

No. 608,214.

Patented Aug. 2, 1898.

J. H. NASON.
EYEGGLASS STUD.

(Application filed Sept. 4, 1896.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

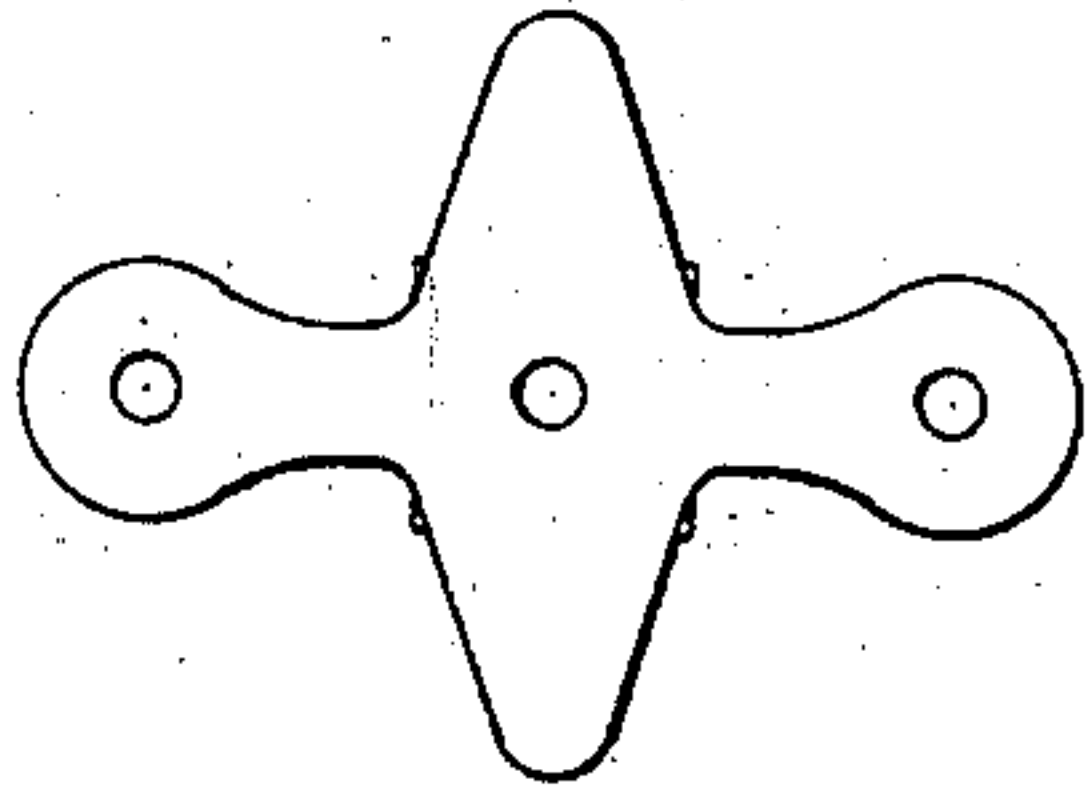


Fig. 2.

