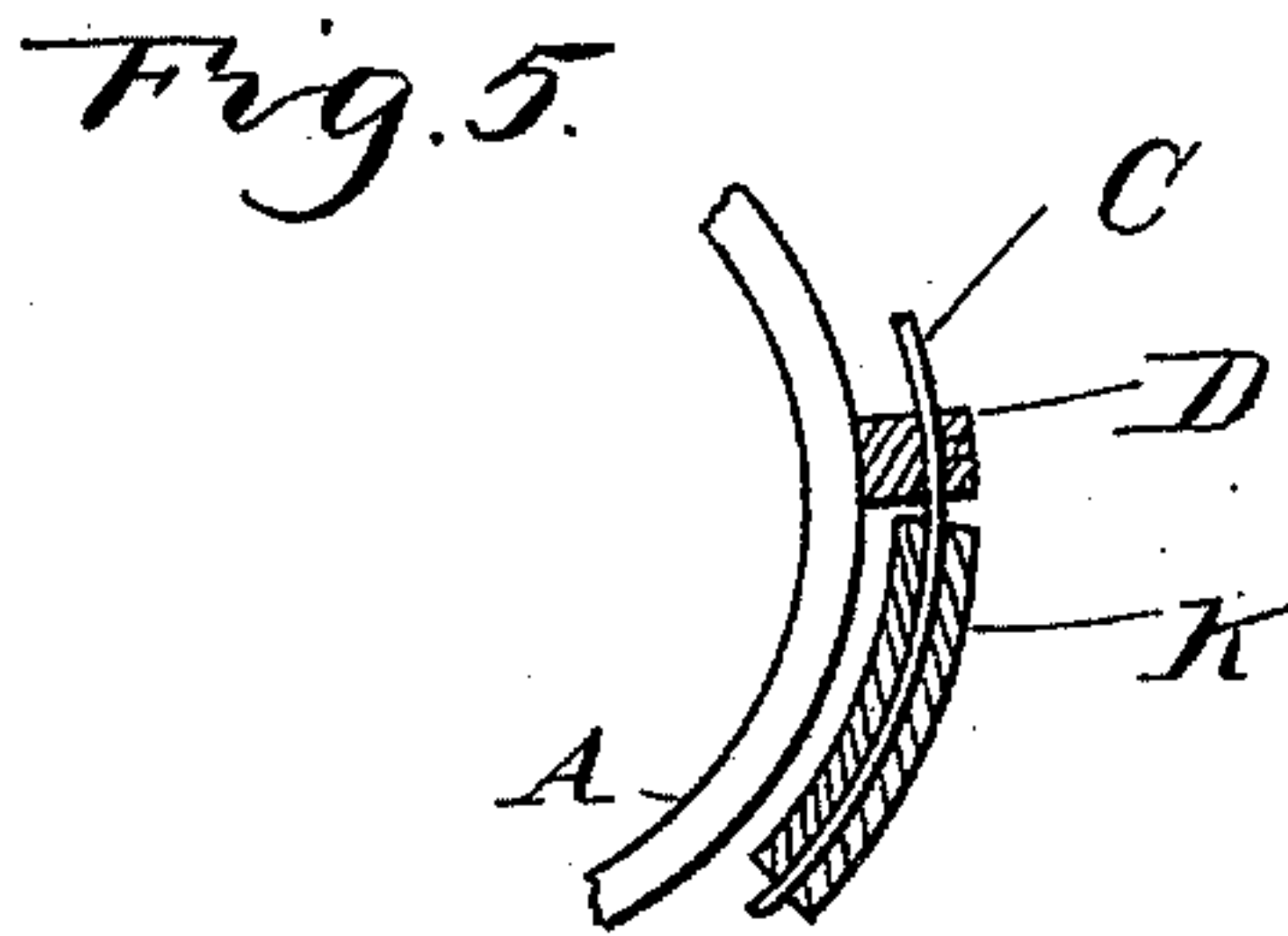
