

C. F. INGOLD.  
EYEGLASS MOUNTING.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 23, 1909.

946,968.

Patented Jan. 18, 1910.

Fig. 1.

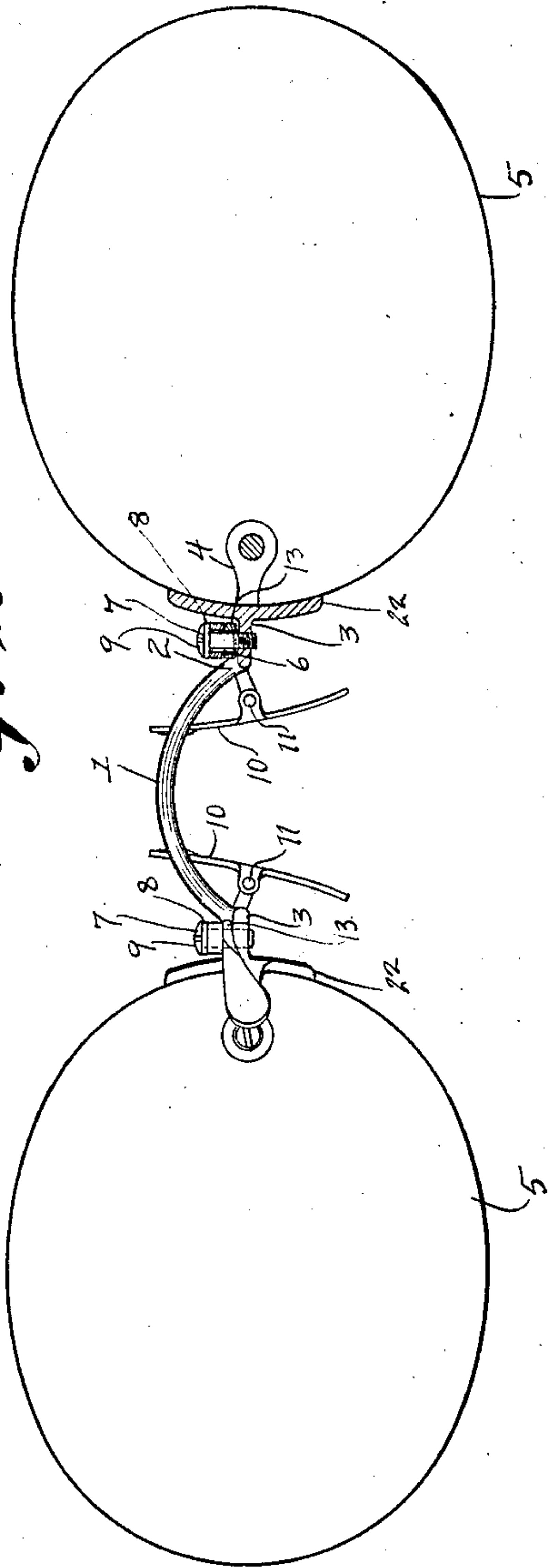


Fig. 2.

