

No. 843,026.

PATENTED FEB. 5, 1907.

P. MOEWS.
FITTING FOR EYEGLASSES.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 25, 1906.

Fig. 1.

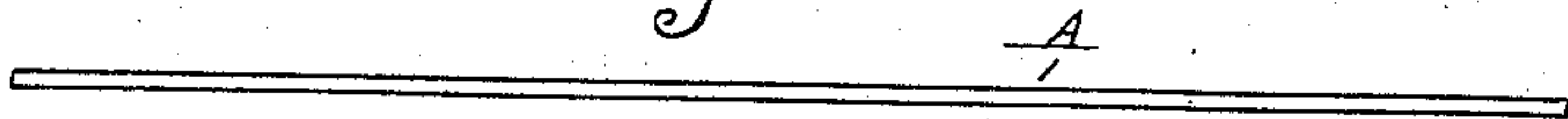


Fig. 2.

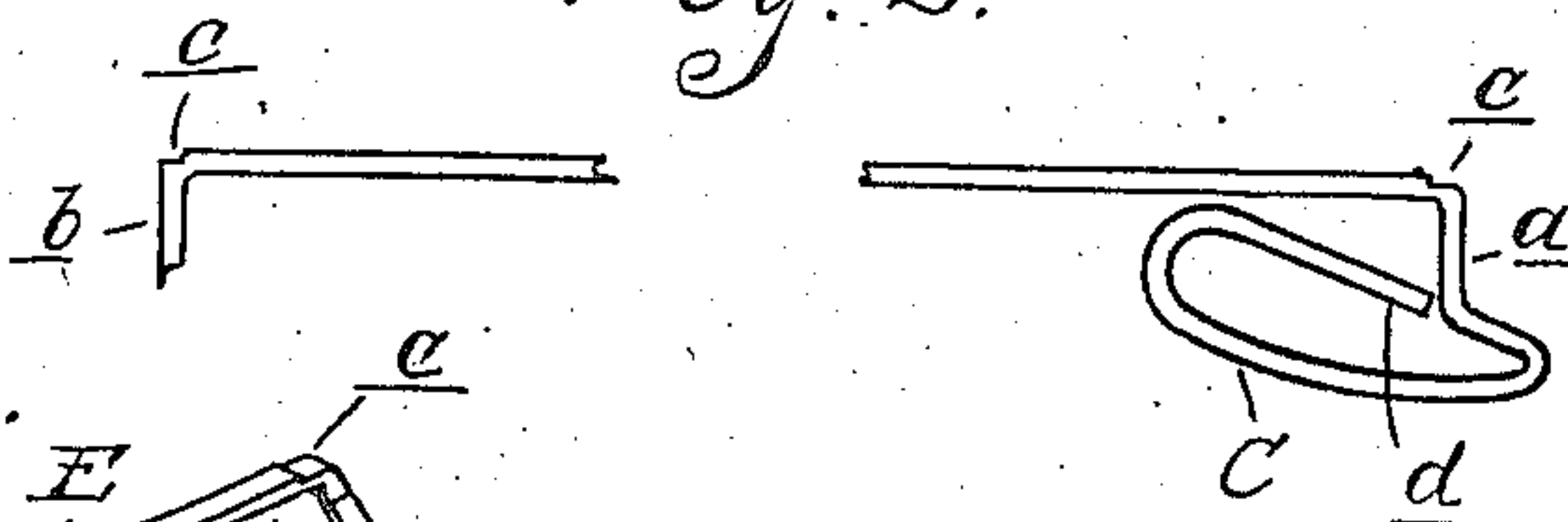


Fig. 3.

