No. 858,477. PATENTED JULY 2, 1907.

I. M. SCHWAB.

EYEGLASSES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1906.

Fig. 1.

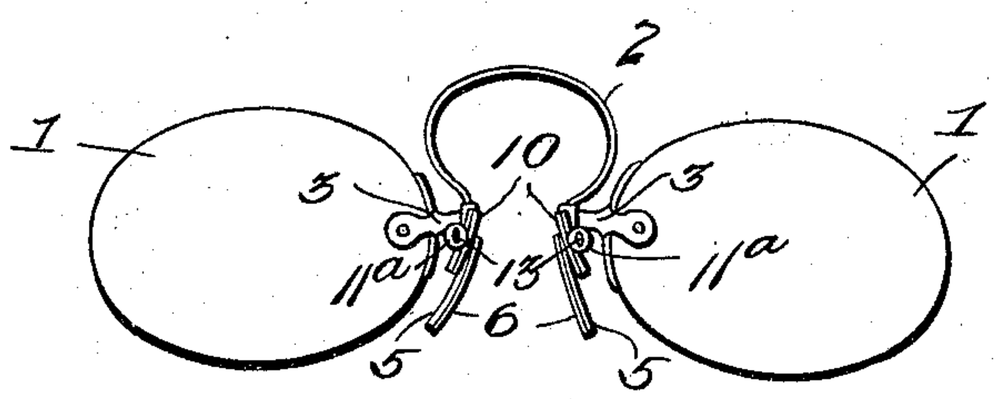


Fig. 2.

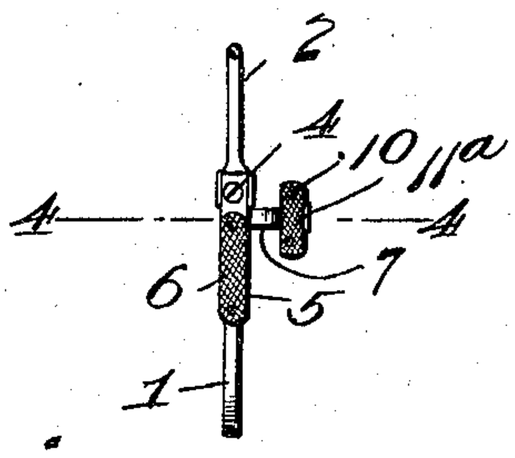


Fig. 3.

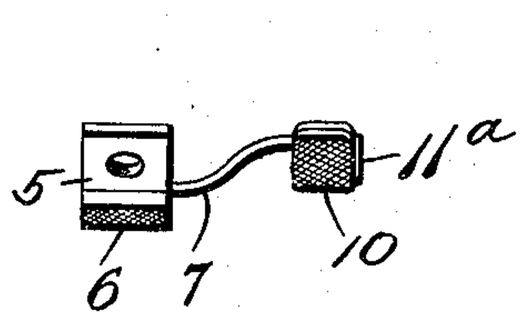


Fig. 4.

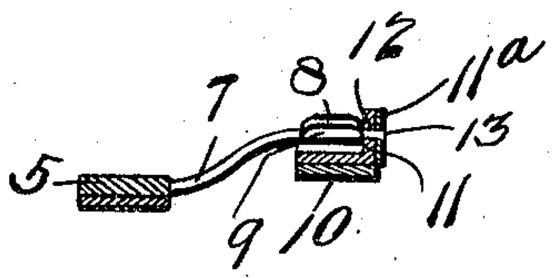
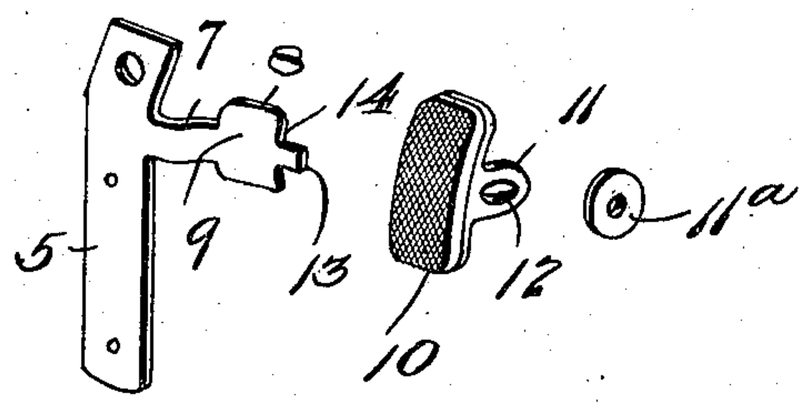


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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EYEGLASSES.

No. 858,477. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 2, 1907.

Application filed July 3, 1906. Serial No. 324,635.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC M. SCHWAB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Savannah, in the county of Chatham and State of Georgia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Eyeglasses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to eyeglasses and particularly to a guard organization, and the primary object in view is to provide an eyeglass guard having such construction that material advantage is gained in application thereof to the nose, retention in place when applied and convenience and ease to the wearer.

The improved guard also has such structural characteristics that it is readily conformable to various nasal contours without in the least destroying its effectiveness in holding the lenses in place or in proper focal relation to the eyes.

The guard embodying the features of the invention is provided with means for firmly engaging the fleshy portions of the nose and relieving the bony or thin skin part of the nose of any pressure or pinching sensation and thereby relieve the wearer of discomfort.

