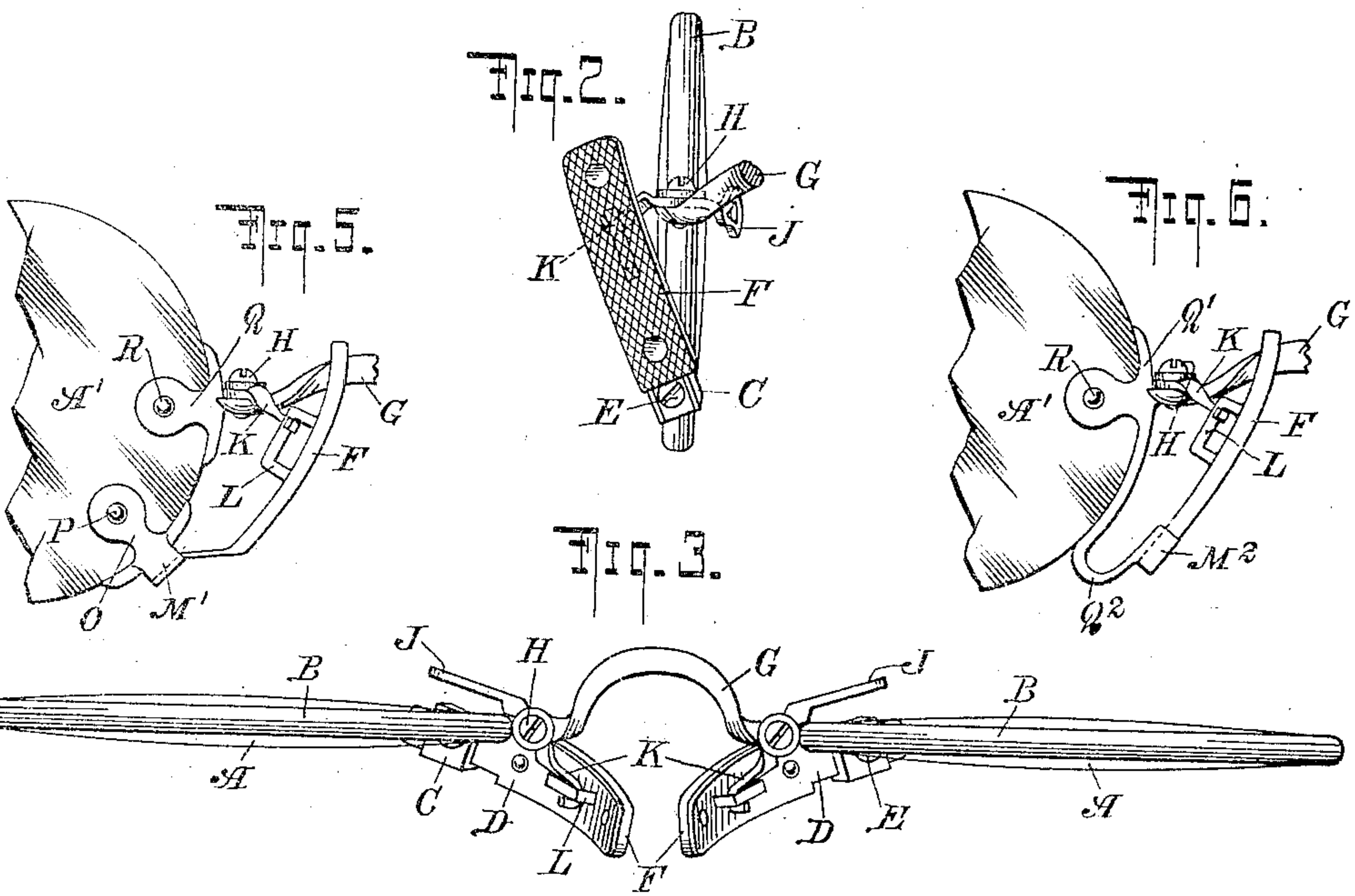
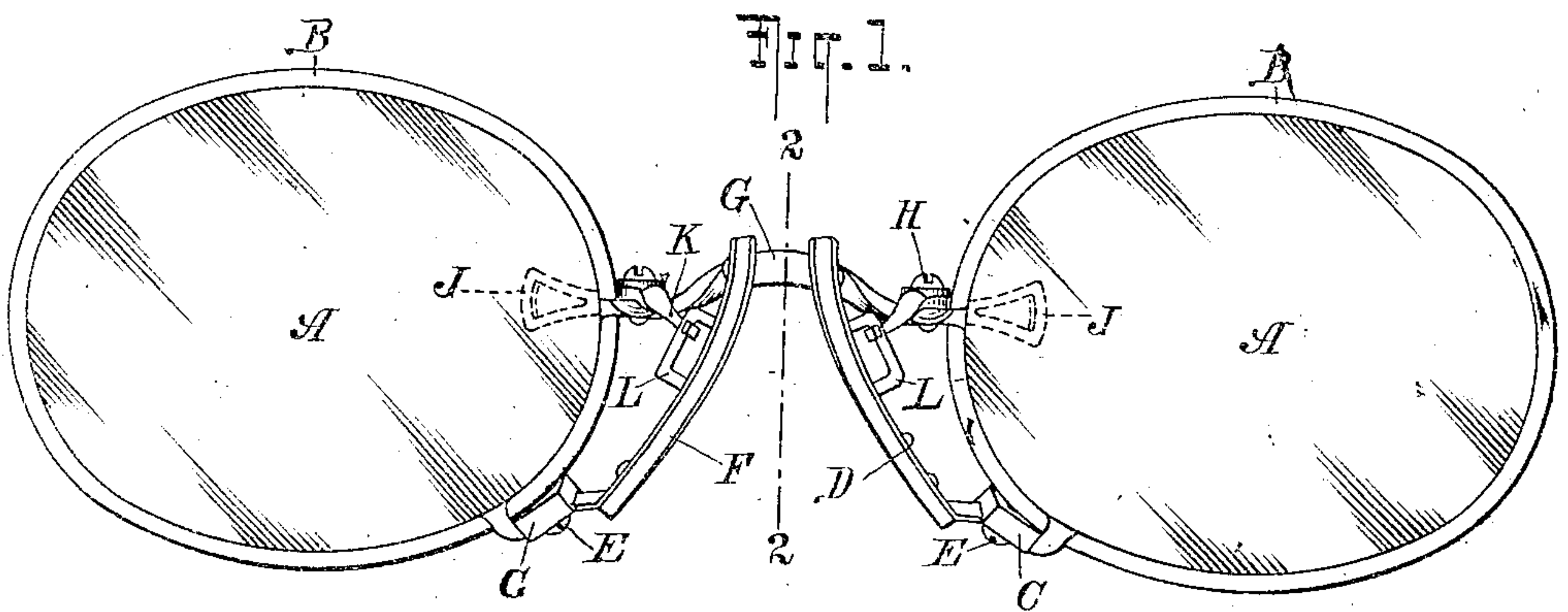


