No. 757,052. PATENTED APR. 12, 1904.

C. L. PAPPENHAGEN.

STEREOSCOPE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1903.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

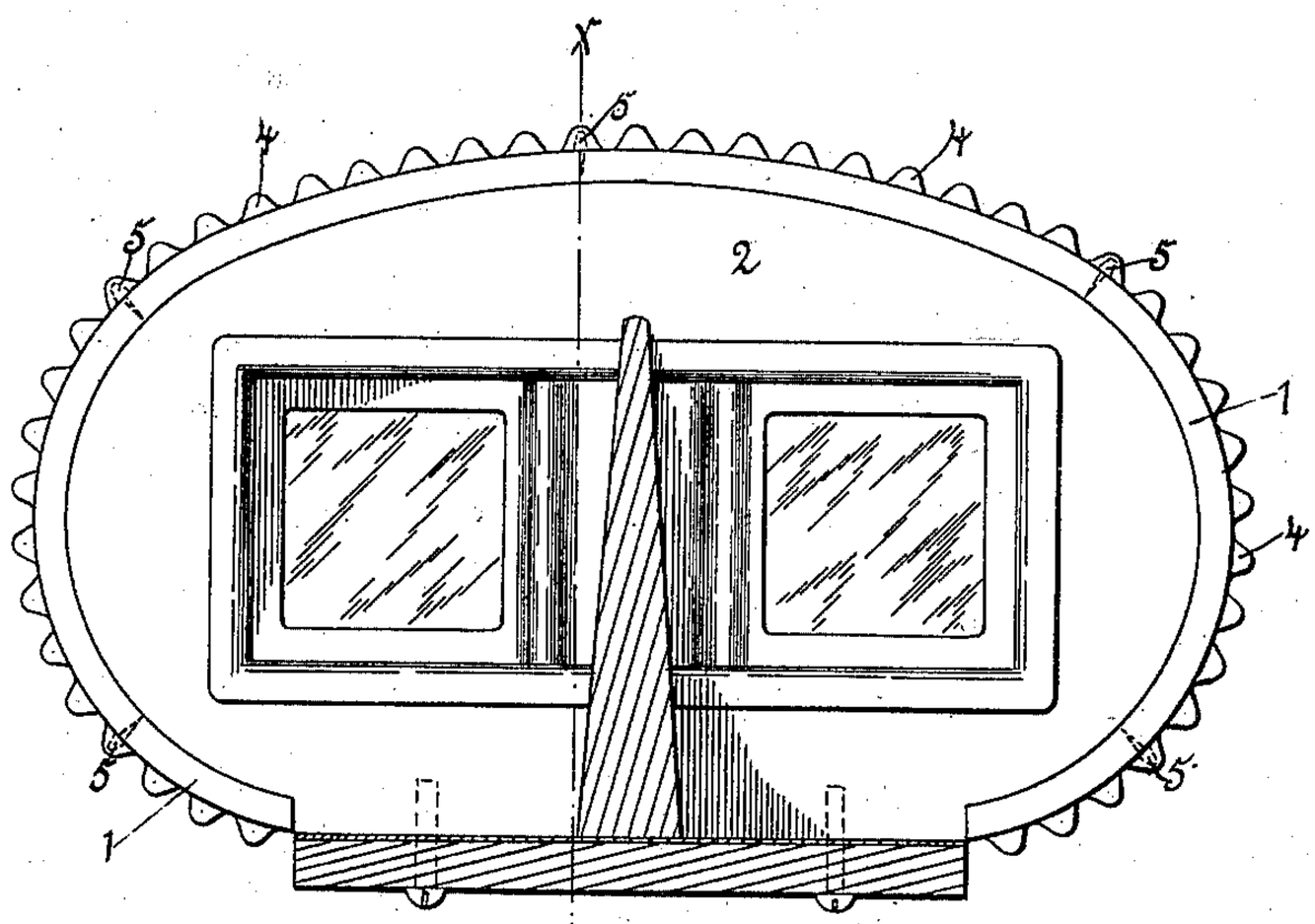

Fig 1

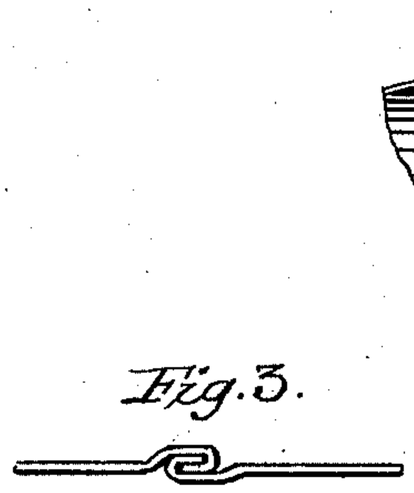

Fig. 3.

