

G. BAUSCH.
 SPRING BOW FOR EYEGLASSES.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 26, 1908.

917,837.

Patented Apr. 13, 1909.

Fig. 1.

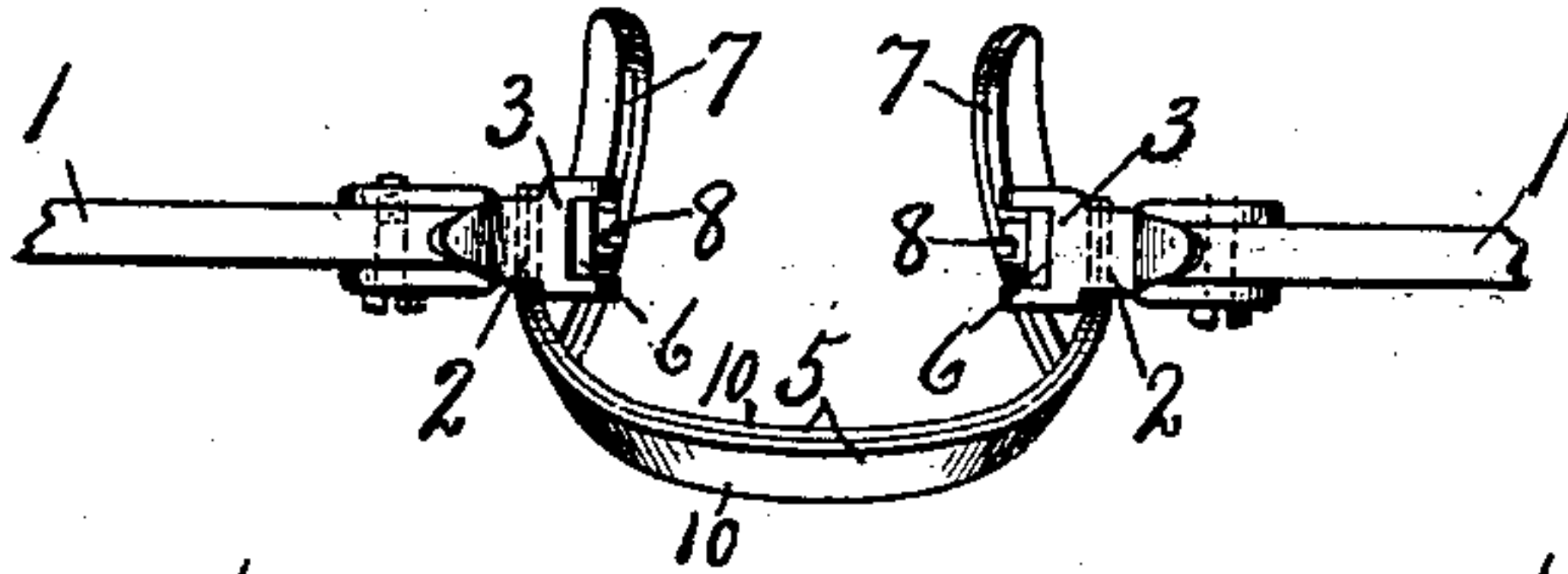


Fig. 2.

