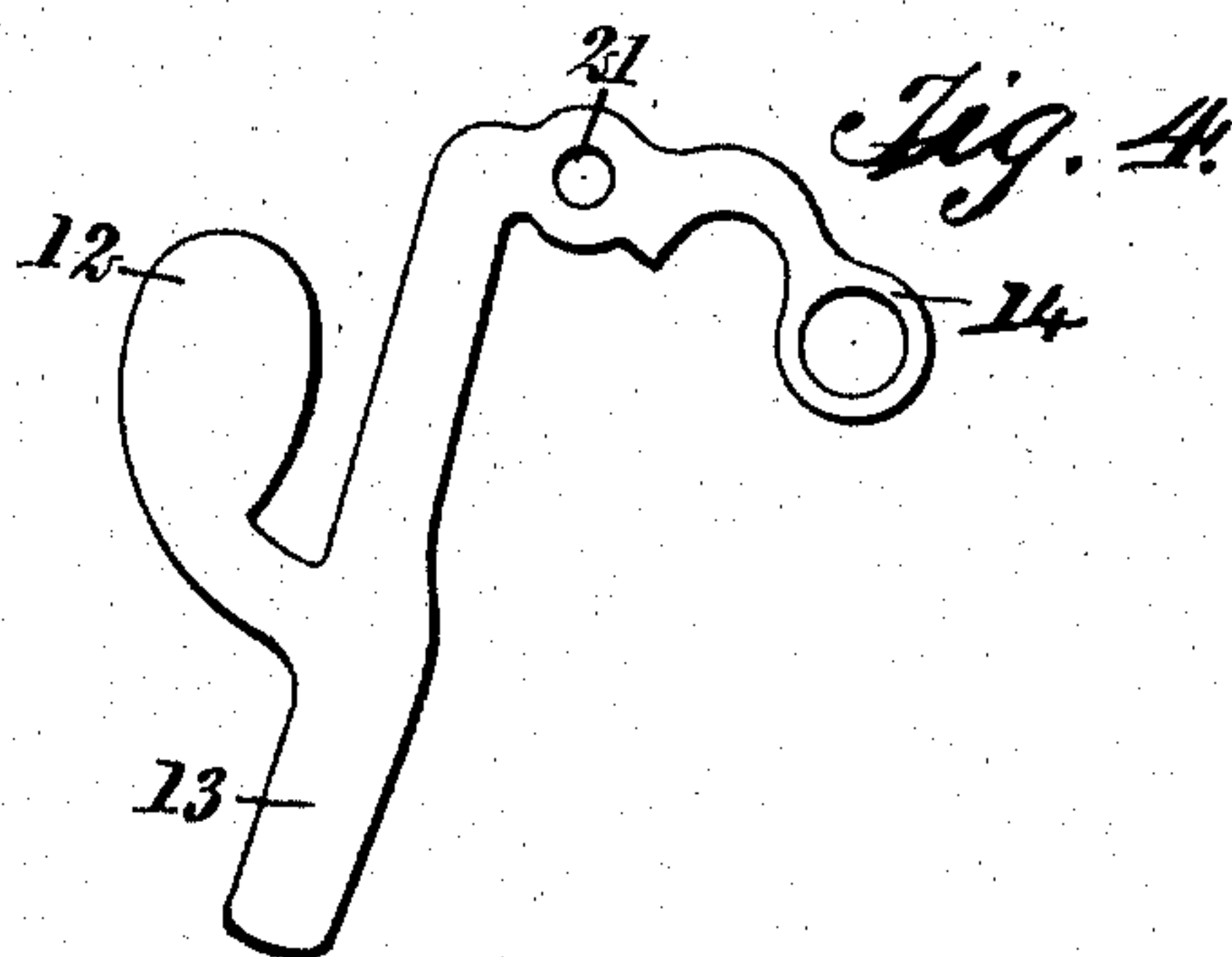
