

G. A. BADER.  
EYEGLASSES.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 4, 1909.

978,810.

Patented Dec. 13, 1910.

FIG. 1.

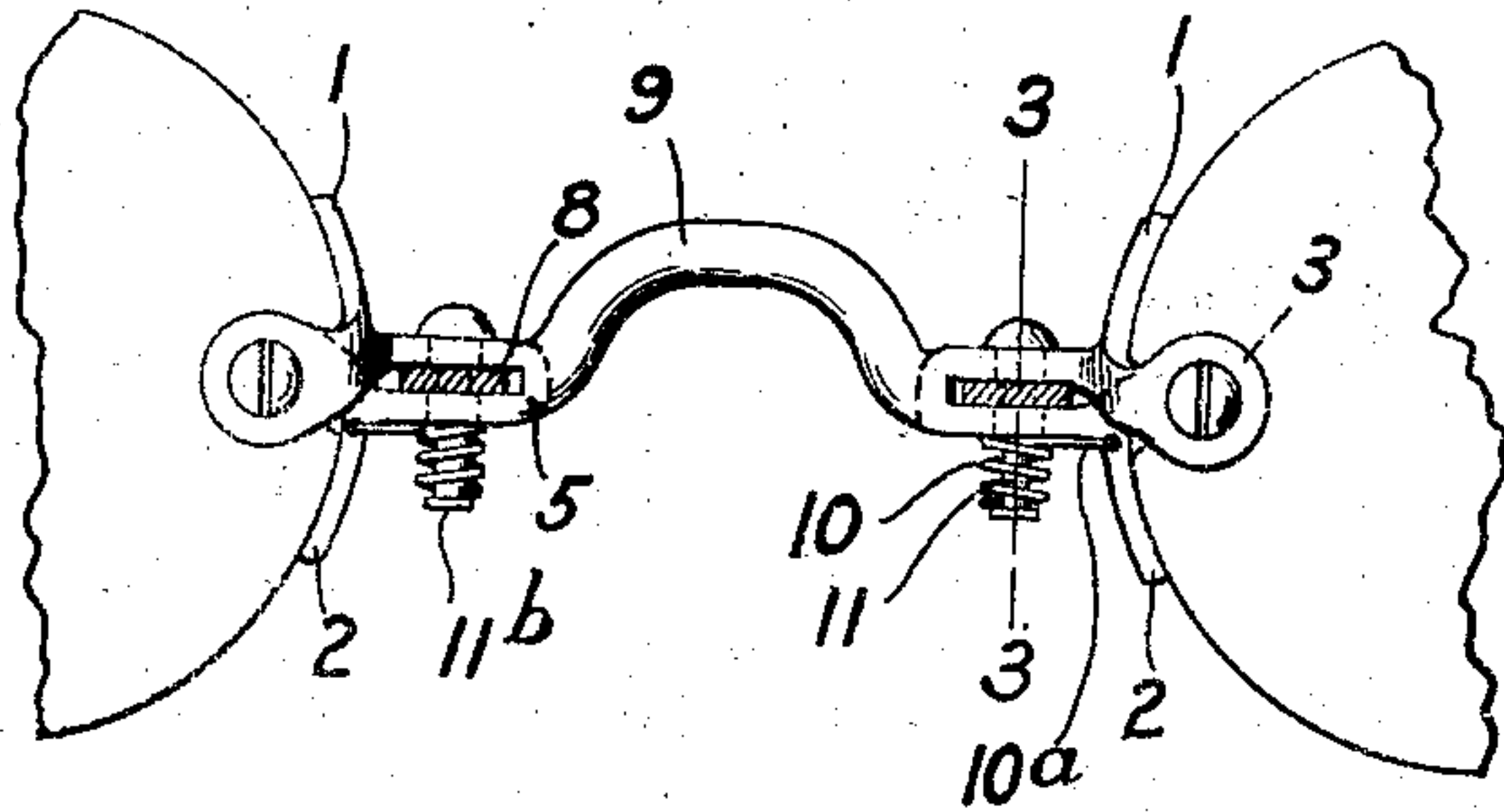


FIG. 3.