J. RENO.
EYEGLASSES.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1909.

979,095.

Patented Dec. 20, 1910.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

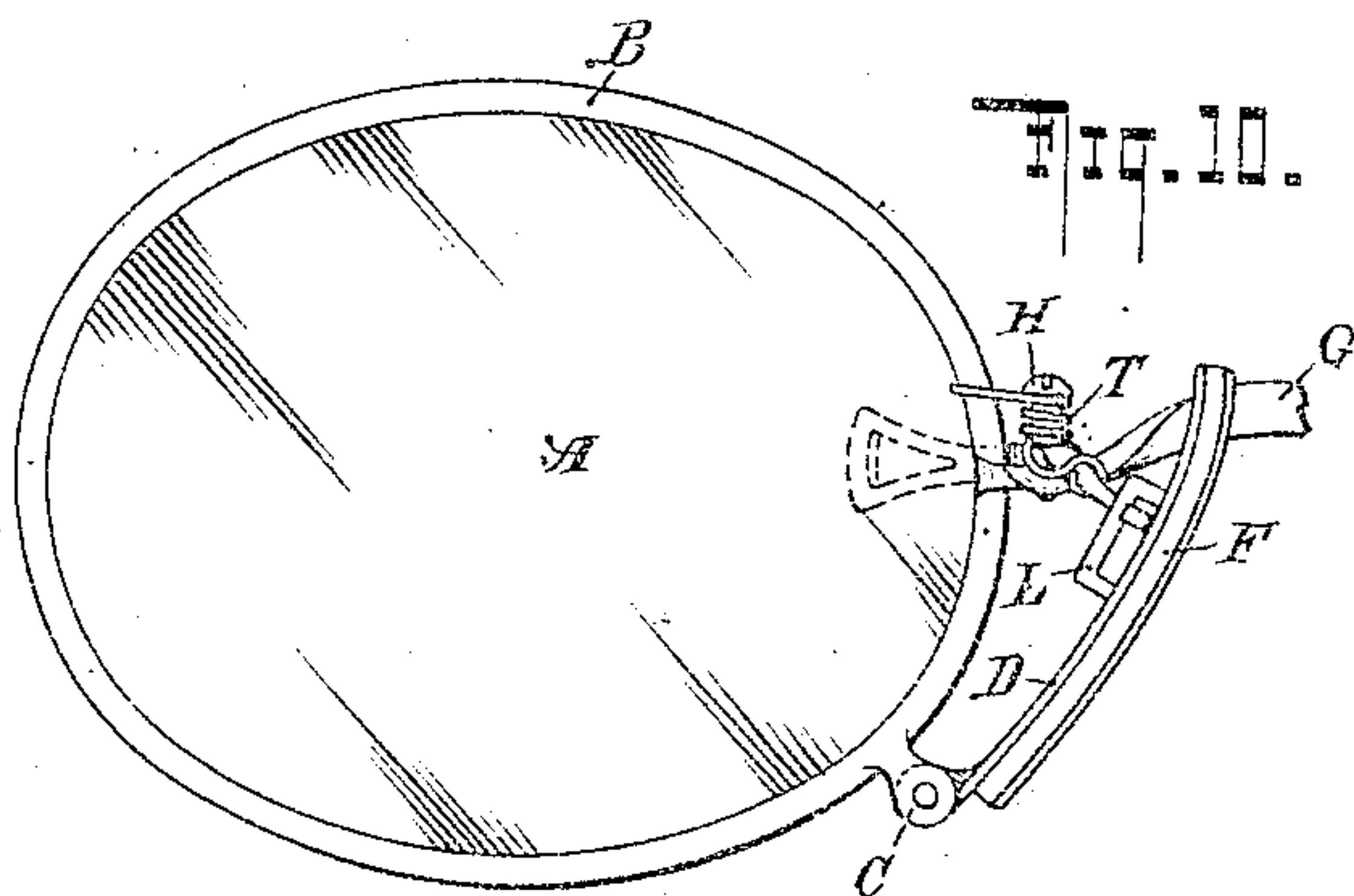
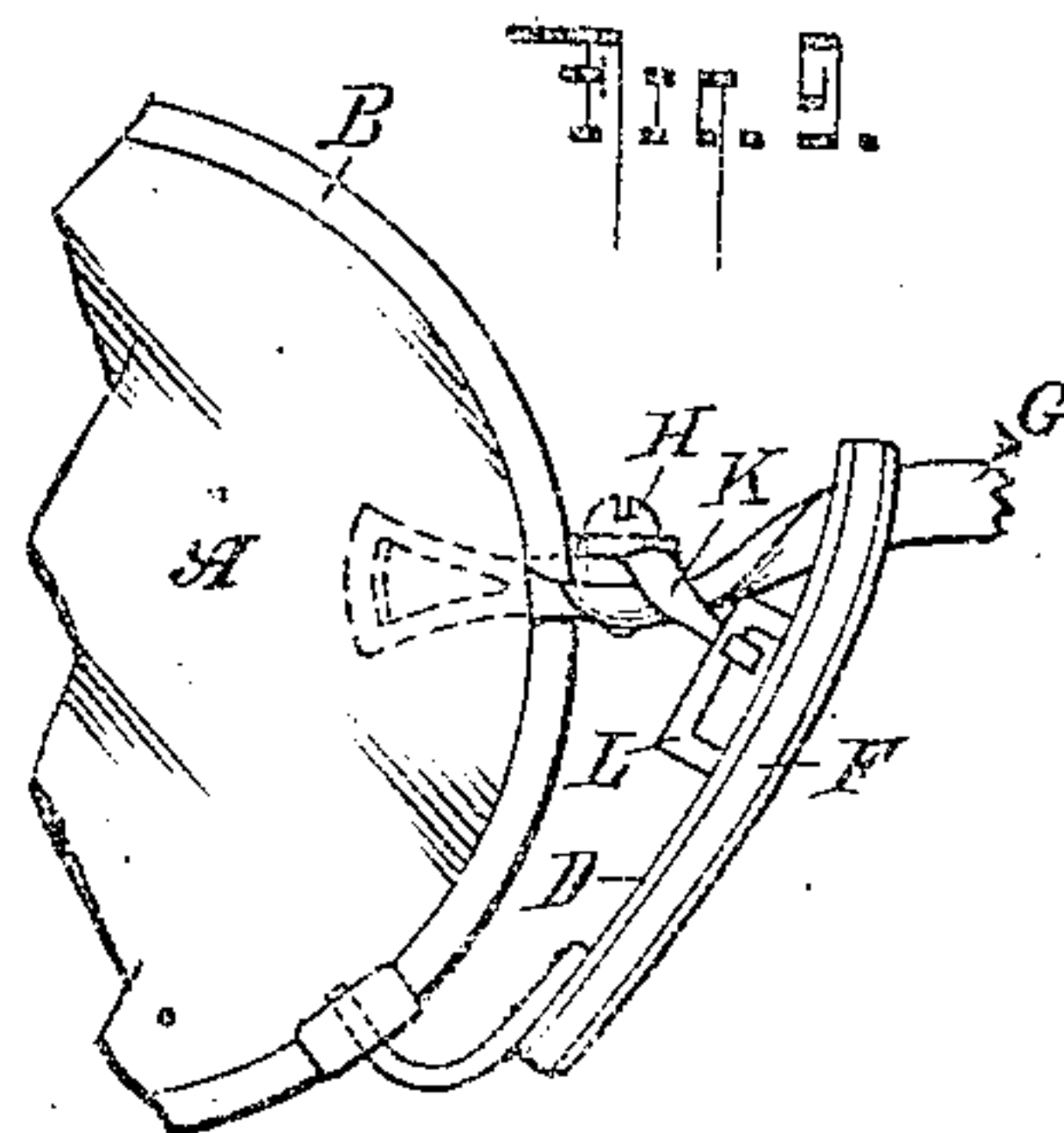
