as a whole, flexible and soft. The wire spring *l* is, when in position, constrained. The two arms tend to fly out, as shown at *m* in Fig. 8. Thus while the case may be bent in lines parallel to its length and may be spread open for the more easy removal of its contents, the springs, when released, draw the sides out, and consequently draw the front and back toward each other, thus retaining the glasses under slight pressure between the soft material of the case and preventing the possibility of their falling out or rattling. For some forms of eyeglasses it is desirable to construct the part *k* of metal and in the form shown in the two views of Fig. 7, whereby the delicate nose attachments are entirely protected in the dome formed under the plate *k*, while the spring *l* acts, as before, to constrain the mouth or lips of the case and retain the glasses in position. The effect of the plate *k* so constructed is shown in Fig. 3, though, for obvious reasons, the constraint caused by the wire *l* is not therein brought out, the drawings being merely intended to show the apparatus. In Fig. 8 the position that the spring *l* tends to assume is shown in dotted lines at *m*. It will now be seen that two pairs of glasses may be placed in the case and securely held in position without danger of damage, while they may be readily withdrawn, being selected and distinguished by their positions in the case.

There may be any number of middle pieces, and hence a corresponding number of pockets, all within the scope of my invention; and I do not limit myself to the precise details described, as many variations may be suggested within my invention.

I am aware that scissor-cases have been made of successive steps, but of rigid material, owing to necessities of form and construction, and that apron cases for tools have long been made with overlying pockets, but, however, without affording rigid protection for the tools.

I am also aware that French money-cases have been made of flexible leather having two pockets; but I do not know and do not believe that the flexible feature so important in some instances has ever been combined with my other features in such a case to the production of a result due to the union of fea-

tures and not due to the sum of the features themselves. This I have attained and claim as follows:

- 5 1. A multiple spectacle-case formed of successive flexible blanks of equal width laid together and all secured at or near their edges, the back and front being of a single piece, having holes *c c* and a hanging device inserted through the holes.
- 10 2. A multiple case formed of flexible blanks of equal width laid together and secured at or near their edges, the back piece having

holes *c c*, and a hanging or attaching device retained by said holes, substantially as set forth.

3. In a spectacle-case, a trough-shaped or 15 arched stiffening-plate at the center of the case, whereby the nose-piece or other contents of the case may be protected at that point.

Witness my hand this 7th day of July, 1890.  
LOUISA LEAR EYRE.

In presence of—

LINCOLN L. EYRE,  
SHARSWOOD BRINTON.