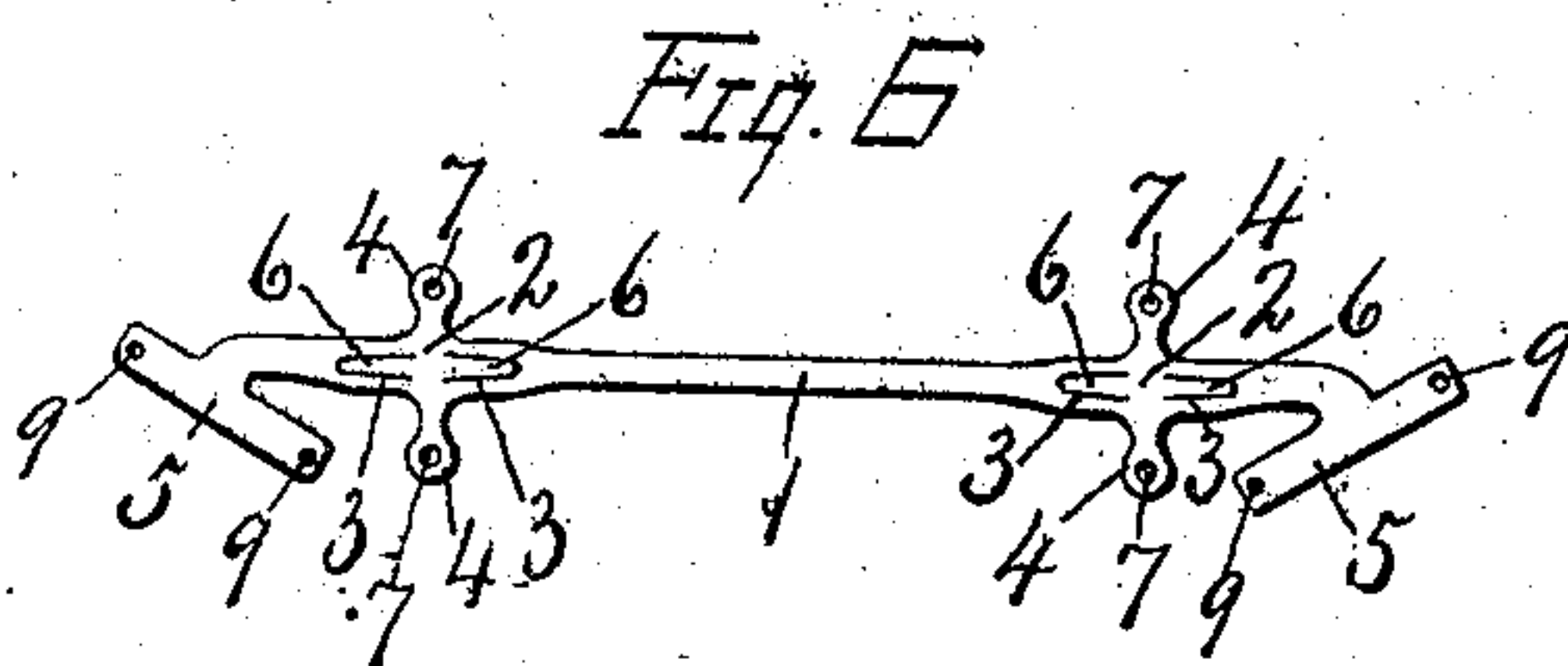
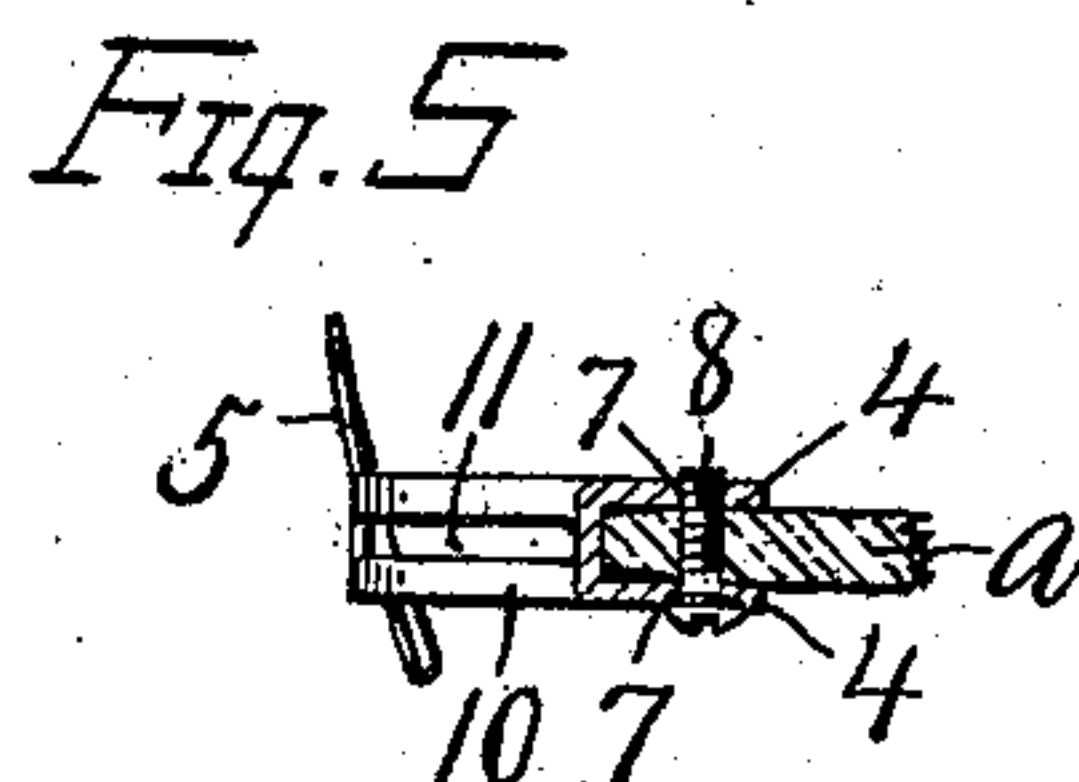
