J. E. HIGGINS.

NOSE MOUNTING FOR EYEGLASSES.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1918.

1,283,764. Patented Nov. 5, 1918.

FIG. 1.

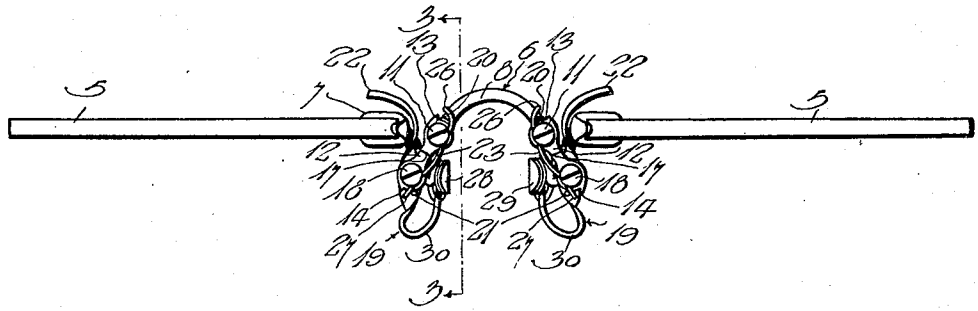


FIG. 2.

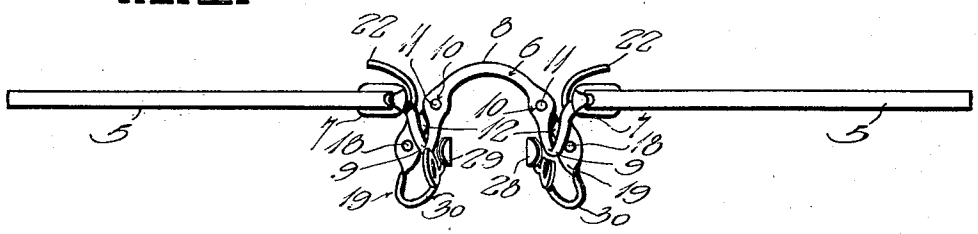


FIG. 3.

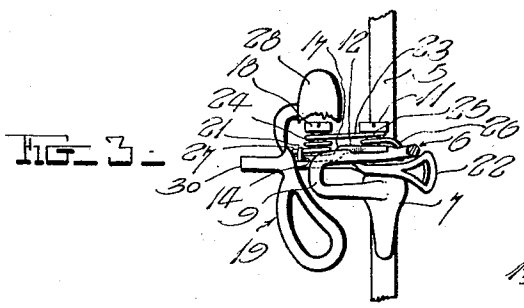


FIG. 5.

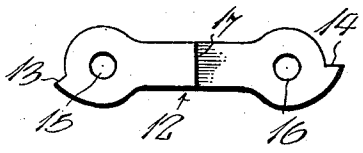
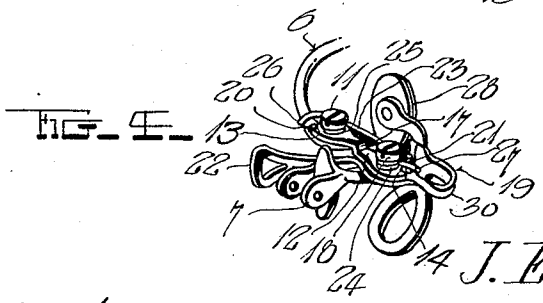


FIG. 4.



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NOSE-MOUNTING FOR EYEGLASSES.

1,283,764. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 5, 1918.

Application filed April 4, 1918. Serial No. 226,702.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH E. HIGGINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Island, in the county of Hall and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nose-Mountings for Eyeglasses; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to nose mountings for eyeglasses, and it relates more particularly to certain improvements in bridge-bars, nose clamps and their connections.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide for increasing the scope or range of automatic adjustment and attachment of the device to the nose of the wearer.

Another object is to provide a device of this character which is susceptible of adjustment by bending the bridge-bar so as to widen or narrow the distance between the focal centers of the glasses, without affecting the nose-clamping devices.

Another object is to obtain the maximum security or gripping effect while maintaining the maximum comfort to the nose of the wearer.

Another object is to provide a device of this character that is ornamental, convenient, durable, thoroughly practical and producible at a moderate cost.

Other objects and advantages may become apparent to persons who read the following details of description in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a pair of eyeglasses connected by my improved mountings;

Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the same, parts being omitted for the sake of clearness;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view of a portion of the device;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view which more clearly illustrates the supporting member or link which connects the bridge-bar with one of the nose guards or clamping elements; and,

Fig. 5 is an enlarged top plan view of one of the links or supporting members which constitutes the link 12 separated from the other elements of the device.

Referring to these drawings in detail, in which similar reference characters correspond to similar parts throughout the several views, the glasses or lenses 5, being of ordinary construction, are not described in detail. The bridge-bar is generally designated by the numeral 6 and has its ends formed with the usual straps 7; the middle portion 8 of the bridge-bar being bowed in the usual manner, and a portion between each strap 7 and the middle portion 8 being formed into a bend or loop 9 which may be manipulated (by bending) so as to adjust the focal centers of the respective lenses 5. Between each loop 9 and the central arch or bowed portion 8, the bridge-bar is broadened and apertured at 10, and screws or studs 11 are fitted in these apertures and extend upwardly and constitute pivotal elements on which are mounted a pair of links or supporting members 12. One of these members is more clearly shown in Fig. 4 and constitutes one of the many features of my invention. Each member 12 is preferably stamped from sheet metal and is formed with shoulders or abutments 13 and 14, apertures 15 and 16, and an offset middle portion 17. The aperture 15 registers with one of the apertures 10, of the bridge-bar 6, and receives one of the studs 11 and is thereby pivotally secured to the bridge-bar. The aperture 16 receives a stud 18 which pivotally connects the member 12 with one of the two clamping elements or levers 19. It will be seen, therefore, that each link 12 has pivotal connection both with the bridge-bar and with one of the elements 19.

