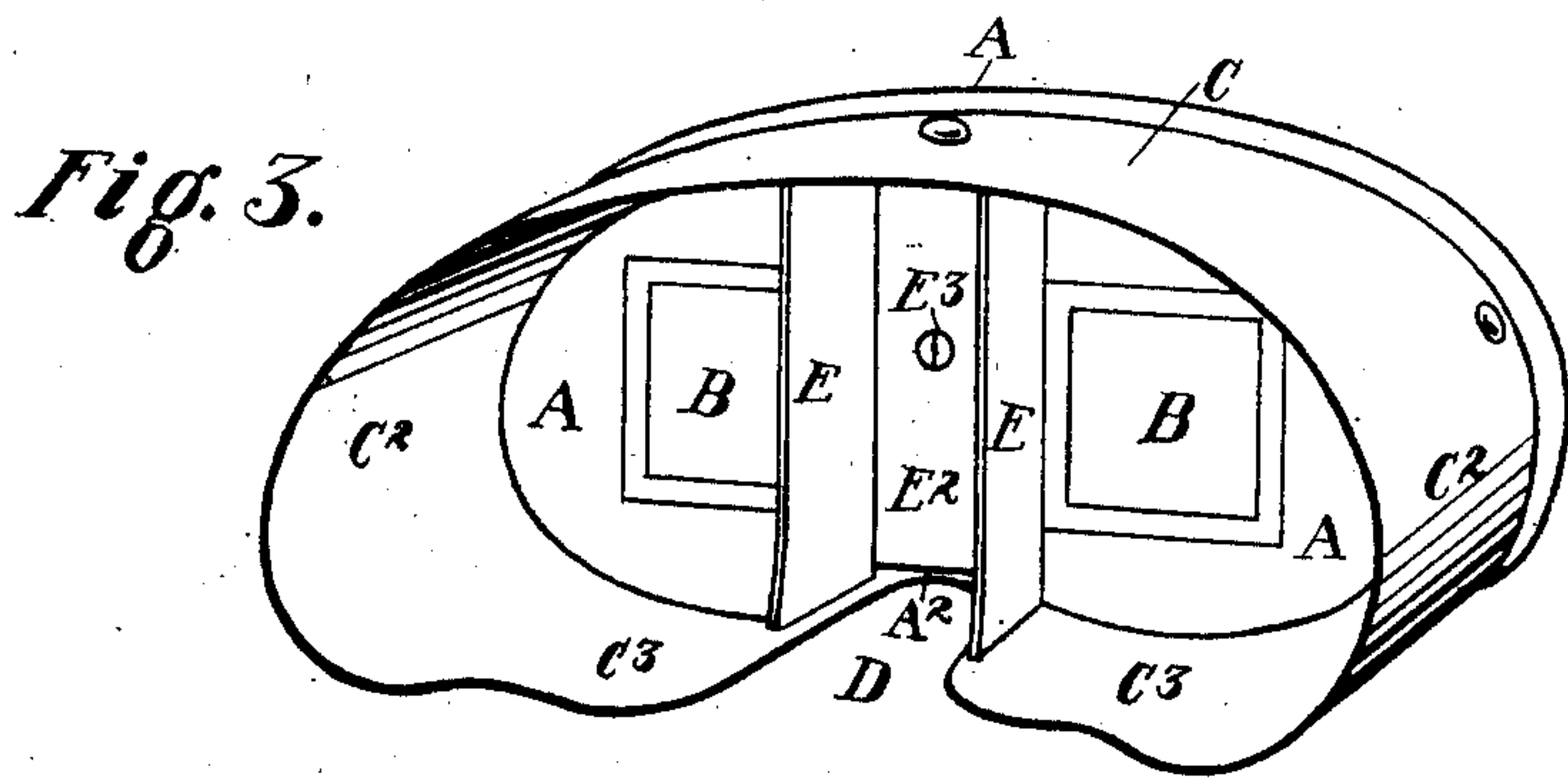
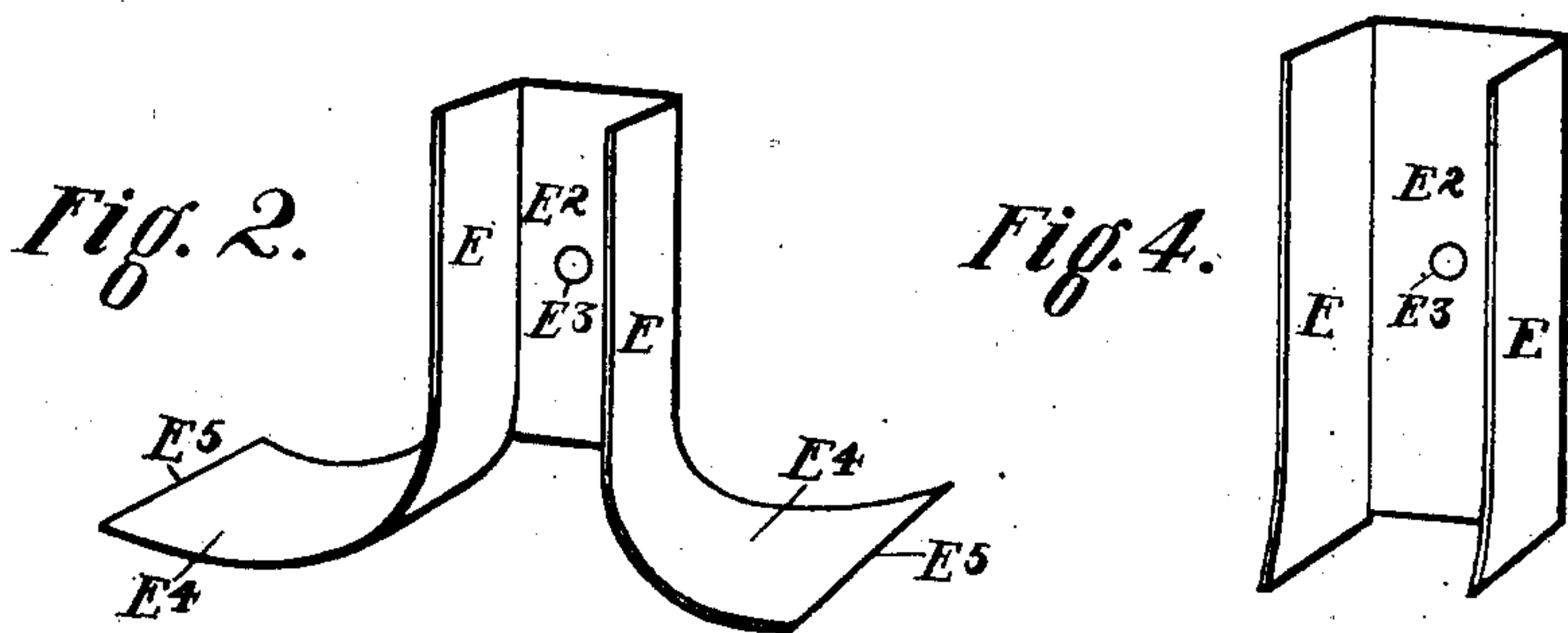
