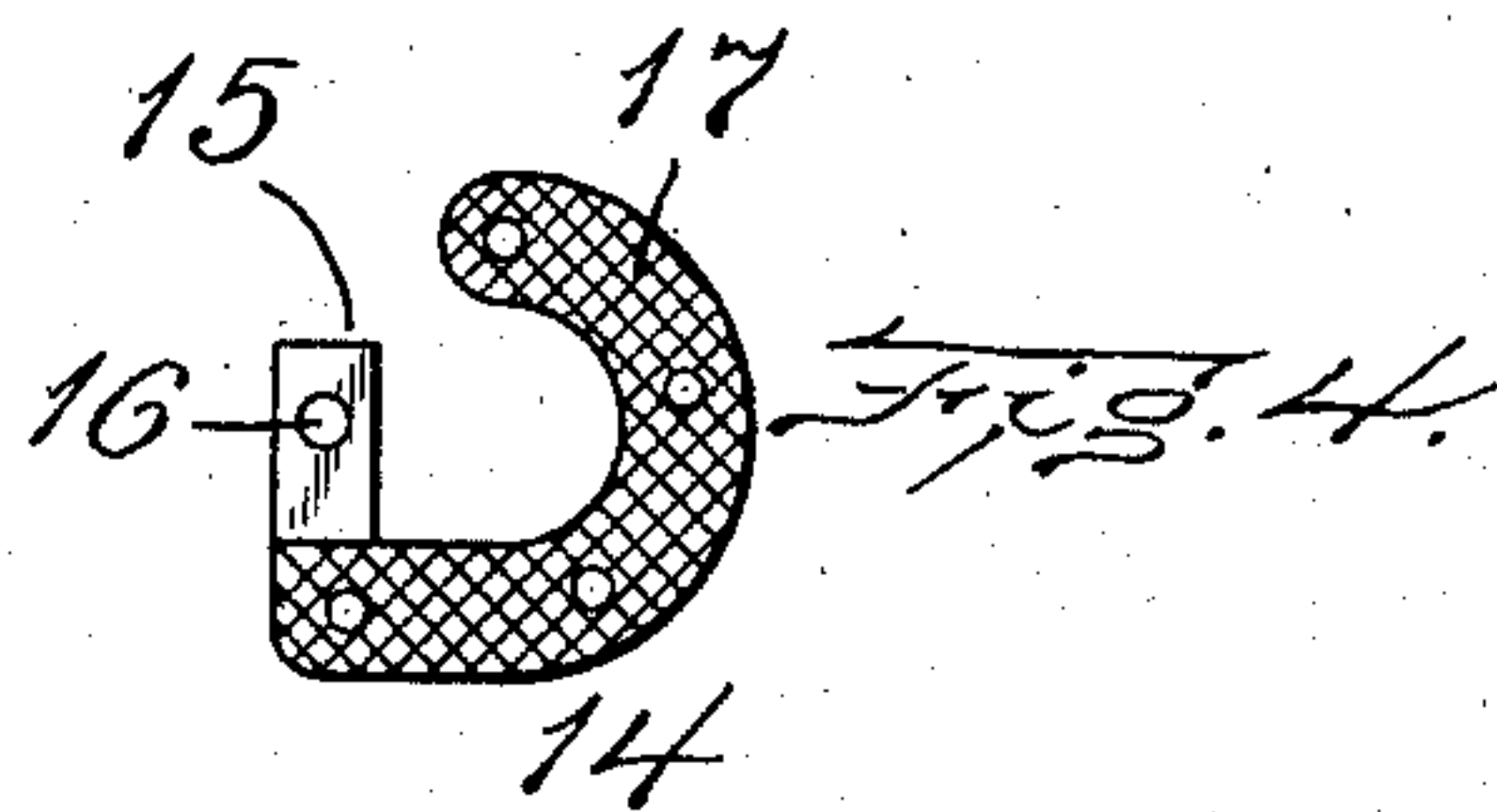
