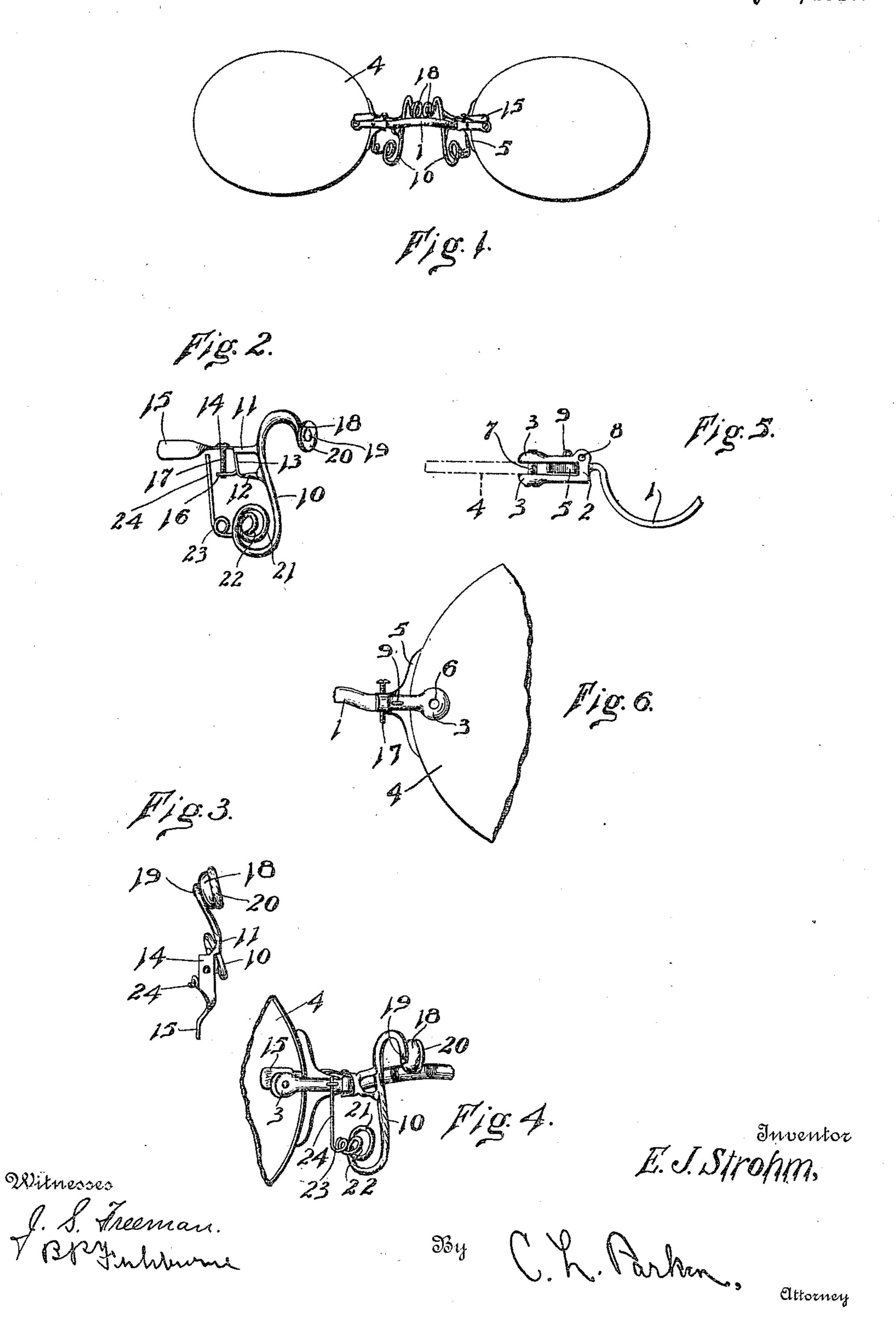
E. J. STROHM, DEC'D. E. W. STROHM, ADMINISTRATRIX. EYEGLASS MOUNTING. APPLICATION FILED NOV. 2, 1909.

959,816.

Patented May 31, 1910.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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EYEGLASS-MOUNTING.

959,816.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed November 2, 1909. Serial No. 525,894.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Erhard J. Strohm, citizen of the United States, residing at Livingston, in the county of Park and State of Montana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyeglass-Mountings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to eye-glasses and more particularly to a novel form of nose-

guard for use upon the same.