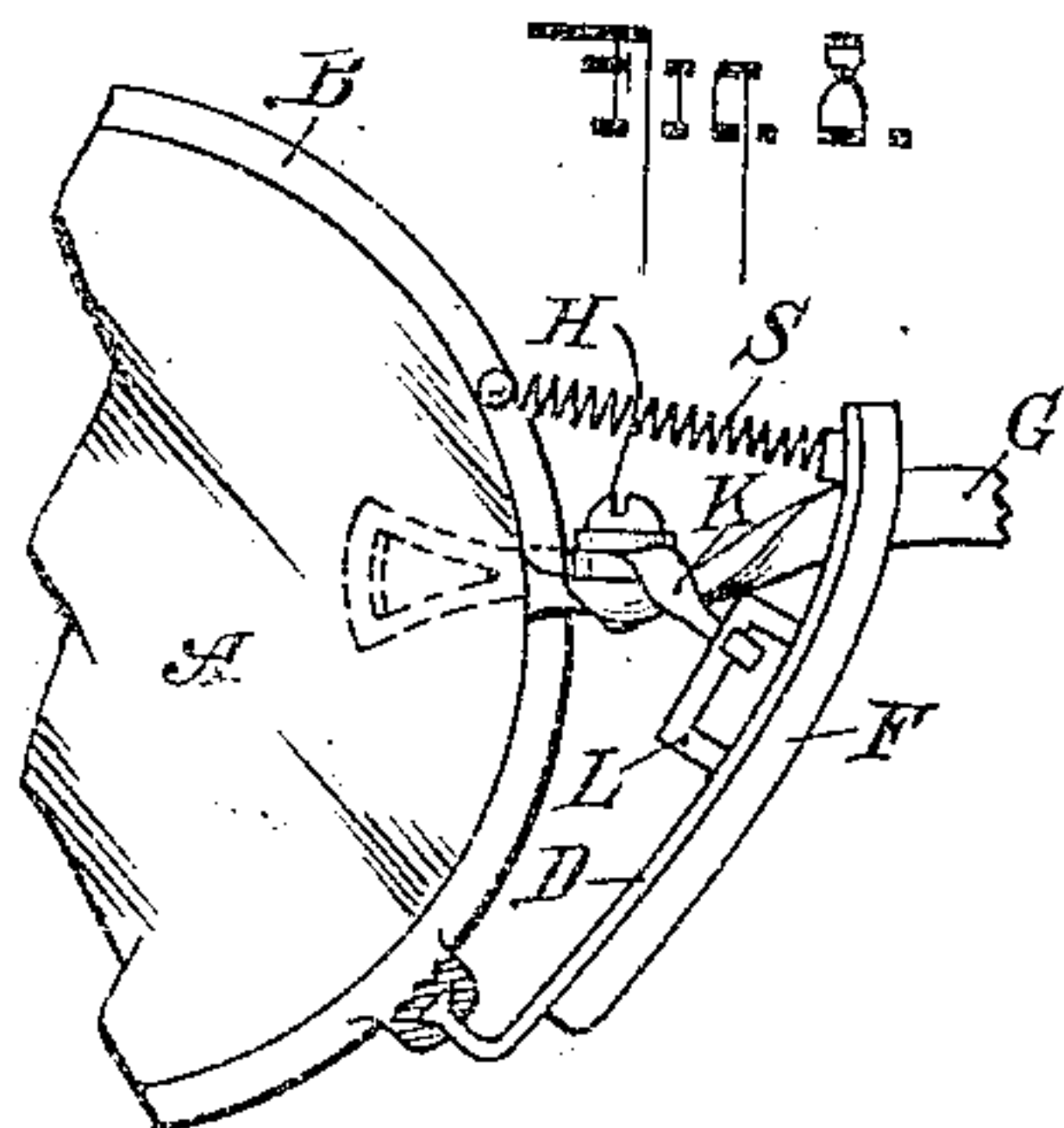
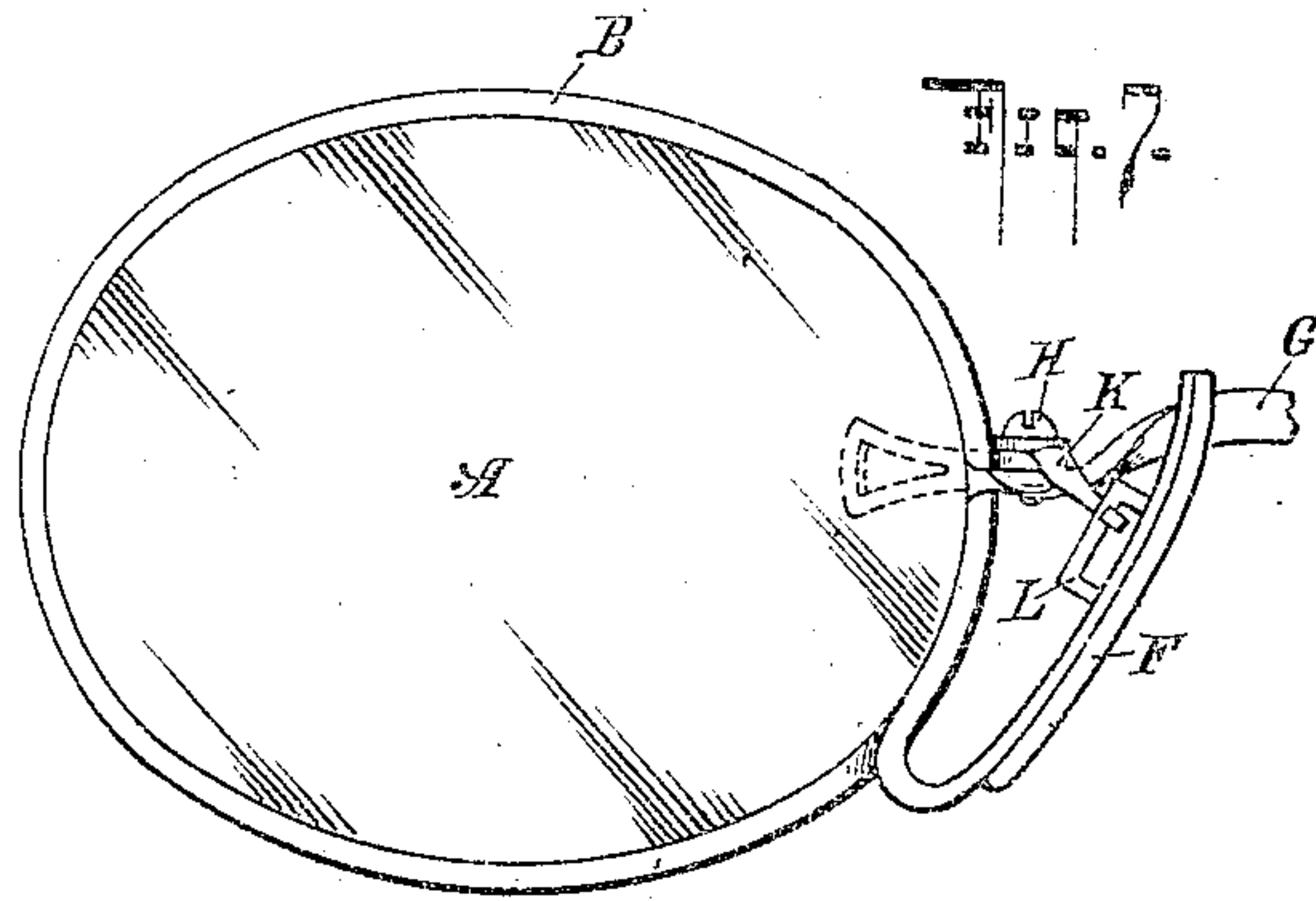
Joseph Reno
BY