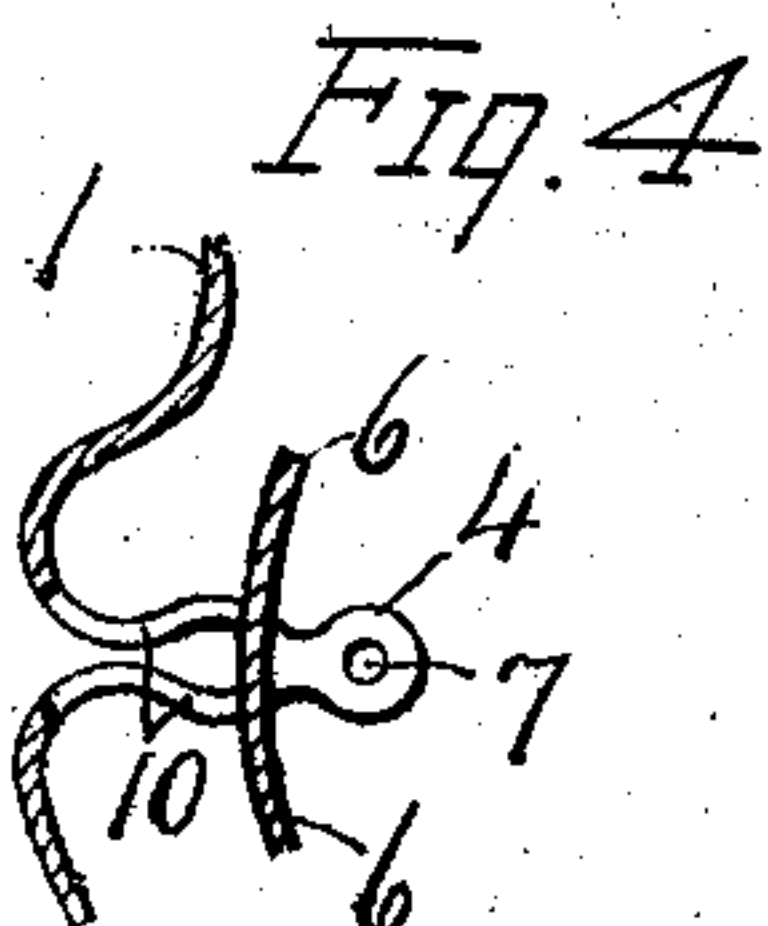
