M. THUM.

Eye-Glass.

No. 216,812. Patented June 24, 1879.

Fig 1.

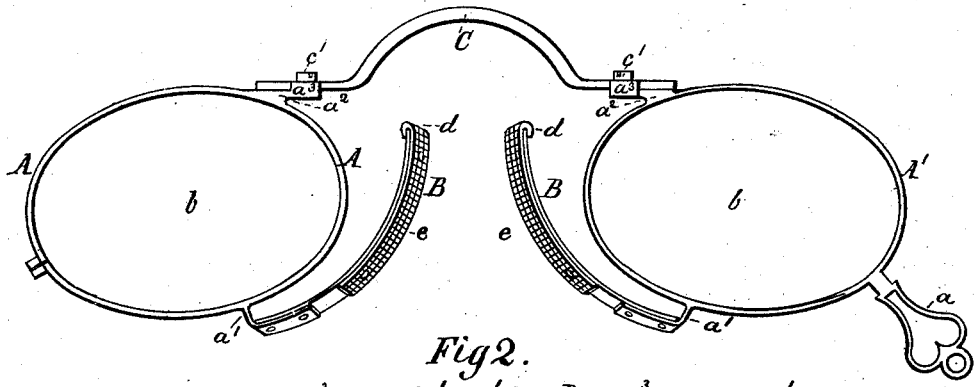


Fig 2.

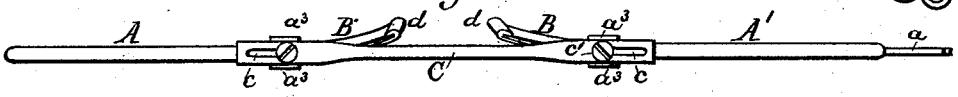


Fig 3.

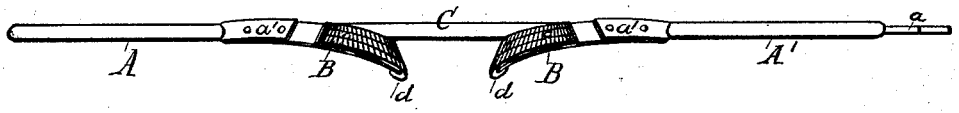


Fig 4.

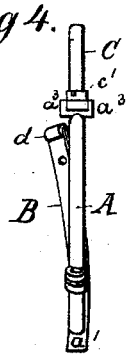


Fig 5.

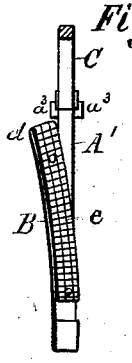


Fig 6.

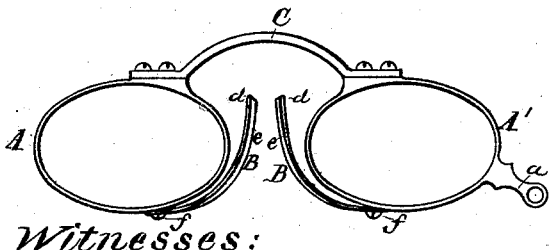
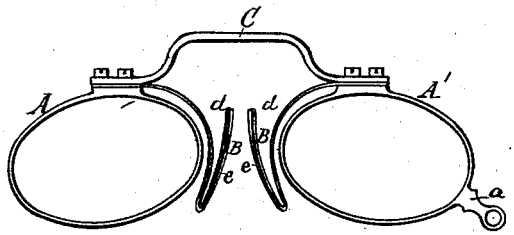


Fig 7.



Witnesses:

J. P. Th. Lang

C. A. Hidden

Inventor:

Maximilian Thum

by Munn, Pennick & Lawrence

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MANDEVILLE THUM, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN EYEGLASSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **216,812**, dated June 24, 1879; application filed May 15, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MANDEVILLE THUM, of Louisville, county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Eyeglasses for the use of persons having failing or imperfect sight; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, having reference to the annexed drawings, forming a part of this specification, and the letters of reference marked thereon, in which drawings—

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of my improved eyeglass, the same being an enlarged view in order to more clearly represent the several parts. Fig. 2 is a plan edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the rear side of one of the clasping-springs B. Fig. 5 is a detail view showing the front side of one of the clasping-springs B; and Figs. 6 and 7 are modified constructions of my improved eyeglass, shown in Fig. 1.

