ADAMS’ SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, DUDLEY ADAMS, of Fleet Street, in the City of London, Optician, send greeting.

WHEREAS His most Excellent Majesty King George the Third, by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date 5 at Westminster, the Twenty-third day of January, in the thirty-seventh year of His reign, did give and grant unto me, the said Dudley Adams, my executors, administrators, and assigns, His especial licence, full power, sole privilege and authority, during the term of fourteen years, to make, use, exercise, and vend, within that part of Great Britain called England, the 10 Dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, my Invention of “CERTAIN SPECTACLES UPON AN ENTIRE NEW PRINCIPLE;” in which said Letters Patent there is contained a proviso, obliging me, the said Dudley Adams, by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal, particularly to describe and ascertain the nature of my said Invention, and in what manner the same is 15 to be performed, and cause the same to be inrolled in His Majesty’s High Court of Chancery within one calendar month next and immediately after the date of the said recited Letters Patent, as in and by the same (relation being thereunto had) may more fully and at large appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that I, the said Dudley Adams, in pursuance of and 20 compliance with the said proviso in the said recited Letters Patent contained, do (by this Instrument under my hand and seal) particularly explain and describe the nature of my said Invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, by the Drawing, references, and explanations herein contained and set forth (that is to say):—
The principle and utility on which my new Invention on spectacles is founded, is in the relieving the temples and nose from any kind of pressure whatsoever when in use, and also that the spectacle eyes may be varied or moved to any direction, as occasion may require. They likewise act as substitutes for goglers, from the facility of placing the glasses close to the eyes, by which means they are defended from dust and wind; and they also act as a remedy for the strabismus or squint in young children, or in recent contractions of the muscle of the eye. This is effected by inserting in the rim that contains the spectacle eye a black piece of metal or ivory, &c., and perforating a small hole in the center thereof, by which means the axis of vision acquires its natural and proper direction. I form the component parts of these new-invented spectacles from various materials, such as gold, silver, metal, steel, iron, tortoise-shell, turtle-shell, horn, ivory, bone, metal plated with gold or silver, platina, or from any substance or substances that their component may be capable of being constructed into; and further, that these new-invented spectacles are termed by the best and common, according to the manner and form of their construction or mounting. The construction of the component parts of these new-invented spectacles consists of as follows:—First, of a front; second, of sockets; third, of stems and rims of the spectacle eyes which contain the glasses; and fourth, of sides or branches, which are all connected or joined to each other by various means, of which I shall describe and explain their nature and forms regularly in their order.

**Description and Explanation of the Construction of the Best-constructed Spectacles.**

I construct the front after various forms, such as straight, curved, or of a variegated form. Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, represent four different shaped fronts of these new-invented spectacles, variously constructed; and I further vary the construction of the form of the front at pleasure. On the front of these new-invented spectacles are two sockets a, a, Fig. 5, which are made to slide along the front, and also to turn upon it as occasion may require, and to these sockets are united two others b, b, in the same Fig. 5, by means of a pin, center, or axis, and these are made to move in different directions upon that axis, and are for the purpose of holding the stems of the spectacle eyes, see Fig. 7, where the stem of the spectacle eye is inserted in its socket, and which socket is united to that socket that slides on the front. Fig. 6 is a view upon an enlarged scale of the two sockets when united. A slides along the front of the spectacles, B receives the stem of the spectacle eye, and C acts as a check to prevent the socket B from turning outwards beyond its perpendicular
A.D. 1797.—N. 2155.

Adams’ Spectacles.

direction; I also annex or fasten by rivets or screws a socket to each end of
the front (see Fig. 5, c, c), so that each socket forms one side of each hinge,
which hinges are for the purpose of uniting the front to the sides or branches.
Note.—All the sockets, both in the best and common mounted spectacles, except
those that are attached to the hinges, are slit or slung across, by which means
they will yield to the front and to the stems of the spectacle eyes, let the wear
thereof be ever so great.

Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, represent the stems and likewise the
rims or frames of the spectacle eyes, which are represented of various
shapes, and their glasses inserted within them. From the external parts
of these rims or frames proceed the stems, which are formed cylindrically,
so as to pass into those sockets which are made to receive them. These stems
I also make of different lengths or sizes, and I also fashion them of different
shapes at pleasure, see Figs. 13, 14, and 15.

Figs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, represent
single and double different shaped sides, springs, or branches which are con-
structed by me, and which said single and double sides, springs, or branches I
further vary in form and size as occasion may require. The end springs are
annexed or joined to the side springs by means of a hinge joint, single pin, center,
or axis, and these sides constitute those parts which embrace the head, which
they do, according to their form and length, at different distances and in various
directions. Note.—The place of these sides I occasionally supply or substitute, if
necessary, with a ribband, wire, spiral spring, string or cord of silk, or otherwise.

Fig. 31 represents a pair of these new-invented spectacles compleat and
shut or folded together; Fig. 32 represents them with one side extended
open but half way, and the other side entirely opened. The former, when only
half spread, may be used under the hat; the latter as in common. Fig. 33
represents the manner they should be placed on the head.

Description and Explanation of the Construction of the Common-Mounted
Spectacles.

Figs. 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38, represent various constructed fronts, with
parts of the stems inserted in their different formed sockets; Fig. 38 is selected
for general use, and it appears opened and compleat in all its parts. It differs
only from those that I term mounted in the best manner in that the bar or
front is not round, and of course has no action on it, and the socket that
receives the stem of the spectacle eye is rivetted or screwed to the front; this
socket may be united to the front in various ways, by means of a vertical or
horizontal joint, by a hinge, simple joint and axis, or otherwise. Fig. 39
represents a socket that might be substituted for any of those already
described to hold the stem of the spectacle eye; and, indeed, the construction and form of these and the other sockets may be varied considerably, according to fancy, though these that I have adopted and explained here have been preferred by reason of their simplicity, they answering every purpose of a more complicated contrivance. I also make a single or double hinge in the stem of the spectacle eye, see Fig. 41, Letter a, a, which shews its construction, and is for the purpose of shutting or folding them compactly, which they will do by only turning the stem a little in the socket that it is inserted in; and they will by that means shut or fold together in the same compass as those I have before described, see Fig. 42, where they appear shut or folded together. I also unite the stem of the spectacle eye to the front by means of hinge in the room or stead of a socket that holds the stem in, and I also cause the stem to move on a center or axis annexed thereto, see Fig. 40. Fig. 41 also shews that I either annex or screw the rim of the spectacle eye into the stem, and by either of those means I also cause the spectacle eye to move in various directions. Instead of a socket being attached to the end of the front of these spectacles to form one side of the hinge, as described in the best-mounted spectacles, both sides of the hinges are made alike. One side of the hinge is rivetted or otherwise fastened to the end of the front, and the other side of the hinge is rivetted to the side or branch in its proper place. I make the sides of these according to the form of those described in the best-mounted spectacles.

Note.—Should a variation be made in spectacles by any person, and the principle of any part of this Invention be retained in them, those cannot constitute a new species of spectacles. Any person or persons therefore making and vending such, as new-constructed spectacles, without the consent of me as the Patentee, he or they will be deemed by me an infringer or infringers on the right of my Patent, and thereby he or they will incur the consequences attendant on such a proceeding.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

DUDLEY (L.S.) ADAMS.

Signed and sealed (being first duly stamped) in the presence of

W. J. CROOKS,
No. 15, Dean Street, Soho.

JOHN SMITH.
ADAM'S SPECIFICATION.

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

FIG. 7.

FIG. 9.

FIG. 10.
AND BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord 1797, the aforesaid Dudley Adams came before our said Lord the King in His Chancery, and acknowledged the Specification aforesaid, and all and every thing therein contained and specified, in form 5 above written. And also the Specification aforesaid was stampt according to the tenor of the Statutes made for that purpose.

Inrolled the Eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1856.