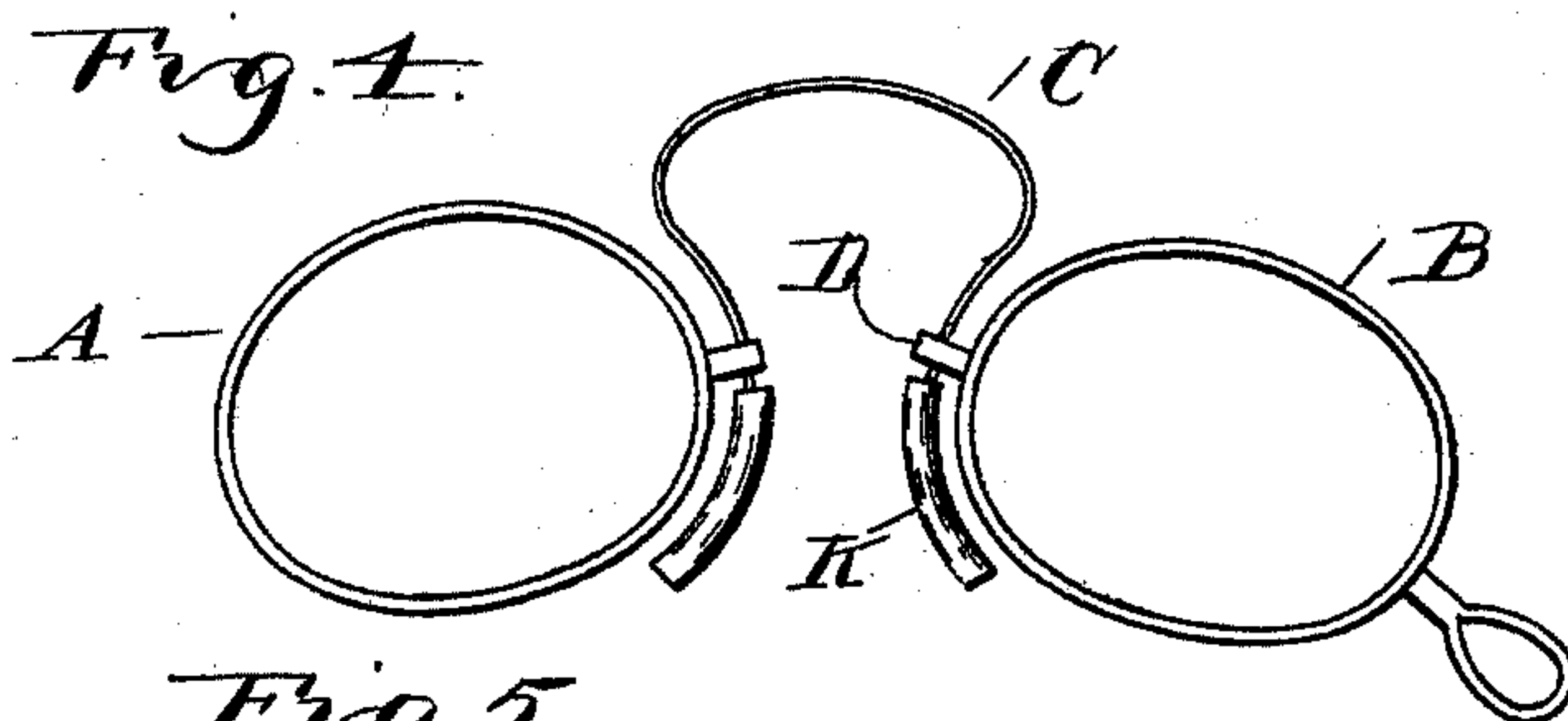
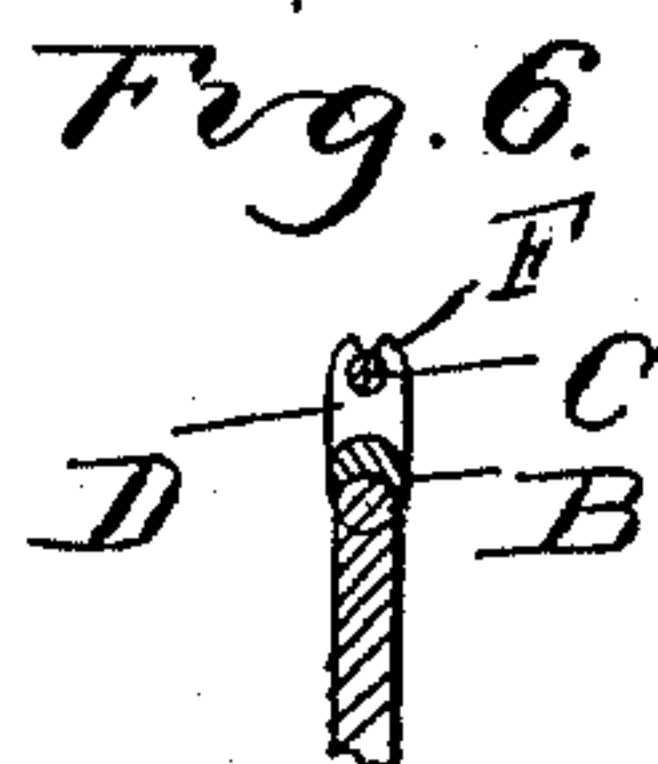
