

No. 881,476.

PATENTED MAR. 10, 1908.

L. T. LOUDON.
MOUNTING FOR EYEGLASSES.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 20, 1907.

Fig. 1.

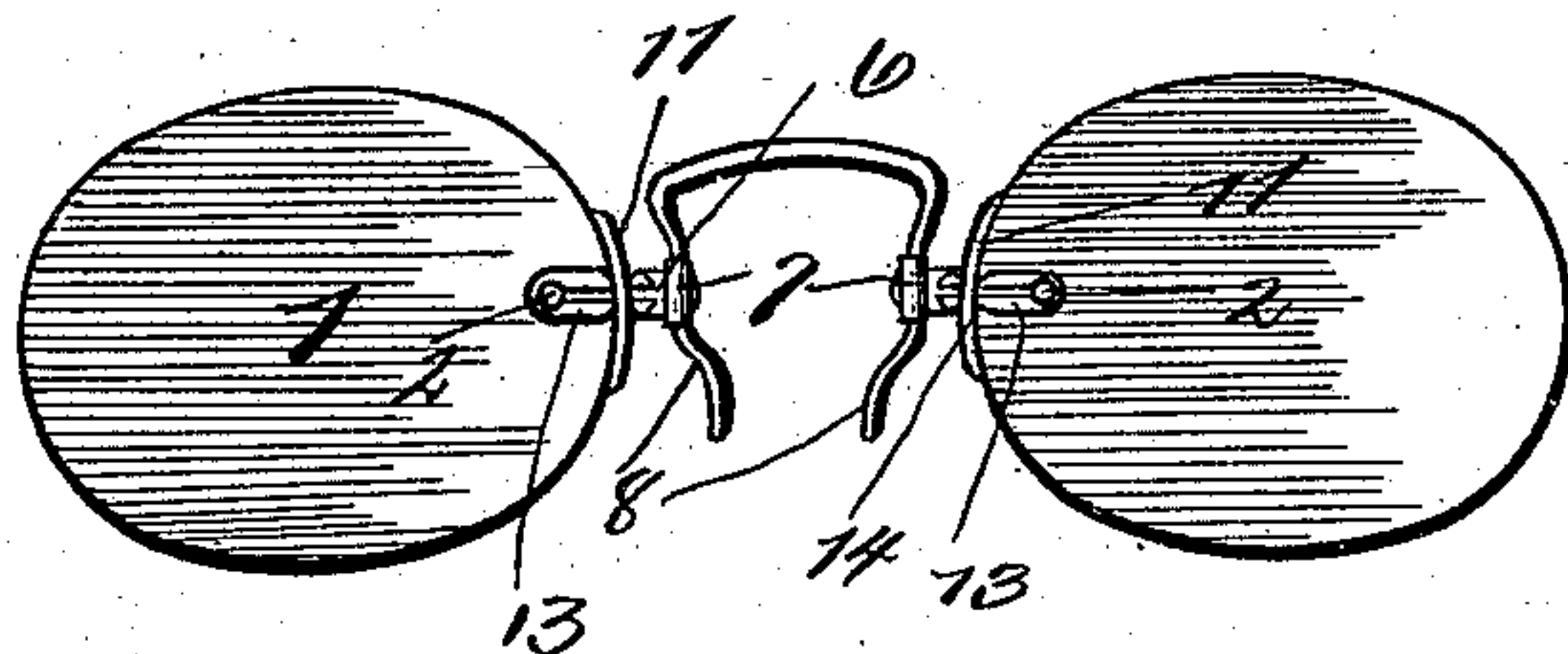


Fig. 2.