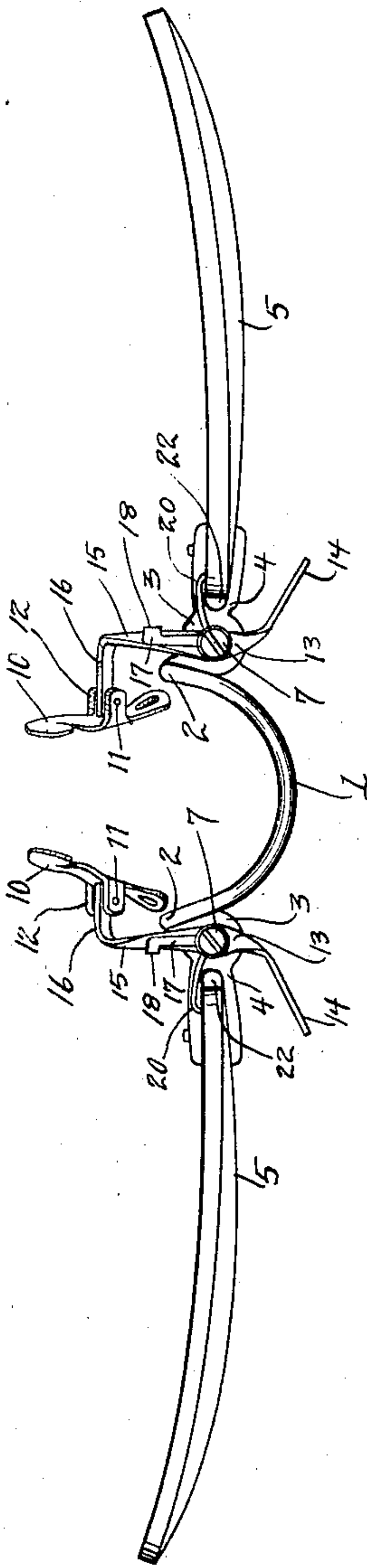
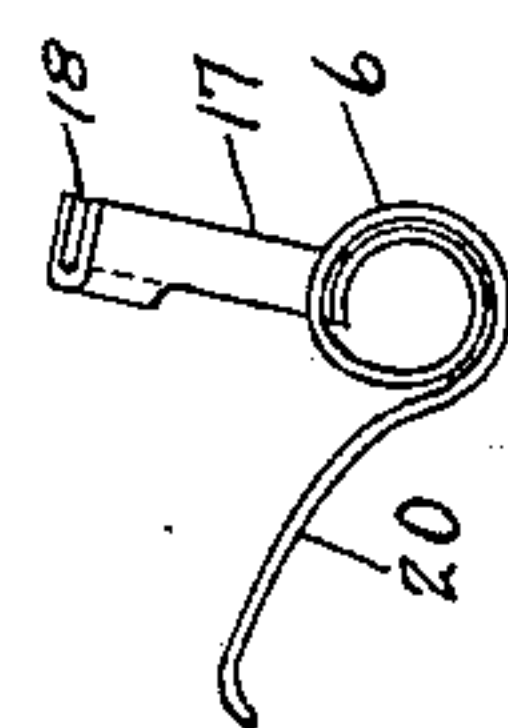


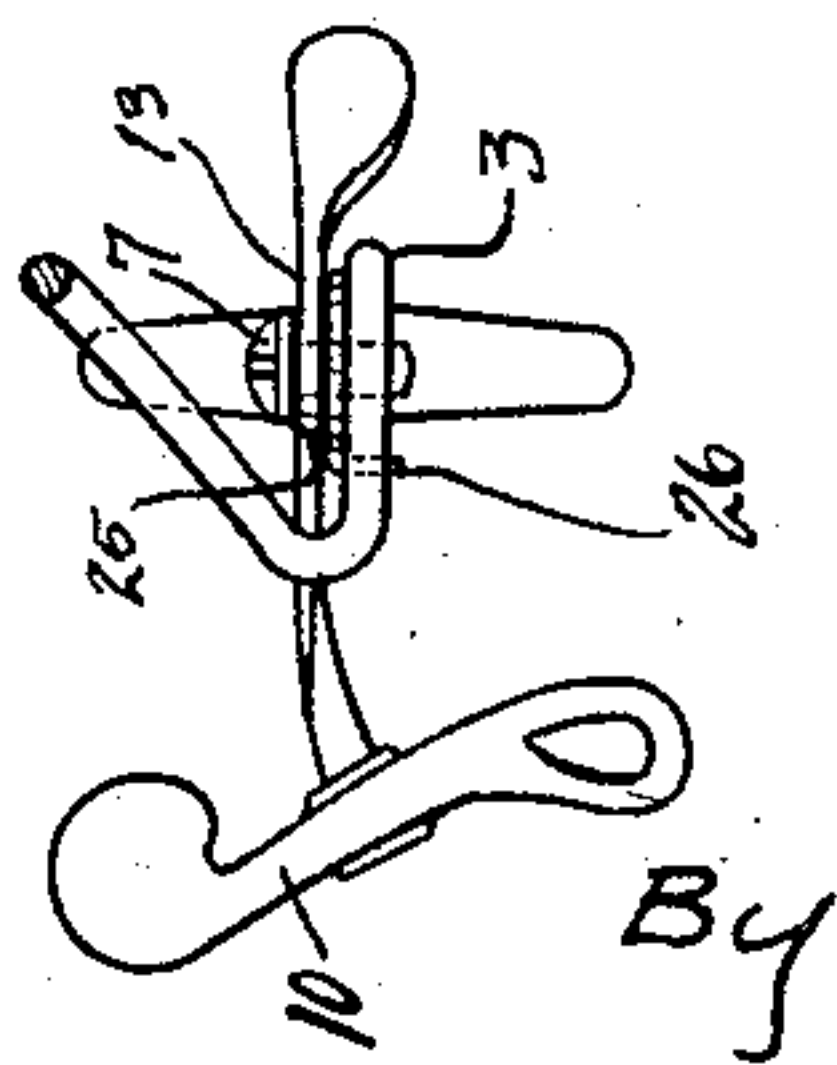
Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

