

No. 626,536.

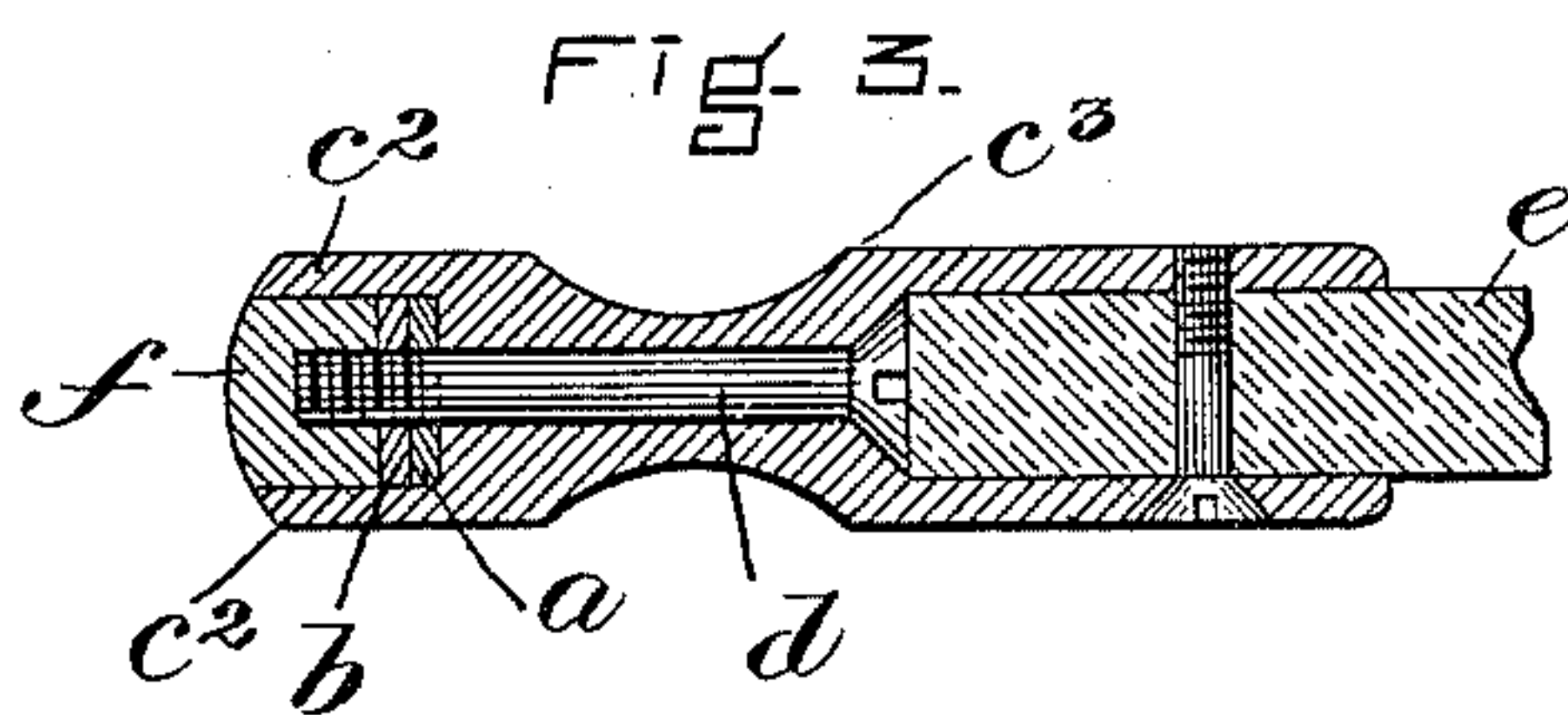