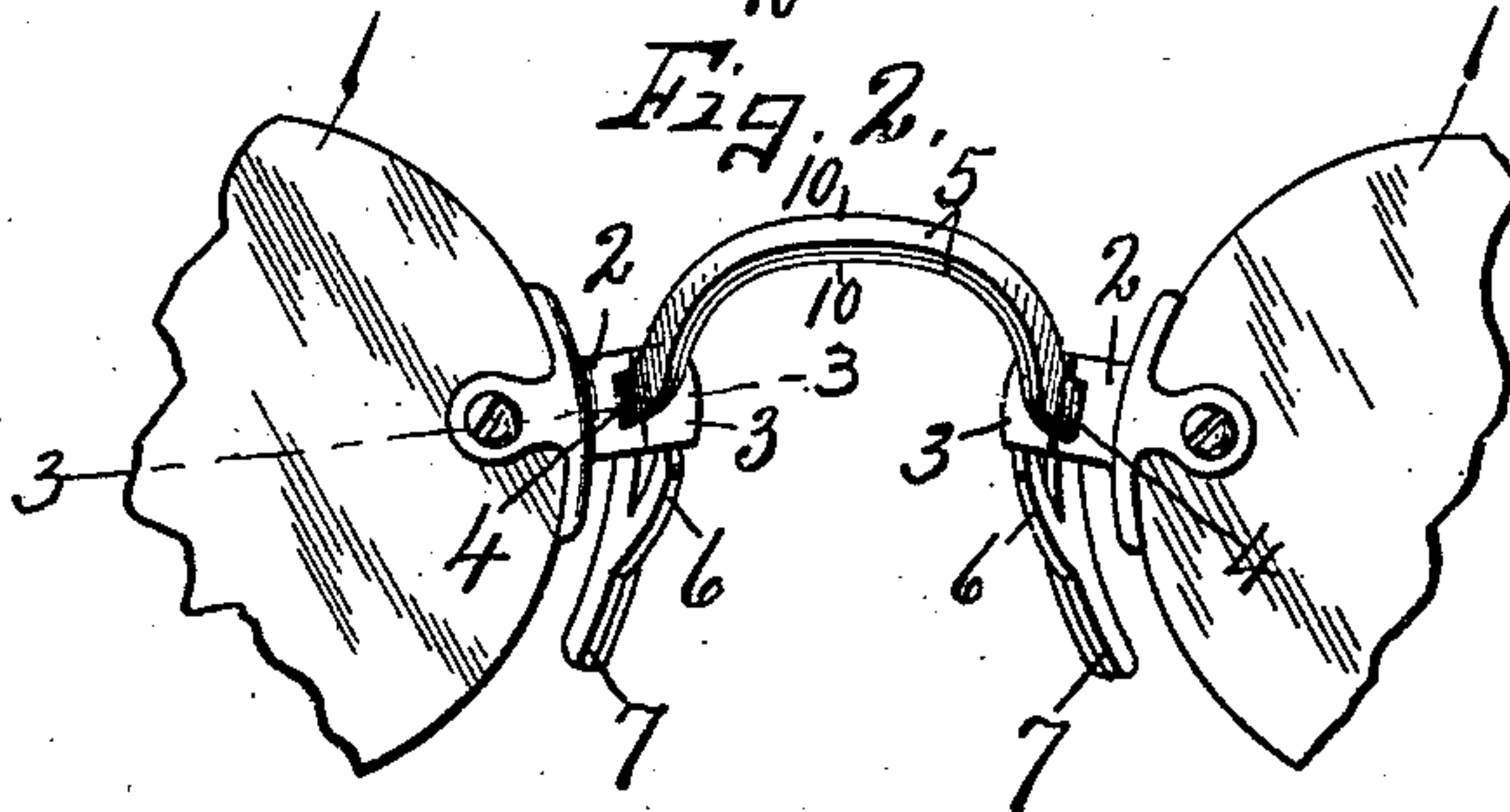


Fig. 3.