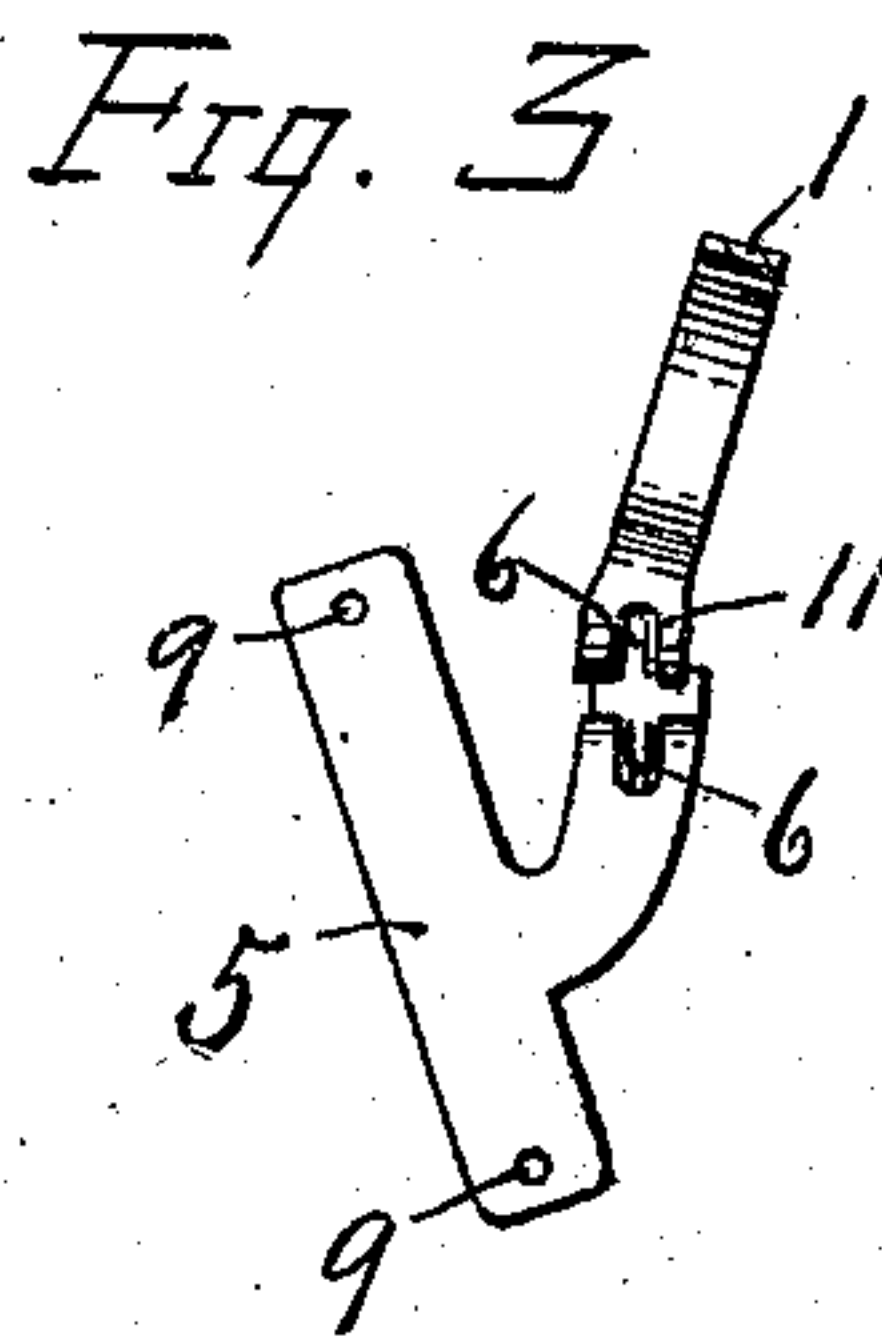
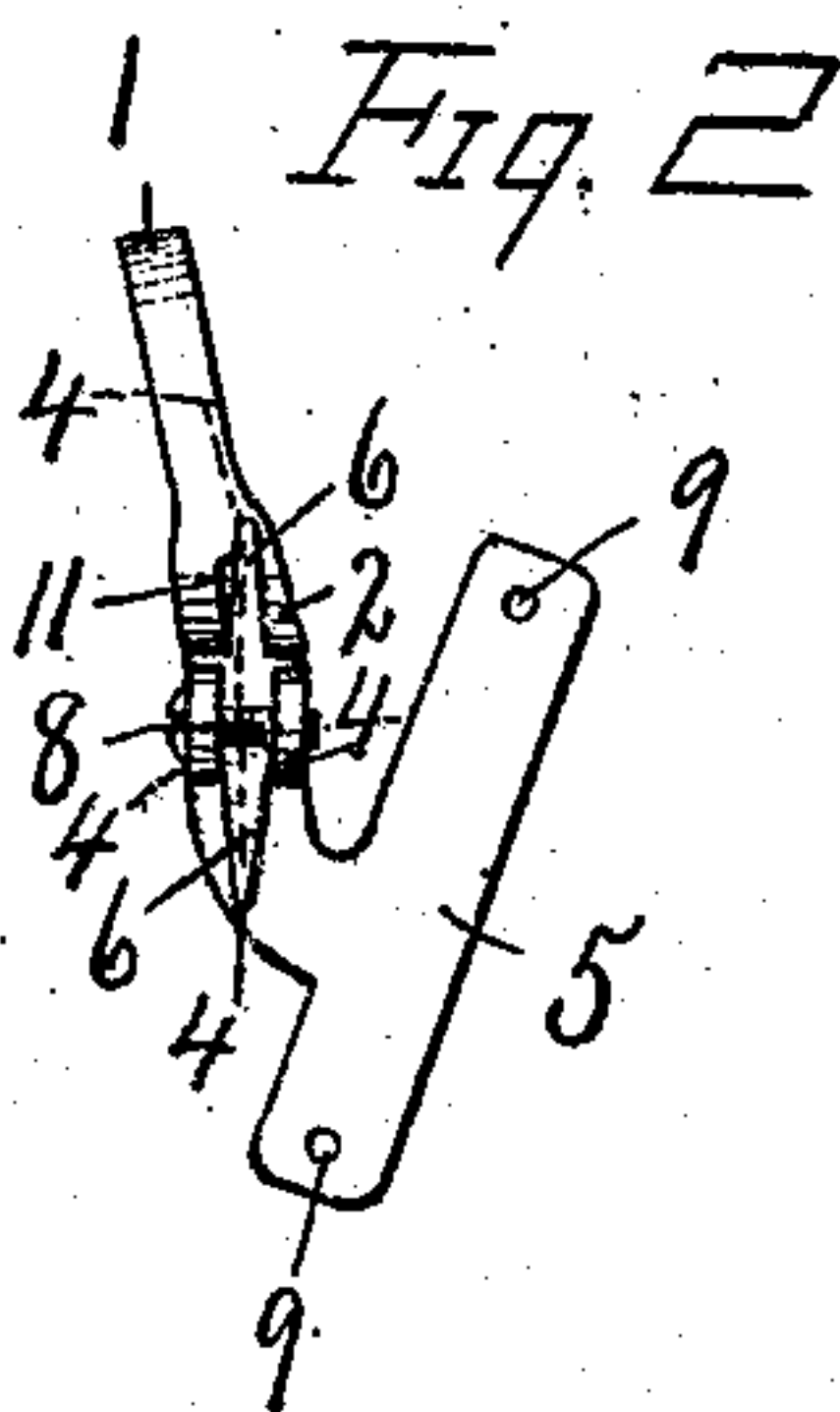