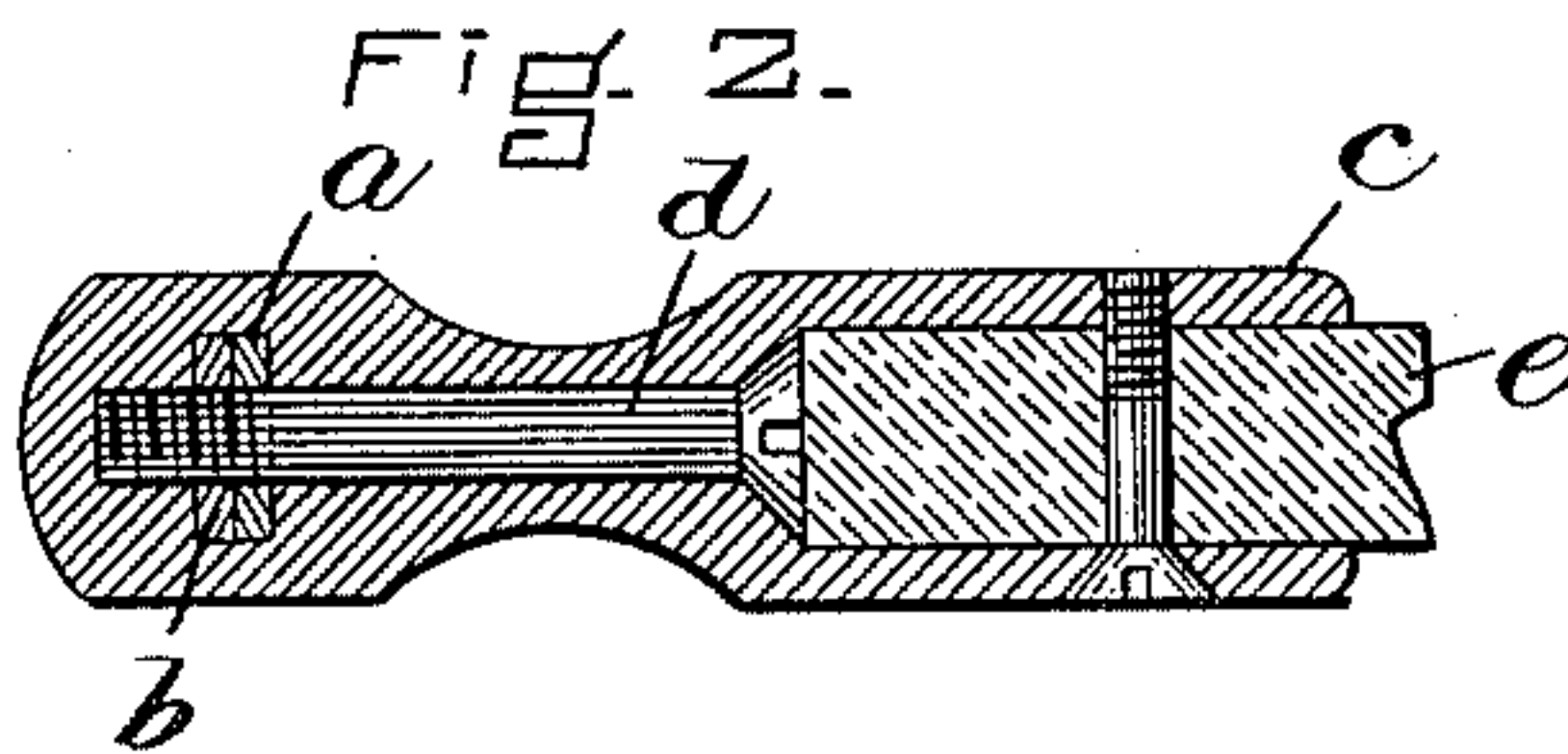
