

HINGE FOR SPECTACLES

The present invention relates to a hinge for spectacles, with two spectacle frame parts which are connected to each other in an articulated manner via a spindle element, wherein the end of the first spectacle frame part has a first bend which encloses at least part of the spindle element in a pivotable manner, and rotationally fixed manner with the spindle element. Furthermore, the invention relates to a spectacle frame with a hinge of this type.

Spectacle frames usually have a frame into which two spectacle lenses can be inserted. "Cheek parts", to the ends of which a respective spectacle arm is fastened via a hinge, are formed on the two outer sides of the frame. Furthermore, "frameless spectacles" are known, in which the cheek parts are fastened directly to the outer sides of the lenses. The inner sides of the lenses are then connected to each other via a web.

The hinge for spectacles usually has a screw connection which connects the spectacle arm to the cheek part. The movement of the spectacle arm is adjusted by tightening the screw to a greater or lesser extent. The screw connection can therefore be used to set the torque required in order to pivot the spectacle arm against the cheek part. A disadvantage of hinges for spectacles with screw connections is that the ease of movement of the hinge changes due to frequent pivoting of the spectacle arm. The screw connection therefore has to be frequently retightened. In addition, screw connections are disadvantageous from an aesthetic aspect.

Furthermore, "screwless hinges for spectacles" are known. DE 20 2004 007 224 U1 describes an example of a hinge which is formed from a cheek end, the end of the spectacle arm and a hinge pin element. The end of the

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spectacle arm has a cylinder shell which bears against a cylindrical section of the hinge pin element. Furthermore, the end of the spectacle arm has a flexible tongue which interacts with the cheek end. The
5 cheek end is connected fixedly and nonrotatably to the hinge pin element. When the spectacle arm is pivoted, the partial cylinder shell of the spectacle arm rotates on the hinge pin element, with the flexible tongue ensuring that the arm cannot become detached from the
10 cheek end or the hinge pin element.

Further screwless hinges for spectacles are known from DE 298 20 649 U1, DE 298 06 144 U1, DE 297 24 432 U1, DE 201 05 796 U1 and DE 101 59 324 A1.

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A first disadvantage of known screwless hinges for spectacles is that the connection between the cheek part, i.e. the front part of the spectacles, and the arm is frequently unstable, and the second disadvantage
20 is that they are frequently unsuitable from an aesthetic aspect.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a hinge for spectacles of the type mentioned at the
25 beginning, which produces a stable connection between the two spectacle frame parts. Furthermore, the hinge for spectacles is to have a compact and aesthetically attractive construction. Furthermore, a spectacle frame with a hinge of this type is to be provided.

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This object is achieved according to the invention by a hinge for spectacles with the features of claim 1 and a spectacle frame with the features of claim 15. Advantageous improvements and developments emerge from
35 the subclaims.

The hinge for spectacles according to the invention is characterized in that a flexible tongue is formed on

the hinge side in the second spectacle frame part and has a second bend which encloses at least part of the first bend of the first spectacle frame part. The bend of the first spectacle frame part is therefore arranged
5 between the spindle element and the bend of the flexible tongue of the second spectacle frame part. By this means, a stable and at the same time very compact connection between the two spectacle frame parts can be achieved by means of the spindle element, as a result
10 of which an attractive appearance is also obtained.

According to a preferred refinement of the hinge for spectacles according to the invention, the flexible tongue is formed by two incisions in the longitudinal
15 direction at the end of the second spectacle frame part. In this case, two side strips which are connected to the spindle element can remain laterally next to the flexible tongue. The spindle element can have, in particular, two end-side slots in which the side strips
20 engage. In this case, a rotationally fixed, releasable connection is therefore produced between the second spectacle frame part and the spindle element. However, it would also be conceivable for the spindle element to be formed integrally with the second spectacle frame
25 part. In addition, it would be possible to form two flexible tongues on the outside, which are arranged next to a central strip which is connected to the spindle element.

