

(No Model.)

R. STRAUBEL, Jr.  
EYEGLASSES.

No. 489,996.

Patented Jan. 17, 1893.

Fig. 1.

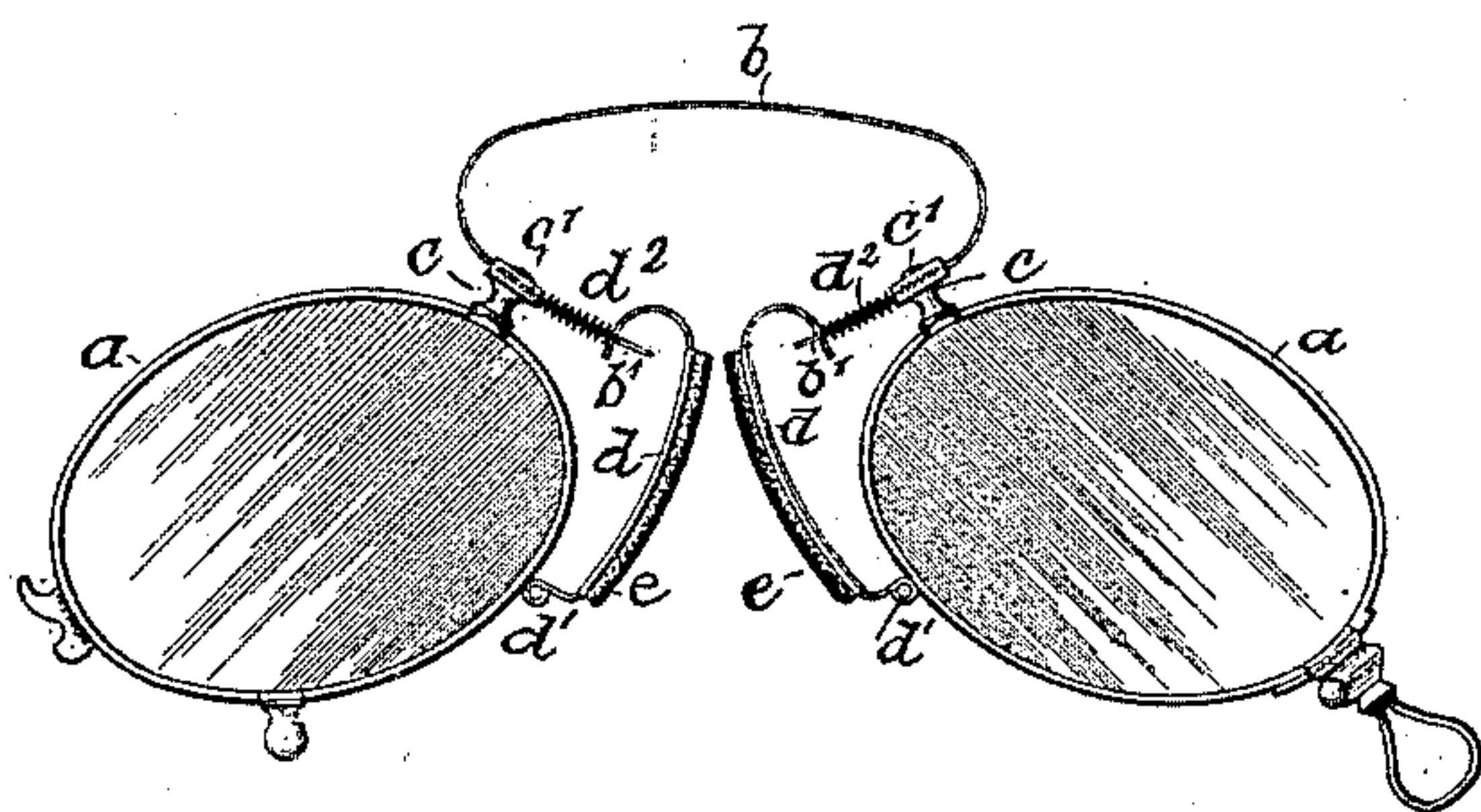


Fig. 2.