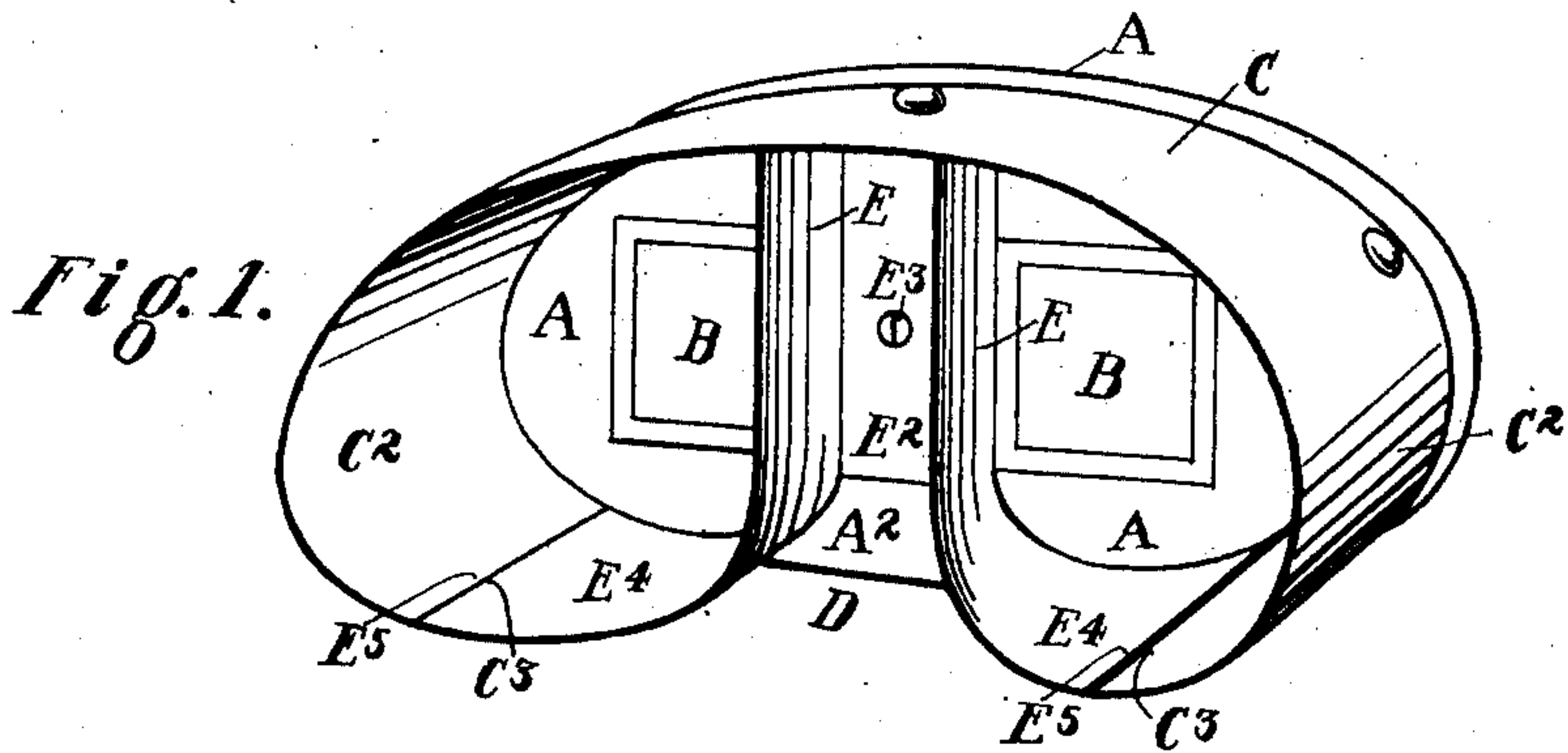