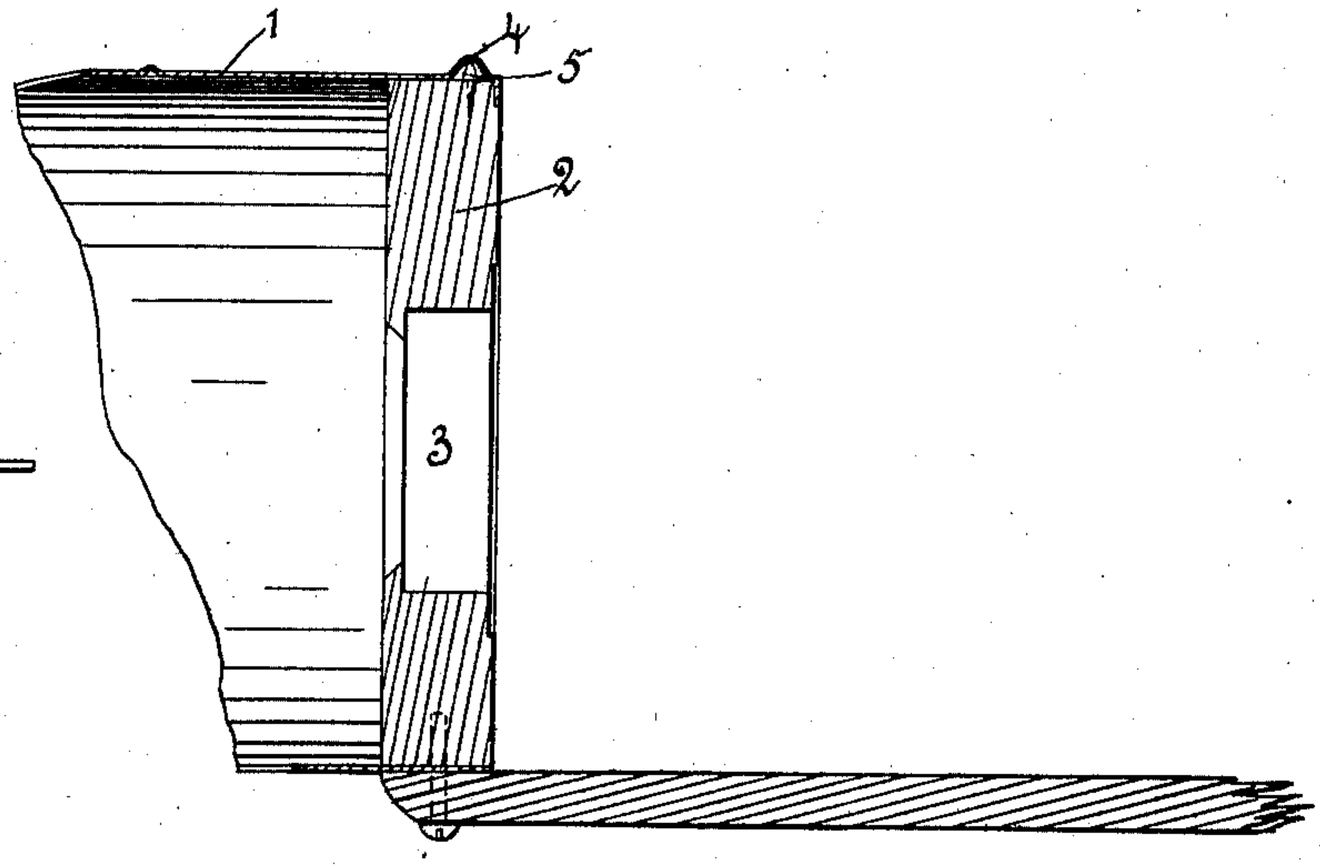

Fig 2

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

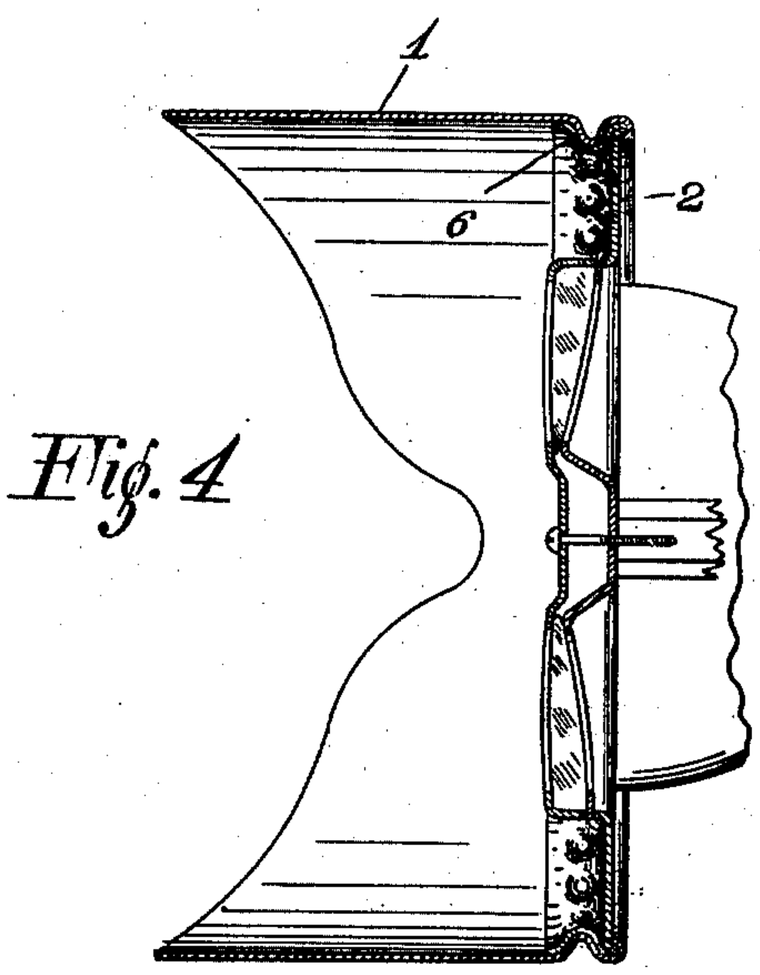

Fig. 4

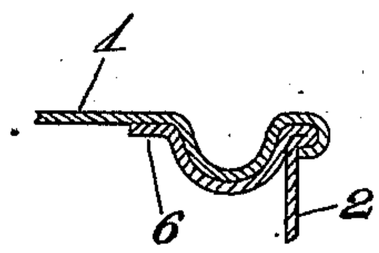

Fig. 5

Witnesses
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No. 757,052. Patented April 12, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. PAPPENHAGEN, OF MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO B. L. SINGLEY, OF MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

STEREOSCOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 757,052, dated April 12, 1904.

Application filed November 10, 1903. Serial No. 180,526. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. PAPPENHAGEN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Meadville, county of Crawford, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stereoscopes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates generally to stereoscopes, and has more particular reference to means for securing the hood to the lens-frame.

Where the hood is attached to the lens-frame by tacks or the like, the pleasing appearance of the stereoscope is marred, and since the holes formed by the tacks become enlarged the hood is not held rigidly in its proper position.

The object of my invention is to provide means, cheap in construction, efficient in securing the hood firmly to the lens-frame and in holding it rigidly against lateral, forward, or backward movement, which means withal shall add to the pleasing and artistic appearance of the stereoscope. I accomplish this object by means of a series of raised pockets formed in the hood or lens-frame and adapted to receive corresponding raised portions or indents formed in the other member.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated a preferred form in which the bead-like pockets are formed in the hood adjacent to the forward edge thereof and which are adapted to receive corresponding raised portions formed on the periphery of the lens-frame or to receive the heads of tacks, screws, or the like which may be used.

