



US007845795B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Williams**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,845,795 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 7, 2010**

(54) **EYEWEAR RETENTION DEVICE**

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/647,307**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 24, 2009**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2010/0283962 A1 Nov. 11, 2010

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 29/336,727, filed on  
May 7, 2009, now abandoned.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**G02C 3/00** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **351/156; 351/157; 2/452;**  
D16/339

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 351/156,  
351/157, 158, 41; 2/452; D16/339, 329,  
D16/101, 300–324

See application file for complete search history.

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*Primary Examiner*—Hung X Dang

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An adjustable eyewear retention device having two cables, two temple retainers, guiding means and grasping means which allow adjustment of the device to the dimensions of a user's head. In another embodiment, the guiding means is eliminated and the cables are connected by means of the grasping means.

**13 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets**

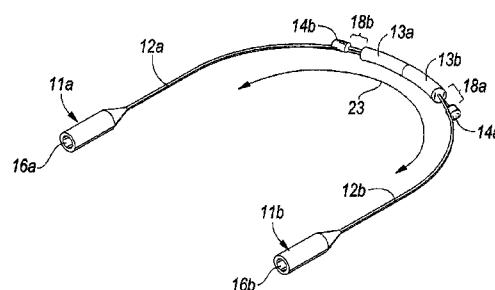
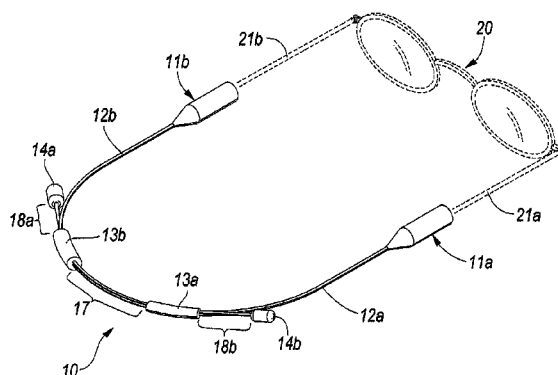


FIG. 1

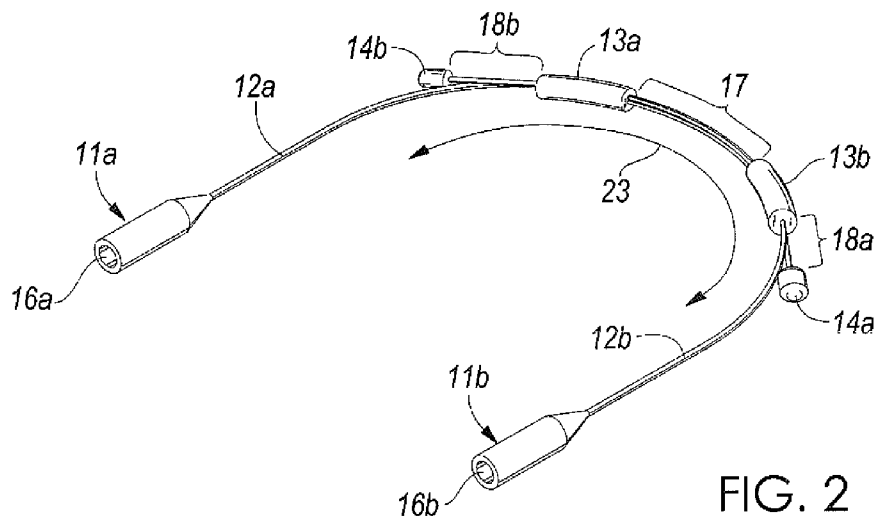
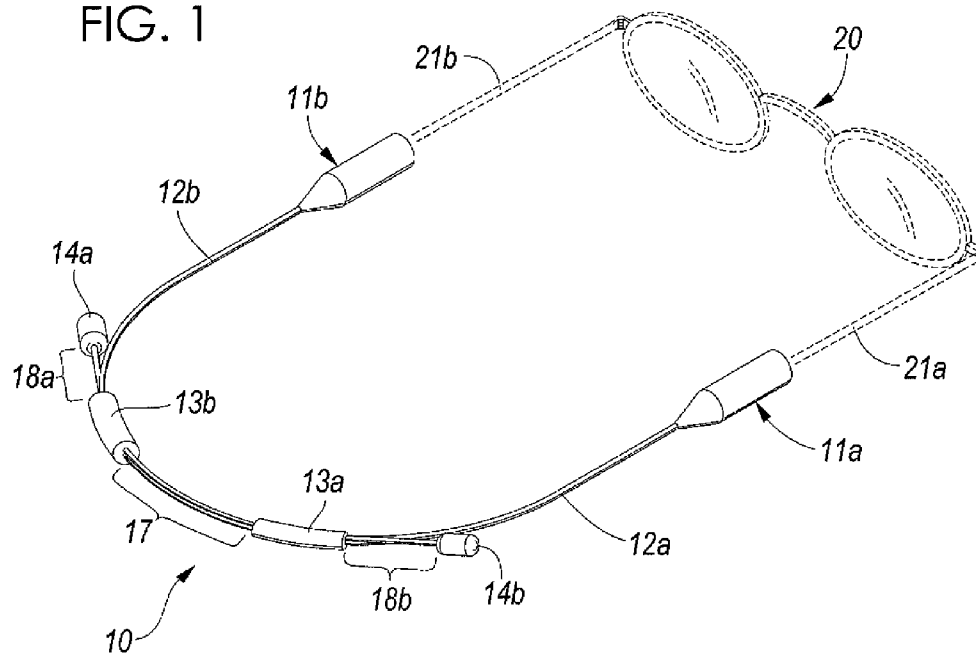


