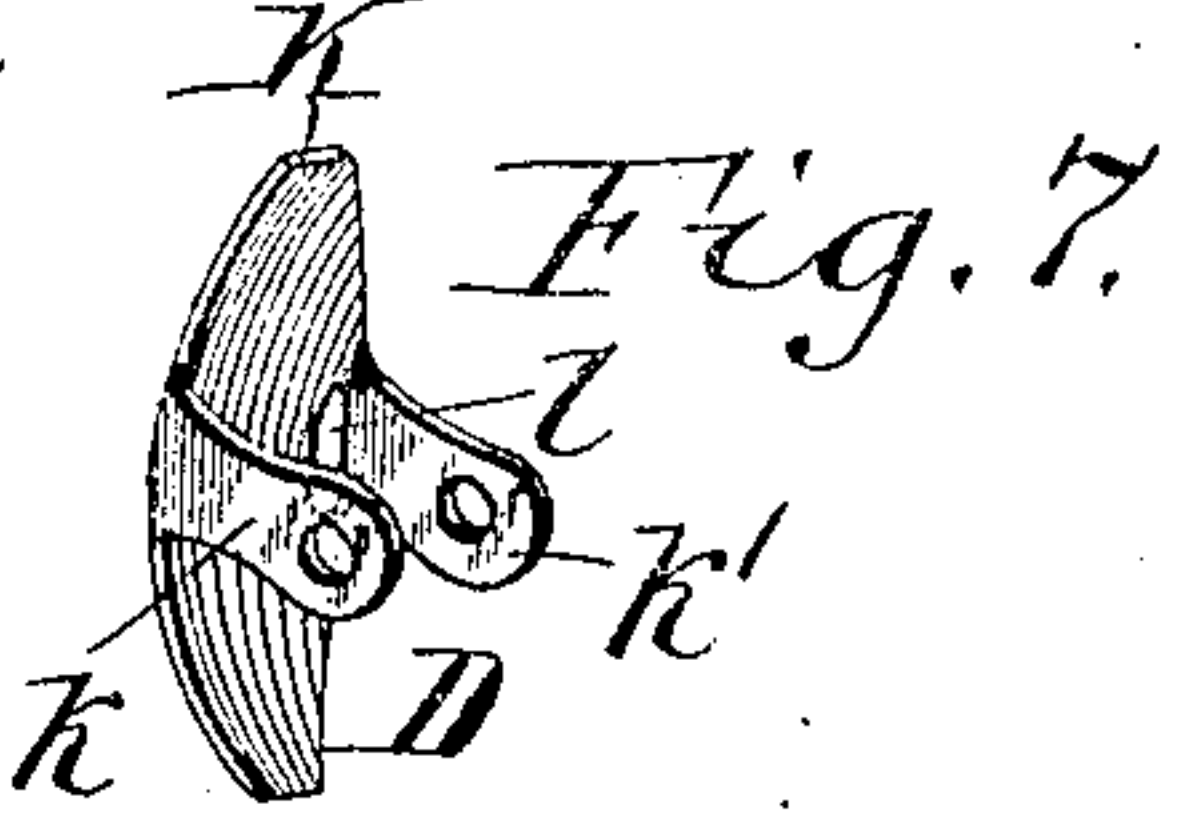