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ATTORNEYS

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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EYEGLASSES.

979,095.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 20, 1910.

Application filed June 3, 1909. Serial No. 499,985.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH RENO, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Southbridge, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eyeglasses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to eye-glasses having movable or adjustable guards which are yieldingly pressed toward the wearer's nose.

The object of my invention is to combine such guards with finger pieces for operating them, in a novel manner which facilitates the construction and adjustment of the parts.

Different forms of my invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a rear view of an eye-glass embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a top view of the eye-glass shown in Fig. 1; Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 are partial rear views of seven other forms of my invention.

In the construction illustrated by Figs. 1, 2 and 3 A indicates the lenses which are set in the so-called eye-wires or rims B to the lower portions of which are secured, as by means of solder, lugs C channeled on their outer faces to receive the attached ends of metal strips D, secured to said lugs by means of screws E. The strips D are generally provided with facings F made of celluloid or other suitable material but it will be understood that the strips may themselves be so constructed as to dispense with the facings F. These strips with their facings form the nose guard for holding the eye-glasses on the wearer's nose and the elastic nature of the strips tends to force them yieldingly toward each other. The planes of movement of these nose guards are, as usual in eyeglasses, oblique to the plane of the lenses themselves the latter being substantially vertical when in position on the nose while the nose guards or nose grips proper are substantially parallel to the bridge of the wearer's nose. The two rims or eye wires B are connected by the bridge G of any approved construction and this bridge receives the vertical pivots H of swinging arms or levers, the forward ends of which, J, form finger pieces by which these levers may be operated. The rear ends K of the levers have a sliding engagement with the nose guards, preferably

by means of elongated loops L secured to the outer faces of the nose guards. It will be seen that finger pieces and nose guards are made separate from each other and are connected by a loose engagement and also that in this particular construction the nose guards are capable of a slight movement independently of the finger pieces.