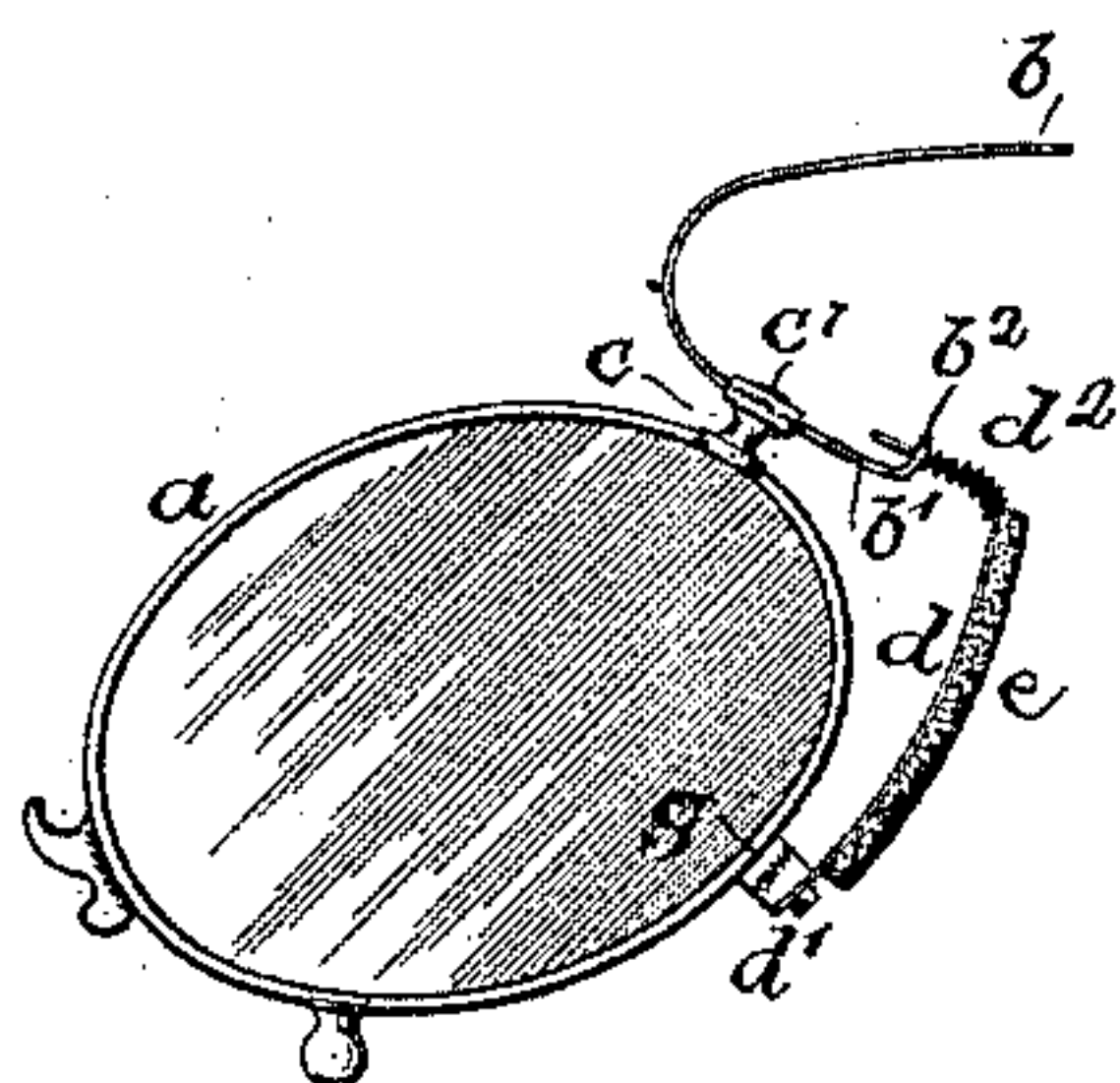
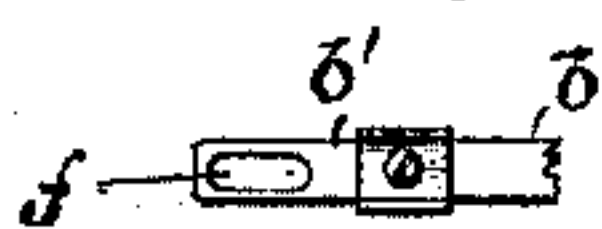


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## EYEGLASSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,996, dated January 17, 1893.

Application filed May 2, 1892. Serial No. 431,522. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD STRAUBEL, Jr., 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 Eyeglasses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of eye glasses wherein yielding nose grippers or guards are used in connection with a spring or bow which unites the lens frames, and the invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of parts all as hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front view of eye glasses made in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a like partial view of the same showing modifications; and Fig. 3 is a detailed plan view of one end of the bow which unites the lens frames.

$a$   $a$  represent the lens frames and  $b$  the bow or spring to which the said frames  $a$   $a$  are secured by the studs  $c$   $c$  and screws  $c'$   $c'$  in the usual manner.

$d$   $d$  represent the nose grippers or guards, which are in curved form as shown and faced with cork, rubber or other soft material  $e$   $e$ . The lower ends of the guards are connected to the frames by connections  $d'$   $d'$  and their upper ends are acted upon by independent springs  $d^2$  which force the upper ends of the guards toward one another and cause them to firmly grasp the nose of the wearer by direct and always uniform action. In Fig. 1 the upper ends of the guards are curved

downward and held in guide slots  $f$  formed in the extended adjacent ends  $b'$  of the spring or bow  $b$ , and the said springs  $d^2$  are in this instance coiled and flattened and slipped upon the ends of the bow  $b$  to act between the studs  $c$  and the curved ends of the guards. In Fig. 2 the upper end of the guards is simply bent outward and passed through an orifice in the upturned end  $b^2$  of the bow and the spring is applied to the guard itself and acts against the said upturned end.

The connection  $d'$  of each guard to the bow in Fig. 1 is a small rivet which may be removed for replacing old with new guards, while in Fig. 2 the frame is provided with a flat stud  $g$  to which the lower end of the guard may be secured by soldering or by a screw as shown or other convenient fastening.

By applying the spiral springs to the upper ends of the guards not only is the action of the guards more satisfactory but the springs are not liable to be effected by perspiration and are more durable than the usual form of spring.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:—

The bow  $b$  and lens frames  $a$  secured to the bow by studs  $c$ , the ends of the bow being extended and formed with guide slots  $f$ , and the guards or grippers  $d$  held at their upper ends in said guide slots in combination with the springs  $d^2$  placed upon the ends of the bow to press against the upper ends of the guards substantially as described.

RICHARD STRAUBEL, JR.

Witnesses:

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