It will be understood, of course, that a different arrangement might be used—as, for instance, indents might take the place of the raised pockets adjacent to the forward edge of the hood, which indents might be formed to fit into corresponding pockets or indents in the periphery of the lens-frame.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention as applied to a stereoscope in which the hood is of metal, preferably aluminium, and the lens-frame of wood. Other materials, however, may be used as substitutes and any changes made within scope of the claims.

In the accompanying drawings like numbers of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a stereoscope employing my invention, while Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view showing the ends of the hood united.

In the drawings, 1 indicates the hood, in the present case of metal. In practice its rear edge is shaped to conform to the contour of the face and is usually turned back on itself and covered with plush or some material suitable for rendering the contact of the edge of the hood with the face agreeable.

2 is a lens-frame, in the present instance of wood, having the customary apertures or sockets 3 to receive the lenses.

Adjacent to the forward edge of the hood, which embraces the periphery of the lens-frame and is flanged to fit flush with the face thereof, is a plurality of raised bead-like portions 4, projected outwardly or upwardly from the hood and formed in a regular series to give a sense of symmetry and beauty to the general aspect of the stereoscope. It will be seen that the raised portions might be formed in the lens-frame corresponding to these projections of the hood and adapted to engage therein. In case a metal lens-frame is used, this would doubtless be a preferred construction. In the present instance, however, where the wooden lens-frame is shown, I have depicted the round-headed tacks or screws 5 positioned at the proper intervals on the periphery of the lens-frame and adapted to engage with the projections of the hood, and thereby hold the latter firmly against the lateral, forward, or backward movement in relation to the lens-frame.

It will of course be understood that the hood is stamped out in a flat form. In fixing it in position it is firmly wrapped around the periphery of the lens-frame, care being taken that the projecting portions of the lens-frame or hood, as the case may be, come into proper engagement with the pockets formed on the other member. When this is accomplished, the ends of the hood may be properly united by any suitable means—such as is shown in

Fig. 3, where the contiguous ends are formed into a lock joint or seam at the point where they meet—each end being flanged in a hook form in the opposite direction to the other and adapted to interlock with the flange of the opposite end, although it is evident that the free ends of the hood need not be united by so locking them together, but may of course be united by a third interposing member. In this connection both in the specification and claims the word "unite" is used broadly to cover any suitable means for uniting the ends of the hood.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a stereoscope, a hood having a plurality of raised pockets, and a lens-frame having raised portions corresponding to the pockets of the hood and adapted to engage therein and means adapted to unite the ends of said hood.

2. In a stereoscope, a hood having a plurality of raised pockets and a lens-frame having a plurality of binding members secured on its periphery and adapted to engage with the pockets on the hood to secure the said hood and lens-frame from any movement in relation to each other and means adapted to unite the ends of said hood.

3. In a stereoscope, a hood having a series of raised pockets or beads adjacent to its forward edge, a lens-frame, and means carried by the latter adapted to engage with the raised pockets in the hood to prevent relative movement between the hood and lens-frame and means adapted to unite the ends of said hood.

4. In a stereoscope, a hood having a plurality of raised pockets, and a lens-frame having raised portions corresponding to the pockets of the hood and adapted to engage therein, and means adapted to secure the ends of said hood.

5. In a stereoscope, a hood having a plurality of raised pockets and a lens-frame having a plurality of binding members secured on its periphery and adapted to engage with the pockets on the hood to secure the said hood and lens-frame from any movement in relation to each other, and means adapted to secure the ends of said hood.

6. In a stereoscope, a hood having a series of raised pockets or beads adjacent to its forward edge, a lens-frame, and means carried by the latter adapted to engage with the raised pockets in the hood to prevent relative movement between the hood and lens-frame, and means adapted to secure the ends of said hood.

7. In a stereoscope, a hood having a plurality of projecting pockets adjacent to its forward edge, and a lens-frame having raised portions corresponding to the pockets of the hood and adapted to engage therein.

8. In a stereoscope, a hood forming one member, a lens-frame forming another member, a plurality of raised pockets on one of said members, corresponding raised portions on the other member adapted to engage in the said pockets, and means adapted to unite the ends of the said hood.

Signed at New York city this 9th day of November, 1903.

CHARLES L. PAPPENHAGEN.

Witnesses:
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