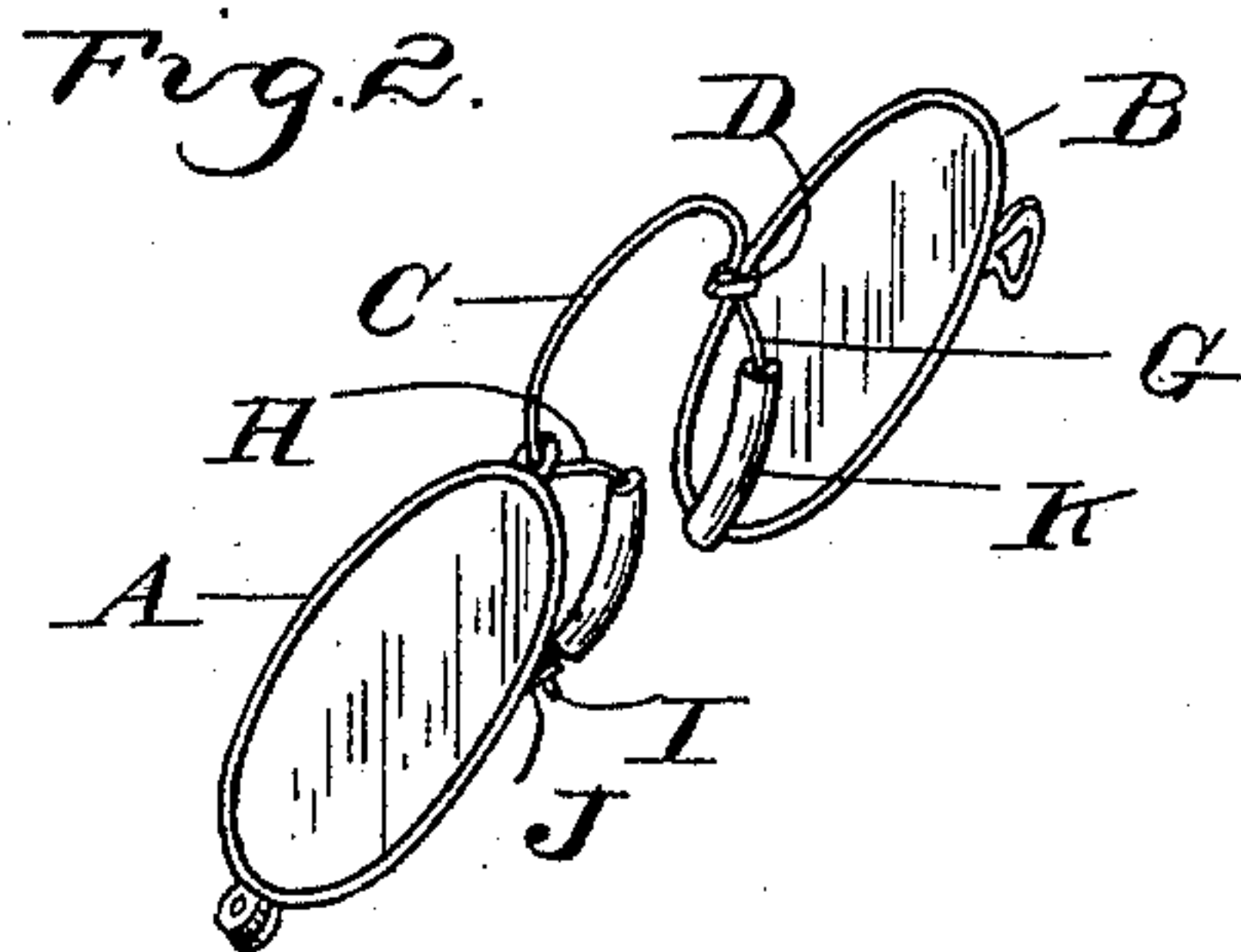