30 According to a further preferred refinement, the spindle element is dumbbell-shaped, the first bend and/or the second bend bearing laterally against the inner surfaces of the dumbbell ends. In this manner, the bends of the two spectacle frame parts can be held
35 in the spindle direction by the dumbbell ends.

According to a further preferred refinement, the spindle element comprises a cylinder bolt. In this

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case, at least one section of the first bend is a first partial hollow cylinder, the inside diameter of which corresponds to the outside diameter of the bolt. The cross section of the partial hollow cylinder can be, for example, a semicircle or a three-quarter circle. In this case, the bend is therefore semicircular or three-quarters circular.

Furthermore, at least one section of the second bend can also be a partial hollow cylinder, the inside diameter of which corresponds to the outside diameter of the partial hollow cylinder of the first bend. This partial hollow cylinder of the second bend can also form a semicircle or a three-quarter circle in cross section. In the assembled state of the hinge for spectacles, the partial hollow cylinder of the first bend therefore encloses the cylinder bolt of the spindle element in a form-fitting manner, and the partial hollow cylinder of the second bend encloses the partial hollow cylinder of the first bend in a form-fitting manner.

Finally, the end of the second spectacle frame part preferably strikes against the first spectacle frame part when the hinge is open, as a result of which the pivoting angle of the hinge is limited. The end of the flexible tongue particularly preferably strikes against the first spectacle frame part, when the hinge is open.

According to a further preferred refinement of the hinge for spectacles according to the invention, a sliding part which is held displaceably in a form-fitting manner on the second spectacle frame part is provided and can overlap the flexible tongue to differing extents such that the force which is exerted on the first bend by the flexible tongue can be changed. Movement of the hinge can therefore be adjusted by the sliding part. The sliding part namely

enables the friction which occurs during the pivoting of the first spectacle frame part to be changed, since the surfaces of the first bend rub firstly against the spindle element and secondly against the second bend of the second spectacle frame part. For example, the flexible tongue can protrude on one side over the surface of the side strips in a manner rising toward the hinge, and the sliding part can bear on the other side against the opposite surface of the side strips and, upon displacement toward the hinge, can press against the protruding surface of the flexible tongue.

The first and/or the second spectacle frame part is/are preferably formed from a flat material, in particular sheet metal. Stainless steel or titanium sheet is particularly preferred. Sheet-metal parts of this type can advantageously be produced very cost-effectively. At the same time, they impart a highly filigree appearance to a spectacle frame.

The first spectacle frame part is, in particular, the cheek part of a spectacle frame, and the second spectacle frame part is the hinge-side end of a spectacle arm.

The spectacle frame according to the invention comprises a device for fastening two spectacle lenses, cheek parts formed on both sides of the fastening device, and a respective spectacle arm, the spectacle arms being connected to the cheek parts via a respective hinge according to the invention. The fastening device can be, in particular, a frame for holding spectacle lenses. This frame can preferably be formed integrally with the cheek parts.

The invention is now explained using an exemplary embodiment and with reference to the drawings:

- Fig. 1 shows the cheek part of an exemplary embodiment of the hinge for spectacles according to the invention,
- 5 Fig. 2 shows the arm part of the exemplary embodiment of the hinge for spectacles according to the invention,
- Fig. 3 shows the spindle element of the exemplary embodiment of the hinge for spectacles according to the invention,
- 10 Fig. 4 shows the sliding part of the exemplary embodiment of the hinge for spectacles according to the invention,
- Fig. 5 shows the exemplary embodiment of the hinge for spectacles according to the invention in the assembled, unfolded state, but without the sliding part fitted, and
- 15 Fig. 6 shows the exemplary embodiment of the hinge for spectacles according to the invention in the assembled, folded-in state with the sliding part fitted.
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In the case of the hinge for spectacles, two spectacle frame parts are connected to each other in an articulated manner via a spindle element 10. The first
25 spectacle frame part is the cheek part 1 of a spectacle frame, and the spectacle frame part is an arm part 3 of a spectacle frame. The arm part 3 can be the end of the spectacle arm, i.e. it can be formed integrally with the spectacle arm. Furthermore, the arm part 3 could
30 also be connected to the spectacle arm.