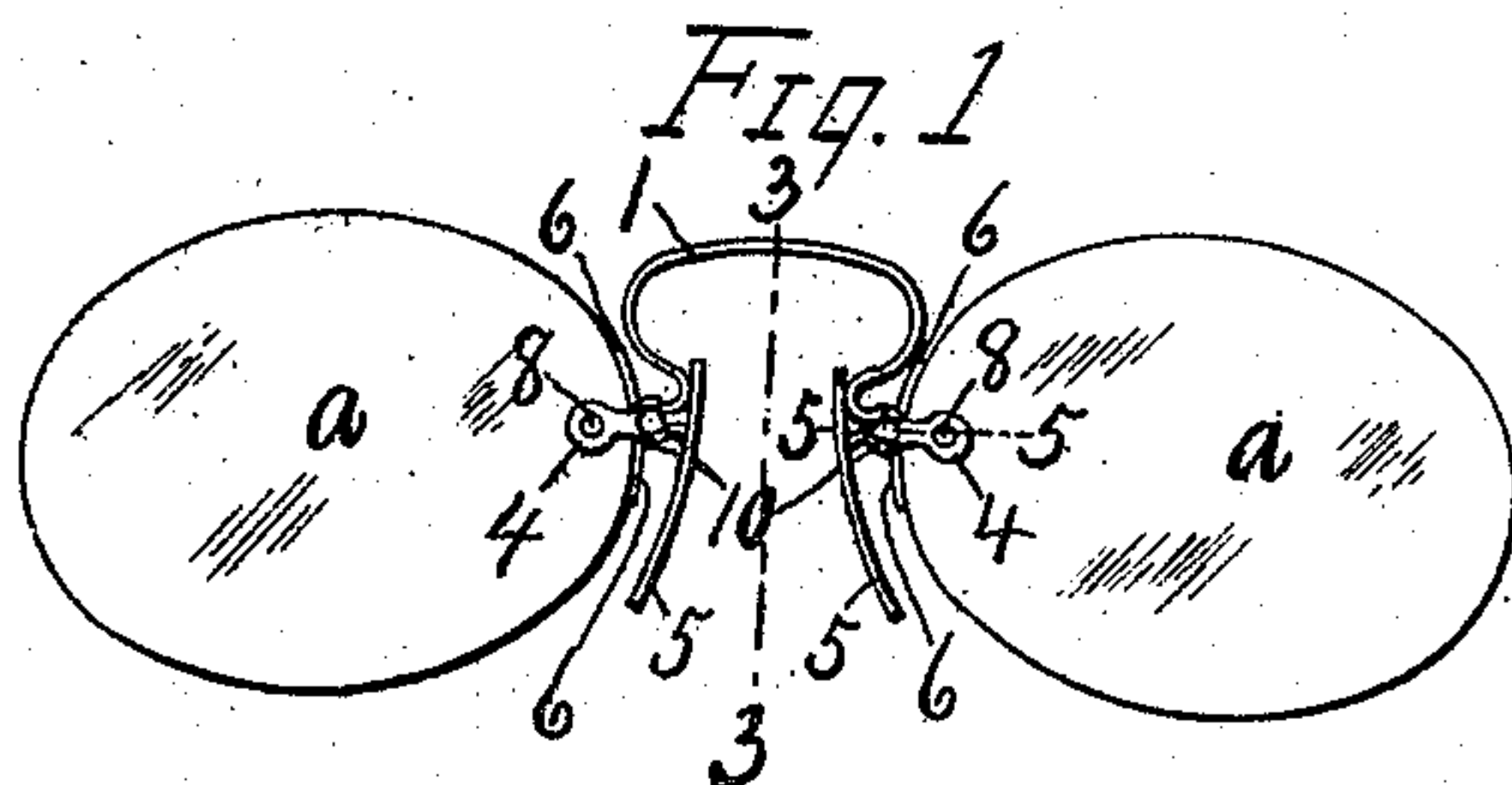