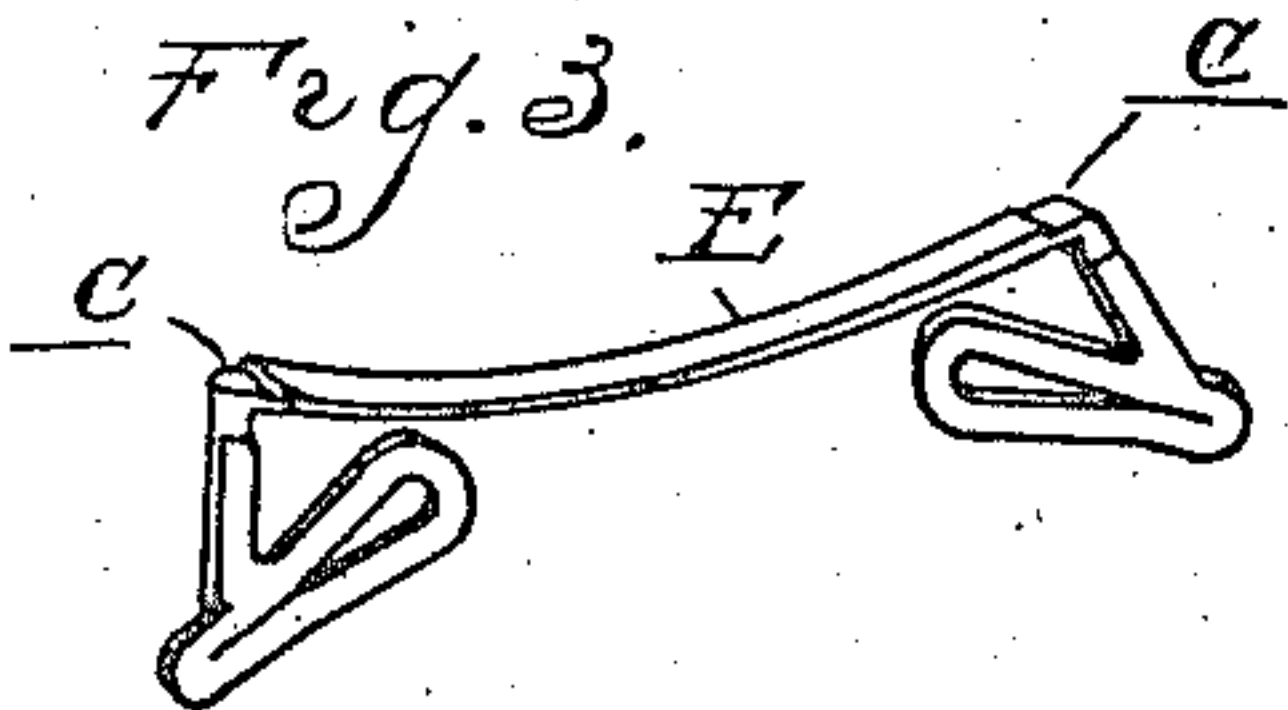


Fig. 4.