The guard is provided with a recess which forms a seat to receive the flesh of the nose and holds the skin drawn forward by the weight of the lenses and also includes a member which automatically moves and accommodates itself to the movement of the skin and hence obstructs any tendency to loosening or accidental release from holding contact with the nose as is the case in the majority of guards now in use. This member of the guard is also so constructed and applied as to permit it to move upwardly and downwardly in rotary and lateral directions. This member, which is the salient feature of the invention, is practically in alinement with the post or stud and is thus rendered invisible when on the nose and consequently more preferable to wear.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a pair of nose-glasses looking towards the inner side thereof and embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section through the center of the glasses showing the post or stud and the improved guard in elevation. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the guard on an enlarged scale. Fig. 4 is a section on an enlarged scale taken in the plane of the line 4—4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 shows the parts of the guard in perspective and separated.

Similar numerals of reference refer to like parts throughout the several views.

The numeral 1 designates the lenses, 2 the spring, and 3 the posts or studs constituting the essential or characteristic features of eyeglasses of usual form. In the present instance the lenses shown are frameless, the posts being clamped thereto by the usual means and having socketed heads 4. Secured in the socketed heads 4 are nose-rests or guards 5 which depend any suitable distance and may be provided with pads 6 of any desirable material. Thus far the eyeglasses embody parts of well-known construction and are capable of modification within the art to which they pertain without modifying in the least the features of the invention.

The essential features of the invention will now be described and consist of an arm 7 extending rearwardly at an angle from each rest or guard 5 and terminating in a broadened extremity 8 which has an inner convex contour as at 9 and practically provides a saddle on which is movably disposed a main holding guard 10 of considerable less length than the rest or guard 5 and in like manner provided on its inner side with a pad of suitable material. The main holding guard 10 is intermediately connected to the saddle 9 and has at its inner edge an ear 11 provided with an elongated or oval-shaped opening 12 which receives a fulcrum projection 13 formed as a part of the saddle and which is suitably upset to hold the said main guard in attached relation to the saddle, a washer 11^a being fitted over the said projection prior to the upsetting of the latter and covering the opening 11 and also serving to positively retain the saddle secured to the main guard 10. By elongating the opening in the ear 11 as set forth, the main holding guard is permitted not only to have a rocking movement on the saddle in the direction of the length of the guard, but also a lateral movement, for a purpose which will be presently set forth. The arm 8 is also struck outwardly and curved as at 14 to form a flesh or skin receiving seat which is deepest or has the greatest outward projection adjacent to the front edge of the said main guard, and these seats of the two guards in conjunction with the particular mode of attaching the main guards, as just explained, prevent the glasses from slipping out of place when applied to the nose in view of the fact that the skin or flesh adjacent to the said main guards is forced into the seats and any tendency of the glasses to move will draw the skin or flesh so caught and hold it more positively within the seats and against the front edges of the said main guards, and as the latter are permitted to have a lateral movement their front edges will project over a portion of the skin or flesh and prevent the guards from slipping out of place. When the improved guards as an entirety, and including the arms 8 and main guards 10, are applied they grasp the cuticle and muscles of the nose at the junction of the orbital arch of the eye with the nose and do not extend downwardly upon the bridge of the nose and may thus be worn without any appreciable discomfort. Furthermore, in the present improved guard organization the rests or guards 5 serve only as secondary means to a very limited extent for holding the glasses in place, but give an external appearance of being the controlling means for retaining the glasses on the nose in view of the fact that the main holding guards 10 are practically in alinement with the

posts or in such position as not to be discernible from the front. Another advantage of the improved guard structure is that the arms 8 may be bent at different angles to accommodate physical contours and varying positions of the lenses without in the least modifying the effective operation of the main guards 10, and these latter guards always assume a proper position with respect to the saddles on which they are arranged.

The improved guard structure renders the application and removal of eyeglasses very simple and avoids injury to any part of the nose, and in addition, the eyeglasses when applied, as before indicated, are reliably retained in place and will resist considerable vibration or irregular movement that in ordinary eyeglasses result in displacement. Another advantage of the improved guard structure is the simplicity in construction, readiness of application and cheapness in manufacture. It is also obvious that in view of the superior holding qualities of the guards that the lenses are less liable to fall and become broken with material economy to users of eyeglasses.

What I claim is:

1. A guard for an eyeglass having an angular arm extending inwardly from the upper portion thereof, and a member fulcrumed on the free extremity of the said arm and having a rocking and a lateral movement.

2. A guard consisting of an angular arm, and a member terminally fulcrumed thereon and capable of both a rocking and a lateral movement, the arm being provided with a convex saddle on which the member is disposed.

3. A guard of the class set forth consisting of an angular arm terminating in a convex saddle, and a main holding member fulcrumed over the saddle, the said holding member being loose for movement in a lateral direction.

4. A guard for an eyeglass having an angular arm extending inwardly from the upper portion thereof and provided with a terminal seat, and a main holding member loosely fulcrumed on the arm and movable transversely over the seat and having both a rocking and a lateral movement.

5. A nose guard having an angular arm extending from the upper portion thereof, and a holding member loosely fulcrumed on the free extremity of the arm, the said holding member being loosely attached to the arm and having both a rocking and a lateral movement.

6. A nose guard consisting of a depending rest provided with an angular arm, the arm terminating in a convex saddle, and a main guard fulcrumed on the said saddle and having both a rocking and a lateral movement.

7. A nose guard consisting of a depending rest provided with an angular arm terminating in a fulcrum projection, and a main guard disposed on the arm and having an attaching device with an elongated opening therein through which the fulcrum projection extends and is upset.

8. A nose guard consisting of a depending rest provided with an angular arm terminating in a fulcrum projection, a main guard disposed on the arm and having an attaching device with an elongated opening therein through which the fulcrum projection extends, and a washer applied over the said projection, the latter being upset against the washer.

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

ISAAC M. SCHWAB.

Witnesses:
M. S. S. ISEMAN,
BERNARD P. VASHON.