While I have shown the nose guards pressed inward by their own elasticity, it will be understood that the same result might be obtained by the use of separate springs acting either on the nose guards directly, or on the finger pieces as at S and T Figs. 8 and 10 respectively. When separate springs are employed, the nose guards might be pivoted to lugs C carried by the rims B as in Fig. 10 or directly to the rims themselves, it being understood that the elastic attachment shown in Figs. 1 to 9 inclusive is practically a pivotal connection.

In the construction shown in Fig. 4 the bottom of the guard D'—F is secured in a holder or pallet M formed or secured at the end of a metal loop N, the other end of which is secured to the rim B as by soldering. With this construction the pallet can be adjusted in any direction to fit each individual case. The loop of the pallet might be attached to the inner edge of the eye wire B toward the face as indicated in Fig. 8, if desired, in which case the pallet would not be so conspicuous, thereby improving the appearance of the eye-glass. The bottom of the guard might be fixed directly to the rims, dispensing with the pallet altogether as indicated in Fig. 7.

In Figs. 5 and 6 I have illustrated two applications of my invention to rimless glasses; Fig. 5 shows the lower end of the guard held by a pallet or box M' secured to the lens A' as by means of a strap O and screw P, entirely separate from the means such as strap Q and screw R which supports the finger piece. In Fig. 6 the strap Q' is extended and formed with a loop Q² terminating in a pallet or box M² for holding the bottom of the guard. In other respects the construction shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6 corresponds to that of Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

I have shown the finger piece pivoted on the ends of the bridge; this, however, is not essential as the finger piece might be pivoted on any suitable, relatively stationary part of the eye-glass.

I claim as my invention:

1. An eyeglass provided with lenses and means for connecting them, spring-pressed nose guards having their lower ends connected with the lenses and provided with loops between said connections and the upper free ends of said guards, and finger pieces pivoted independently of said nose guards and having a sliding engagement with said loops.
2. An eyeglass provided with lenses and means for connecting them, spring pressed nose guards attached at points adjacent to the lower portions of the lenses, and finger pieces pivoted at points above the attached portions of the nose guards and loosely connected with said guards between the aforesaid attaching points and the upper free ends of the guards.
3. An eyeglass provided with lenses and means for connecting them, movable nose guards attached at points adjacent to the lower portions of the lenses, and finger pieces supported movably at points between the attaching points and the upper free ends of the nose guards and loosely connected with said guards.
4. An eyeglass provided with lenses, a bridge connecting them, finger pieces carried by the bridge to swing about vertical pivots adjacent to the lenses, and movable nose guards attached to the lens rims at points below said pivots and loosely connected with said finger pieces at points between said attaching points and the upper free ends of said guards.

5. An eyeglass provided with lenses and means for connecting them, nose guards pivotally mounted at their lower ends to move in planes oblique to the plane of the lenses and finger pieces each connected with one of said nose guards loosely at a point between said pivotal connection and the upper free end of said guard and mounted to move in a plane perpendicular to that of the lenses.

6. An eyeglass provided with lenses and means for connecting them, nose guards movably connected at their lower ends with the lenses, and finger pieces attached movably at different points from the said guards and having a sliding connection with the guards at points between the aforesaid connection and the upper free ends of said guards.

7. In an eyeglass provided with lenses and means for connecting them, nose guards having their lower ends connected with the lenses, yielding means for pressing said guards toward one another, and finger pieces fitted independently of said nose guards having operative engagement with said guards at a point between the ends thereof, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH RENO:

Witnesses:

CHARLES I. KING,
STEPHEN C. LAFLIN.