

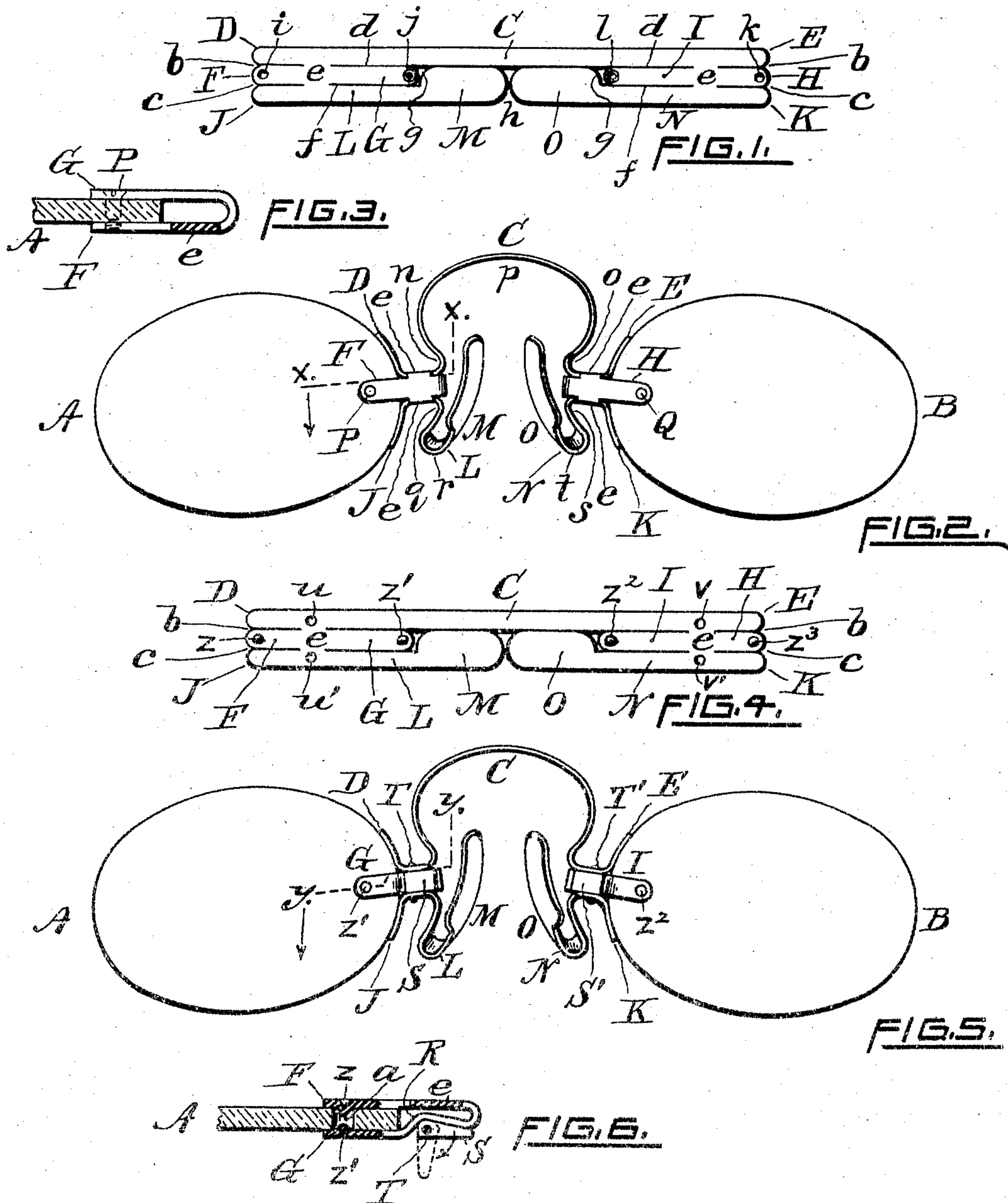
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S. E. WEST.
EYEGGLASS MOUNTING.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1904.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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EYEGGLASS-MOUNTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 775,956, dated November 29, 1904.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SANFORD E. WEST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyeglass-Mountings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Like letters indicate like parts.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which my improved eyeglass-mounting is made. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of a pair of eyeglasses provided with my said invention. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail view as seen on line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the said blank with certain modifications. Fig. 5 is a rear elevation of a pair of eyeglasses provided with my improved mountings adapted to be easily attached to and detached from the lenses. Fig. 6 is a sectional detail view as seen on line *yy* of Fig. 5.

My invention relates to the mountings of eyeglasses; and it consists of the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as hereinafter described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

My invention is a one-piece eyeglass-mounting comprising two guards, two lens-straps, and a bow-spring or nose-piece, all made of a single piece of metal. It is especially designed for use upon rimless eyeglasses, but may be modified to adapt it to eyeglasses whose lenses are fitted in eye-wires.