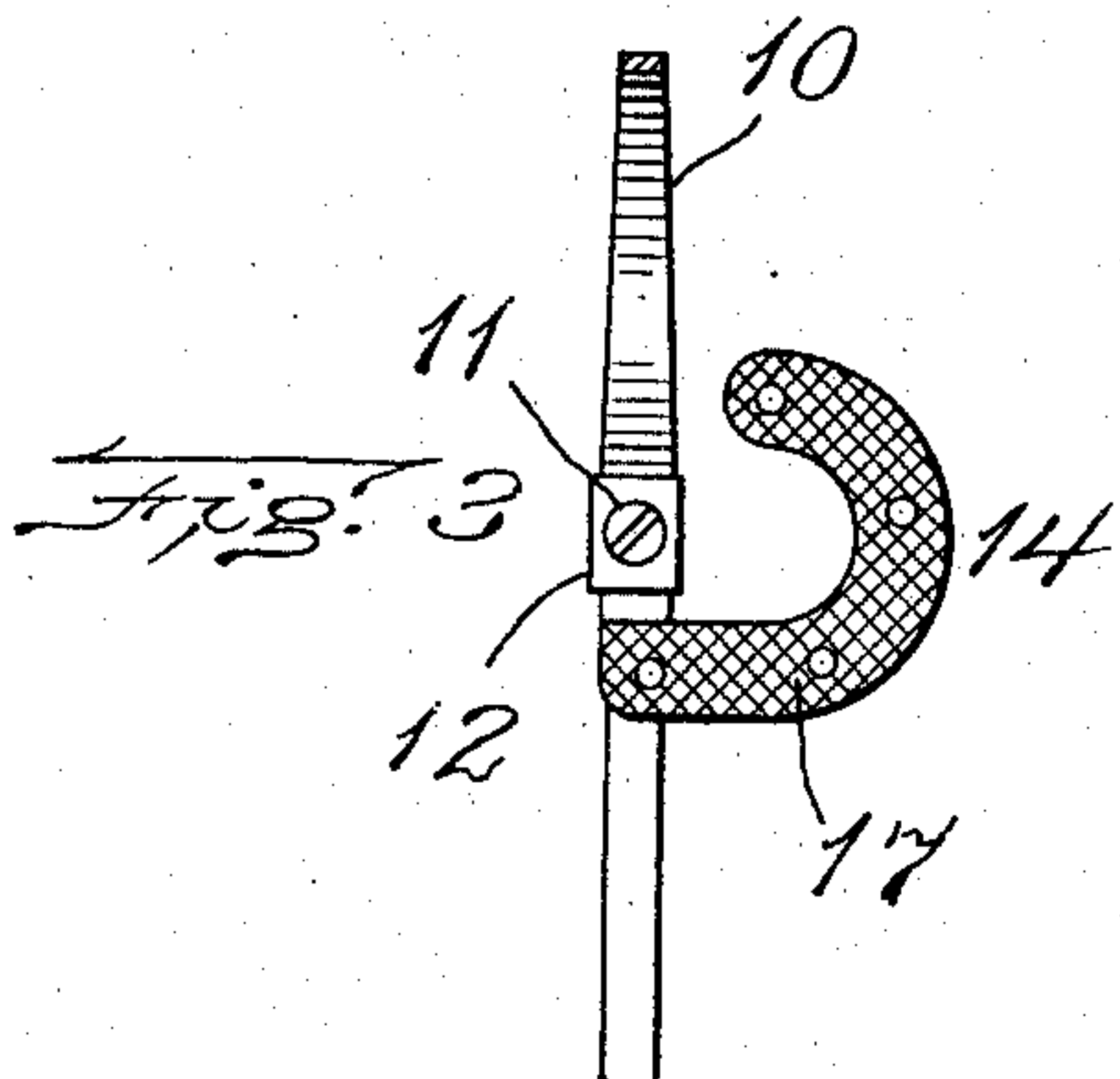
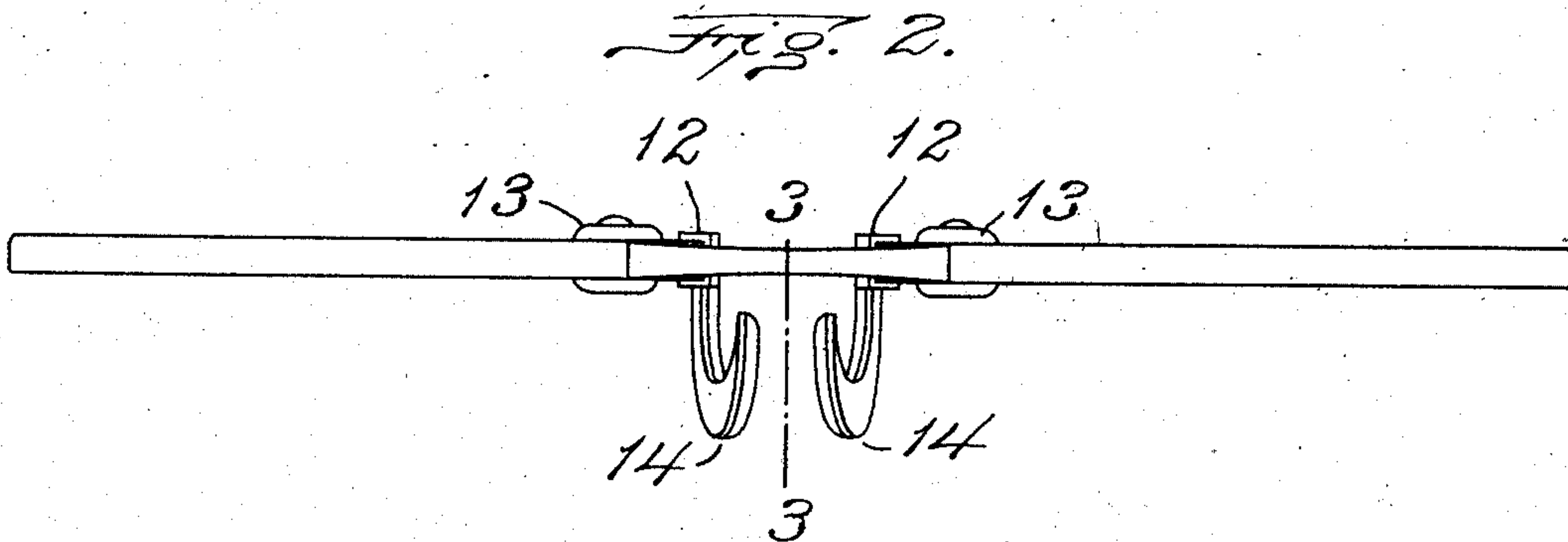