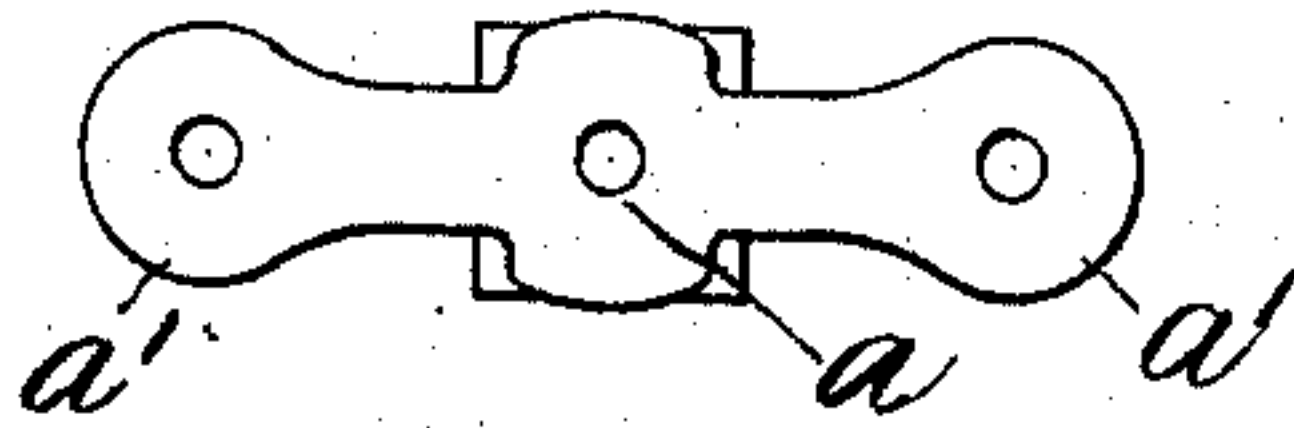


Fig. 4.

