

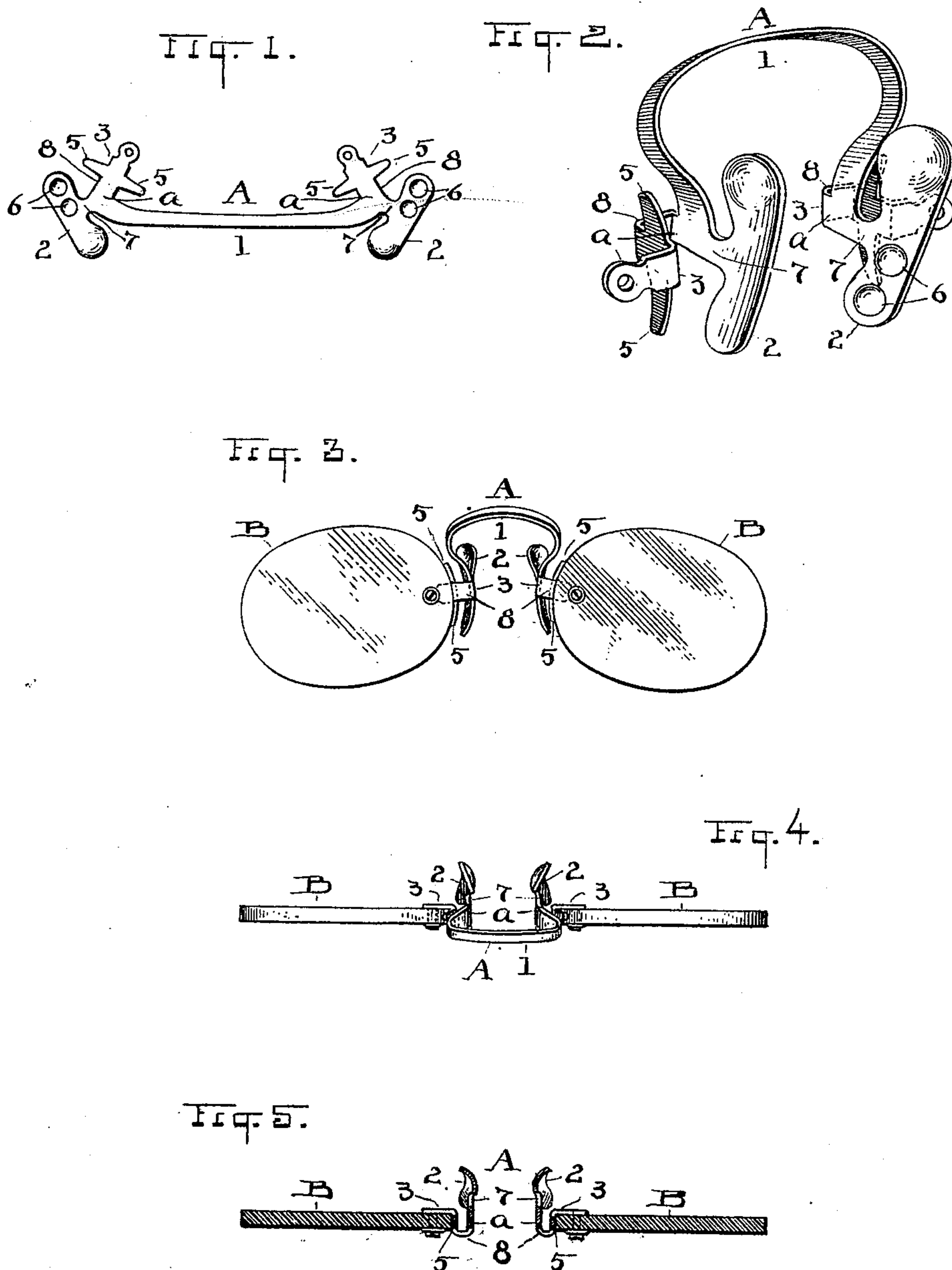
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Patented Aug. 22, 1899.

G. A. SQUIER.  
MOUNTING FOR EYEGLASSES.

(Application filed Apr. 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)



ATTEST

*W. B. Moser*  
*H. C. Mudd*

INVENTOR.

GEORGE A. SQUIER

BY

*W. F. Fisher*

ATTY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. SQUIER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## MOUNTING FOR EYEGLASSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 631,533, dated August 22, 1899.

Application filed April 18, 1899. Serial No. 713,452. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. SQUIER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mountings for Eyeglasses; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to mountings for eyeglasses; and the invention consists in a mounting made in a single piece and having the novel features of construction substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank mounting as it comes originally from the dies. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the mounting made up, enlarged. Fig. 3 is an elevation of glasses embodying the mounting. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the glasses, looking down; and Fig. 5 is a similar view with the lenses in section and the bow broken away.

Two objections especially occur in all piece-made mountings, which the wearers of glasses will concede and which are always serious and inconvenient when experienced, and these are, first, the working loose of a screw here or there and the consequent impairment or unserviceability until it is again tightened, and, secondly, the location of screws at the point where the mounting bears directly against the nose.