As can be seen in fig. 1, the cheek part 1 has a bend 2 at its arm-side or hinge-side end. The width of the bend 2 is smaller than the width of the remaining cheek
35 part 1. The bend 2 extends from the end surface of the remaining cheek part 1, with it merging after a transition region from the remaining cheek part 1 into a partial hollow cylinder. The cross section of the

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partial hollow cylinder forms a semicircle. However, other circular sections would also be conceivable.

Fig. 2 shows the arm part 3. The end of the arm part 3 has two incisions 4a or slots in the longitudinal direction, starting from the hinge-side end surface. The incisions 4a form a flexible tongue 4 in the center of the end of the arm part 3 and two side strips 8 laterally next to the flexible tongue 4. The surface of the flexible tongue 4 initially runs flush with the surfaces of the side strips 8, then rises into a bend 11 and finally ends in an end section 12 which is again flush with the surfaces of the side strips 8.

After a transition region, the bend 11 also forms a partial hollow cylinder with an essentially semicircular cross section. Other circular sections can also be realized for this bend 11.

Fig. 3 shows the spindle element 10. It is in the form of a dumbbell with two dumbbell ends 9 and a cylinder bolt 5 in the center. The diameter of the dumbbell ends 9 is larger than that of the cylinder bolt 5. The end sides of the dumbbell ends 9 each have a slot 6. The width of the slot 6 corresponds to the material thickness of the side strips 8 of the arm part 3 or to the material thickness of the entire spectacle arm. The diameter of the cylinder bolt 5 corresponds to the inside diameter of the partial hollow cylinder of the bend 2 of the cheek part 1. Furthermore, the outside diameter of the partial hollow cylinder of the bend 2 of the cheek part 1 corresponds to the inside diameter of the bend 11 of the flexible tongue 4 of the arm part 3.

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During assembly of the hinge for spectacles, the bend 2 of the cheek part 1 is placed on to the cylinder bolt 5 of the spindle element 10 in such a manner that the

bend 2 encloses the spindle element. The width of the bend 2 corresponds to the recess of the spindle formed by the cylinder bolt 5, and therefore the bend 2 bears laterally against the inner surfaces of the dumbbell ends 9. The bend 2 is therefore held in the spindle direction by the dumbbell ends 9.

The arm part 3 is then placed on. For this purpose, the flexible tongue 4 is raised resiliently in the direction of the bend 11. The side strips 8 are then introduced into the slots 6 of the spindle element 10 until the bend 11 is located in the region of the cylinder bolt 5 which is enclosed by the bend 2 of the cheek part 1. The side strips 8 therefore engage in the slots 6 and connect the arm part 3 in a rotationally fixed manner to the spindle element 10. The flexible tongue 4 is finally released such that the bend 11 encloses the bend 2, with the inner surface of the bend 11 pressing against the outer surface of the bend 2. The bend 11 of the flexible tongue 4 therefore secures the arm part 3. It can only be released by the cheek part 1 and the spindle element 10 counter to the spring force of the flexible tongue 4. Furthermore, the width of the flexible tongue 4 corresponds to the width of the bend 2 and therefore also to the recess of the spindle formed by the cylinder bolt 5. The difference in the diameters of the dumbbell ends 9 and the cylinder bolt 5 corresponds essentially to the material thicknesses of the bends 2 and 11. The bend 11 therefore also bears against the inner surfaces of the dumbbell ends 9. However, this is not absolutely required, since the arm part 3 is already held in the spindle direction by the side strips 8 which are in engagement with the slots 6 of the dumbbell ends 9. The assembled hinge for spectacles is shown in fig. 5.

The opening angle of the hinge for spectacles is limited in that, when the spectacles are open, i.e. in

the unfolded state of the hinge as shown in fig. 5, the end section 12 of the flexible tongue 4 strikes against the cheek part 1.