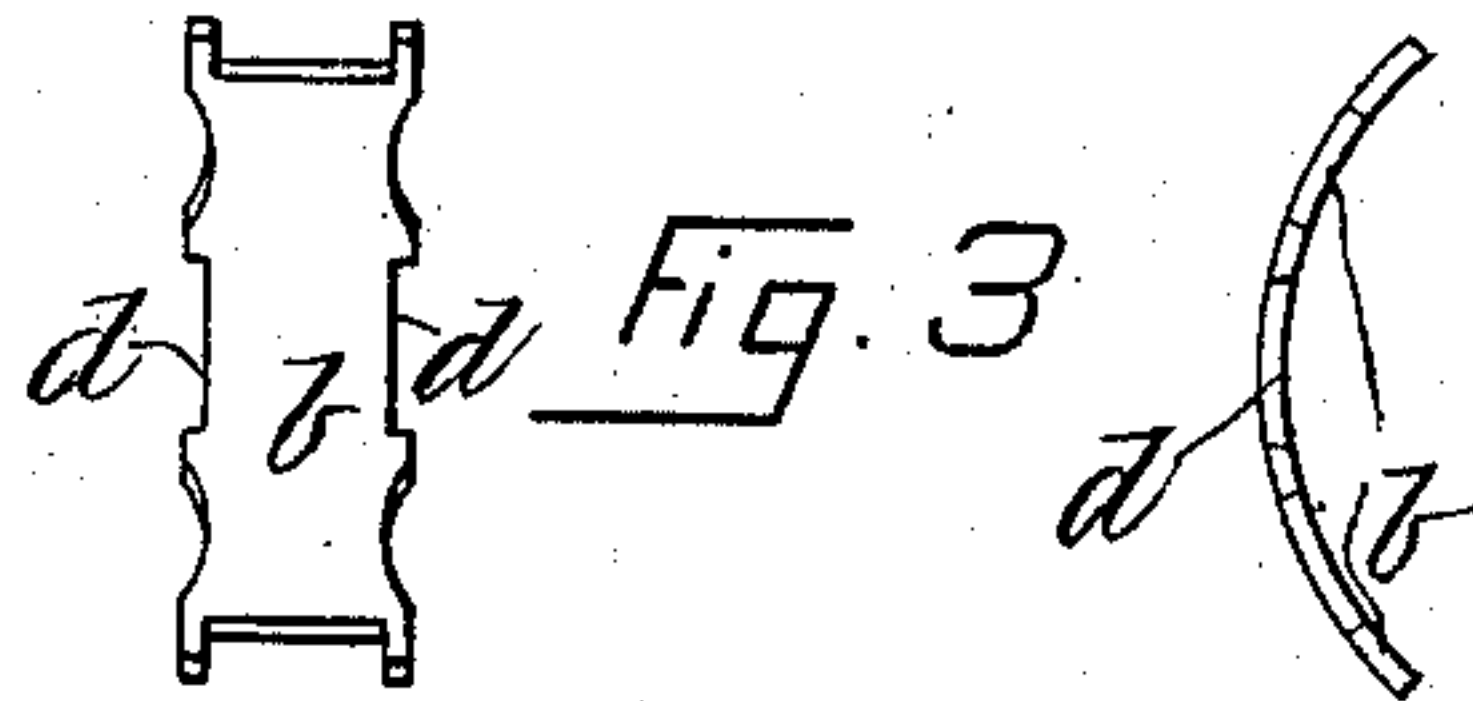
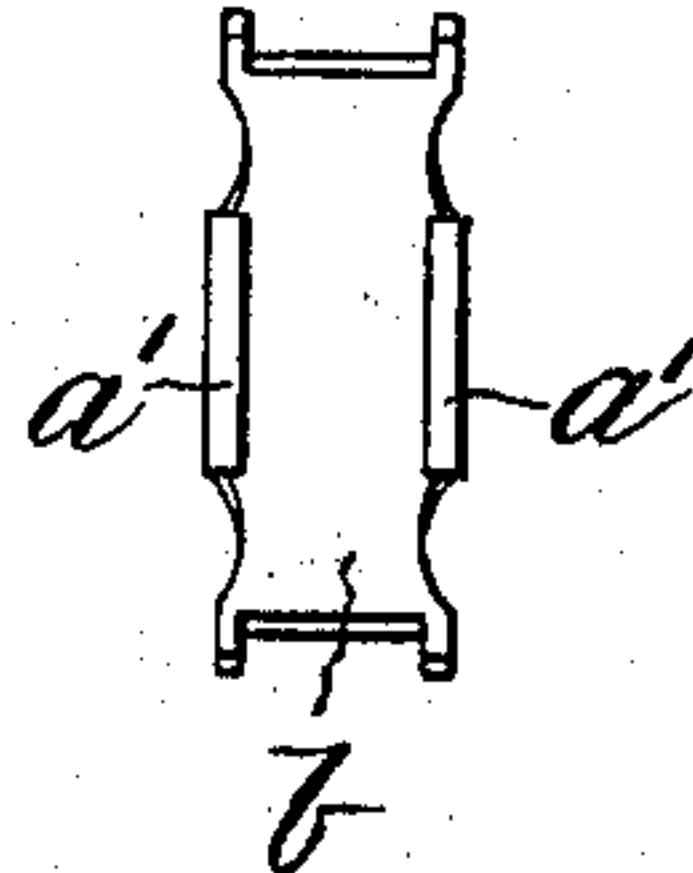
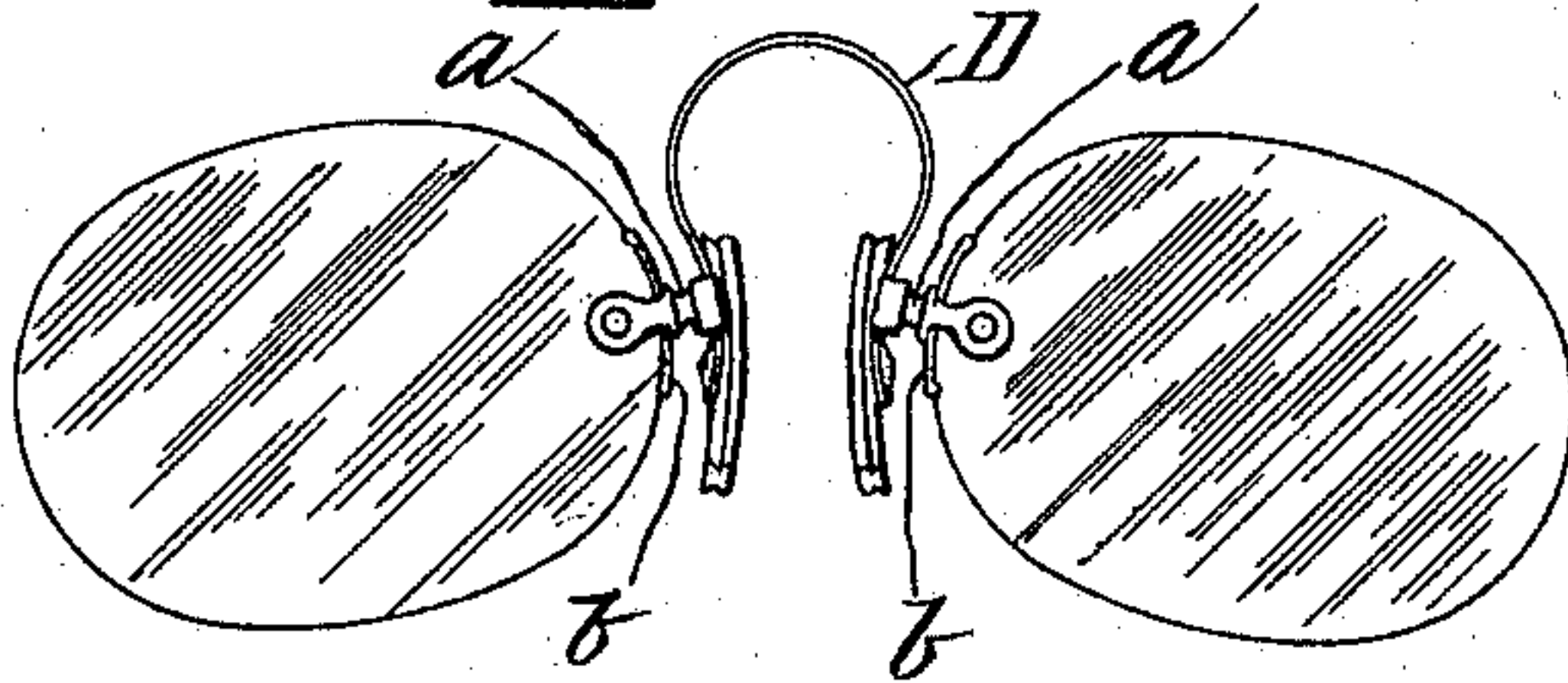