No. 881,506.

PATENTED MAR. 10, 1908.

J. R. VAN TASSEL.
MOUNTING FOR EYEGLASSES.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1904.



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JOHN R. VAN TASSEL, OF GENEVA, NEW YORK.

MOUNTING FOR EYEGLASSES.

No. 881,506.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 10, 1908.

Application filed September 29, 1904. Serial No. 226,501.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. VAN TASSEL, of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Mountings for Eyeglasses, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in mountings for eye-glasses and refers more particularly to the mountings for rimless lenses which are yoked together by a bow-spring having suitable nose-guards, lens-clamps and posts to which the lens-clamps, nose-guards and ends of the spring-bow are secured.

In the mountings now in general use each lens-clamp and its post are made in separate pieces, but permanently secured together, while the bow-spring and nose-guards are also made in separate pieces and secured by suitable screws to the post.

The object of my invention is to make all these parts from a single piece of suitable metal so as to avoid the expense of fitting and assembling the various parts.

By making the spring-bow, nose-guards, posts and lens-clamps all from the same piece of metal without separation, I not only avoid the expense of joining these parts together, but also obviate the incidental liability of loosening at the joints and am enabled to produce a mounting at a very much less cost than would be possible if the various parts were made in separate pieces, by reason of the fact that the whole mounting is stamped by a single die and subsequently bent to the desired form, whereas, when each element is formed separately a separate die is required for each piece which subsequently has to be bent to the desired form and then assembled with the other parts.