My invention therefore is designed to wholly overcome and obviate every objection hereinbefore mentioned, as well as others not mentioned, and this is successfully accomplished by making what I have never before seen or known—namely, an eyeglass-mounting produced bodily from a single piece of metal and having all the parts integral and fashioned substantially as herein shown and described, thus affording to the public a unitary mounting without joint, screw, rivet, seam, or any such thing and wherein all the surfaces everywhere and continuously are smooth and whole; and a substantially U-shaped post is afforded at each side to carry the glass away from the bow.

The original form of this mounting as it appears when stamped from sheet metal by means of dies or otherwise produced is seen in Fig. 1, and its complete and ultimate form after being bent up into shape for use is shown clearly in the enlarged view, Fig. 2. As thus shown in Fig. 2, the mounting is prepared for the market as an article of manufacture, and its use is shown in Figs. 3 and 4, where the lenses are attached.

As shown in Fig. 1, the mounting A comprises the usual elements of a bow 1, nose-guards 2, and so-called "studs" or "posts" 3, through which the lenses B are secured by screws, a single screw serving for each lens and each post having a single flange or projection *a*, through which the screw passes and the lens is fastened. To get this result, the post 3 is bent to a substantially U shape, as seen in Fig. 5, the sides of the bend being substantially parallel and on the outer side forming a shoulder at the base of flange *a*, which serves as a rest or bearing for the inner edge of the lens, the wings 5 forming extensions of this bearing. This also brings the lenses directly opposite the base of the bow 1, which may be more or less inclined or parallel with the plane of the lenses. Thus only two screws are used in the entire structure, and these have to do practically only with the lenses and are not in any sense part of the mounting.

A subordinate but yet important feature of the invention is the formation of the nose-guards 2, consisting, first, in the shape of the upper portion of the guard, which is widened somewhat as compared with the other part and fashioned to a concavo-convex form to give a rounded inner surface, adapting it to the conformation at the base of the nose, where this part of the guard rests. The other novel feature of the guard is found in the cavities 6 in the lower portion of the guard-surface, where they serve by suction or vacuum to promote the security of the glasses on the nose. Otherwise the inner surface of the guards is plain and smooth.

It will be noticed that the nose-guards are integrally connected at their inner edge with the adjacent edge of the base of the bow by the connecting bridge or portion 7, which



may have still greater length than here shown, if preferred, and the posts or studs 3 have their connecting portion 8 integral with the base of the bow on the opposite edge from connection 7, whence the post is fashioned with a U-shape formation, as above described.

Obviously as a result of this unitary development of the mounting from a blank having smooth inner and outer surfaces throughout and with all the bendings or turns of the mounting on circular lines the entire inner surface of the mounting must be absolutely smooth at all points and especially at  $a$ , where a jointed or assembled structure would have objectionable features, such as screws or the like.

Another very material advantage in this construction is the firmness of the frame or mounting when it is adjusted to the eye. It has no joints to get loose and will remain indefinitely just where it is adjusted to.

What I claim is—

1. An eyeglass-mounting having the bow and the posts for mounting the lenses integral with each other and said posts fashioned in substantially U shape next to the bow and having a single point projecting from the outer portion of the post at right angles to its U portion and opposite wings to secure the lenses, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a mounting for eyeglasses formed wholly from a single piece of sheet metal and comprising a spring-bow, a pair of nose-guards at the base and rear edge of the bow, and posts for the lenses fashioned with a substantially U-shaped bend at the base of the bow and outward and rearward from the front edge opposite the nose-guards, substantially as described.

3. A mounting for eyeglasses formed entirely in one piece and comprising in said device a spring-bow, a set of nose-guards having a bridge portion 7 connecting them integrally with the base of the bow at its rear

edge, a post on each side of the bow for securing the lenses having integral connection with the base opposite the bridge portion 7 for the nose-guards, and said posts bent to substantially U shape at right angles to the bend of the bow and laterally opposite its lower ends, and a single integral projection from the outer portion of each post at right angles thereto and having wings 5 to bear against the edges of the lenses and secure the same, substantially as described.

4. In eyeglasses, a nose-guard formed of sheet metal and having a convex projection on its inner surface at its upper end constituting a portion of the guard itself, substantially as described.

5. In eyeglasses, a nose-guard made out of sheet metal and having vacuum-cavities formed in its inner surface at its lower end out of the metal of the guard itself, substantially as described.

6. An eyeglass-mounting having a metallic nose-guard formed with a convex inner surface developed out of the metal of the guard at its top, and vacuum-cavities formed in the metal of the guard on its inside at its lower end, substantially as described.

7. A blank for eyeglass-mountings formed of sheet metal and having the central connecting portion 1 to form the bow of the glasses, the portions 2 at one side of the ends of portion 1 to constitute the nose-guards and connected with the portion 1 near their middle by bridge portion 7, the stem 3 on the edge and ends of portion 1 opposite portions 2 having each an eye in its extremity and wings 5 oppositely near its middle, substantially as described.

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 11th day of April, 1899.

GEORGE A. SQUIER.

Witnesses:

H. T. FISHER,  
R. B. MOSER.