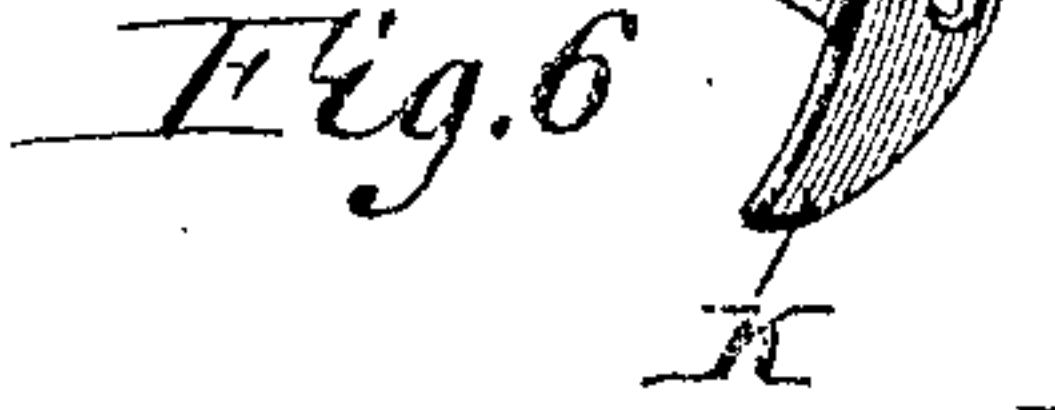
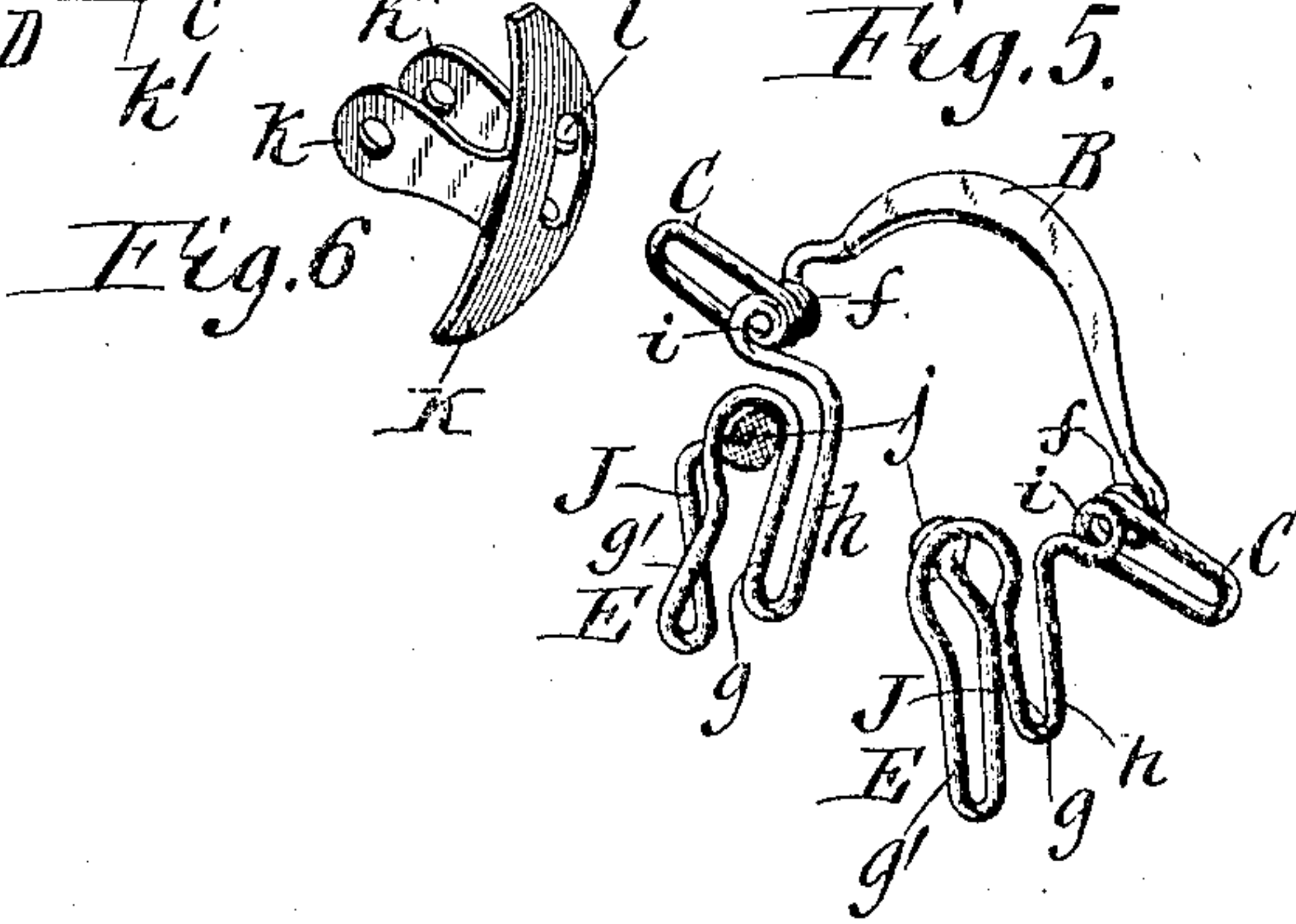