- 5 The ease of movement of the hinge for spectacles is determined by the frictional force which arises during pivoting of the arm part 3 with the spindle element 10 in relation to the cheek part 1. The frictional forces are determined by the sliding surfaces firstly between
10 the inner surface of the bend 2 and the outer surface of the cylinder bolt 5 and secondly between the outer surface of the bend 2 and the inner surface of the bend 11. Furthermore, the frictional forces are dependent on the force which the flexible tongue 4 exerts on the
15 bend 2, i.e. on how strongly the bend 11 presses the bend 2 in the radial direction against the cylinder bolt 5.

The cheek part 1 and the arm part 3 are manufactured
20 from a flat material, such as sheet metal, in particular a stainless steel sheet or a titanium sheet. In this case, the shape of the cheek part 1 with the bend 2 and of the arm part 3 with the bend 11 in the flexible tongue 4 is achieved by bending tools. The
25 hinge can therefore be produced without screws, solderings or the like.

In a development according to the invention of the hinge for spectacles, the movement of the hinge for
30 spectacles is adjusted by a sliding part 7. This sliding part is shown in fig. 4. It is composed of a flat material, the ends of which are bent over at 180°C. The internal dimensions of the sliding part correspond to the external dimensions of the sheet
35 metal of the arm part 3. The sliding part 7 can therefore be pushed over the arm part 3 and enclose it fixedly in a form-fitting manner. This state is shown in fig. 6 which shows the above-described hinge for

spectacles in the folded-in state, i.e. with the spectacles closed.

In the position of the sliding part 7 that is shown in
5 fig. 6, the sliding part 7 does not have any effect on
the ease of movement of the hinge. However, the sliding
part 7 can be displaced on the arm part 3 in the
direction of the hinge until it overlaps the flexible
tongue 4 to differing extents. The spring action of the
10 flexible tongue 4 can be changed depending on how far
the hinge-side edge of the sliding part 7 is pushed
over the end of the incisions 4a. The further the
sliding part 7 is pushed in the direction of the hinge,
the more difficult is the movement of the hinge. This
15 can also be achieved, in particular, by the flexible
tongue or a projection fitted on the flexible tongue
protruding over the upper sides (shown in fig. 6) of
the side strips 8 in a manner rising toward the hinge.
The bent-over ends of the sliding part 7 bear against
20 the opposite, lower surfaces of the side strips 8. If
the sliding part is now displaced toward the hinge
against the protruding part of the flexible tongue 4,
the flexible tongue 4 is pressed by the sliding part 7
toward the cylinder bolt 5. Since the bend 2 of the
25 cheek part 1 is located between the cylinder bolt 5 and
the bend 11 of the flexible tongue 4, the friction
during the pivoting of the arm part 3 can therefore be
increased or reduced by displacement of the sliding
part 7. The ease of movement of the hinge for
30 spectacles can therefore be set by the sliding part 7.

Like the other hinge parts, the sliding part 7 can be
manufactured from sheet metal, in particular from
stainless steel or titanium sheet. However, it can also
35 be composed of a plastic.

The spectacles according to the invention have a device
for fastening two spectacle lenses. This fastening

device is, in particular, a frame made of sheet metal. The two spectacle lenses can be inserted into this frame. In order to avoid that a groove has to be milled in a complex manner into the spectacle lenses in order to insert them into the sheet-metal frame, the sheet-metal frame has, on the rear side, i.e. on the side facing the wearer, a respective extension which makes it possible to fasten the spectacle lenses in a conventional manner, i.e. without milling a groove around the entire circumference. In this case, it is not required for the extensions to run around the entire edge of the opening for the respective spectacle lens. It suffices if the extension is provided in a partial section of the openings for the spectacle lenses.