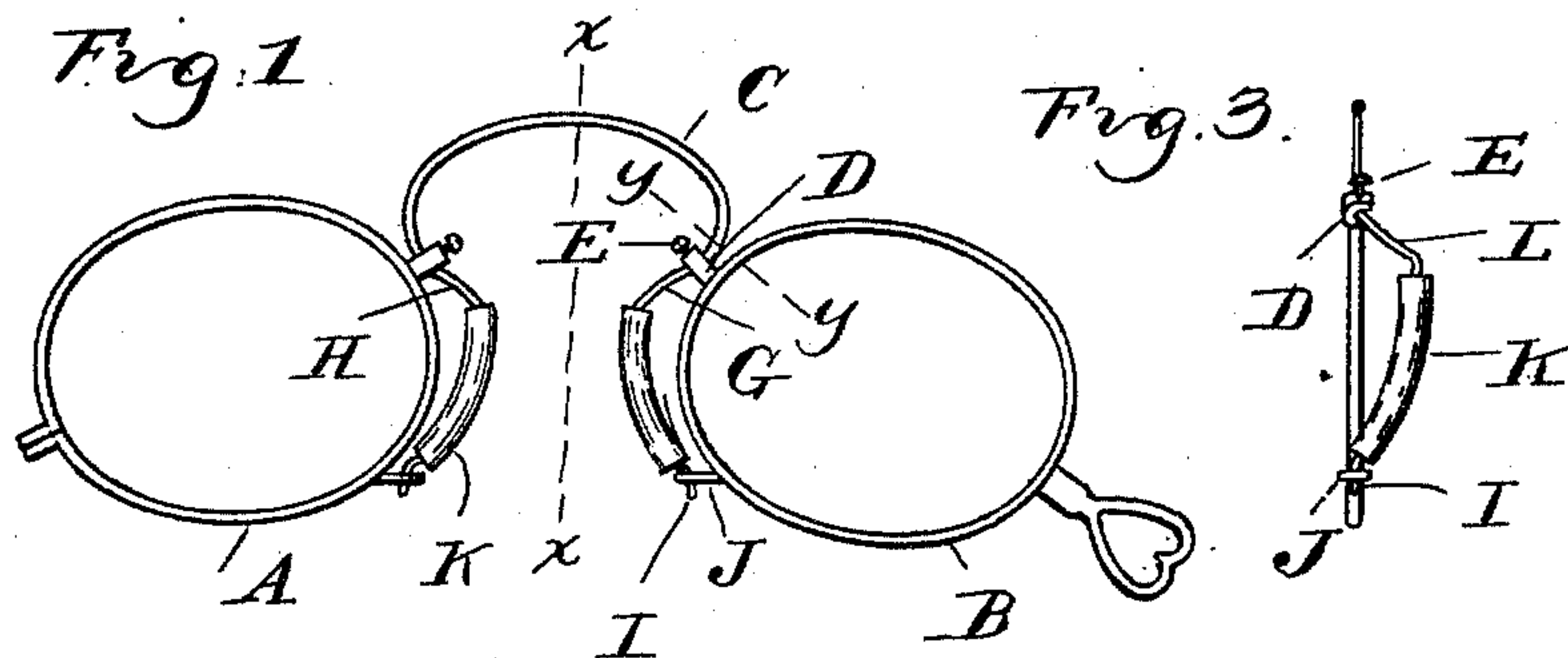