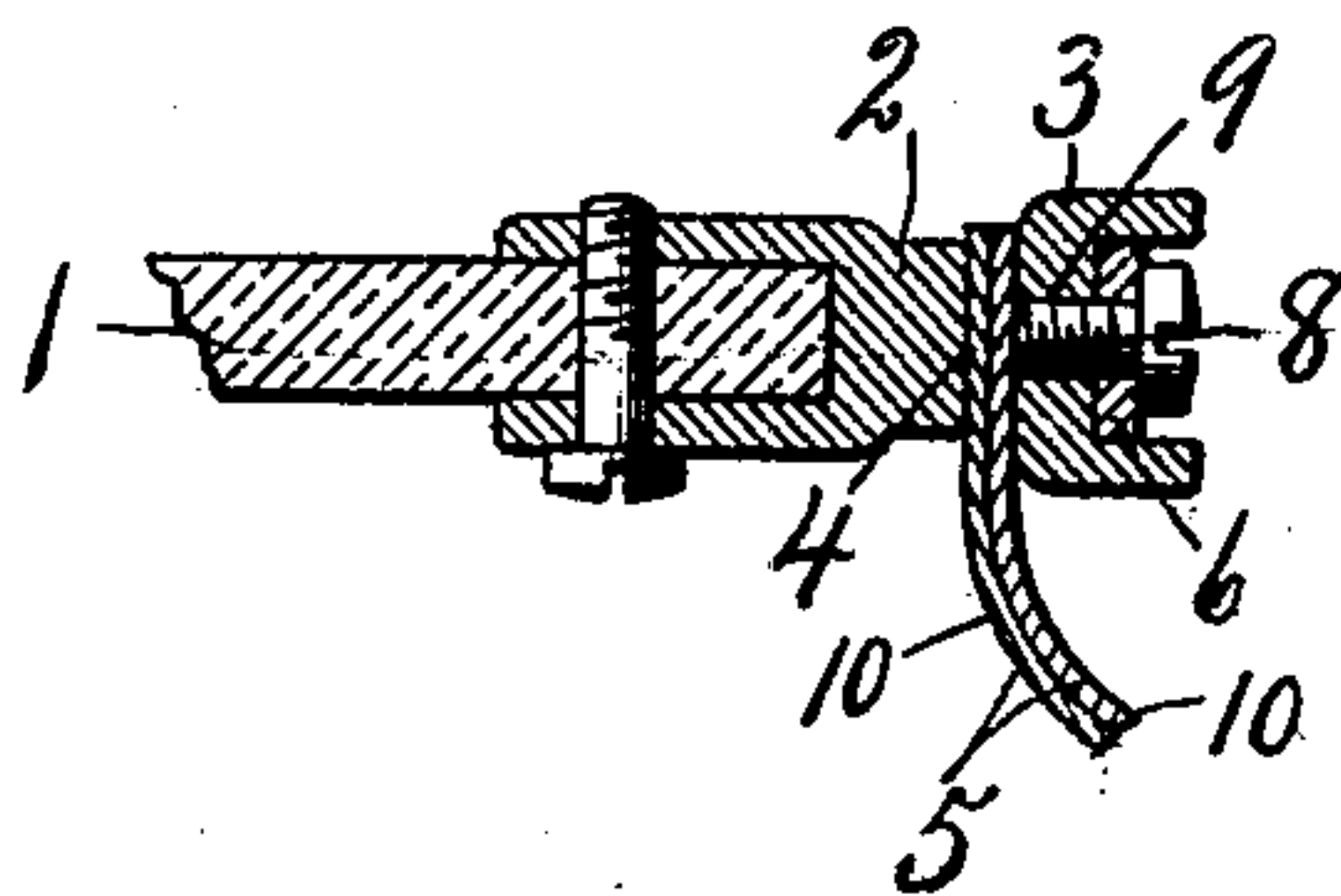
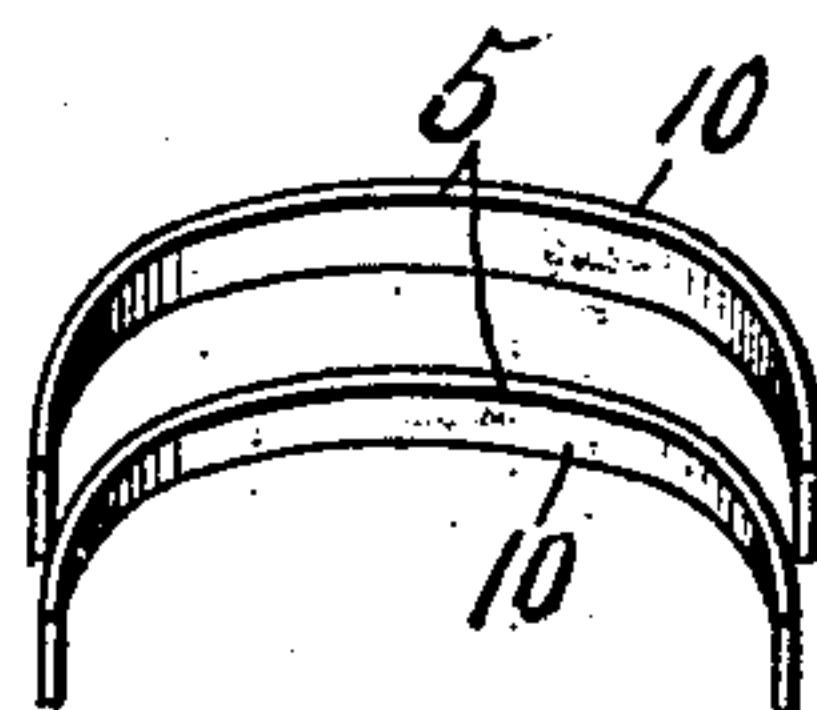


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BAUSCH, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

SPRING-BOW FOR EYEGLASSES.