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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JOSEPH HERBERT NASON, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

EYEGLOSS-STUD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 608,214, dated August 2, 1898.

Application filed September 4, 1896. Serial No. 604,874. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH HERBERT NASON, of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Eyeglass-Stud, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an end view of an ordinary stud.

Fig. 2 is an end view of an improved stud.

10 Fig. 3 is a front and edge view of spring.

Fig. 4 shows the spring and stud connected.

Fig. 5 shows an eyeglass with stud in use.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are enlarged for clearness.

As heretofore made, the stud of the eyeglass-frame, to which the glass has been directly connected, has been formed before the joining of the glass and the stud together, as shown in Fig. 1—that is to say, it consisted of four arms radiating from a common center, 20 this center being fast to a shank *a*, the other end of which was secured to the ends of the spring *D* of the eyeglass. The glass was secured to the stud by bending the ends of the arms which were crosswise of the length of the spring toward each other to embrace one 25 end of the glass and securing a rivet through the ends of the arms and the glass. The other two arms, which were parallel with the length of the spring, were curved around the edge of the glass to form a base and prevent the glass 30 from turning upon the rivet. It was necessary, however, as the arms had to be bent, that they should be of soft metal, and as a consequence of this fact if the glass were moved around upon its rivet, forcing back the restraining-arm, as often happened in cleaning the glass and in other ways, the glass was

left loose upon the rivet. My invention is intended to obviate this difficulty.

Fig. 2 shows an end view of a stud made 40 according to my invention. The arms *a' a'* of the stud have holes at their outer ends for a rivet to connect to the glass. Fig. 3 shows a front and edge view of a spring *b*. The arms *a' a'* are bent together to receive the glass, 45 as heretofore, and at the same time the spring *b* is placed between the arms, which when bent forward fit into the recess *d d* in the spring and firmly hold the spring, as shown in Fig. 4. Such a curve is given to spring *b* 50 in the process of manufacture as to cause its ends to come in contact with the glass before the hole in the glass registers with the holes in the ends of arms *a' a'* to receive the rivet. The glass being forced to place against the 55 resistance of spring *b*, spring *b* maintains a constant pressure upon the edge of the glass, cooperating with the rivet to hold it firmly, and yielding and returning the glass to its normal position if the glass is revolved upon 60 its rivet by any means. In this way the glass is always held firmly and in proper position and cannot wear loose.

What I claim is—

The improved eyeglass-stud above de- 65 scribed comprising the shank *a*, arms *a' a'* attached to shank *a* and spring *b* held between arms *a' a'* and between the shank *a* and the lens of the eyeglass substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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