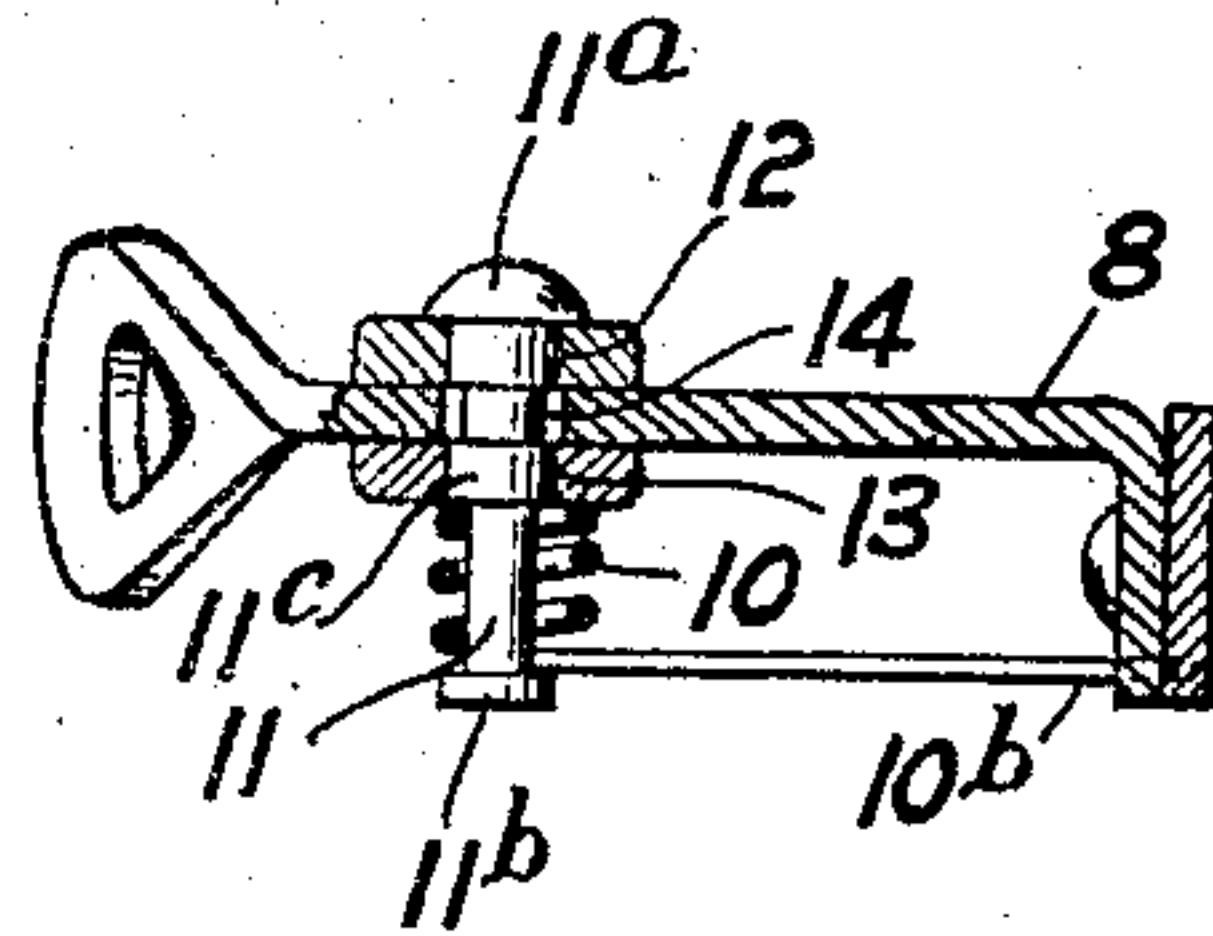


FIG. 2.