Other objects will appear in the following description.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a face view of a pair of eye-glasses and my improved mounting therefor. Fig. 2 is an enlarged edge view of the detached mounting. Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are sectional views taken respectively on line —3—3— Fig. 1, —4—4— Fig. 2, and —5—5— Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the blank as cut from a single piece of sheet metal for forming the mounting.

This mounting is made from a single piece of thin spring metal which is first cut or stamped in the form shown in Fig. 6, and con-

sists essentially of an elongated narrow central portion —1— terminating at its ends in widened portions —2— each of which has its central portion provided with opposed V-shape slits —3— and laterally projecting ears —4—, the outer ends of the enlargements —2— being extended and terminating in T-shaped ends —5— which are preferably disposed at an angle other than a right angle with the general direction of the extension of the bar —1—.

The portions of the enlargements —2— between the slits —3— are pressed or bent at an angle with the adjacent portions of the mounting to form lens-guards —6— as best seen in Fig. 2, 4 and 6, and also in Fig. 1. The ears —4— of each pair at opposite sides of the bow —1— are bent in the same direction so as to lie in substantially parallel planes with their free ends spaced a distance apart equal to the thickness of the lens which is to be inserted between said ears. These ears are provided with apertures —7— which are alined with similar apertures in the lenses, as best seen in Fig. 5, for receiving clamping screws —8—, which are the only pieces not integral with the rest of the mounting.

It is now apparent from the foregoing description taken in connection with the drawings, that the central part —1— forms the spring-bow, while the ears —4— and their junctions with the enlargements —2— constitute at once a lens-clamp and post, while the parts —6— form the lens-guards and the parts —5— the end pieces or guards, the latter being provided with apertures —9— which are adapted to receive suitable fastening means for the nose-pads, not shown.

In bending the blank seen in Fig. 6 to the form shown in Fig. 1, the ears —4— of each pair are bent over in the same direction at their bases so as to lie in substantially parallel planes and the portions at the opposite sides of each pair of ears are bent in the opposite direction to form a loop having its apex joined to the base of the ears, and in making this bend for the loop the lens-guards —6— are allowed to remain in substantially their original position, and they are, therefore, disposed at substantially right angles to the direction of the bending of the loop and ears and constitute a part of the base of each pair of ears, that is, the prongs —6— which constitute the lens-guard project in the opposite directions

from the junction of the ears —4— with the loops, as 10, as best seen in Fig. 4. These lens-guard prongs —6— are afterward bent to conform to the curvature of the edges of the lenses, as —a—, where they are adapted to engage, and the nose-guards —5— may also be twisted or bent to fit the nose of the wearer.

When the mounting is bent to the form shown in Fig. 1, it is evident that the loops, as 10, have their open sides facing each other, which incidentally affords a convenient means for adjusting the position of the nose-guards by reason of the fact that the open sides of the loop may be easily sprung apart or together to vary the angle of the nose-guards. This loop —10— serves as a substitute for the post which is used in ordinary mountings, except that it is integral with the lens-guard and clamps and also with the bow-spring and nose-guards. When the loops are thus formed the lens-clamp prongs —6— are forced out of the plane of the blank, thereby leaving slots —11— at opposite sides of the junction of the loop —10— with the base of the prongs —6—, and ears —4—, which lightens the stock and permits greater flexibility at this point, or rather at the open sides of the loop —10— so that the adjustment of the nose-guards is more readily and easily effected by bending.

In the operation of my invention, after the mounting has been bent to the form shown and described, the only work necessary to apply it to the lens is to insert the clamping screws —8— through the apertures in the ears —4— and lenses. It will be seen therefore, that this is a very simple, economical and durable mounting to which the lenses may be quickly and easily secured and the nose-guards or other parts easily adjusted by bending.

Having described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is

A mounting for eye glasses comprising a bar having laterally extending ends inclined to the longitudinal plane of the bar to form supports for the nose pieces, said bar having oppositely extending perforated lugs spaced apart and forming lens engaging ears and with oppositely extending clefts within the bar between the lugs and forming tongues adapted to bear against the edges of the lenses between said ears.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand on this 26th day of September, 1904.

JOHN R. VAN TASSEL.

Witnesses:

JOHN B. SMITH,
JOHN A. LAY.