The bridge bar 6 is provided with abutments 20 against which the abutments 13 are adapted to move, and which limit movement of each member 12 with relation to the member 6. Each member 19 is provided with a pin, shoulder or abutment 21 which moves against the shoulder 14 for limiting movement of the member 19 with relation to the corresponding member 12. Movement, in one direction, of each member 12 and its corresponding member 19, is effected by means of a finger piece 22 which constitutes an element of the lever 19; and movement in the opposite direction is effected by means of a spring 23. These springs are each of peculiar construction, being of a duplex nature, that is, being operable to effect movement of the corresponding member 12 and of the correspoding member 19. As shown more clearly in Figs. 3 and 4, each spring 13 is provided with a helical

portion 24, a helical portion 25, a hooked end portion 26 and an end portion 27, the latter being engaged with one of the pins or studs 21 and coöperating therewith for holding the lever 19 in its operative position, while the hooked end 26 engages with the bridge-bar 6 and coöperates therewith to hold the corresponding member 12 in its operative position. Each coil 24 surrounds an upward extension of the adjacent stud 18.

Each lever 19 is provided with nose engaging plates 28 and 29, and each lever 19 is curved at 30 so as to form a spring element which connects the elements 28 and 29 with the major portion of the lever 19.

From the foregoing it will be seen that when the finger pieces 22 are pressed toward one another, the levers 19 will be swung on their pivots 18 until the shoulders or pins 21 are stopped by their contact with the shoulders or abutments 14, while the pairs of nose engaging plates 28 and 29 are spread farther and farther apart; and when the relative movement of the members 12 and 19 is thus arrested, the members 12 then begin to swing on the pivots 11 and continue such movement until arrested by the contact of their shoulders 13 with the shoulders 20 of the bridge-bar. It will be seen that such movement provides a wide range of adjustment of the nose engaging elements so as to fit noses of different widths; and it will also be seen that the springs 23 provide for effectively, though yieldingly and comfortably, engaging the nose of the wearer.

Although I have described this embodiment of my invention very minutely, it is to be understood that this invention is not limited to these exact details of construction and arrangement of parts, but I am entitled to make such changes that do not constitute a departure from the inventive idea disclosed in the foregoing description and following claims.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. An eyeglass mounting comprising a bridge-bar, a pair of supporting members pivotally mounted on said bridge-bar, and a pair of nose-clamping elements pivotally mounted on said supporting members, the axes of the pivots of said supporting members and said nose-clamping elements being substantially parallel.

2. An eyeglass mounting comprising a bridge-bar, a pair of supporting members pivotally mounted on said bridge-bar, and a pair of levers each comprising a nose-clamping element and a manipulative element, said levers being pivotally mounted on the respective supporting members and having their pivotal axes parallel with those of the pivots that connect the supporting members to the bridge-bar, said manipulative elements being operable to move their respective levers and supporting members on their pivots.

3. An eyeglass mounting comprising a bridge-bar, a pair of supporting members pivotally mounted on said bridge-bar, a pair of nose-clamping elements pivotally mounted on said supporting members, and a pair of springs each operable to swing one of said supports on its pivot, the axes of the pivots of said supporting member and said nose-clamping element being substantially parallel.

4. An eyeglass mounting comprising a bridge-bar, a pair of supporting members pivotally mounted on said bridge-bar, a pair of nose-clamping elements pivotally mounted on said supporting members, and a pair of springs each operable to swing one of said supports on its pivot and to swing the corresponding nose-clamping element on its pivot, the axes of the pivots of said supporting member and said nose-clamping elements being substantially parallel.

5. An eyeglass mounting comprising a bridge-bar formed with abutments, a pair of supporting members each formed with an abutment and pivotally mounted on said bridge-bar and having its abutment in position to move against one of the first said abutments, a pair of nose-clamping elements each pivotally mounted on one of said supporting members, and a pair of springs coöperating with said supporting members for moving said nose-clamping elements into clamping position, said abutments being effective to prevent straining of the springs beyond the limit of their safety, the axes of the pivots of said supporting member and said nose-clamping elements being substantially parallel.

6. An eyeglass mounting comprising a bridge-bar formed with abutments, a pair of supporting members each formed with abutments and pivotally mounted on pivots having parallel axes supported by said bridge-bar with one of its abutments in position to move against one of the abutments of said bridge-bar so as to limit relative movement of said member and said bridge-bar, a pair of nose-clamping elements each pivotally mounted on one of said supporting members and having an abutment in position to move against one of the abutments of the contiguous supporting member, and springs coöperative with said supporting members for pressing said nose-clamping elements into their clamping position.

7. An eyeglass mounting comprising a bridge-bar, a pair of supporting members pivotally mounted on said bridge bar and each provided with an abutment, a pair of nose-clamping elements each pivotally mounted on one of said supporting members and provided with an abutment movable into contact with said abutment of the con-

tiguous supporting member, and a pair of springs each engaged with the said abutment of one of the nose-clamping elements and coöperating with the contiguous supporting member for moving said nose-clamping elements into their clamping position.

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

JOSEPH E. HIGGINS.

Witnesses:
THOMAS SULLIVAN,
FRANK DUNNING.