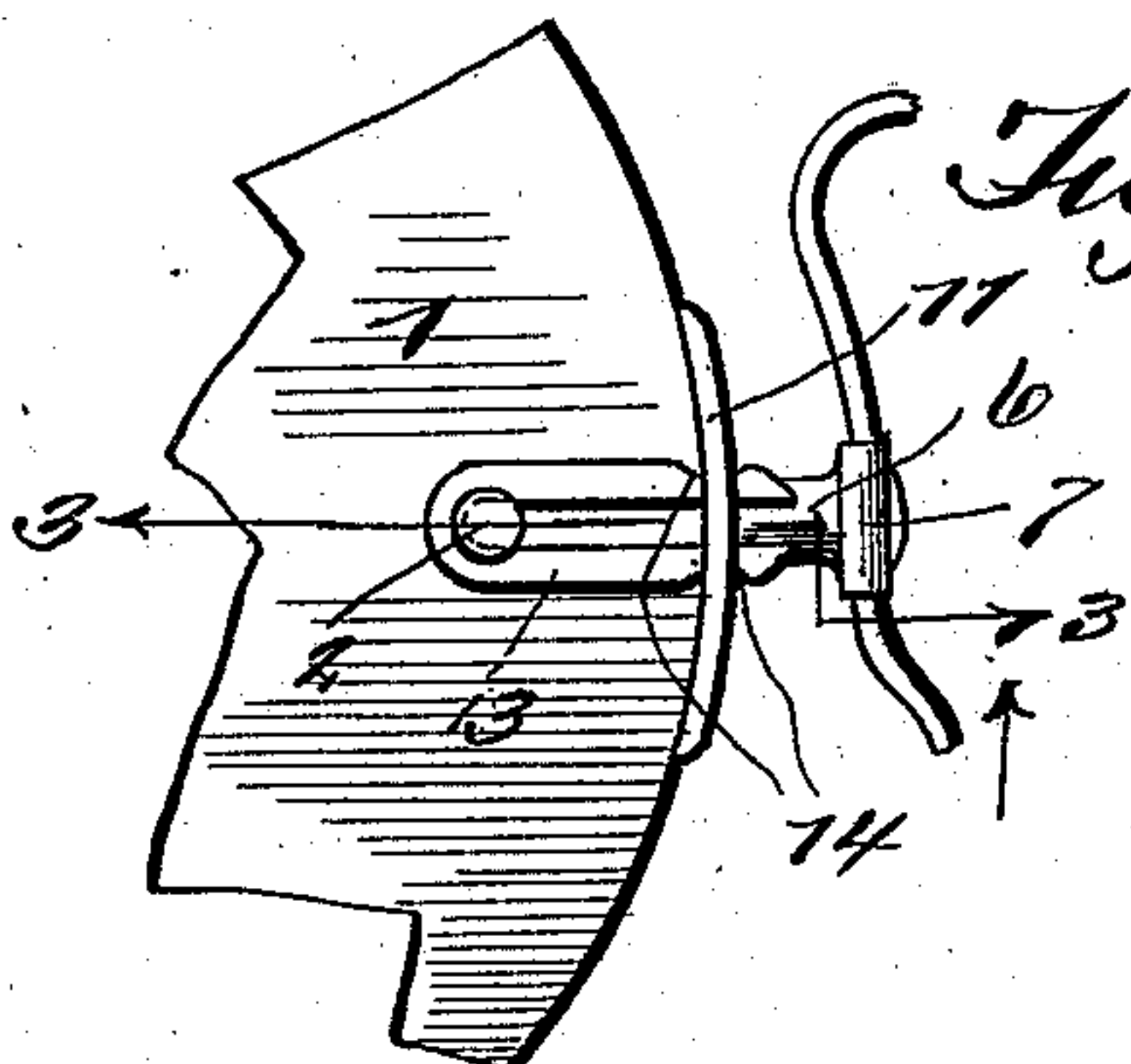


Fig. 3.

