

(No Model.)

A. MAYER.

GALVANIC ATTACHMENT FOR EYEGLASSES.

No. 575,658.

Patented Jan. 19, 1897.

Fig. 1,

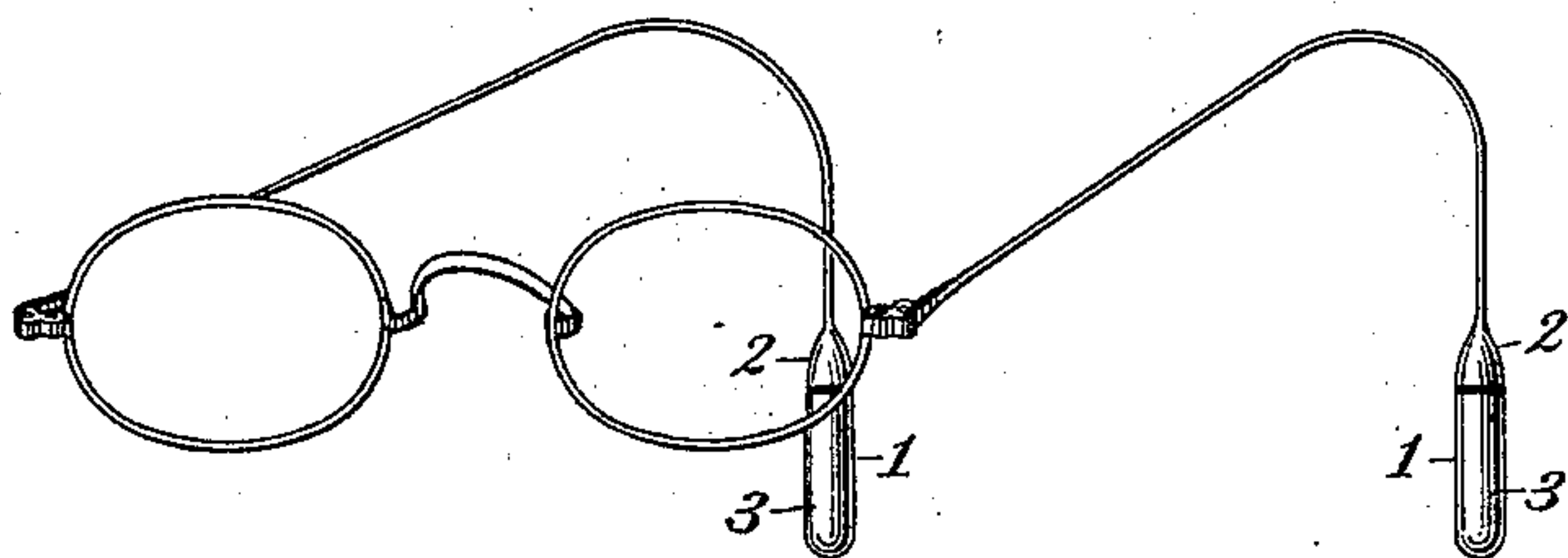


Fig. 2,

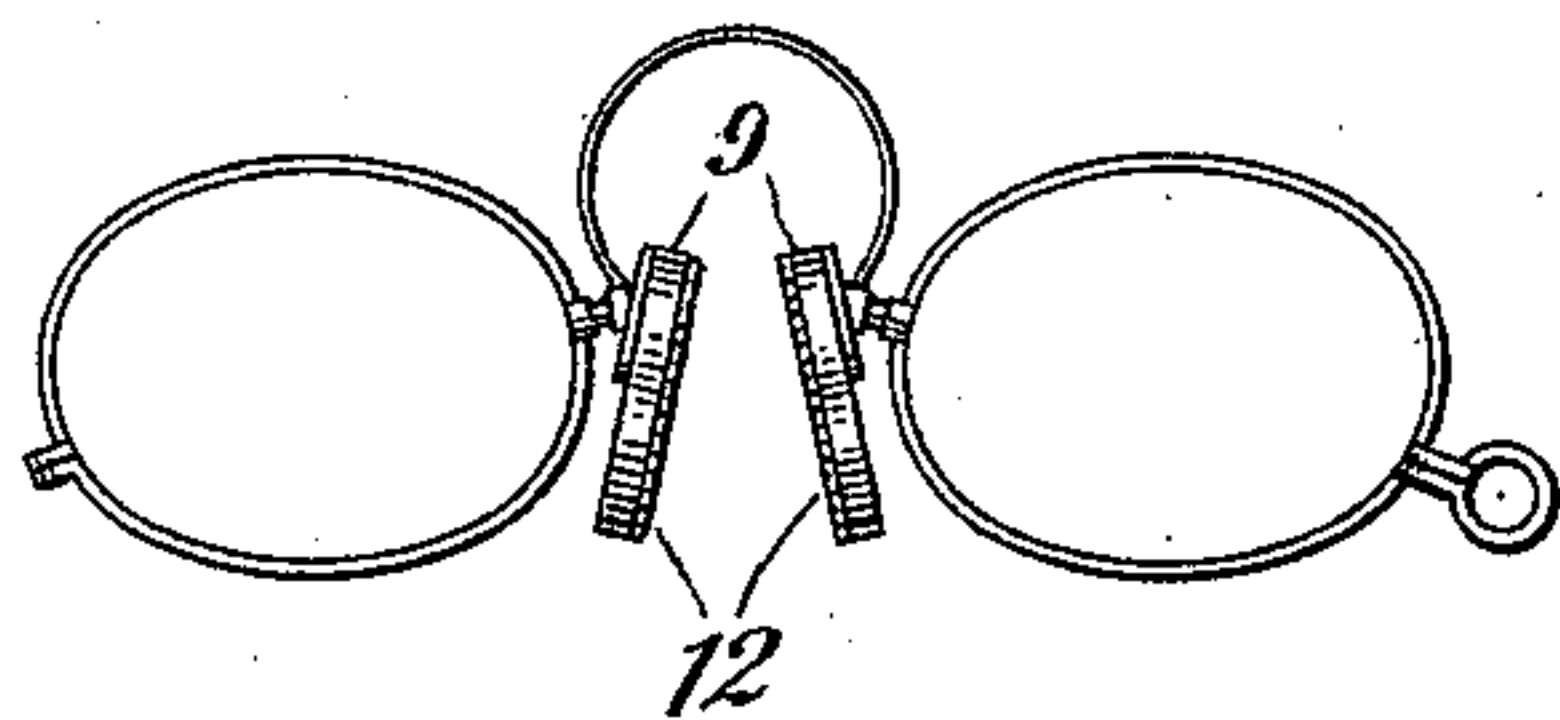