O. R. Erwin  
J. D. Bremer.

Fig. 4.



INVENTOR  
Carl F. Ingold  
Erwin & Wheeler  
ATTORNEYS



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL F. INGOLD, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

## EYEGLASS-MOUNTING.

946,968.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 18, 1910.

Application filed February 23, 1909. Serial No. 479,603.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CARL F. INGOLD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, county of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Eyeglass-Mountings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in nose clamps for eyeglasses, and pertains especially to that class of clamping devices which are pivoted to the bridge ends and held resiliently in clamping position by means of a spring, the nose engaging clamping members being mounted upon levers connected to the pivot pins at an intermediate point, and released by pressing inwardly upon the outer ends of the levers.

The object of my invention is to produce a compact structure, in which the bridge ends are flattened and form a base for the pivot pins and clamping spring, the lens engaging straps, bridge ends or bases, and the bridge, being formed integrally or permanently soldered together and a helically wound spring, preferably of flat wire, being employed to actuate the clamping levers. This produces a structure which is not only light, strong, and durable, but is also so compact and located in such a relation to the bridge, that it will not obstruct the sight or annoy the wearer.

In the following description, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of a pair of nose glasses embodying my invention as seen from the front or outer side, one of the levers and actuating coils being shown in vertical section. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail top view of the spring. Fig. 4 is a detail view as seen from the inner side, showing the base, spring, lever, and pivot post with the spring interposed between the lever and base.

Like parts are identified by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

The bridge 1 comprises the usual arch adapted to rest upon the nose. The ends, however, extend downwardly at 2 and thence outwardly and forwardly and form flat bases 3, which are connected, preferably integrally, with the lens engaging straps 4, to which the eyeglasses 5 are secured. A helically coiled spring 6 is mounted upon the base 3 at each end of the bridge, and a screw 7 passes

downwardly through each of these coils and through an aperture in the nose guard lever hereinafter described and has threaded engagement in the base 3, a washer 8 being preferably interposed between the head 9 of the screw and the upper surface of the coil 6, this washer being of sufficient size to substantially cover the several turns of the coil. The nose clamps 10 are pivotally supported at 11 upon supporting and actuating levers, each of which has a flat portion 13 resting upon one of the bases 3 and an actuating arm 14, which forms a continuation of the portion 13 twisted one-quarter of a turn, so as to present the edge of the material vertically. The other arm 15 of the lever extends inwardly with an extremity 16 offset and pivoted at 11, between a pair of arms 12 of the nose clamp 10.

The inner end portion of the spring 6 is bent outwardly from the central portion of the coil under the several turns to form an arm 17, the extremity being provided with a yoke 18 adapted to engage the arm 15 of the lever. The outer end portion of the spring 6 is extended to form an arm 20, which, when the spring is wound up, engages forcibly against the side of the lens engaging brace 22 on the stud post, thereby pressing the arm 15 of the lever resiliently inwardly or toward the nose of wearer.