The nature of my invention consists in certain constructions and combinations, wherein a rigid or inflexible bridge is made available in eyeglasses, while at the same time provision is made for retaining such glass in position in the act of use by springs, which do not form a part of the bridge between the eye-frames of the ordinary eyeglass, as hereinafter described and specifically claimed.

In the drawings, A A′ represent eye-frames, in which lenses *b* are set in the usual manner, the latter frame having a handle, as at *a*. On the upper portions of said frames bridge-rests, as at a^2, are provided, having upwardly-projecting side laps a^3. The faces of these bridge-rests are plane surfaced, so as to properly adjoin the under flat surface of the outer slotted ends of the bridge C when in place and between the laps a^3, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and there secured by set-screws *c′*, which pass through the slots *c* and into the bridge-rests a^2, as indicated in said figures.

C represents the bridge of my improved eyeglass. It should be constructed of metal so much larger and heavier than that used in making either the eye-frames A A′ or the nose-springs B that it will remain rigid and inflexible under whatever pressure may be required to seat the eyeglass upon the nose in the act of use; and as its ends are slotted at *c c*, the eye-frames, with the lenses *b* and nose-springs B, may be adjusted farther apart or nearer together by the set-screws *c′*, according to the space between the eyes of the person using the eyeglass.

At the lower portion of the frames A A′ nose-spring rests a^1 are provided, upon which the nose-springs B are secured at their lower extremities, while the upper ends, *d*, of said springs are free and unattached to any portion of the eyeglass, and therefore cannot press severely upon the sides of the nose under or in connection with the rigid and unyielding condition of the bridge C in the act of wearing the eyeglass.

It will be seen by reference to Figs. 1 and 2 that those portions of the nose-spring rests a^1 upon which the lower extremities of the nose-springs are secured are made oblique to the vertical longitudinal plane of the frame A A′ and bridge C; and it will also be seen by reference to the figures from Fig. 1 to 5, inclusive, that the nose-springs B B are so formed as to have their inner and outer surfaces oblique to the same vertical plane, and that they are made from their seated ends on the rests a^1 a^1 to curve upwardly and outwardly, and with a like obliquity throughout their length until finally they have their terminating ends *d* just outside of said plane. The effect of such construction and set of the nose-springs is, first, to give a backward thrust or stay to the eyeglass against any tendency to fall in a forward direction off from the nose; and, second, to present the broad inner surfaces, *e*, in a juxtaposition with and adaptable to that curved or concave portion of the human face which is located on either side of the upper section of the nose, and thus prevent any ridgy indentation of the flesh by the pressure of an edge of the springs thereon.

In Figs. 6 and 7 I show modifications of my invention, in both of which the eye-frames are not adjustable, but in both of which the rigid bridge is an element of construction in connection with the oblique face *e* of the nose-springs.

The bridge shown might, at the center of its length, be provided with a joint, so as to permit the folding together of the two sections on either side of said center, the joint being so

constructed as not to interfere with the rigidity of the bridge when the two sections are thrown open and into the position shown in Figs. 1, 6, and 7.

I claim—

1. In an eyeglass, the combination of an inflexible or rigid bridge, C, eye-frames A A′, and springs B B, having unrestricted ends *d*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In an eyeglass, the combination of an inflexible or rigid bridge, C, eye-frames A A′, and springs B B, set obliquely to the vertical longitudinal plane of the eye-frames, substantially as and for the purpose described.

MANDEVILLE THUM.

Witnesses:

JNO. C. SIMS, JR.,

GEO. W. BACON.