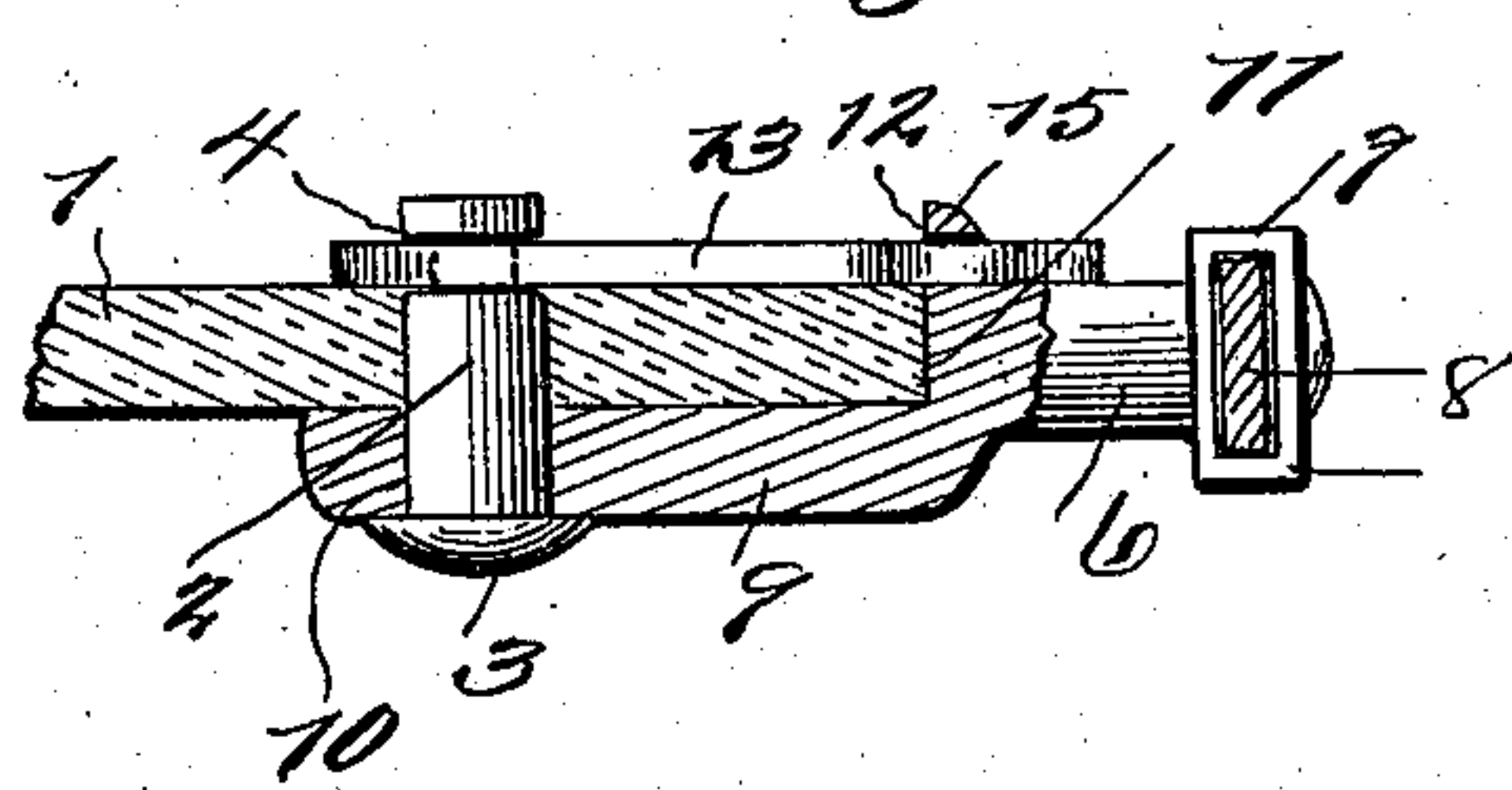


Fig. 4.

