

*H. C. Ammidown,*

*Spectacle Bow-joint,*

*N<sup>o</sup> 54,273.*

*Patented May 1, 1866.*

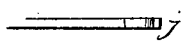
*Fig. 9.*



*Fig. 8.*



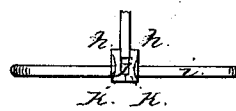
*Fig. 7.*



*Fig. 5.*



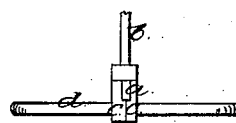
*Fig. 6.*



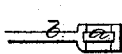
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 1.*



*Witnesses.*

*Mr. W. Frothingham.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. AMMIDOWN, OF SOUTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN JOINTS OF SPECTACLE-BOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 54,273, dated May 1, 1866.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY C. AMMIDOWN, of Southbridge, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in the Joints of Spectacle-Bows with their Frames; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

This invention may be best described and understood by having reference to the old construction, upon which my invention is an improvement. Said construction is shown in the first four figures of the drawings, Figure 1 showing a side view of the old joint; Fig. 2, an end view of the same; Fig. 3, a plan, and Fig. 4 a side view, of the bow part of the joint.

The objections to the joint shown in said figures are these: First, it is large and heavy in appearance, making it an object to reduce the size thereof; second, the bow part of the joint is complex, being made of two parts, one separate from the bow and riveted thereto; third, the pivot for the bow is separate from the screw which secures the joint and holds the glass between the parts of the frame; fourth, the joint has projecting angles, which are objectionable from their liability to cut and scratch, and as the bows are opened the joints form nippers or pinchers of a very disagreeably effective kind, seizing and tearing the hair and skin.

Besides the reduction in the size of the joint, the objects of my invention are to simplify it, to lessen its cost, and to avoid angles, projections, and nipping or pinching as the bows are opened and closed.

Still referring to the first four figures showing the old construction, I will explain that the piece *a* is formed separate from the bow *b*, said piece being made with a square pin, which enters a square hole in the wide curved part of the hinge end of the bow, and is there riveted.

The two pieces *c c*, which are brazed to the

frame, are of the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and are arranged to receive a holding-screw at *e* and also a pivot at *f*, on which the bow *b* plays. The pieces *c c* are counterbored from their faces, which come into contact, so as to admit between them the piece *a* with the pivot passing through. The check to opening the bow too wide is obtained by the abutment of the two faces at *g g*, which, being prominent and without cover or protection, cause great annoyance in catching and nipping.

Reference now being had to the drawings showing my improved joint, the differences between it and the described old joint will be obvious.

Figs. 5 and 6 show my joint in side and end elevations, respectively, while Figs. 7 and 8 show, respectively, a plan and a side elevation of the joint end of the bow.

In these last four figures, *h h* are the pieces which are brazed to the frame *i*, and between which, in a counter-bore or recess formed around the joining-screw, the joint end of the bow moves. This joint end of the bow is perfectly flat and of the same thickness with the rest of the bow, no second piece being required.

The shoulder seen at *j j*, Figs. 7 and 8, impinging against the stop formed at *k*, Fig. 9, which shows, in elevation, one of the inner faces of the pieces *h h*.

It will be seen that the stops *j* and *k* are so located and arranged as to be fully protected by and are within the perimeter of the pieces *h h*, so that in the working of the joint no nipping or pinching can occur.

It will also be seen that the holding-screw serves the function of clamping the glass and the bow and of a pivot for the bow, and that the whole joint is one of the fewest possible parts, and is of extreme simplicity and compactness.

I claim—

A spectacle-joint having a construction substantially as described.

HENRY C. AMMIDOWN.

Witnesses:

THEODORE HARRINGTON,  
HERBERT L. EDMONDS.