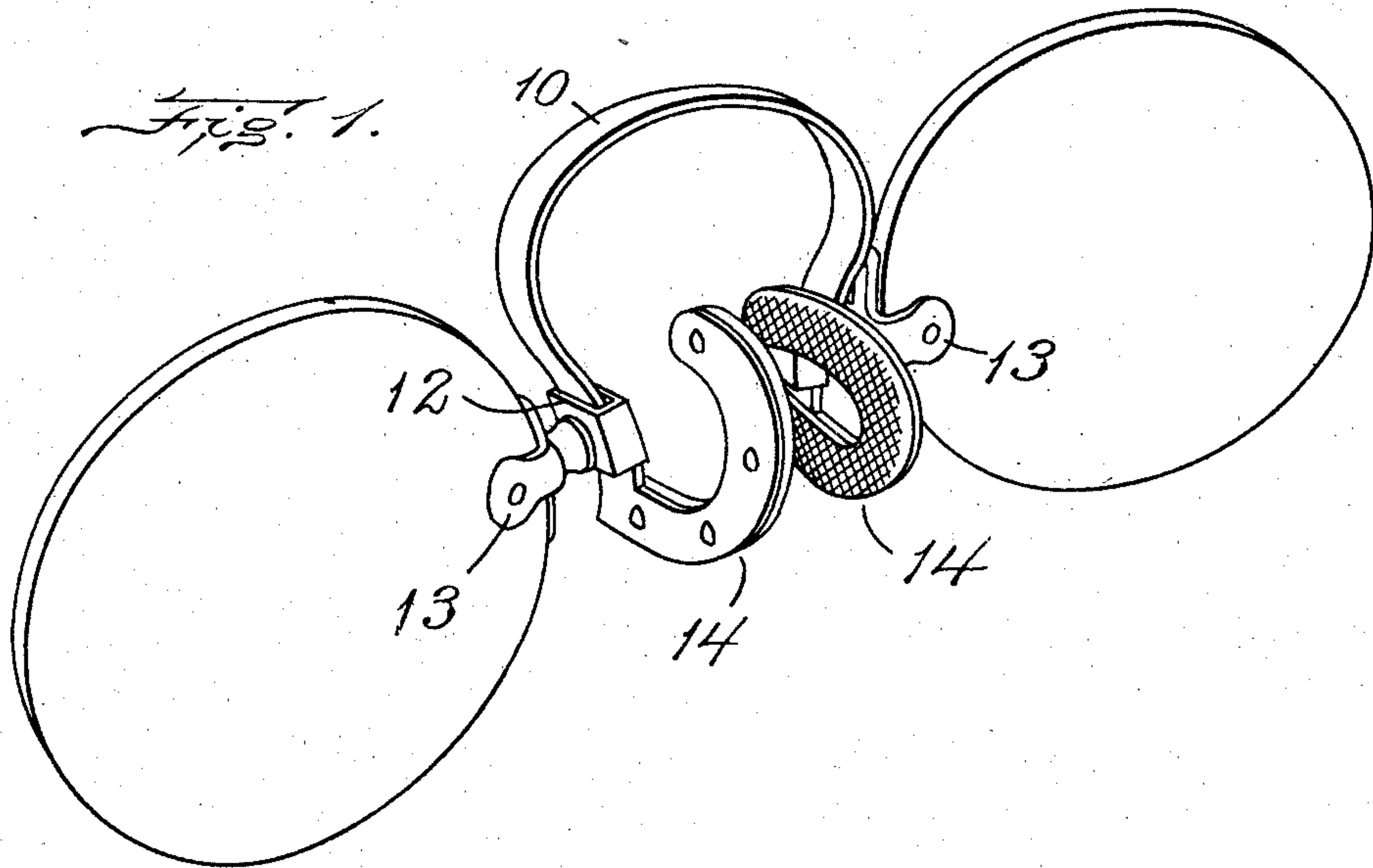


