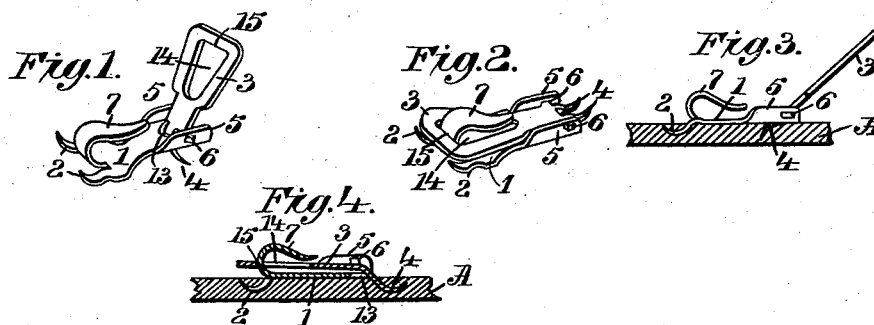


(No Model.)

S. B. BACON.
EYEGGLASS HOLDER.

No. 455,425.

Patented July 7, 1891.



Witnesses
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By Geo. D. Phillips. Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SHERMAN B. BACON, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO CHARLES M. UPSON, OF SAME PLACE.

EYEGGLASS-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,425, dated July 7, 1891.

Application filed November 4, 1890. Serial No. 370,269. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SHERMAN B. BACON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to eyeglass-holders, and particularly to that class adapted to be secured to the outer surface of a garment.

My invention consists of a base-piece or plate adapted to rest on the outer surface of the garment, such base piece or plate having one or more upward-curved retaining points or claws projecting from one end thereof. An eyeglass-support projecting from the upper surface of the base piece or plate and forming, preferably, a part of the same, combined with a locking-lever pivotally supported to the base-piece, and at the end of such base-piece opposite its retaining-points such locking-lever also provided with retaining points or claws, which claws or points correspond in form to those of the base-piece, such locking-lever arranged to swing on its pivoted support, and its retaining points or claws combined with those of the base-piece to engage the fabric, said locking-lever having an opening therein above its pivoted support to embrace the eyeglass-hook when such lever is closed and retain it in such closed position, all of which improvements will be more fully described in the following specification, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 represents a view in perspective of an eyeglass-holder embodying my invention, showing the locking-lever in a raised position. Fig. 2 represents a view in perspective of the same, showing the locking-lever closed. Fig. 3 represents a side elevation of the eyeglass-holder mounted upon a section of fabric, such view showing the retaining-points of the base piece or plate engaging the fabric, while the locking-lever is in a raised position and the retaining-points of such lever in readiness to engage with the fabric. Fig. 4 represents a side elevation and sectional view of the eyeglass-holder and fabric, showing such holder securely attached thereto.

1 represents the surface-plate or base-piece; 2, the retaining points or claws projecting

therefrom; 3, locking-lever; 4, its retaining points or claws; 5, ears projecting upward from the surface of the base-piece, said ears having holes situated transversely through the same for the journals 6, which journals project laterally from the locking-lever; 7, eyeglass-hook.

A represents section of the fabric.

The base piece or plate 1, together with its retaining-points 2 2, ears 5 5, and eyeglass-hook 7, is preferably constructed from one piece of metal. The locking-lever 3, having the journals 6 6, retaining points or claws 4 4, is also constructed, preferably, of one piece. The journals 6 6 of such locking-lever operate in holes provided for the same in the ears 5 5 of the base-piece 1, said lever swinging freely between such ears.

To attach the holder to the surface of the fabric, throw the lever 3 back, as shown in Fig. 1, raise the holder at an elevation that will enable the points 2 2 to enter the fabric, then bring the base-piece 1 in contact with and resting upon the fabric, as shown in Fig. 3, throw the lever 3 forward and down upon the base-piece, as shown in Fig. 4. This forward movement of the lever will carry its engaging or retaining-points 4 4 well into the fabric, firmly locking the lever thereto. The action of the points 4 4 entering the fabric will also force the points or claws 2 2 of the base-piece still farther into the cloth and the upward-curved shape of both the locking-lever and base-piece will greatly increase their holding capacity.

The locking-lever 3 has the central opening 14 therein, which permits the eyeglass-hook 7 to pass through such opening and project above the surface of such lever when locked. In the downward movement of the locking-lever the edge 14 therein will engage with the outer surface of the hook 7, springing such hook slightly inward, enough to enable such lever to pass, thus locking the lever in a closed position. Reversing this operation will of course unlock the same.

Supporting the eyeglass-hook 7 from the base piece or plate 1, as shown, enables the holder when attached to the garment to resist the strains which such a device is called upon to bear, especially when the eyeglasses

are suspended from the hook by means of a cord, which cord is liable to be caught in an object and a sudden strain brought to bear on the holder. No amount of strain or pull within the limit of the strength of an ordinary cord used for this purpose will disengage the holder from the garment when the eyeglass hook or support is attached directly to the base piece or plate, as shown, while, on the other hand, should the hook project from or be attached to the locking-lever, any strain or pull, which would be sufficient to unlock the lever would (and a slight pull would do this) also detach the holder from the garment, and in most cases of such accidental removal the holder would become lost.

The opening 14 of the locking-lever 3, which opening, as before mentioned, embraces hook 7, will always operate to prevent such locking-lever becoming accidentally raised, as this could not occur while the eyeglass or its cord were engaged with the hook. It will therefore be readily seen from the foregoing that it is of vital importance in constructing the holder that the eyeglass-support should be attached directly to the base piece or plate 1, as shown, and the lever used merely to lock such base piece or plate to the garment.

To remove the holder from the garment, simply reverse the operation of attaching it thereto—viz., throw the locking-lever back. This will withdraw its retaining-points from

the fabric. Then raise the base-piece sufficient to disengage its retaining-points.

What, therefore, I do claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As an article of manufacture, the combination, in an eyeglass-holder, of the base-piece 1, engaging points or claws 2, projecting from such base-piece in the form and manner as shown, to engage with and hold to the fabric, eyeglass-holder 7, projecting from such base-piece, substantially as shown, with the locking-lever 3, having central opening 14 therein to embrace the eyeglass-support of the base-piece, engaging points or claws 4 on one end of such locking-lever to engage with the fabric, such lever pivotally supported to the base-piece, and means, substantially as shown, thereon to support such lever, the pivoted support on such lever so placed with respect to its engaging-points that such points are carried or extended below the surface of the base-piece, such lever arranged to swing on its pivoted support and engage the fabric and the eyeglass-support, in the manner substantially as shown.

Signed at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, this 28th day of October, A. D. 1890.

SHERMAN B. BACON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. M. UPSON,

GEO. P. CURTISS.