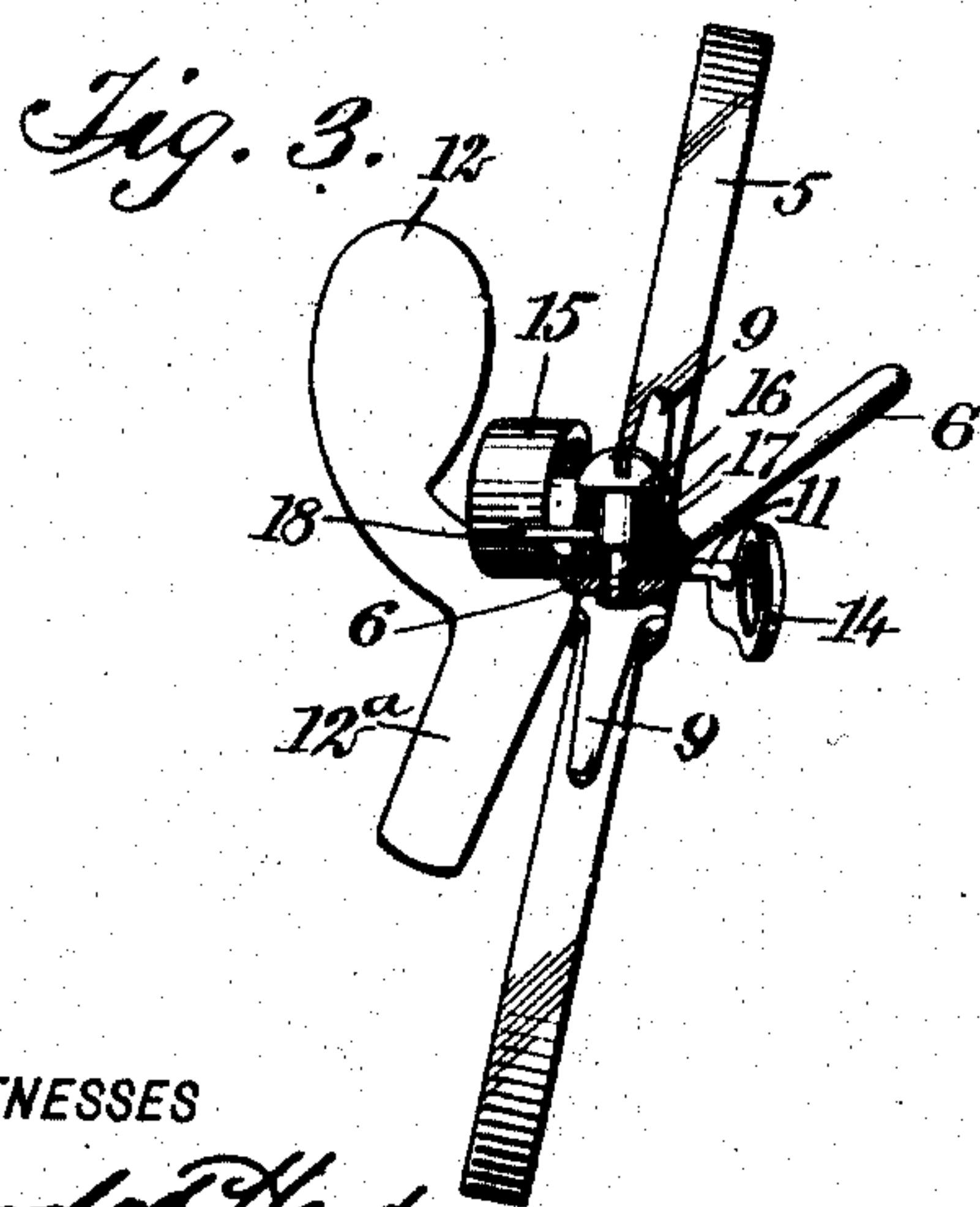
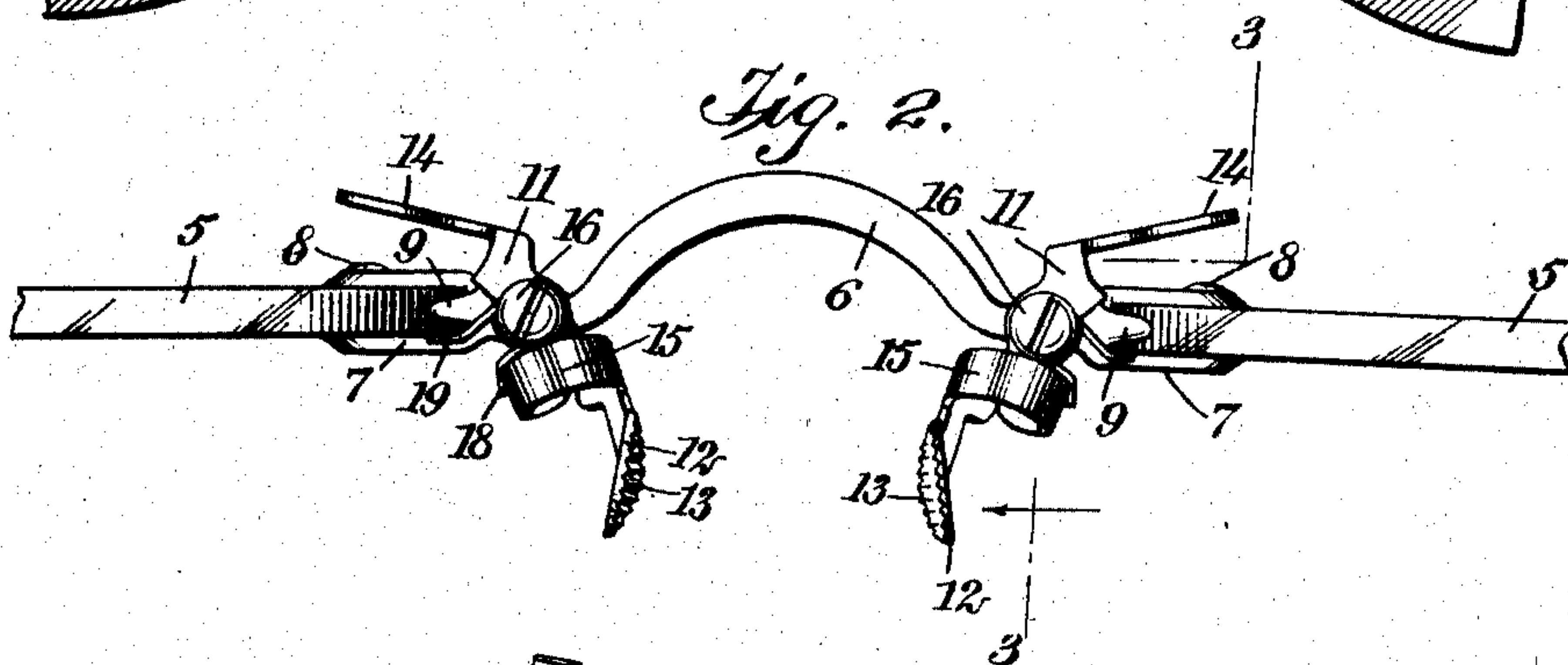