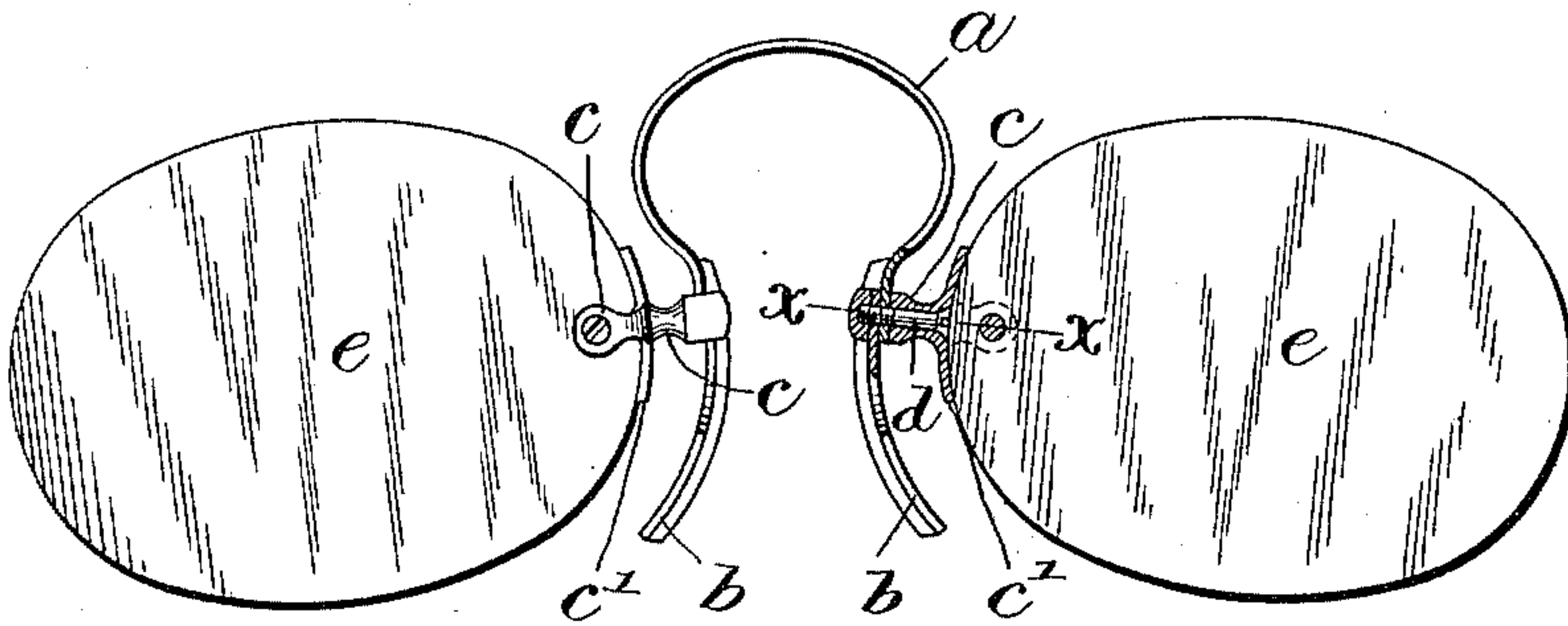
Patented June 6, 1899.