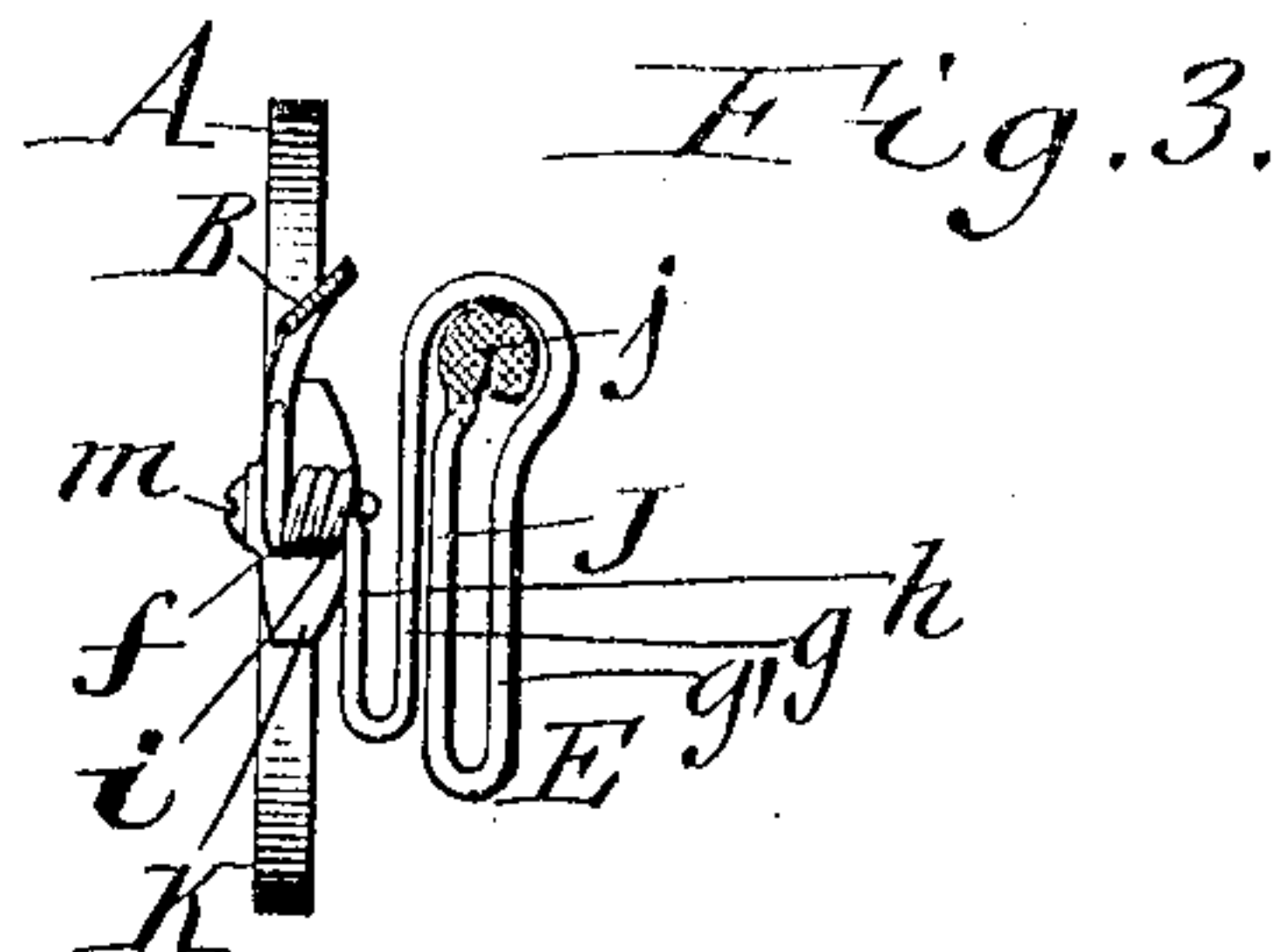