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

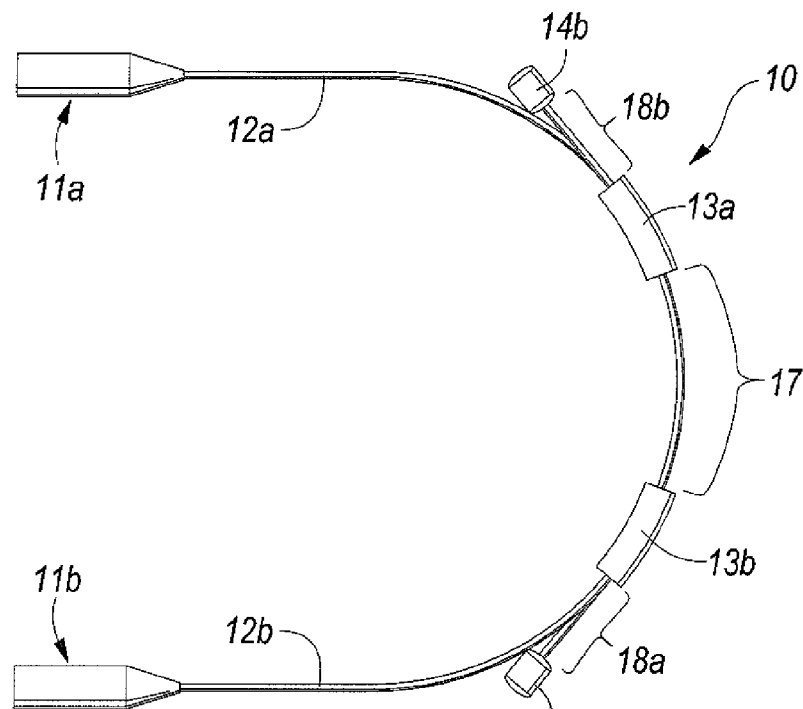
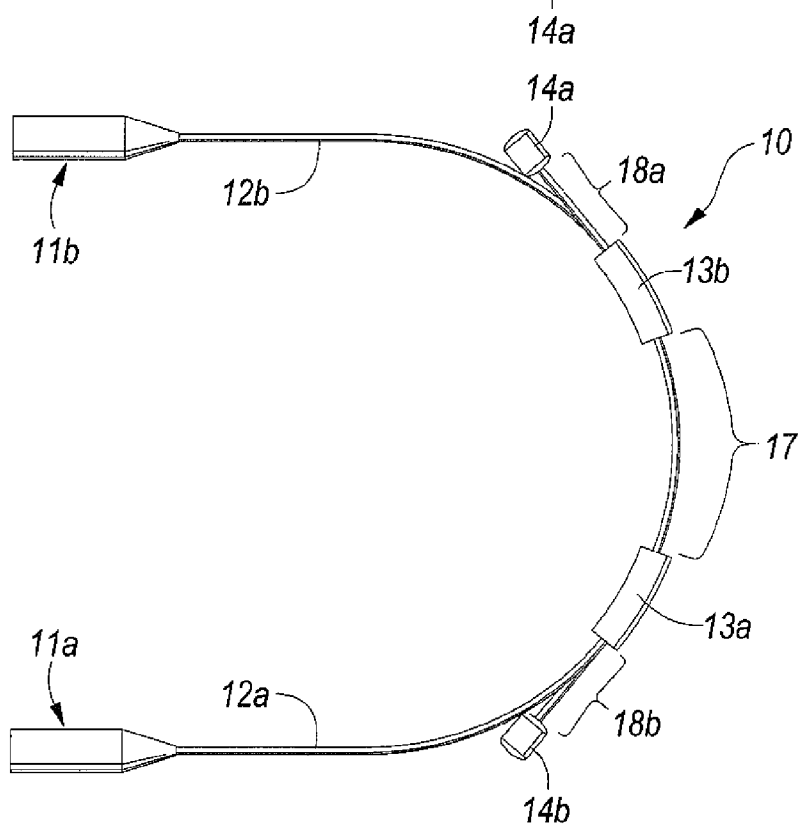