No. 826,635.

PATENTED JULY 24, 1906.

R. R. WHITING.  
STEREOSCOPE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 23, 1905.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD R. WHITING, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## STEREOSCOPE.

No. 826,635.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 24, 1906.

Application filed March 23, 1905. Serial No. 251,588.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD R. WHITING, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stereoscopes, of which the following is a specification.

One object of my invention is to provide a device that shall effectually prevent the rays of light entering through one lens of the stereoscope from crossing and entering that eye of the beholder which is before the other lens of the stereoscope.

The designed effect of this device is to prevent the rays of light entering either lens from crossing and distracting, impeding, or in any wise interfering with the vision of the eye at the other lens.

Another object of my invention is to so construct this device as that it shall be the most effectual and at the same time accommodate the nose of the person looking through the stereoscope.

Another object of my invention is to so construct the device as that it shall be easy of manufacture and economical of cost.

Another object of my invention is to so form the device as that it shall not only form a constituent part of the frame of the stereoscope, but shall impart strength to the structure of the stereoscope.

The several features of my invention and the various advantages resulting from their use conjointly or otherwise will be apparent from the following description and claims.

In the accompanying drawings, making a part of this application, and in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the box of a stereoscope of which my invention is a part. Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of my preferred form of attachment for combination with a stereoscope. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of an abbreviated form of my preferred device as applied to a stereoscope-box of a common and well-known construction. Fig. 4 represents in perspective by itself my device shown in Fig. 3 as combined with the stereoscope-box.

I will now proceed to describe my invention in detail.

A indicates the front board of the stereoscope containing the usual two lenses B B. Between these lenses B and B is the usual space A<sup>2</sup> at the lens-holder. This space is so

well known that further description of it is omitted.