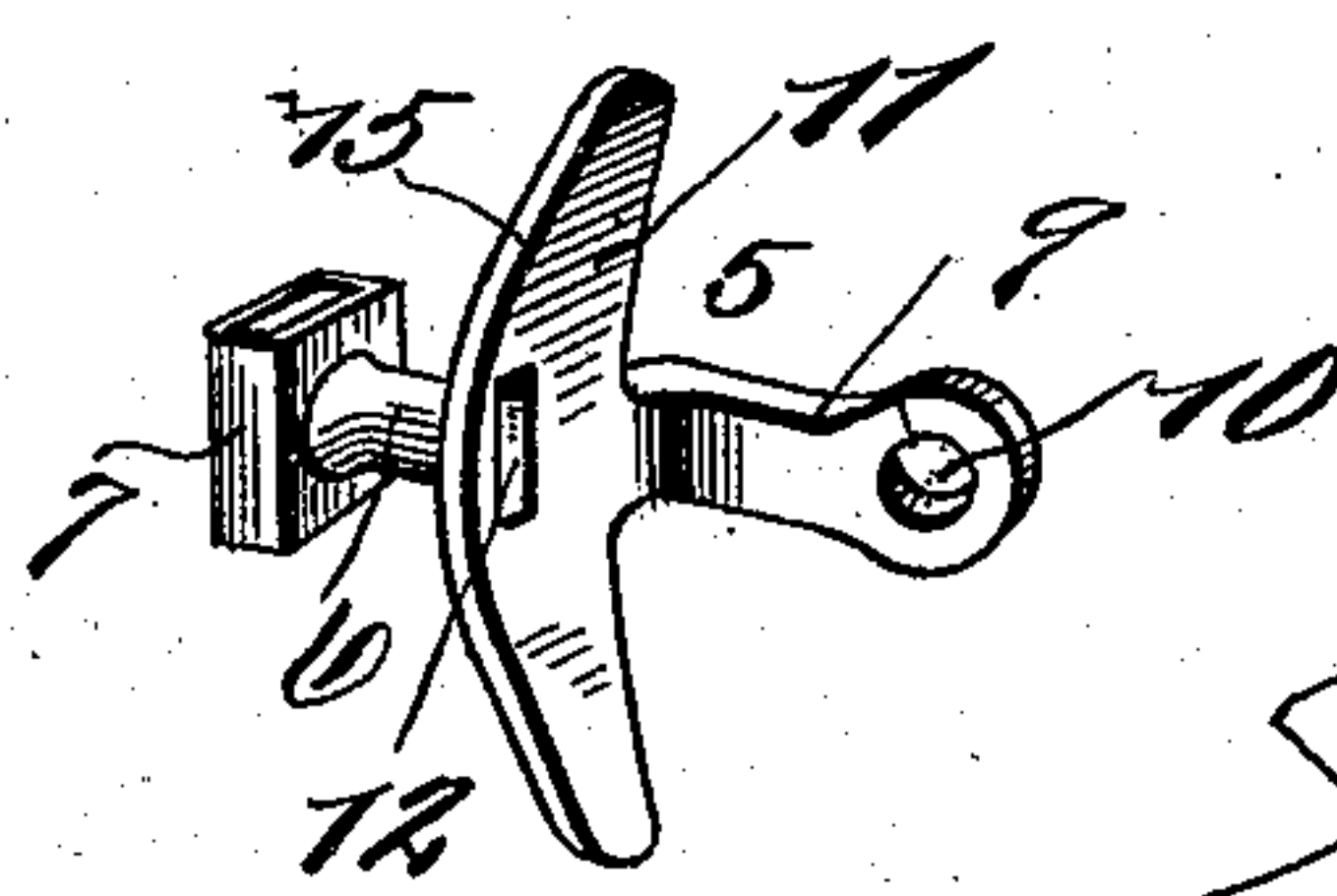


Fig. 5.