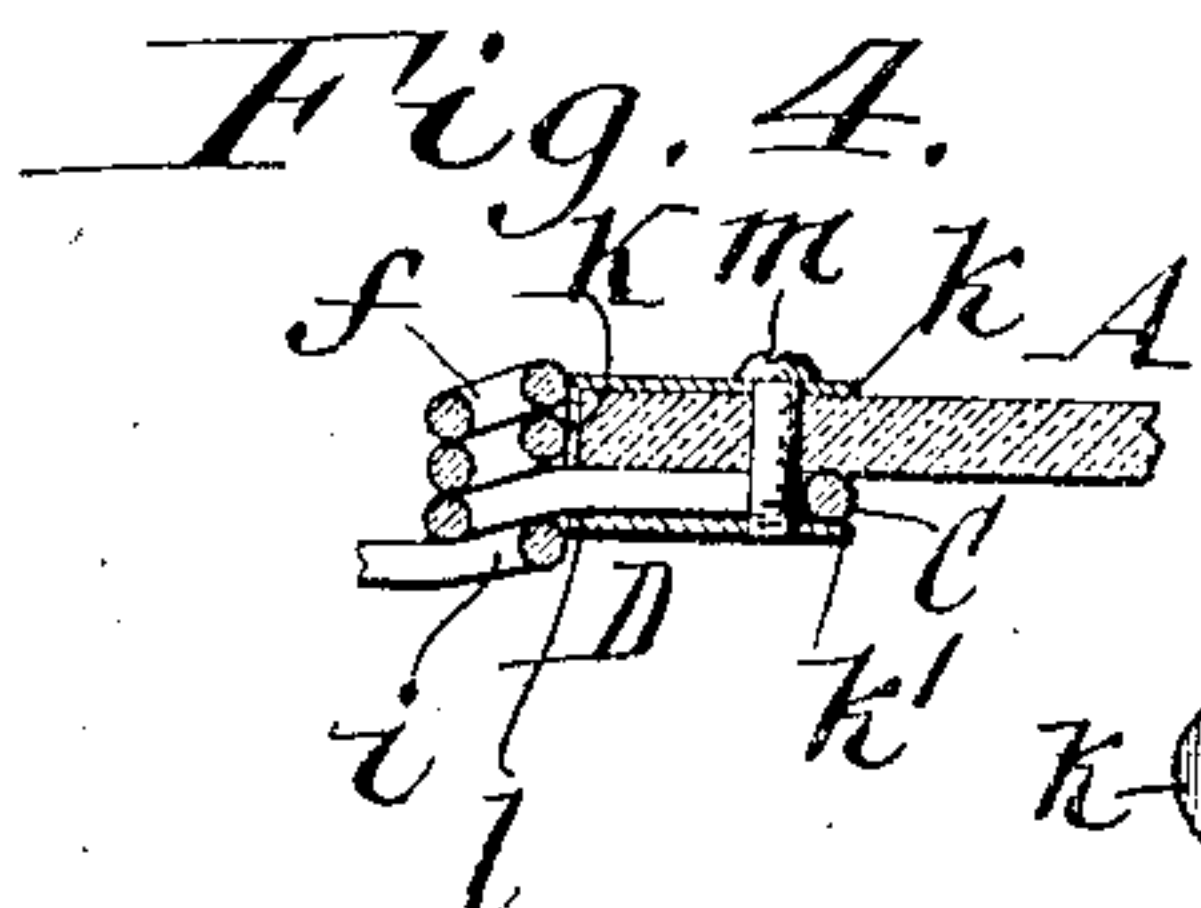
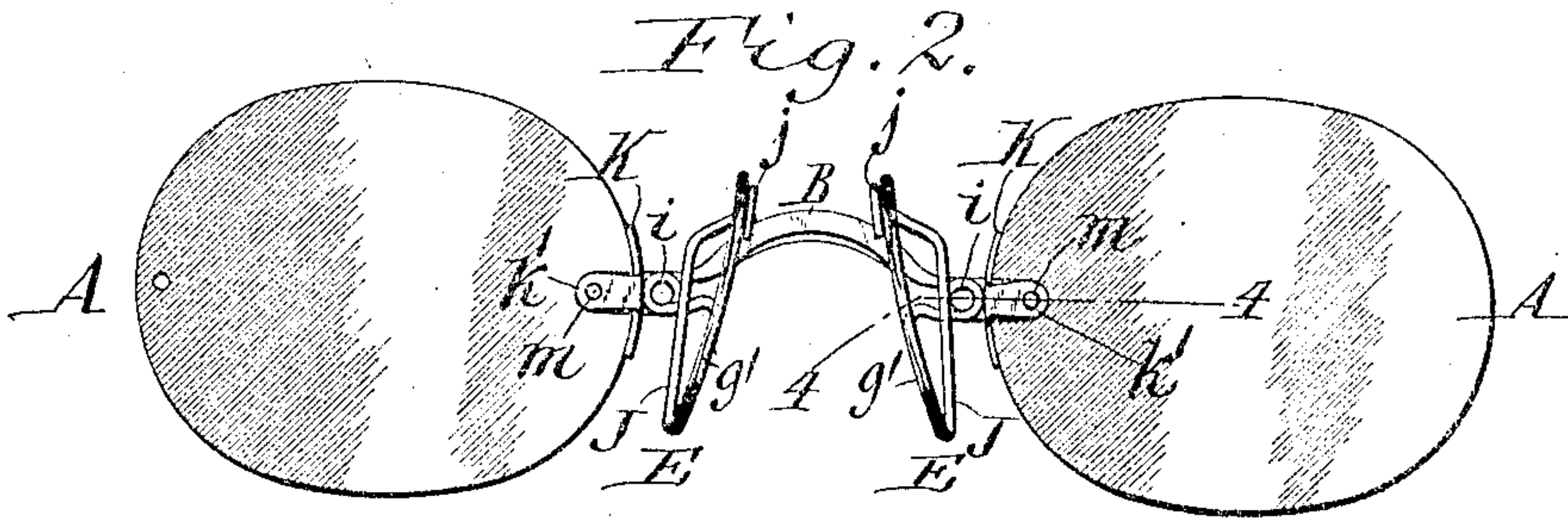