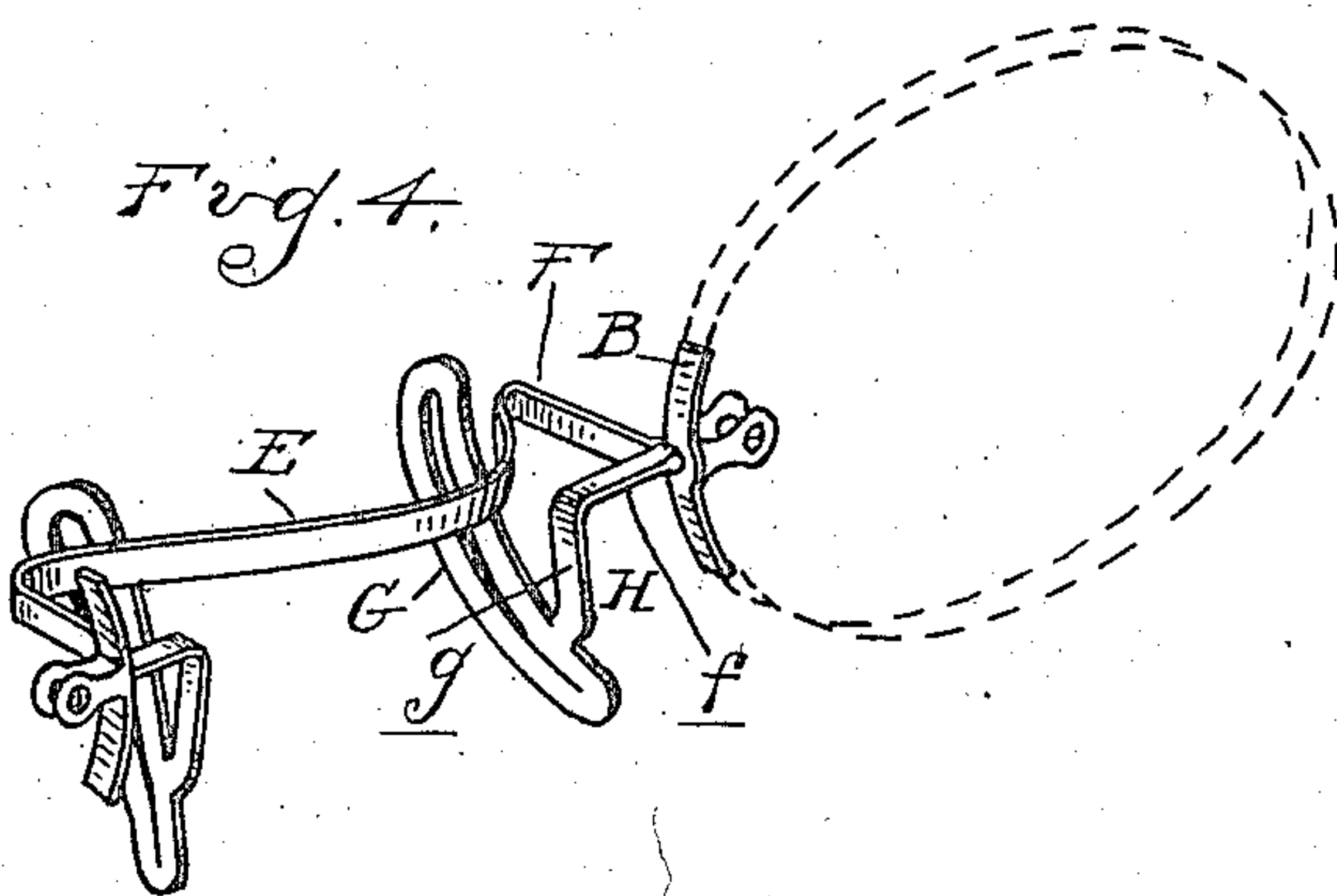
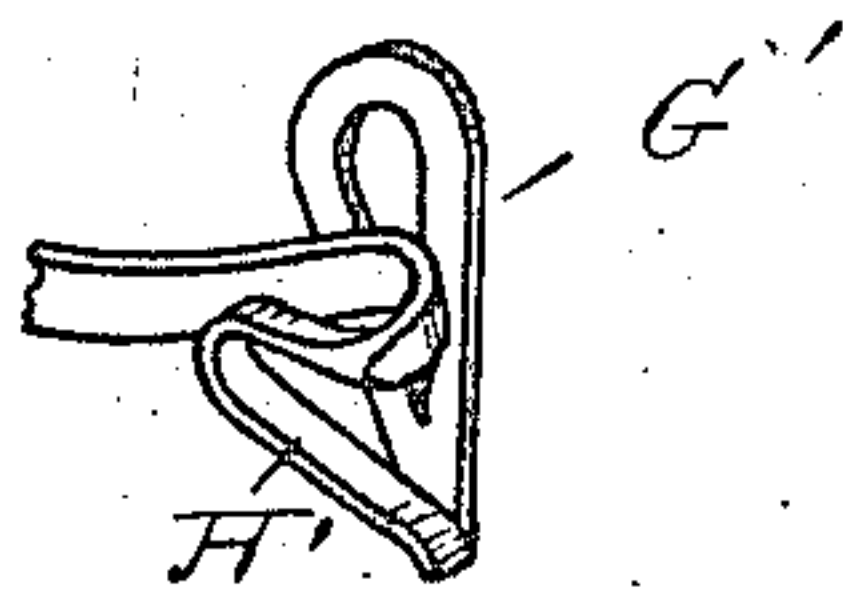


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL MOEWS, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

FITTING FOR EYEGLASSES.

No. 843,026.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 5, 1907.

Application filed August 25, 1906. Serial No. 332,028.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL MOEWS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fittings for Eyeglasses, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates particularly to a fitting or mounting adapted either for eyeglasses or spectacles; and it consists in the novel and simple construction thereof and in the peculiar arrangement and combination of its parts, as will be hereinafter described.

In the drawings illustrating the invention, Figure 1 is a view of the blank from which the mounting is formed. Fig. 2 is a view of the shaped blank. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the blank flattened to form some of the parts of the fitting. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the mounting, and Fig. 5 is a modification.