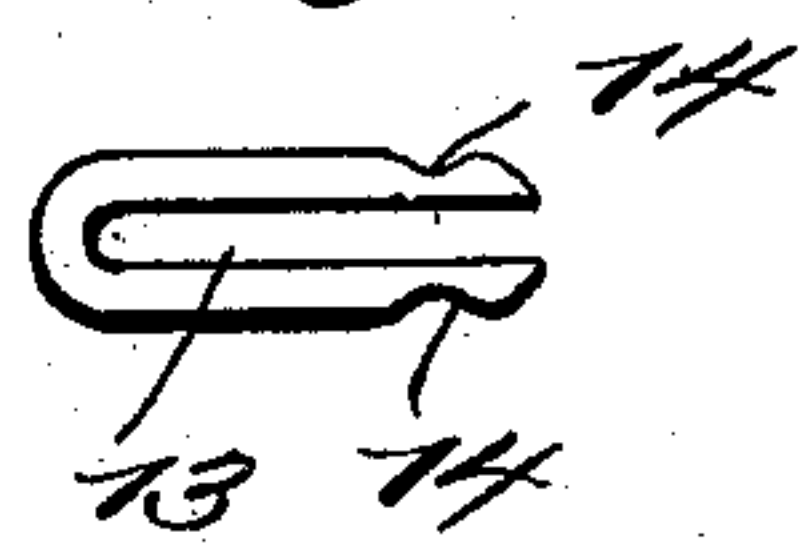
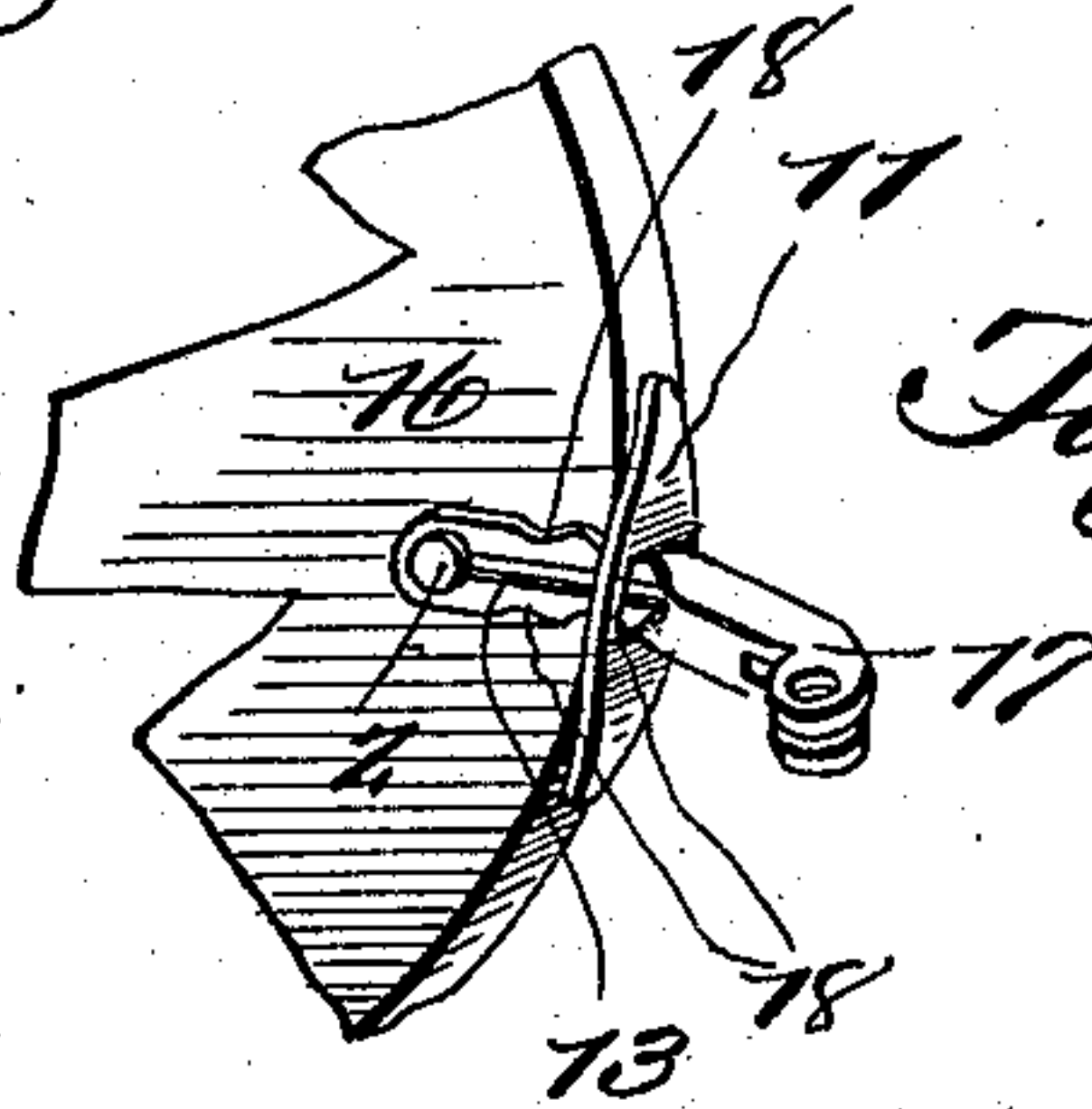


Fig. 6.



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LELAND T. LOUDON, OF WILLIAMSON, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO THOMAS WEST AND ONE-THIRD TO CHARLES I. DE LUTTER, OF WILLIAMSON, NEW YORK.

MOUNTING FOR EYEGLASSES.

No. 881,476.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 10, 1908.

Application filed September 20, 1907. Serial No. 393,809.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LELAND T. LOUDON, of Williamson, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mountings for Eyeglasses, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in eye-glasses, and more especially to the mounting, or means for attaching the lenses.

My present improvement is applicable for use in attaching the ends of a bridge, or for the attachment of the temple-piece, a change in location only, being all that is necessary.