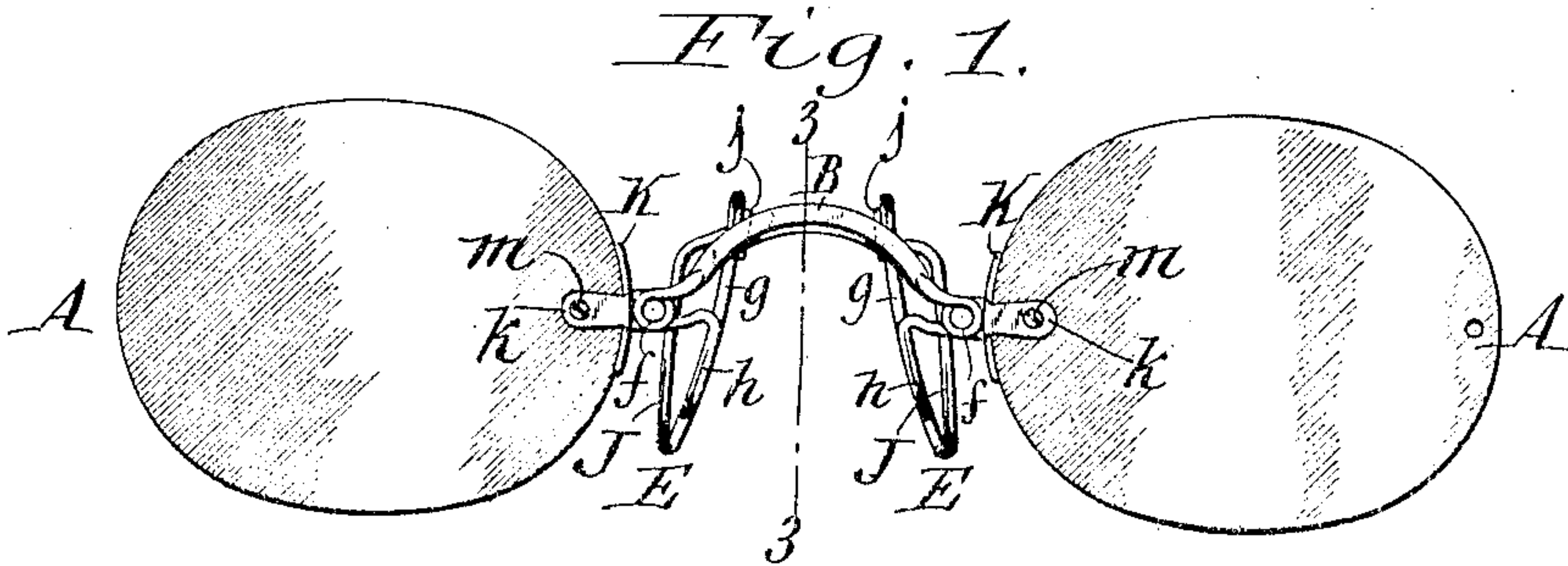