In practice I may, and preferably do, construct the mounting from a strip of wire cut to the desired length to form the fitting, as indicated by the reference-letter A. This wire or blank is first bent at two points *a* and *b* at right angles to the remaining or body portion, forming a U or channel shaped structure. At each of these points referred to a seat, as *c*, is formed by filing, milling, or any other method of making these seats, being adapted to receive the lens braces and straps B.

Each bent portion of the blank is then shaped into loop form, as indicated in Fig. 2, to form a guard-section C, the extreme end *d* of the blank contacting with the bent portion, as indicated.

The lens braces and straps B are then soldered or otherwise secured within the seats *c*, and the extremities *d* of the loop-sections are also soldered to the main portions of the loop. Both loops are then flattened by suitable dies, as in the manner indicated in Fig. 3, and subsequently the portion of the blank E between the points *a* and *b*, constituting the bridge, is also flattened, but in a plane at right angles to that of the guards.

After the flattening has been effected for the purpose of forming a flat metal fitting the blank is bent and shaped into the form indicated in Fig. 4, comprising the bridge member E of the saddle type, terminating at

its extremities in return-bends F, the nose-guards G, and connections H, intermediate the guards and the bridge part of the mounting. Preferably these connections are angle-shaped, as shown, comprising inwardly-extending horizontal sections *f* and vertical depending portions *g*, the former being joined at their outer ends with the return-bends F and the latter constituting the usual offsets for the guards.

The mounting as thus constructed is made from a single piece of metal, and the usual post and box of the fitting is entirely dispensed with, the single arms or lateral members *f* being substituted therefor. This reduces the amount of metal required in the manufacture and by being flattened in the manner set forth presents merely the edge of the metal to view, thus making the fitting less cumbersome in appearance than the ordinary mounting. Further, the inwardly-extending portions of the guard connections may be lengthened or shortened, as desired, by bending, so as to easily and accurately raise and lower the lenses relative to the bridge, and by the use of flattened metal this adjustment or bending can be much more readily effected than where it is in circular cross-section or in the ordinary form. Finally, the guard-offset *g* may lie entirely or partly in the plane of the guards, so as to serve as an additional or auxiliary bearing.

In Fig. 4 the offsets are shown entirely in the plane, or substantially so, of the guard and bearing against the nose of the wearer to form the additional bearing-surface referred to.

In the modification illustrated in Fig. 5 the fitting is made in the manner previously described with some modifications in its construction. First, the guards G' are connected at their extreme lower ends in place of points intermediate thereof to their offsets H', and these offsets in turn lie in a plane substantially parallel with the guards. The extreme upper portion of the offset, however, on account of the lateral arm of the guard connection lies in the plane of the guard and serves as a bearing-point. On account of the connection in the modification of the guard with its offset the former may be thrown forwardly or rearwardly very readily in fitting the mounting to the nose of the wearer.

It will be obvious that both of the constructions illustrated and described possess the essential features of the invention, in

cluding the auxiliary bearing for the guard, and while I prefer the construction illustrated in Fig. 4 it will be apparent that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A single-piece fitting for eyeglasses or spectacles, comprising a bridge member, laterally-projecting arms extending directly and inwardly from the bridge ends, complementary guards, and offsets for the guards connecting the latter with the arms.

2. A fitting for eyeglasses or spectacles, comprising a bridge member, laterally-projecting arms extending inwardly from the bridge ends in substantially the vertical planes of the lenses, the guards, and flat guard-offsets lying in the planes of the guards and connecting the latter with the arms.

3. A single-piece flat metal fitting for eyeglasses or spectacles, comprising a bridge member having return-bent end portions, complementary loop-shaped guards extending in parallel planes perpendicular to the lenses, and angle-shaped members joining

the guards with the bridge ends, the angles of said members lying in substantially the plane of the bridge.

4. In eyeglasses or spectacles, a fitting comprising a bridge, guards, and angle-shaped connecting members therebetween, of seats formed in the fitting at the juncture of said members with the bridge ends, and lens-braces secured within the seats.

5. A single-piece flat metal fitting for eyeglasses or spectacles, comprising a bridge member having return-bent end portions, complementary loop-shaped guards extending in parallel planes perpendicular to the lenses, and angle-shaped members connecting the guards to the bridge ends, the angles of said members lying in substantially the vertical planes of the lenses.

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

PAUL MOEWS.

Witnesses:

HAZEL THOMSON,

THOMAS F. COMERFORD.