The present invention has for its objects among others to provide a simple, cheap, efficient and durable mounting, readily applied, yet affording a firm and secure fastening. I avoid the use of screws, which are liable to become loose, and the lenses are always kept tight. My improvement is easily and quickly adjusted, and is adapted for use on all styles of mountings. There is no danger of breaking the lenses, and the device is neat and not cumbersome in appearance.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the numerals of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which

Figure 1 is a face view of a pair of eyeglasses equipped with my improvement. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail. Fig. 3 is a section, still further enlarged, on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one member of the fastening. Fig. 5 is a view of the other member. Fig. 6 is a view showing the adaptation of the invention to use with a temple-piece.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the lens through which is passed, at the proper point, a stud 2 having a head 3 at one end, while near the other end it is provided with an annular groove, or it may be notches, 4.

5 is a member, which as shown in Figs. 1 to 4, comprises the body portion 6 carrying the box 7 for the reception of the end of the bridge piece 8, the arm 9 against which the

lens is adapted to lie, as seen best in Fig. 3, and the free end of which is perforated as seen at 10, and the curved portion 11 which is designed to conform to the curvature of the lens and to closely lie thereagainst as seen best in Fig. 2. This curved member is provided with a slot 12 as seen best in Fig. 4, for a purpose which will soon be made apparent.

13 is a forked member of sufficient resiliency to allow of its ends being sprung into position, as will soon be made clear. It has the outer faces of its arms notched as seen at 14 in Fig. 5.

The curved portion 11 is slightly wider than the thickness of the lens as seen in Fig. 3 so as to leave a flange 15 beyond the face of the lens as shown clearly in said Fig. 3, and the slot 12 therein is shorter than the normal width of the fork, the ends of the latter being tapered as seen in Fig. 5, the object of which will be understood as the description proceeds.

In practice, the lens is placed upon the arm 9, the edge of the lens bearing against the curved portion 11, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, and the fork 13 is then placed upon the opposite face of the lens, the stud 2 having been first passed through the opening 10 in the end of the arm 9 and through the opening in the lens, the fork being slid longitudinally with its arms upon opposite sides of the stud, engaging in the groove thereof; as the fork is moved longitudinally its tapered ends will be pressed together till they pass through the slot 12 in the curved portion 11, and as the notches come opposite the walls of the slot the arms will spring outward and the fork will be held at its looped end within the groove of the stud 2 and at its other end by the frictional engagement of its spring arms with the walls of the slot 12 and thus the parts are securely fastened.

In Fig. 6 I have shown how the invention may be adapted for use in connection with the temple piece, the construction and mode of application being the same, except that the fastening is applied at the outer edge of the lens 16 and the body portion, instead of being provided with a box, for the reception of the bridge piece, is provided with a bifurcated curved portion 17 as shown and the mode of use of which will be apparent. The device is applied to the lens in the same way as the form shown in the other views and above described.

The fork may be provided with a series of notches in its arms as seen at 18 in Fig. 6 to provide for greater adjustment where necessary.

5 Modifications in detail may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

What is claimed as new is:

10 1. In eyeglasses, a fastening comprising a body portion, a member to engage the edge of the lens, and a friction holding device having a resilient portion passed through said member and engaging the same and means carried by the lens holding said device
15 against endwise movement and to secure the body portion and lens together.

2. In eyeglasses, a fastening comprising a body portion with an arm and a member to engage the edge of the lens and provided
20 with a slot, a holding stud carried by the lens and a forked member adapted to cooperate with said slot and with said stud carried by the lens to hold the body portion and lens together.

25 3. In eyeglasses, a fastening comprising a body portion with a curved portion to engage the edge of the lens and provided with a slot, a headed stud to engage an opening in the lens, and a forked member to engage said
30 stud and slot to hold the parts together.

4. In eyeglasses, a body portion having an arm with an opening, a curved portion with

flange with slot, a headed stud, and a forked member with spring arms to engage said slot.

5. In eyeglasses, a body portion with arm with opening, and a curved portion with flange provided with an opening, a headed stud to engage the opening in the arm, and a forked member having spring arms with notches to pass through the slot and engage the walls thereof.

6. In eyeglasses, a body portion having an arm with an opening and a curved portion to engage the edge of the lens and having a flange with a slot, a headed stud to pass through the lens and through the opening in the arm, and a forked member having its arms resilient and provided with tapered ends, and notches upon the sides.

7. A device for the purpose described comprising a member to engage one face and an edge of the lens, a holding stud carried by the lens and a spring forked member for cooperation with the edge-engaging portion and with said stud carried by the lens to secure the lens in position.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of September, 1907, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LELAND T. LOUDON.

Witnesses:

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A. M. WHITMORE.