No. 882,540.

PATENTED MAR. 17, 1908.

H. SILBERT.
EYEGLASS OR SPECTACLE MOUNTING.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1907.



Witnesses:
Richard Sommitt,
Gustav W. Hora.

Herman Silbert, Inventor
by Geyer & Popp
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN SILBERT, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ALEXANDER ALLAN, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

EYEGLASS OR SPECTACLE MOUNTING.

No. 882,540.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 17, 1908.

Application filed October 14, 1907. Serial No. 397,311.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN SILBERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Eyeglass or Spectacle Mountings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved mounting for eyeglasses or spectacles and has for its object the production of a mounting for this purpose which is comparatively simple in construction and low in cost and which will hold the glasses reliably in place.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a front elevation of a pair of eyeglasses provided with my improved mounting. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross section thereof in line 3—3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary horizontal section, on an enlarged scale, in line 4—4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the guard and bridge of the mounting. Figs. 6 and 7 are similar views of the clips forming part of the means whereby the mounting is attached to the eyeglasses.

Similar letter of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

My improved mounting which is applied to the opposing inner edges of the lenses A, A consists essentially of a central upwardly curved or arched bridge B, two laterally projecting attaching loops C, C arranged adjacent to opposite ends of the bridge, two attaching clips D, D cooperating with said loops for attaching the mounting to said lenses and guards E, E arranged adjacent to opposite ends of the bridge.

The attaching loops are arranged vertically and have their bights at their outer ends and one arm or branch of each loop, preferably the upper is connected with the adjacent end of the bridge by a front coil spring *f* which has its axis arranged horizontally and transversely relatively to the length of the bridge.

Each of the guards comprises an upwardly curved or arched bearing loop which has front and rear arms *g*, *g'* arranged transversely in line in rear of the bridge so that their central parts are opposite the respective loop, an intermediate upright connecting arm *h* arranged in front of the front arm *g* of the bearing loop and connected with the latter at its lower end, a rear coil *i* connect-

ing the upper end of the intermediate arm with the lower branch of the adjacent attaching loop and having its axis arranged transversely to the bridge and in line with the front coil, an upright clamping arm *J* arranged between the arms of the bearing loop and connected at its lower end with the rear arm *g'* thereof, and a clamping finger *j* arranged at the upper end of the clamping arm and projecting inwardly through the bight at the upper end of the respective bearing loop.

The bridge, front and rear coils, attaching and bearing loops, and clamping arms and fingers are constructed of a single piece of spring wire. This wire is preferably round in cross section but the central part of the bridge and the inner or free ends of the clamping fingers are flattened, as shown, to form wide bearing surfaces for engaging the front and sides of the nose.

Each of the clamping arms is arranged outwardly beyond the arms of its bearing loop and the free end of its clamping finger normally projects inwardly beyond the arms of the bearing loop, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 5.

Each of the clips comprises a curved back *K* which is adapted to engage with the inner edge of a lens and two perforated ears *k*, *k'* projecting laterally outward from said back, the ear *k* of each clip engaging with one side of the lens while the other ear *k'* is separated from the opposite side of the lens by an intervening space.

The back of the clip is provided with a seat or opening *l* located adjacent to the inner side of the ear *k'* which is separated from the lens and in line with the space between the same. Through this opening the attaching loop on the respective side of the bridge passes and is arranged between the lens and the ear *k'*. A bolt or screw *m* secures these parts together by passing through the lens, attaching ears and attaching loop, as shown in Fig. 4. By applying these clips so that the openings in the backs thereof are on the front side of the lenses the latter are arranged closer to the eyes but when these clips are applied to the lenses so that the openings in the backs thereof are on the inner side of the lenses then the latter are arranged farther away from the eyes. This manner of securing the bridge to the lenses is very simple and reliable and permits of readily changing the

position of the lenses on the same without altering the construction.