No. 865,042.

PATENTED SEPT. 3, 1907.

C. L. HOWES.
NOSE GUARD FOR EYEGLASSES.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 23, 1906.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAUDE L. HOWES, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

NOSE-GUARD FOR EYEGLASSES.

No. 865,042.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 3, 1907.

Application filed June 23, 1906. Serial No. 323,099.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAUDE L. HOWES, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nose-Guards for Eyeglasses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to nose-guards for eye-glasses and its object is to overcome the difficulty so generally experienced in holding eye-glasses firmly in place upon the nose of the wearer.

The chief fault found in nose-guards is the difficulty in determining the angle at which they should be bent to best suit the formation of the wearer's nose. In the case of guards which extend approximately parallel to the profile of the nose, the lower ends thereof encounter a relatively broad portion of the bridge of the nose while the upper ends engage the narrowest part of the nose between the corners of the eyes. The variation in thickness, together with other natural irregularities of the nose, not only causes difficulty in fitting the guards to hold the glasses firmly, but causes the guards to work up toward the brow of the forehead and cut into the skin.

The guards as formed in the present invention are so formed as to engage only the narrowest part of the nose between the eyes, and to make a semi-circular contact thereupon. Each guard is fastened by only one end and therefore has the advantage of the elasticity of its entire length to compensate for irregularities of the nose.

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pair of eye-glasses provided with nose-guards formed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of one of the guards.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts wherever they occur.

The eye-glasses illustrated are of the standard type and comprise the bridge 10, the ends of which are fastened by screws 11, 11 in the base portions 12, 12 of lens clamps 13, 13. The nose guards comprise approximately semi-circular or U-shaped portions 14, 14 having ears or tabs 15, 15 which are adapted to be secured in the base-ports 12, 12 with the ends of the bridge by the screws 11, 11. For this purpose the said ears are provided with holes 16, 16 through which the screws may extend. The guards are preferably formed of broad flat metal and are provided with the customary strips 17, 17 of roughened celluloid or other suitable anti-slip material riveted or otherwise fastened thereto. The guards, fastened as they are by one end only, extend rearwardly from the bridge of the eye-glasses and the free portions thereof are curved so that the extremities project upwardly and forwardly. In

addition to being curved as described, the guards are twisted to opposite pitches so that their free extremities converge. Each guard therefore constitutes approximately one half of one convolution of a helix with an extension at one end by which it may be fastened. The pitch or lead of the helical portion of the guard can be varied so as to suit the conformation of the nose, and, when correctly fitted thereto, the pressure is preferably greatest at the free extremity of the guard which is the highest portion thereof, and gradually diminishing to a very slight if any pressure at the end which is fastened. This distribution of the pressure prevents the glasses from becoming tilted forward, and the semi-circular contact of the guards with the skin on the nose prevents them from slipping forwardly. The relatively gradual curvature of the outer edge of the guards presents such a broad surface to the corners under the brow of the forehead that they do not cut into the skin as is the case with straight guards and those having a plurality of relatively small contacts.

As hereinbefore stated, each guard constitutes less than one convolution of a helix. Therefore there is no overlapping of one portion of a guard upon another portion, and consequently the guards can be produced by a single stamping out operation, without requiring any further bending as would be the case if there was any overlapping. This not only results in economy in manufacture, but it also leaves the extremities of the guards free to yield to any extent without having the yielding or spreading movement opposed by other portions of the guards as would be the case if the guards were formed as complete convolutions or spirals.

I claim:

1. The combination with an eye-glass bridge, of helical nose-guards fastened thereto and having free upper extremities extending forward, each guard comprising less than a complete convolution of a helix.
2. The combination with an eye-glass bridge, of a pair of nose-guards having ears adapted to be rigidly secured to the bridge, and rearwardly extending portions each comprising less than a complete convolution of a helix and terminating in a free forwardly extending extremity.
3. The combination with an eye-glass bridge of a pair of nose-guards rigidly secured thereto and extending rearwardly therefrom, each formed as less than one convolution of a helix having an upwardly and forwardly curved extremity.
4. The combination with an eye-glass bridge of a pair of nose-guards rigidly secured thereto and extending rearwardly therefrom and curving upwardly and forwardly, the curved portions being formed as converging helices of opposite pitch terminating in free extremities which form the highest portions of the guards.

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

CLAUDE L. HOWES.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,
B. W. GLOVER.