An important object of my invention is to provide nose-guards for eye-glasses, which will securely hold the eye-glasses upon the nose without inconveniencing the wearer.

A further object of my invention is to provide nose-guards for eye-glasses which are so constructed that it is not necessary to employ auxiliary springs for pressing the 20 nose-guard against the nose.

My invention consists generally in the combination and arrangement of parts here-

inafter to be described.

In the accompanying drawings, forming 25 a part of this specification and in which like numerals are used to designate like parts throughout the same, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a pair of eye-glasses embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of 30 one of the nose-guards removed. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the nose-guards and a portion of the bridge. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a portion of the nose-bridge and members associated therewith. Fig. 6 is a side view of the same.

In the drawings, 1 designates a relatively rigid nose-bridge, which is provided upon its ends with a transverse portion 2 carrying 40 spaced ears 3, between which is arranged a lens 4. Arranged between the spaced ears 3 is a lens engaging member 5, which is adapted to prevent the displacement of the lens. The spaced ears 3 are provided with 45 alined apertures 6, through which extends a pin 7, which also passes through the lens.

The transverse portion 2 is produced at one end and provided with an aperture as at 8. Near the aperture 8, the ear 3 is provided 50 with a loop 9, for a reason to be hereinafter

explained.

By reference to Fig. 1, it will be seen that I mount a nose-guard 10 near each end of the nose-bridge 1, and it is to be understood that 55 these nose-guards are similar and are mount-

ed in a similar manner, and therefore for the sake of brevity I will describe only one of them. The nose-guard 10 comprises a substantially S-shaped body portion, near the middle of which are secured superposed 60 spaced strips 11 and 12, which are connected at their outer ends by a strip of material 13, which has its upper end produced, as at 14, and twisted at substantially right-angles as at 15, for forming a forwardly extending 65 actuating lever. The strip of material 13 has formed upon the lower end thereof a strip 16, which is parallel with the produced portion 14 and forms therewith and with the section of material 13 a yoke, which is adapt- 70 ed to be arranged upon the transverse portion 2, and pivotally secured thereto by means of a pin 17, which passes through the produced portion 14, the strip 16, and the aperture 8 upon the transverse portion 2.75 As shown in Fig. 4, the actuating lever comprising the produced portion 14 and the portion 15, is arranged above the transverse portion 2 and extends forwardly beyond the lens 4. The nose-guard 10 is arranged rear- 80 wardly of the lens 4 and may be swung upon its pivot 17 by the swinging of the actuating lever. The upper end of the S-shaped noseguard 10 is provided with a nose-grip 18 suitably secured thereto, as at 19, and pro- 85 vided with a pad 20 or the like for engagement with the nose.

The lower end of the nose-guard 10 is produced and bent to form a spiral spring comprising a plurality of turns 21, 22, and 23, 90 each of which is arranged in separate planes and decrease in size. The smallest turn 23 has its end produced, as at 24, and loosely arranged within the loop 9. This spiral spring tends to force the nose-guard in- 95 wardly for engagement with the nose of the wearer, and also has its inner larger turn 21 arranged to form a lower nose-grip, which

directly engages the nose.

From the above description, it will be ob- 100 vious that the coil spring serves a double function. It presses the nose-guard against the nose and also serves as a nose-grip, thus doing away with the employment of an auxiliary spring for actuating the nose-guard.

Having fully described my invention, I

claim:

1. In an eye-glass mounting, the combination with a support, of a nose-guard pivotally mounted thereon, one end of said nose- 113

guard being bent to form a spiral spring, for engagement with the nose and serving as a grip, the free end of said spiral spring being pivotally connected to said support, said 5 spiral spring tending to urge the entire nose-guard toward the nose, and said spiral spring being subjected to a torsional movement when the nose-guard is swung outwardly.

10 2. In an eye-glass mounting, the combination with a support, of a nose-guard pivotally mounted thereon, comprising a substantially S-shaped body portion provided with an actuating lever and a grip secured to the

upper end thereof, the lower end of said 15 substantially S-shaped body portion being produced to form a spiral spring adapted to directly engage the nose, and said spiral spring being produced and extending substantially vertically for loosely engaging 20 said support.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature

in presence of two witnesses.

ERHARD J. STROHM.

J. L. MURPHY, FRED KOEHLER.