In applying the glasses to the eyes the lenses are turned upwardly or forwardly toward each other so as to separate the bearing loops and clamping arms and permit said loops and arms to be conveniently placed astride the nose. While thus moving the lenses preparatory to applying the same to the nose the front coils and the bridge are strained so that the resilience of these parts upon releasing the lenses causes the bearing loops and arms to grip against opposite sides of the nose and hold the lenses in place.

Inasmuch as the fingers of the clamping arms project slightly beyond the inner sides of the bearing loops the same engage the hollows of the nose in advance of the bights of the bearing loops and thus concentrate their pressure against smaller areas, whereby the grip of the mounting on the nose is increased and the liability of the glasses falling off the nose is reduced. After the fingers of the clamping arms engage opposite sides of the nose and are arrested in their further movement in that direction the bearing loops are also pressed against opposite sides of the nose, by the preponderating resilience of the front coils and bridge, thereby increasing the grip of the mounting on the nose and further guarding against displacement of the eye glasses. To prevent slippage on the nose of the fingers and bearing loops the inner sides of the latter may be milled or otherwise roughened, as shown for example on the clamping finger in Fig. 3.

By connecting the front arms of the bearing loops with the attaching loops by means of the interposed spring coils stiffness in the connection between these parts is avoided, and the bearing loops may be readily deflected relatively to the attaching loops, thereby avoiding distorting or breakage of this connection.

It will be observed that the front and rear coils of the mounting occupy the same place usually occupied by the posts which connected the lenses with the bow or bridge in eye glasses or spectacles as heretofore constructed.

Although my invention is shown in the drawings as embodied in a pair of eye glasses parts of the same are also applicable to spectacles in which temples are employed.

I claim as my invention:

1. An eyeglass or spectacle mounting comprising a bridge, two coils arranged with their axes transversely to the bridge and each connected at one end to one end of the bridge, laterally projecting loops adapted to be attached to the lenses and each connected at one end with the other end of one of the coils, and two guards each comprising an upwardly arched bearing loop having its

front arm connected with the other end of one of said attaching loops, a clamping arm arranged between the arms of the bearing loop and connected at its lower end with the lower end of the rear arm of the bearing loop, and a presser finger projecting from the upper end of the clamping arm inwardly beyond the inner side of the arms of the bearing loop, substantially as set forth.

2. An eyeglass or spectacle mounting comprising a bridge, two coils arranged with their axes transversely to the bridge and each connected at one end to one end of the bridge, laterally projecting loops adapted to be attached to the lenses and each connected at one end with the other end of one of the coils, two guards each comprising an upwardly arched bearing loop, an upright connecting arm connected at its lower end with the lower end of the front arm of the bearing loop and a coil connected at one end with the upper end of the connecting arm and at its other end with the other end of the adjacent attaching loop, substantially as set forth.

3. An eyeglass or spectacle mounting comprising a bridge, two laterally projecting attaching loops each connected at one end with one end of the bridge, two guards each having a bearing loop, an intermediate arm connected at one end with the bearing loop, and a coil connecting the other end of said intermediate arm with the other end of the adjacent attaching loop, substantially as set forth.

4. An eyeglass or spectacle mounting comprising a bridge, two transverse front coils each connected at one end with one end of the bridge, two laterally projecting attaching loops adapted to be connected with the lenses and each connected at one end with one end of the bridge, and two guards each comprising an upwardly arched bearing loop having front and rear arms, an upright intermediate arm connected at its lower end with the lower end of the front arm of the adjacent bearing loop, a rear coil having its axis in line with the corresponding front coil and connected at one end with the upper end of the adjacent intermediate arm and at its opposite end with the other end of the companion attaching loop, an upright clamping arm arranged between the front and rear arms of each bearing loop and connected at its lower end with the lower end of said rear arm, and a presser finger projecting inwardly from the upper end of the clamping arm beyond the inner side of the arms of the adjacent bearing loop, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 10th day of October, 1907.

HERMAN SILBERT.

Witnesses:

ALEXANDER ALLAN,
THEO. L. POPP.