C indicates the usual hood common to stereoscopes. This hood extends along the upper part of the stereoscope and down at each side C<sup>2</sup> and then from the bottom of each side extends inwardly toward the mid-part of the stereoscopic box. Those end portions C<sup>3</sup> C<sup>3</sup> last described do not meet, but stop short of meeting, leaving a space D between them. This space is of sufficient width to easily admit that portion of the nose which is present at this point when the stereoscope-box is adjusted to the face of the person using it.

At the space A<sup>2</sup> between the lenses and extending rearward from the lens-holder A—that is, in the same direction as the hood extends therefrom—I erect two partitions E E. The front edge of the right-hand one of these partitions E comes near to the right-hand lens B and the front edge of the left-hand one of these partitions comes near to the left-hand lens B. Thus located there is a space between these partitions E E of ample width to admit the nose of the user, and when the stereoscope is in use the nose of the user of the stereoscope enters this space. One of these partitions E comes at one side of the nose and the other of these partitions comes at the other side of the nose. The rear edges of these partitions come so close, respectively, to the respective rear edges of the nose—that is, where the nose joins the face—that all light from the one lens is prevented from crossing in front of the nose over to the other lens. The advantage of this is obvious not only to those skilled in the art, but also to all persons at all acquainted with the science of optics. Each picture of each lens is seen by its own eye without being interfered with by the rays of light passing through the lens opposite the other eye. Therefore each eye is free to see untrammelled its own picture. The two pictures thus clearly seen, one by the one eye and the other by the other eye, perfectly combine to give an impression of alto-rilievo, which is the principal object of a stereoscope. A preferred mode and a very convenient and valuable one of fastening these partitions E to the stereoscope is shown in the drawings and consists of the plate E<sup>2</sup> secured to the lens-holder A of the stereoscope, preferably by a screw E<sup>3</sup>. To this plate the front edge of each partition is connected. Ordinarily these partitions E E and



the plate  $E^2$  are preferably integral. The partition-plates  $E$  and  $E$  are sufficiently long to extend up and down substantially as shown, thus cutting off the light thoroughly, as heretofore specified.

From this construction thus specified it is evident that this attachment having the partitions  $E$   $E$  can be readily applied to the common forms of stereoscopes and confer upon them important advantages.

Where I apply my invention to stereoscopes in process of construction or to be made, various additional modes of combining the partition-plates  $E$   $E$  with the hood may be employed. I have adopted one method which I find very convenient and successful. It is as follows: I lengthen each of the partition-plates  $E$  at its lower end, thus giving each plate an extension  $E^4$ . I curve the latter substantially as shown. I form the hood substantially as shown in Fig. 1, thus shortening the lower end portions. The attachment having the partitions  $E$   $E$ , provided with the extensions  $E^4$   $E^4$ , I place in position as indicated in Fig. 1. I connect the free edge  $E^5$  of each extension with the edge  $C^3$  of the side  $C^2$ .

The resultant structure is a strong neat double-chambered stereoscopic box having all of the advantages of my invention. Where the connecting-plate  $E^2$  is present, the device can be connected to the lens-holder by any suitable fastening, preferably by the screw  $E^3$ .

There are two leading distinct advantages of my invention. First, the two partitions admit of the introduction of the nose be-

tween them; secondly, they extend vertically the full inside height of the chamber of the lens-holder and extend at each side of the nose of the user so far as to prevent any light crossing from one lens to that eye which is opposite the other lens. The good results of such prevention have already been mentioned. Such construction secures an undistracted perfect vision for each eye of the subject presented through its lens of the stereoscope.

What I claim as new and of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a stereoscope, a hood, two partitions  $E$  located between the lenses and separated by a space for the reception of the nose of the user, said partitions  $E$  extending from the plane of the lenses toward the face of the user, a back plate in one with the partitions  $E$  and the hood at the bottom provided with the recess  $D$ , alining with the space between the partitions, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. In a stereoscope, the vertical partitions  $E$ , extending forward from the plane of the lenses toward the face of the user, lower extensions  $E^4$ , hood  $C$ , of which the extensions united to the rest of the hood at  $E^5$  form a part, front plate  $E^2$  connected to the partitions  $E$ , and secured to the lens-holder, the partitions having a space between them, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

RICHARD R. WHITING.

Attest:

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WM. HARTLEY PUGH.