The cheek parts, the ends of which are illustrated in fig. 1, are each formed on the outside of the sheet-metal frame. The cheek parts are formed integrally with the frame, i.e. the frame and the cheek parts 1 can be bent from sheet metal. The two spectacle arms are also manufactured from sheet metal. The ends of the spectacle arms are the arm parts 3 which are shown in fig. 2. The spectacle arms are connected to the cheek parts of the spectacle frame via a hinge for spectacles as has been described above. The entire spectacle frame therefore has a total of only five parts, namely the spectacle frame which comprises the two cheek parts 1, the two spectacle arms and a respective spindle element 10.

Patent claims

1. A hinge for spectacles, with two spectacle frame parts (1, 3) which are connected to each other in an articulated manner via a spindle element (10), wherein
 - the end of the first spectacle frame part (1) has a first bend (2) which encloses at least part of the spindle element (10) in a pivotable manner, and
 - the second spectacle frame part (3) is formed in a rotationally fixed manner with the spindle element (10),characterized
 - in that a flexible tongue (4) is formed on the hinge side in the second spectacle frame part (3) and has a second bend (11) which encloses at least part of the first bend (2) of the first spectacle frame part (1).
2. The hinge for spectacles as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the flexible tongue (4) is formed by two incisions (4a) in the longitudinal direction at the end of the second spectacle frame part (3).
3. The hinge for spectacles as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that two side strips (8) which are connected to the spindle element (10) remain laterally next to the flexible tongue (4).
4. The hinge for spectacles as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the spindle element (10) has two end-side slots (6) in which the side strips (8) engage.
5. The hinge for spectacles as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the

spindle element (10) is dumbbell-shaped, and in that the first bend (2) and/or the second bend (11) bears/bear laterally against the inner surfaces of the dumbbell ends (9).

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6. The hinge for spectacles as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the spindle element (10) comprises a cylinder bolt (5), in that at least one section of the first bend (2) is a first partial hollow cylinder, the inside diameter of which corresponds to the outside diameter of the cylinder bolt (5).

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7. The hinge for spectacles as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that at least one section of the second bend (11) is a second partial hollow cylinder, the inside diameter of which corresponds to the outside diameter of the first partial hollow cylinder.

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8. The hinge for spectacles as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the end (12) of the second spectacle frame part (3) strikes against the first spectacle frame part (1) when the hinge is open, as a result of which the pivoting angle of the hinge is limited.

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9. The hinge for spectacles as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that the end (12) of the flexible tongue (4) strikes against the first spectacle frame part (1) when the hinge is open.

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10. The hinge for spectacles as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that a sliding part (7) which is held displaceably in a form-fitting manner on the second spectacle frame part (3) is provided and can overlap the flexible tongue (4) to differing extents such that the

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force which is exerted on the first bend (2) by the flexible tongue (4) can be changed.

- 5 11. The hinge for spectacles as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that the flexible tongue (4) protrudes on one side over the surface of the side strips (8) in a manner rising toward the hinge, and in that the sliding part (7) bears on the other side against the opposite surface of the side strips (8) and, upon displacement toward the hinge axis, presses against the protruding surface of the flexible tongue (4).
- 10 12. The hinge for spectacles as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first and/or the second spectacle frame part (1, 3) is/are formed from a flat material.
- 15 13. A hinge for spectacles, characterized in that the first and/or second spectacle frame part (1, 3) is/are formed from sheet metal.
- 20 14. A hinge for spectacles, characterized in that the first spectacle frame part is the cheek part (1) of a spectacle frame, and the second spectacle frame part is the hinge-side end of a spectacle arm (3).
- 25 15. A spectacle frame with a device for fastening two spectacle lenses, cheek parts (1) formed on both sides of the fastening device, and a respective spectacle arm (3), characterized in that the spectacle arms (3) are connected to the cheek parts (1) via a respective hinge as claimed in one of the preceding claims.
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16. The spectacle frame as claimed in claim 15, characterized in that the fastening device is a frame for holding spectacle lenses.
- 5 17. The spectacle frame as claimed in claim 16, characterized in that the frame and the cheek parts (1) are formed integrally.