In the drawings, A B are the lenses, each of which near the inner end is provided with a hole or aperture, as seen at *a* in Fig. 6.

In Fig. 1 is shown the blank from which my said improved eyeglass-mounting is formed by proper bending. This blank is a thin piece of sheet metal, preferably of gold or gold-plated stock and cut in the peculiar shape illustrated in said figure. It is oblong and has its two larger edges substantially parallel to each other. Each of its two ends is formed with a series of three semicircular scallops, at the converging ends of which, respectively, are two short cuts parallel with the longer edges of the blank, as shown at *b* and *c*. There is a cut indicated at *d*, which is in line with

the two cuts *b b*, but which leaves a solid portion *e* between its ends at the adjacent cut *b*. There are two short cuts *f f* in line with the cuts *c c*, respectively, extending inwardly from the solid portions *e e*, respectively. There are formed the apertures or openings *g g* and the centrally-located openings *h*. Thus there are provided the following parts, all integral, but capable of bending each in its own proper direction: C, the nose-piece, bow-spring, or bridge; D, the upper lip for lens A; E, the upper lip for lens B; F, the inner strap for the lens A; G, the outer strap for lens A; H, the inner strap for lens B; I, the outer strap for lens B; J, the lower lip for lens A; K, the lower lip for lens B; L, the guard for lens A, terminating in the oval plate M; N, the guard for the lens B, terminating in the plate O. The outer end of the strap F has the screw-hole *i*, and the free end of the strap G has the beveled hole *j*, adapted to receive a screw, Figs. 1 and 3. In like manner the outer end of the strap H has the screw-hole *k*, and the free end of the strap I has the beveled hole *l* for the reception of a screw-head. The forms and shapes given to this blank by bending and its connection with the lenses are shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In Fig. 2 the portion C of the blank from one solid portion or cross-bar *e* to the other solid portion or cross-bar *e* has been bent, as seen at *n* and *o*, into the long partial oval bow *p*. The lips D and J have been bent to fit on the inner edges of the lens A. The strap F has been bent to lie against the inner face of the lens A. The strap G has been bent to lie against the outer face of the lens A, Fig. 3. The portion L has been bent at *q* and *r*, and the plate M has been bent to fit the nose to form the guard. The lips E and K have been bent to fit on the inner edge of the lens B. The strap H has been bent to lie against the inner face of the lens B. The strap I has been bent to lie against the outer face of the lens B. (Not shown, but similar to the position of the strap G on lens A, seen in Fig. 3.) The portion N has been bent, as seen at *s* and *t*, and the plate O has been bent to form the guard to fit the nose. A screw P, passing through the holes *j* and *i* of the straps

F and G and through the hole of the lens, as seen in Fig. 3, clamps the straps F G and lens A together, and so a screw Q similarly clamps the straps H and I to the lens B.

5 The blank shown in Fig. 4 is in all respects like that shown in Fig. 1, except that it has the four holes $u u' v v'$, and instead of the holes $i j k l$ it has the four teats $z z' z'' z'''$. The strap G has an inward bend (best shown
10 in Fig. 6) constituting a concave seat, as illustrated at R. A locking-lever S of approximately a right-angled triangular form (with rounded edges at each end of its hypotenuse) is mounted on a pivot T, which
15 passes through the holes $u u'$. The inner rounded end of this lever S constitutes a cam-surface, as the pivot T is nearer the right-angled corner of the lever S than it is to the rounded inner corner of said lever. Hence
20 when the lever S is in the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 6 the resilience of the straps F and G causes the ends thereof to spread somewhat apart, and then the points of the teats $z z'$ are sufficiently separated to
25 allow the insertion of the lens A between them. Then when the hole a of the lens A and the points of the teats $z z'$ are in alignment the lever S is moved from the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 6 to the position
30 shown in solid lines in said figure, by which movement the cam-surface of the lever S, pressing against the seat R of the strap G, forces the strap G inwardly, thereby causing the teats $z z'$ to enter the hole a of the lens A,
35 as illustrated in Fig. 6, and so to clamp the straps F G upon the lens A. By moving the locking-lever S in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 6 the straps F G are enabled to spring apart by their own resilience and so
40 the lens A can be detached therefrom. A similar locking device is provided for the straps for the lens B, comprising a lever S', mounted on a pivot T'. By reason of this locking device the clamping-screws P Q
45 (shown in Fig. 2) are dispensed with, and it is easy to attach the eyeglass-mountings to the lenses or to detach them therefrom.

It has been common heretofore to use posts (which are attached to the lenses by straps and
50 screws or by eye wires or rims) and to these posts to fasten by means of screws the spring bow or bridge and also the guards. By my improved construction the parts $e e$, the bends of the blanks between the lips D J, and the
55 inner portions of the straps F G serve the purpose of the post and by the several bends are made very rigid and strong. The bow and the guards being integral therewith do not require any screws or other fastening.
60 This device is much cheaper than the usual construction, more easily applied, and better adapted for securing accurate adjustment than in the eyeglass-mountings of the usual kind.