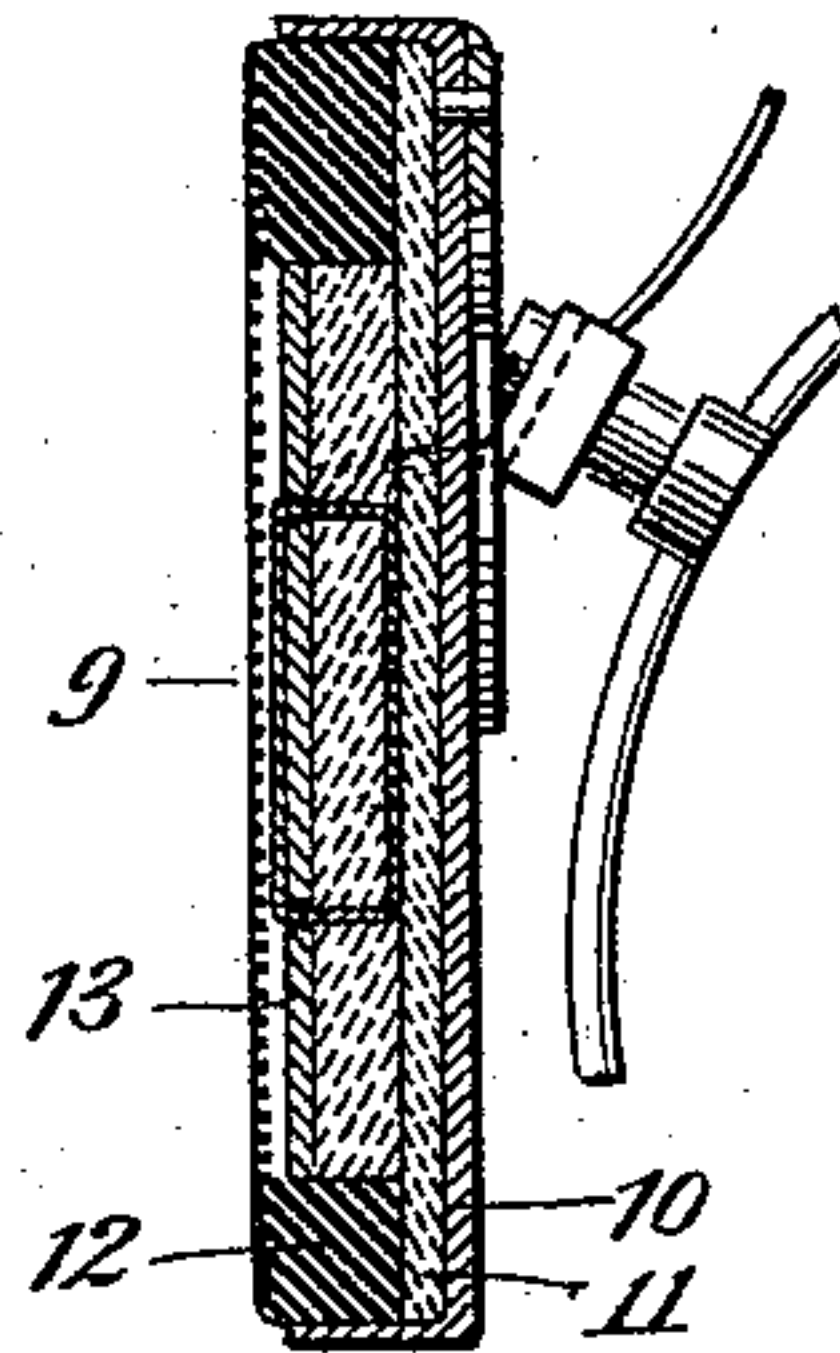
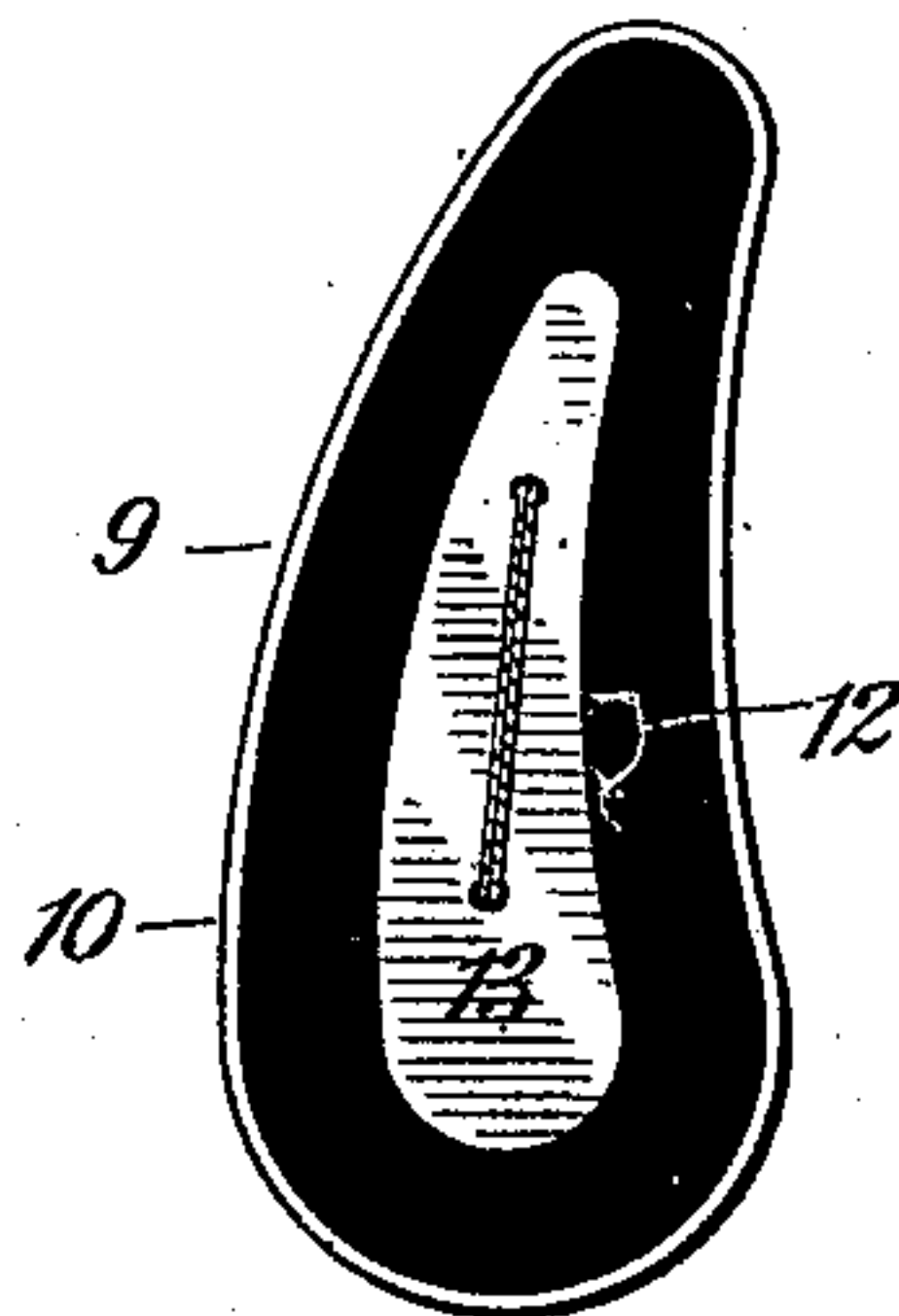