W. B. GREENE.
EYEGGLASSES.

(Application filed Mar. 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD B. GREENE, OF WAKEFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

EYEGLASSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,536, dated June 6, 1899.

Application filed March 18, 1899. Serial No. 709,587. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD B. GREENE, of Wakefield, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Eyeglasses, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains or with which it is most nearly connected to
10 make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in eyeglasses, and is intended to provide a new and useful arrangement that will securely and firmly hold the parts of the frame together and avoid the difficulty occasioned by
15 the loosening of the fastening-screw as ordinarily arranged.

Heretofore in that class of eyeglasses in which a spring-bow and a guard have been
20 employed it has been usual to insert the fastening-screw from the inside end of the lens-holding bracket—that is, the end adjacent to the nose of the wearer. The screw which passes through the bow, the guard, and into
25 the bracket is very small and is subject to repeated strain, owing to the frequent movement of these parts, which it holds together, occasioned by the putting on or removal of the glasses. Various devices have been tried
30 for preventing the accidental loosening or dropping out of this fastening-screw. However, the screw is so small that devices of this kind are apt to prove unsatisfactory, besides to a greater or less extent disfiguring the
35 glasses, so that the public make objection to them on various scores.

My invention consists in so fastening these parts together that when all the parts of the glasses are assembled and put in place the
40 securing-screw is prevented from accidental displacement, owing to the new arrangement of the parts, without employing any additional or complicated part for a locking device.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated two of the various ways of embodying
45 my invention.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a pair of glasses constructed in accordance with my invention, certain of the parts being shown partly in section. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional detail view
50 on the line xx of Fig. 1, showing one form

of lens-holding bracket with the securing-screw in place. Fig. 3 is a similar sectional detail showing a modified construction of the bracket.

a designates the usual spring-bow, which serves to connect the two lenses. 55

b designates the nose-guards.

c designates the lens-holding bracket. It will be understood that it is immaterial
60 whether the rim c' of this bracket extends entirely around the lens or only part way, as in either case my invention is applied in exactly the same way.

The lens-holding bracket c is formed with
65 a recess of a suitable size to receive the bow a and the guard b . The bracket is bored from its outer end—that is, the end adjacent to the lens—so as to permit the insertion of the screw d from said outer end. The secur-
70 ing-screw d passes through the aperture and through the parts a and b and is tapped into the inner end of the said bracket. The head of said screw lies flush with the outer face of the bracket, against which the lens e bears. 75
It will be understood that after the screw has been inserted and screwed up until the parts are held securely together the lens is inserted, so as to press against the rim part of the bracket. It is clear that as long as the lens
80 remains in place the screw d cannot become displaced, as the lens presses closely against its head.

I have shown in Fig. 3 a modified form of bracket. Instead of having the recess for the
85 reception of the guard closed on the inner end by a part of the bracket I may form an open recess at that end. In this case I employ a squared nut or head f , which has a
90 tapped hole on its inner face to receive the end of the screw. As this nut is held between the jaws or flanges c^2 of the bracket c^3 it cannot turn, while, on the other hand, the screw d is held from accidentally backing out
95 by means of the lens e , as in the form shown in Fig. 2.

It will thus be seen that my invention is capable of various modifications. The essential feature, however, consists in the insertion of the screw from that part of the bracket
100 which is adjacent to the lens, so that the lens serves to hold the screw in place.

It will be observed that while avoiding all possibility of accidentally loosening the securing-screw I do not encumber the glasses with any additional or complicated parts nor
5 do I increase the cost of making the same. By the arrangements that I have shown I secure absolutely reliable fastening means which are cheap in construction and of great simplicity and durability.

10 Having thus explained the nature of the invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, though without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its use, it
15 is declared that what is claimed is—

1. The combination of the lens-holding bracket, the bow and guard, the screw passing from the outer end of the bracket and holding the bow and the guard in place, said
20 screw being held from accidentally working loose by means of the lens, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the bow, the guard, and the lens-holding bracket formed with a
25 recess for receiving the bow and guard, said bracket being bored from its outer end, and a screw passing through said bore and serving to hold the parts together, said screw be-

ing held from accidentally working loose by the lens, substantially as described. 30

3. An eyeglass comprising in its construction the bow, the guard, and the bracket, a screw passing from the outer to the inner end of the bracket through the bow and the guard, the head of said screw being flush with the
35 inner face of the rim and the lens secured in said rim and resting against the head of the screw, substantially as described.

4. In an eyeglass the combination of a bow, a nose-guard, the bracket recessed to form
40 projecting flanges at its inner end to receive the bow and the guard, and bored to receive a screw at its outer end, a screw passing through said bore, a nut tapped to receive said screw and held from turning by said
45 flanges, and the lens resting against the head of the screw and preventing its accidental displacement.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of
50 two subscribing witnesses, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1899.

WILLARD B. GREENE.

Witnesses:

GEO. N. GODDARD,

ARTHUR W. CROSSLEY.