(No Model.)

W. H. COWLES.
EYEGGLASS FRAME.

No. 497,773.

Patented May 23, 1893.



Witnesses
A. L. Hobbs
N. L. Lindop

Inventor
Willis H. Cowles
By *Wm. Sprague* Atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIS H. COWLES, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

EYEGGLASS-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,773, dated May 23, 1893.

Application filed July 5, 1892. Serial No. 438,984. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIS H. COWLES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyeglass-Frames, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to new and useful improvements in eye glass frames, and the invention consists in the peculiar construction of the spring and nose pieces, and further in the peculiar construction, combination
15 and arrangement of the various parts as more fully hereinafter pointed out.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of an eye glass embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same. Fig.
20 3 is a cross section on line $x x$ Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an elevation of a modified form of my invention. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section through part of the frame and nose piece shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a section on line y
25 y in Fig. 1, showing a modified form of the attaching device on the frame for the spring.

A and B are the two glass frames. The connecting spring and the nose piece I form of a single piece of material and preferably
30 employ spring wire for the purpose, using the lightest possible wire to lighten the structure and decrease the cost of manufacture. This wire I bend centrally to form an arch shaped spring C which passes through ears D on the
35 glass frames, and is secured thereto by means of set screws E. Instead of using the set screws I may bifurcate the ears D as shown in Fig. 6 and clamp the bifurcations F upon the wire. This I deem the preferable construction. The end sections G and H are bent
40 in any suitable shape to form the nose pieces and preferably at their ends have hooked portions I engaging into apertured lugs J formed at the lower side of the glass frames. These
45 nose pieces are padded by means of a tubular section K of any suitable material, through which the sections G and H are passed. I preferably use cork or rubber and make the

aperture therethrough sufficiently small, so that when the wire is forced through it will
50 be clamped by the pads, so that the pad will not become displaced. If desired the ends of the nose pieces need not be secured to the frame and the resulting structure in that case will be as shown in Fig. 4. I preferably form
55 an off-set section L between the ear D and the nose piece proper, as shown in Fig. 3. I do this for two reasons: first, because it supports the glass in better position for the wearer, and, second, because the tension of
60 the nose piece section will cause one end to bear tightly against the ear D and the other end against the lug J, and thus hold it in position. It will be seen from this description that with a single piece of metal, preferably
65 of very light spring wire, and of the construction shown in Fig. 6, I am enabled to form a connecting spring between the frames and the nose pieces without any screws or rivets of any kind, greatly lightening the weight of
70 the frame and very materially cheapening the manufacture. By making the nose piece pad a tubular section engaging over the metallic nose piece, I am enabled to use all parts of the pad by simply turning it upon the metallic part and by bending the metallic part the
75 pad will assume any desired shape so that the optician or the wearer may bend it to the shape which will be most comfortable in use.

What I claim as my invention is—

80 The combination with an eye glass frame, of bifurcated ears on the frame, an arched connecting spring clamped in the bifurcations of the ears, integral extensions on said springs extending out laterally to form the offsets L
85 and inclined downwardly forming nose pieces, and cylindrical tubular pads through which the nose pieces extend, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
90 presence of two witnesses.

WILLIS H. COWLES.

Witnesses:

JAS. WHITTEMORE,
M. B. O'DOHERTY.