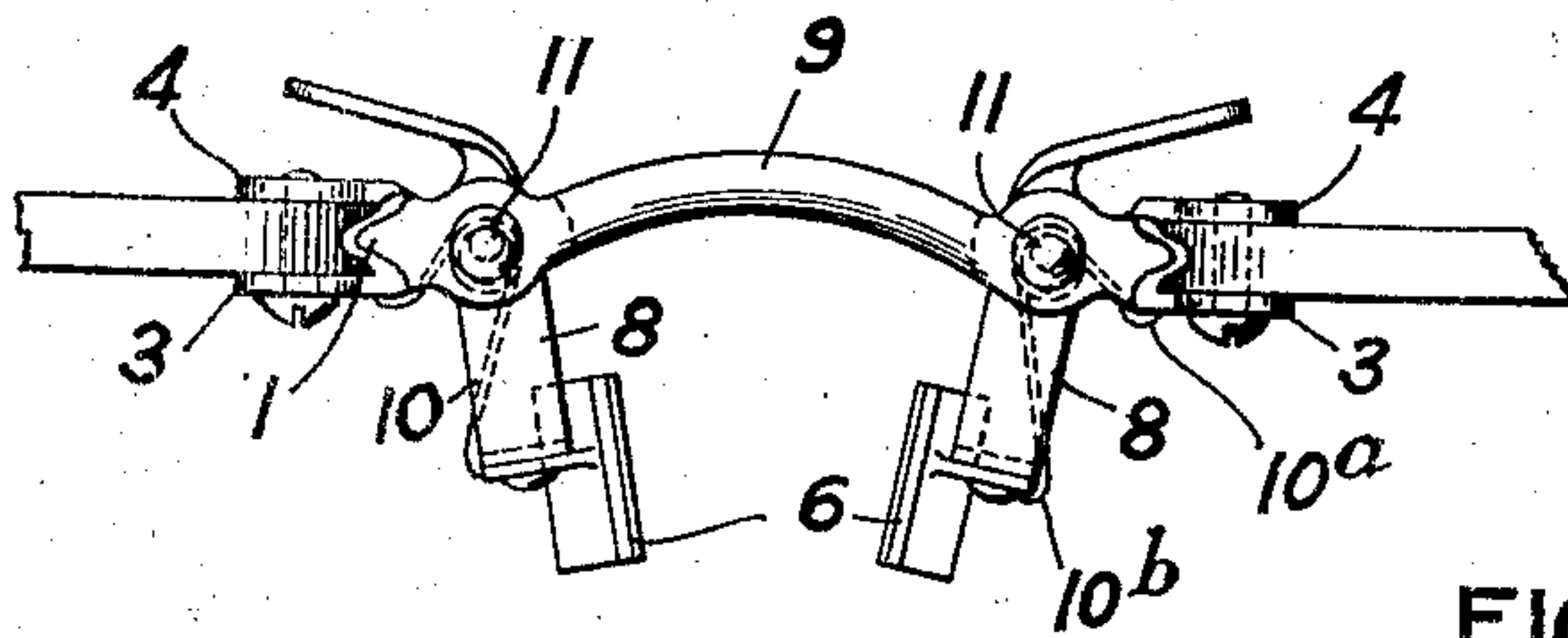
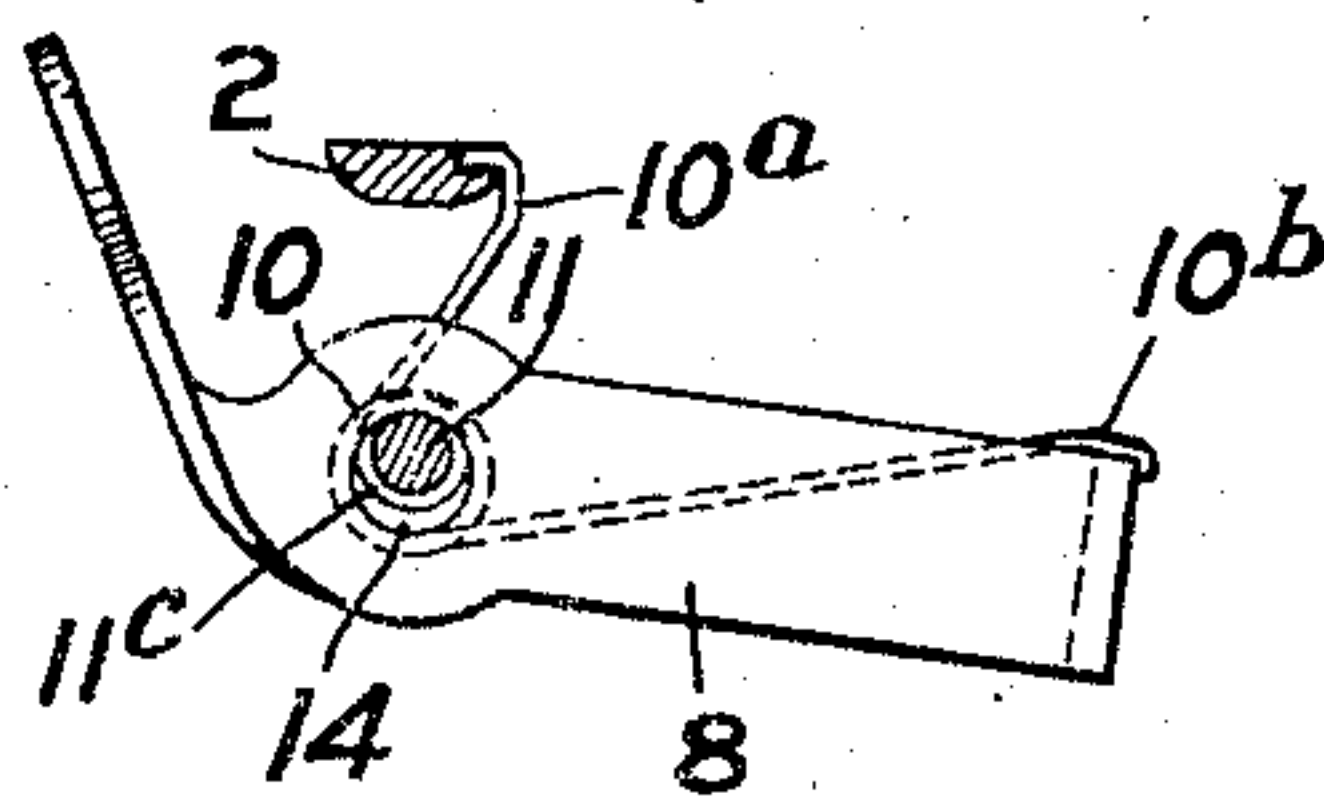


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV A. BADER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

## EYEGLASSES.

978,810.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 13, 1910.