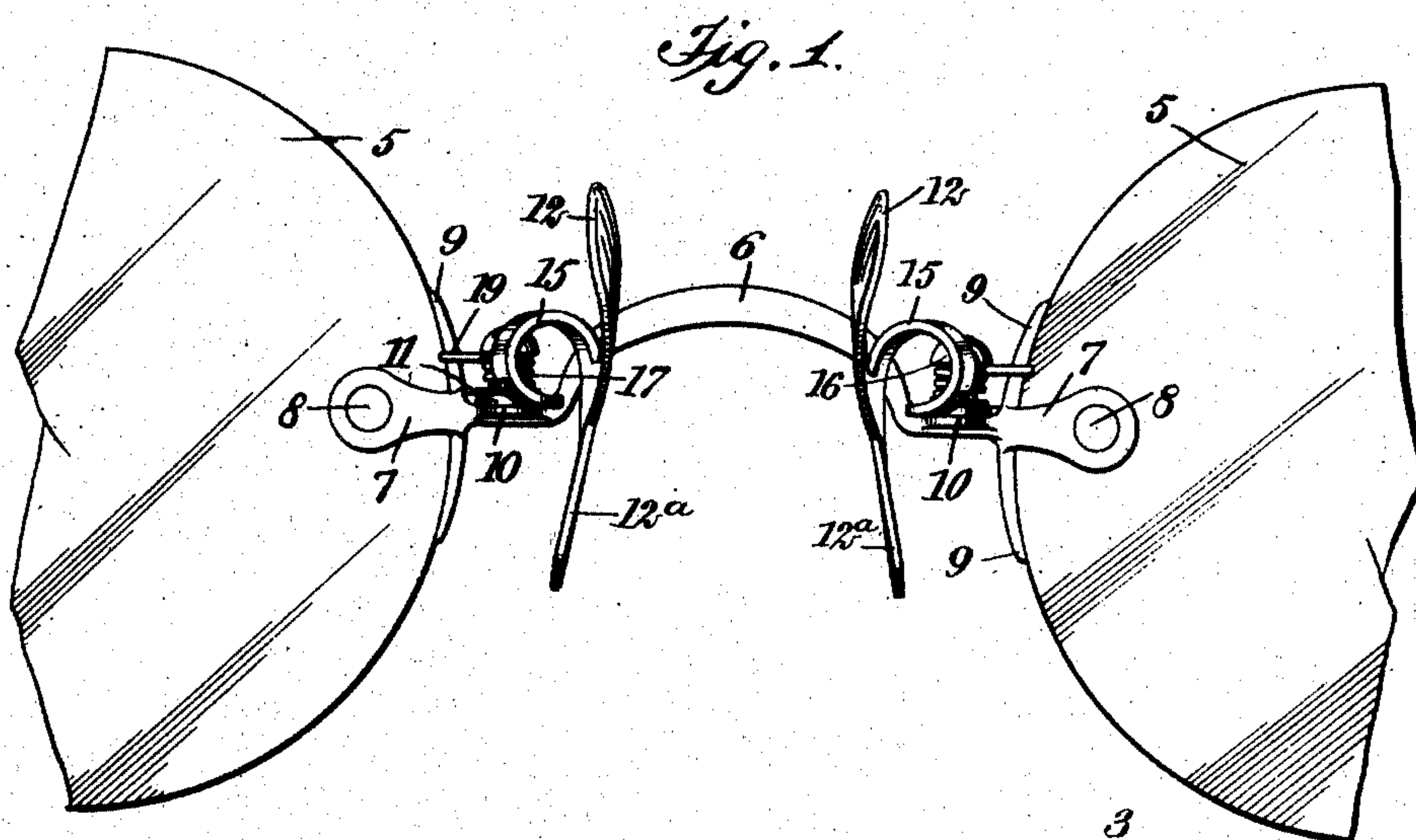