The spring 6 is preferably formed of flat wire, the same being rectangular in cross section, and this spring is preferably located between the lever and the head of the pivot pin or screw 7 or its washer 8. If desired, however, the coil may be located between the lever 13 and the base 3, as illustrated in Fig. 4, which shows these parts as seen from the inner side. In case the wire coil is interposed between the lever 13 and the base 3, the inner extremity of the coil may be turned upwardly to form a pin 25, which engages a socket or hole in said lever in close proximity to the pivot post or screw 7. The outer extremity of the coil is turned downwardly to form a post 26, which engages in a socket or hole in the base 3. It is not essential to my invention, especially where the construction shown in Fig. 4 is employed, whether the coil is of flat wire or round wire. The construction illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, however, is preferred and in this construction, the use of flat wire is also preferred both for the reason that the several turns fit more snugly together, and



also for the reason that the arms 17 and 20 and yoke 18 may all be formed integrally with the coil, the strip being first stamped from sheet metal and the arm 17 being then bent outwardly across the under side of the coil and the under portion partially doubled upon itself to form the yoke 18.

It will be observed that by using the flat helical spring coil 6 and by forming the bridge with its end portions 2 turned abruptly downwardly and connected directly with forwardly and outwardly extending bases in a plane below the bridge, it is possible to provide bases of a sufficient area to adequately support the flat helix and that these bases with the helical coil may extend partially under the bridge. It will also be observed that these bases and the lenses connected thereto, may be adjusted toward and from each other without affecting the contour of the bridge merely by twisting the portions 2, since these portions extend abruptly downwardly. This portion 2, while short, is nevertheless of sufficient height to allow of such a twisting movement and to permit the lenses to move to and from each other with the bases passing to a greater or less extent under the bridge 1.

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

1. In a device of the described class, the combination of a bridge having each end portion bent abruptly downwardly and having the downwardly bent ends directly connected to flattened extremities extending outwardly and forwardly to form a base, a clamp supporting lever having a flat surfaced portion pivoted to the base, and a spring coiled in a flat helix encircling the pivotal axis of the lever with one end of the spring supported in a fixed position relative to the base and the other engaging the lever, said base extending partially underneath the bridge and providing a bearing surface of sufficient area to receive the flat helical coil at a point below the level of the bridge.

2. In a device of the described class, the combination with a bridge, having each end portion flattened to form a base, of a clamp supporting lever for each base, a bar of resilient material coiled in the form of a flat helix with the inner end of the bar bent outwardly across the coil and provided with a lever engaging yoke and the other end of the bar extended to form a retaining arm.

3. In a device of the described class, the combination with a bridge, having each end

portion flattened to form a base, of a clamp supporting lever for each base, a bar of resilient material coiled in the form of a flat helix with the inner end of the bar bent outwardly across the coil and provided with a lever engaging yoke and the other end of the bar extended to form a retaining arm, said bar being rectangular in cross section, and arranged with the lever interposed between the coil and the base.

4. In a device of the described class, the combination with a bridge, having each end portion flattened to form a base, of a clamp supporting lever for each base, a bar of resilient material coiled in the form of a flat helix with the inner end of the bar bent outwardly across the coil and provided with a lever engaging yoke and the other end of the bar extended to form a retaining arm, together with a headed pivot post extending through the coil and lever and connected with the base.

5. In a device of the described class, the combination with a bridge, having each end portion flattened to form a base, of a clamp supporting lever for each base, a bar of resilient material coiled in the form of a flat helix with the inner end of the bar bent outwardly across the coil and provided with a lever engaging yoke and the other end of the bar extended to form a retaining arm, together with a headed pivot post extending through the coil and lever and connected with the base, and a washer covering said coil and retained in position by the head of the pivot post.

6. In a device of the described class, the combination with a bridge, having each end portion flattened to form a base, of a clamp supporting lever for each base, a bar of resilient material coiled in the form of a flat helix with the inner end of the bar bent outwardly across the coil and provided with a lever engaging yoke and the other end of the bar extended to form a retaining arm, together with a headed pivot post extending through the coil and lever and connected with the base, and nose engaging clamps, each having a fork, receiving the extremity of one of the levers, and pivotally connected thereto.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CARL F. INGOLD.

Witnesses:

O. R. ERWIN,  
LEVERETT C. WHEELER.