Application filed August 4, 1909. Serial No. 511,242.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GUSTAV A. BADER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyeglasses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to eye glasses of the kind in which the nose guards are carried by pivoted arms and pressed together by means of springs acting on the arms.

The object of the invention is to provide eyeglasses of the kind in question with a novel and simple construction of the pivot joints of the nose-guard arms, which shall be secured against accidental derangement while permitting the parts to be easily separated when necessary.

To this end the invention consists in a construction in which the nose-guard levers themselves, when in operative position, act to secure the pivot pins in place, while the pivot pins act to secure the nose guard levers in place.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a pair of eyeglasses embodying the present invention, with the nose-guard levers shown in vertical section; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the eyeglasses shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, looking from right to left and on an enlarged scale; and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the nose-guard lever, showing the pivot pin and the adjacent part of the frame in section.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention the lenses are secured between clips 3 and 4 in the usual manner, and these clips are formed integral with body portions 5 of the mounting, these body portions comprising upper and lower parallel members with horizontal recesses between them for the reception of the nose guard levers, as shown in Fig. 1. The body portions of the mounting are connected, in the usual manner, with a rigid bridge 9. The mounting is also provided with the usual lens straps 1 and 2 extending along the edges of the lenses.

The nose-guard levers pass from front to rear of the mounting through the openings in the body portions, and are provided with any ordinary or suitable form of nose guards 6, while their forward ends are formed in a well known manner to provide finger grips by which the levers may be swung to move

the nose guards apart. The levers 8 are pivoted within the body portions of the mounting by means of pivot pins 11, which pass through alining perforations in the upper and lower members of the body portions and in the nose-guard levers. The pivot pins are provided at their upper ends with heads 11<sup>a</sup>, which prevent their dropping out of place. The remaining portions of the pins, however, are of no greater diameter than the perforations in which they rest, so that the pins may be readily inserted in place when assembling the mounting. The lower portions of the pins are reduced in diameter, but are provided with enlarged ends 11<sup>b</sup>. Between these ends and the body portions of the mounting coiled springs 10 are mounted on the pivot pins.

The springs 10 have primarily the function of swinging the nose-guard levers to cause the nose-guards to press against the nose. One end 10<sup>a</sup> of each spring engages one of the lens straps 2, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, while the other end 10<sup>b</sup> of each spring engages the nose-guard lever. The coiled portion of the spring is of sufficient diameter to pass over the enlarged end 11<sup>b</sup> on the pivot pin, but after the spring has been put in place its torsional action causes its coiled portion to be pressed against one side of the pivot pin, from which it results that the enlarged end of the pin prevents the spring from being displaced from the pin.

To secure the pivot pins in place each pin has an annular groove 14 formed in position to register with the opening between the upper and lower members of the body portion. When the nose-guard lever is in place and is under the influence of its spring 10 the lever moves transversely with respect to the pin until it enters the groove therein, and thus engages or interlocks with the shoulder formed by the body of the pin below the groove. In consequence of this position of the lever the pin is positively retained in place, and cannot be displaced upwardly. When it is necessary, however, to take the mounting apart, the nose-guard lever may be easily pushed to a position in which its perforation registers with the shouldered portion of the pivot pin, and the pivot pin may then be removed to release the nose-guard lever from the body portion of the mounting.

I claim:—

1. A mounting for eyeglasses comprising



a lens support, parallel separated members carrying the lens support and having alined perforations, a perforated nose-guard lever lying between said members, a pivot pin  
5 passing loosely through the perforations in said members and said lever and having a shoulder adjacent to the lever, and means engaging the lever and operating to hold it in locking engagement with the shoulder on the  
10 pivot pin to prevent longitudinal displacement of the pivot pin.

2. A mounting for eyeglasses comprising a lens support, parallel separated members carrying the lens support and having alining

perforations, a perforated nose-guard lever 15 lying between said members, a pivot pin passing loosely through the perforations in said members and said lever and having a shoulder adjacent to the lever, and a spring engaging the lever and operating both to 20 swing the lever on the pivot pin and to hold the lever in position to engage the shoulder on the pin, so as to prevent longitudinal displacement of the pin.

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Witnesses:

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