927,981.

W. G. KING.
EYEGLASS OLIP.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 10, 1908.

Patented July 13, 1909.



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WALTER G. KING, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

EYEGLOSS-CLIP.

No. 927,981.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 13, 1909.

Application filed July 10, 1908. Serial No. 442,821.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER G. KING, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Eyeglass-Clip, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to eyeglass clips, my more particular purpose being to provide an improved construction offering various advantages of adjustment, strength, durability and ease of manufacture.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is an enlarged fragmentary front elevation showing a pair of eyeglasses equipped with my improved clip; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the construction shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a vertical section upon the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrow and showing how the levers are mounted upon pivots, and also showing the peculiar spring construction of one of these levers; and Fig. 4 is a plan view of a blank as stamped out and ready for use in making a lever.

Lenses 5 are connected together by a bridge 6, the latter being provided with forks 7 which receive the lenses and are provided with pins 8 which pass directly through the lenses and forks. The bridge is further provided with braces 9 integral with it, these braces extending along the edges of the lenses. The bridge is also provided with flat portions 10 constituting bearings, and mounted upon these bearings are levers 11. Each of these levers is provided with a pad 12 having a roughened surface 13 for engaging the nose. Each lever is further provided with a portion 14 extending downwardly and used to manipulate the lever. Each lever has a portion 15 integral with it and bent spirally around to an extent approximating one complete turn. The outer or free end of this turn supports the pad 12 and a depending portion 12^a.

Adjacent to each end of the bridge 6 a bolt 16 is secured firmly in the flattened portion 10 of the bridge. This bolt is encircled by a spiral spring 17, one end 18 of this spring lodging against the portion 15 of the lever

and the other end 19 of the spring in question being lodged against the brace 9.

In order to facilitate making the levers, I stamp out a blank of sheet metal, as indicated in Fig. 4. This blank is provided with an opening 21 (into which the bolt 16 is to be inserted afterward) and is provided with portions 12, 12^a, 13, 14 which are shaped afterward, as above described.

My device is used as follows: The operator grasps the portions 14 of the levers 11 and thus turns the levers relatively to the bolts 16 considered as centers. In doing this, the spiral springs 17 are subjected to greater tension. The pressure of the fingers relatively to the parts 14 being relaxed, the pads 12 are pressed toward each other by the action of the spiral springs 17, thereby causing the eyeglasses to adhere to the wearer's nose. The portions 15 of the levers 11 have sufficient spring to enable the levers to readily adjust themselves to the nose, and the spiral springs 17 afford the gripping pressure for holding the pads 12 in proper contact with the nose. The operator, however, by grasping either pad 12 may slightly bend the portion 15 of material so as to give a little different set or conformation, and in this way may without difficulty adjust the fit of the glasses upon the nose.

I am aware that levers have heretofore been used upon eyeglasses and provided with a spring portion disposed intermediate the pad 12 and the handle of the lever. I find, however, that if the spring portion of the lever has the conformation indicated at 15, so that the lever is practically bent around almost in the form of a circle, a number of advantages accrue. One is that the lever is not easily broken; another is that it is easily given a different set if such be desired; and a third is that the pressure of the pad 12 upon the nose is less disagreeable in its effect. I also find that this arrangement permits a slight adjustment of the glasses without materially disturbing the positions of the pads 12 relatively to the wearer's nose.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent.

An eyeglass clip comprising a bridge provided with means for gripping the edges of lenses, levers journaled upon said bridge, each of said levers being provided with a

spring portion having the form of a ribbon
bent substantially into a circle and provided
with a pad disposed upon the outer or free
end of said portion for the purpose of en-
5 gaging the wearer's nose, pivot bolts for
said levers on the side of the spring portion
opposite the pad, said spring portions each
having a depending integral portion sub-
stantially in alinement with the pad, and
10 springs engaging said levers for the purpose

of turning the same bodily in relation to
said lenses.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER G. KING.

Witnesses:

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