Fig. 4,

Fig. 3,



WITNESSES:

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GALVANIC ATTACHMENT FOR EYEGLASSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,658, dated January 19, 1897.

Application filed June 3, 1896. Serial No. 594,067. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM MAYER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of New York, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Galvanic Attachments for Eyeglasses, of which the following is a full description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same.

My invention relates to eyeglasses provided with electrotherapeutic attachments; and it is to be understood that my invention is applicable to all forms of eyeglasses, including both spectacles and nose-glasses.

The particular object of my invention is the provision of a galvanic attachment for eyeglasses of such a nature as to produce two circuits. One of these passes through the frame of the glasses and that part of the body of the wearer embraced by the contact-batteries and is what I term my "main" therapeutic circuit. The second circuit I call my "local" circuit, and it simply includes the portion of the surface of the body of the wearer at the point of contact with the battery and serves to stimulate the action of the dermal glands for the purpose of producing a freer secretion and a consequent increased action of the battery.

Two preferred forms of my invention I show in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of spectacles as preferably constructed for the purposes of my invention. Fig. 2 shows a preferred form of battery as used by me on nose-glasses. Fig. 3 shows a longitudinal section of said battery, and Fig. 4 shows a face view thereof.

The battery shown attached to the end of each bow of the spectacles, as shown in Fig. 1, is constructed in any desired manner. As an illustrative example I have simply indicated two batteries or cells 1, each composed of sections 2 and 3, made of dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, provided with an exterior ring of insulation, (shown in black on the drawings,) the whole so arranged that both battery-cells shall make contact with the head of the wearer, the insulation acting simply to extend the path of the current outside of the cell through the skin. The two dissimilar metals may be fastened together in any well-known manner insuring electrical

connection, or they may be arranged in more complicated electrical relations, as may suit individual judgment.

It will be evident on inspection that this arrangement will produce two coöperating circuits when the sections 2 in the two cells are of dissimilar metals. One of these includes the frame of the spectacles and the head of the wearer. The other is closed through the skin at each point of contact and passes from one electrode at each battery-cell to the other through the interior electric connection, which may be of any desired character. In producing this double circuit an indefinite number of forms of battery may be employed, and in Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown the form of battery which may be used either on nose-glasses or spectacles, the same being shown as used on nose-glasses in Fig. 3.

In Fig. 2 the location of the batteries, as preferably used by me, is shown at 9, and their construction is made clear in Figs. 3 and 4, wherein 10 is an outer shell or case, upon the bottom of which is placed a layer 11 of excitant, such as blotting-paper impregnated with a proper substance, while upon this layer of excitant is placed an insulating ring 12, which for nose-glasses is preferably corrugated, as shown at 12 in Fig. 2. Within the ring 12 and preferably tightly fitting the same is placed what I term my "central" electrode 13, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

The central electrode 13 is preferably attached by stitching, as shown, to a layer of any convenient fibrous material interposed between the layer 11 and the electrode 13. This is clearly shown in Fig. 4. The fibrous material to which the electrode 13 is stitched should be impregnated with the same excitant as is used in the layer 11. The local circuit will be produced between 13 and the shell 10 by making these two of different metals, and the main therapeutic circuit passing through the bridge of the eyeglasses in the form shown will be produced if the shell on one side of the nose is made of different metal from the shell on the other.

I am aware that eyeglasses have been made with galvanic attachments and do not claim, broadly, this feature.

What I claim is—

1. In an eyeglass having a galvanic attach-

ment, a means for producing a main therapeutic circuit through a portion of the body in combination with means for producing one or more local circuits at the metallic terminals of said main therapeutic circuit, substantially as described.

2. In a battery-cell for eyeglasses a nose-piece consisting of a case of metal, an insulating-rim of corrugated material fitting said case, a central electrode fitting said rim of corrugated material, and an excitant between said case and said electrode, substantially as described.

3. In an eyeglass two contact-batteries each composed of a metallic case carrying a central electrode insulated therefrom and an excitant between the case and electrode the case of one contact-battery being of a different metal from that in the other and each battery-case being electrically connected to the eyeglass-frame, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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