No. 917,837.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 13, 1909.

Application filed June 26, 1908. Serial No. 440,600.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BAUSCH, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and
5 useful Improvements in Spring-Bows for Eyeglasses, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improve-
10 ments in spring bows for eye glasses involving the use of a plurality of separate comparatively thin, flat springs of similar form and dimensions loosely arranged flatwise in close juxtaposition one upon the other with their
15 ends secured to the posts between the boxes and edges of the lenses.

The object is to obtain greater resiliency and flexibility between the lenses without adding materially to the size or weight of the
20 mounting over what is now commonly used.

Another object is to reduce the liability of breakage of the bow spring and at the same time to enable the spring to be more easily bent or adjusted in fitting the mounting to
25 the nose and eyes of the wearer.

A further object is to detachably secure the ends of the bow spring leaves between the boxes and adjacent edges of the lenses so as to afford as long a spring as practicable
30 and thereby increase its resiliency and flexibility and also to reinforce the ends of the springs against injury by the clamping screws which also secure the nose guard in the boxes.

Other objects and uses will be brought out in the following description.

In the drawings—Figures 1 and 2 are an enlarged top plan and side elevation of my improved lens mounting and portions of the
40 lenses mounted thereon. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the two leaves forming the bow spring shown as separate one from the other.

I have shown a pair of lenses —1— as secured to suitable posts —2— having boxes —3— at their inner ends and transverse slots —4— between the boxes and adjacent edges of the lenses, said slots —4— receiving
50 the opposite ends of a bow spring —5—. The boxes —3— at the inner ends of the posts are provided with the usual recesses for receiving the attaching ends —6— of suitable nose guards —7— which are secured
55 in place by fastening screws —8—, the latter passing through apertures in the attaching

ends —6— of the nose guards and engaging in radial threaded apertures —9— in the base of the boxes —3—, said threaded apertures —9— extending to the slots —4— in
60 which the ends of the bow spring —5— are inserted so that the screws —8— may also serve as a means for clamping or securing the ends of the bow springs to the posts.

The bow spring —5— which forms the
65 subject matter of my present invention is composed of a plurality of, (in this instance two) comparatively thin flat springs —10— of similar form and size mounted one upon the other in close juxtaposition and free to
70 yield or flex relatively to each other between their ends, which ends are inserted in the slots —4— of the posts —2— between the boxes —3— and adjacent edges of the lenses and are held in place by clamping screws
75 —8—. The combined thickness of these two leaves —10— of the bow spring —5— is substantially equal to the thickness of the ordinary spring but by making them separate and attaching them at their ends to the
80 posts —2—, it affords a greater resiliency of the lenses relatively to each other, such resiliency being substantially equal to that of one of the sections under torsional movement of the lenses relatively to each other
85 and at the same time the lenses are held in more perfect alinement by reason of the fact that both springs are acting to maintain such alinement.

The particular advantage in making the
90 bow spring from a plurality of separate comparatively thin leaves is to afford greater resiliency thereby reducing the liability to breakage of such spring under manipulation of the lenses relatively to each other either
95 carelessly or purposely or when adjusting the glasses to the nose and eyes of the wearer. This increased resiliency is due to the thinness of the leaves and their ability to spring relatively to each other under opening or
100 torsional strains to which they are subjected either by careless manipulation or when adjusting for use.

What I claim is:

1. In a lens mounting for eye glasses, a
105 pair of lens supporting posts, and a bow spring composed of comparatively thin flat leaves of substantially the same form and size arranged in close juxtaposition to each other and having their ends secured to said
110 posts.

2. In a lens mounting for eye glasses, a

pair of lens supporting posts having boxes at their inner ends, nose guards secured to said boxes, and a bow spring composed of separate comparatively thin flat leaves of similar
5 form and size fitting closely one upon the other and having their ends secured to said posts between the boxes and adjacent edges of the lenses.

3. In a lens mounting for eye glasses, a
10 pair of lens supporting posts having transverse slots, and a bow spring composed of

comparatively thin flat leaves of similar form and size fitting closely one within the other and having their ends inserted in said slots, and means for holding said ends in said
15 slots.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of June 1908.

GEORGE BAUSCH.

Witnesses:

H. E. CHASE,

CAROLINE M. McCORMACK.