The guards are commonly separate pieces
65 secured to the post, generally in channels

made therefor, and fastened by screws. The guards are especially selected for each person and are therefore made in different shapes, some to extend upward, some downward, and some at various angles. These must be carefully selected, and if when tried they do not
70 fit, or feel uncomfortable, they are removed and another pair is chosen and fitted. In the use of my invention no selection is necessary. Any one of my improved devices is adapted
75 to be used in any case. The portion L (N) constitutes the shank of the guard-plate M (O) and can be easily bent by pliers in any direction, up or down, in or out, or are twisted to
80 any desired extent. The guards are shown in the drawings as bent upward; but, if desired, they can as well be bent downward and be made to take any angular direction which may be necessary to insure a comfortable fit.

A rubber pad or piece of cork, xylonite, or
85 other suitable material may be secured to the plate M (O) to provide a wearing-surface in contact with the flesh.

It is obvious that the bow and posts may be made integral without the guards or that
90 the post and guards may be made integral without the bow or that the posts, straps, and bow may be integral without the guards or that the post, straps, and guard may be made
95 integral without the bow or that the bow and guards may be made integral without the posts and straps; but these variations are within the scope of my invention and embody the principles thereof.

I claim as a novel and useful invention and
100 desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The improved blank for an eyeglass-mounting herein described, consisting of a single sheet of metal, comprising the end pieces D, F, J, E, H, K, separated by the straight
105 cuts b, c, b, c , the central portions C, G, L, I, and N, separated by the straight cuts d, f, d, f , the cross-bars e, e , and the plates M, O, at the inner ends of the portions L, N, respectively, substantially as specified. 110

2. In an eyeglass-mounting, the combination of the following parts all made from one piece of metal: a bow-spring and two upper lens-lips all of equal width throughout their
115 entire extent and in one plane, two nose-guard shanks and two lower lens-lips all of equal width throughout their entire extent, said lower lens-lips being in one plane and said shanks made each with a twist less than ninety
120 degrees in extent, a nose-guard on each of said shanks, and two U-shaped lens-straps whose free ends are of equal length and extend in parallel planes which are at right angles to the first-named plane, substantially as specified.

3. In an eyeglass-mounting for a lens having a hole through it, the combination thereof
125 with of a post having two straps which are resilient and are each provided with a teat adapted to enter said hole in the lens, and means for pressing and holding when com- 130

pressed said straps so as to engage said lens by said teats and thereby to clamp the lens in position, substantially as specified.

4. In an eyeglass, the combination of a lens 5 having a hole through it, a post, two straps extending from said post and having teats respectively adapted to engage said lens in the hole thereof on opposite sides, and means adapted to clamp said straps to the lens and 10 to detach said straps from the lens, substantially as specified.

5. In an eyeglass, the combination of a lens having a hole through it, a post, two straps extending from said post and having teats respectively adapted to engage said lens in the 15 hole thereof on opposite sides, and a locking device for holding said straps in engagement with the lens, substantially as specified.

6. In an eyeglass, the combination of a lens 20 having a hole through it, a post, a strap extending from said post and provided with a teat adapted to engage said lens on one face thereof within said hole, a second strap extending from said post and provided with a 25 teat adapted to engage said lens on the opposite face thereof within said holes and also provided with a locking-seat, and a pivotally-mounted cam-lever adapted to press said second-named strap in said locking-seat for the 30 purpose of clamping said straps to the lens, substantially as specified.

7. In an eyeglass, the combination of a lens having a hole through it, a post, a strap extending from said post and provided with a 35 teat adapted to engage said lens on one face

thereof within the hole, a second strap extending from said post and provided with a teat and adapted to engage said lens on the opposite face thereof within said hole and also having a locking-seat, and a locking-lever 40 approximately shaped like a right-angle triangle, pivoted near its right angle to the post and adapted to act as a cam to press said second strap in the locking-seat thereof, substantially as shown and for the purpose specified. 45

8. In an eyeglass, the combination of two lenses each having a hole through it near its inner end, and an eyeglass-mounting made of a single piece of metal and comprising a bow-spring, two guards, two posts each having two 50 lips to contact with said end of the adjacent lens and also having two straps, a teat on each strap adapted to engage the adjacent lens in the hole thereof, a locking-seat in one of the straps of each post, together with a lock- 55 ing-lever for each of said posts which is made of another piece of metal and is pivotally mounted on said post, said lever being capable of a cam action to press said straps of said post into engagement with said lens by said 60 teats in said hole and also being capable by a reverse movement of disengaging said straps from said lens, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SANFORD E. WEST.

Witnesses:

GEORGE P. TYLER,
WARREN R. PERCE.