FIG. 4



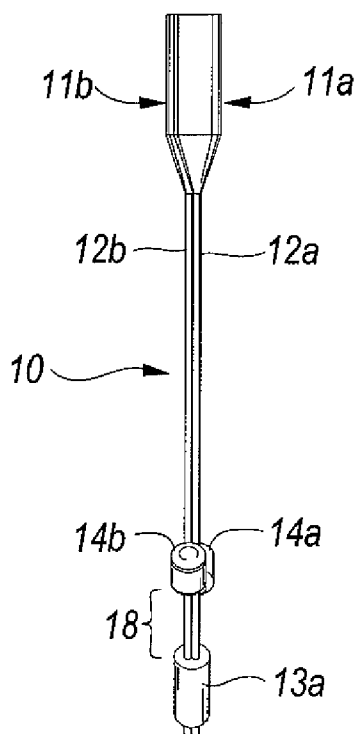


FIG. 5

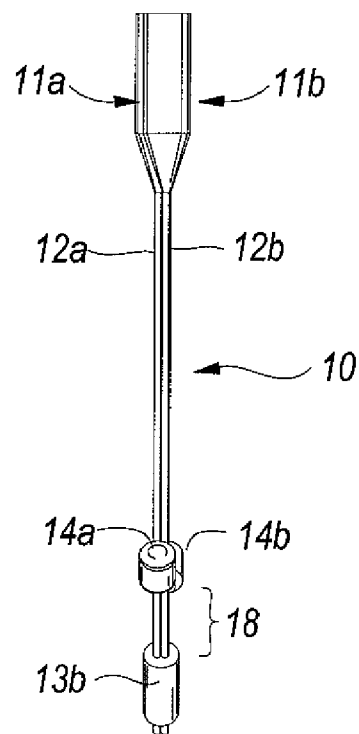


FIG. 6

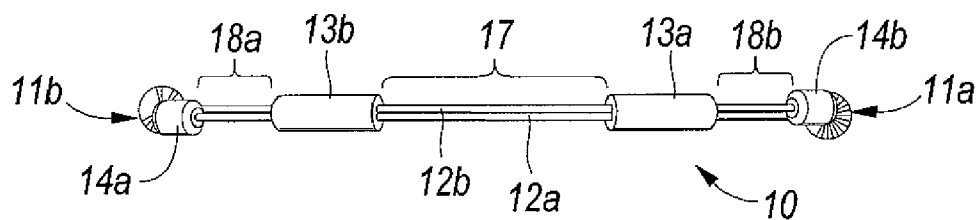


FIG. 7

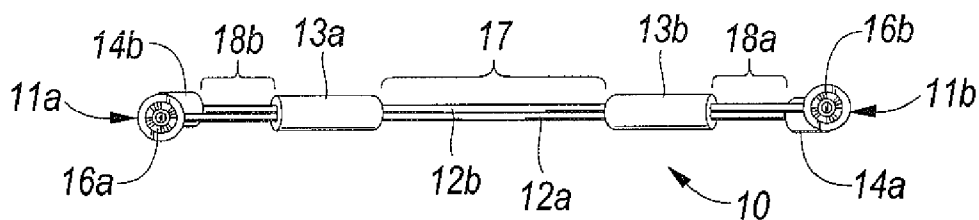


FIG. 8

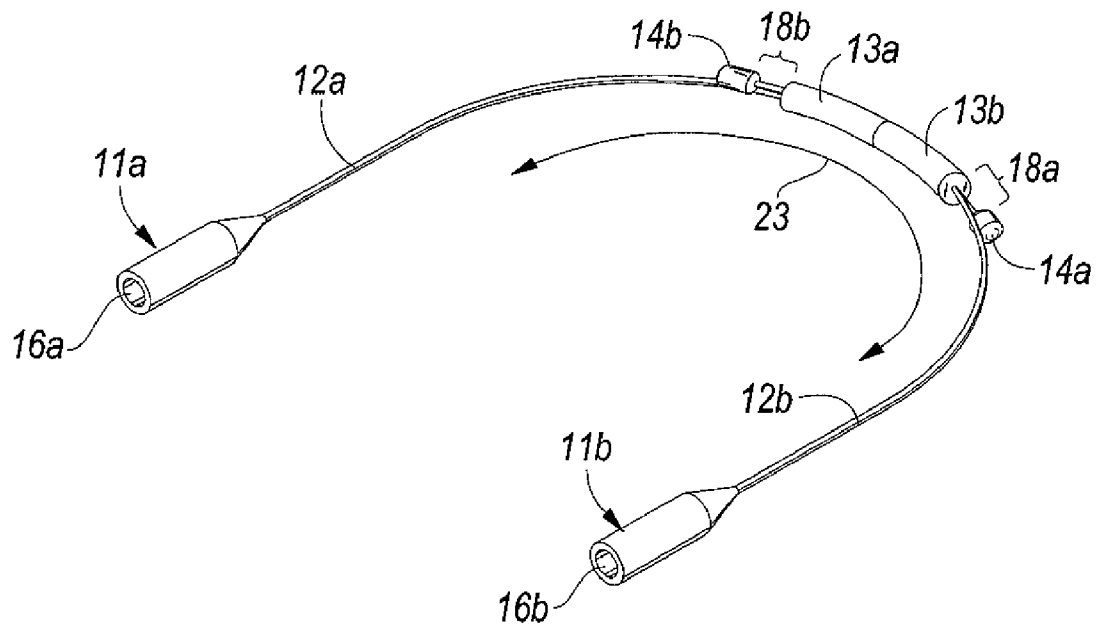


FIG. 9

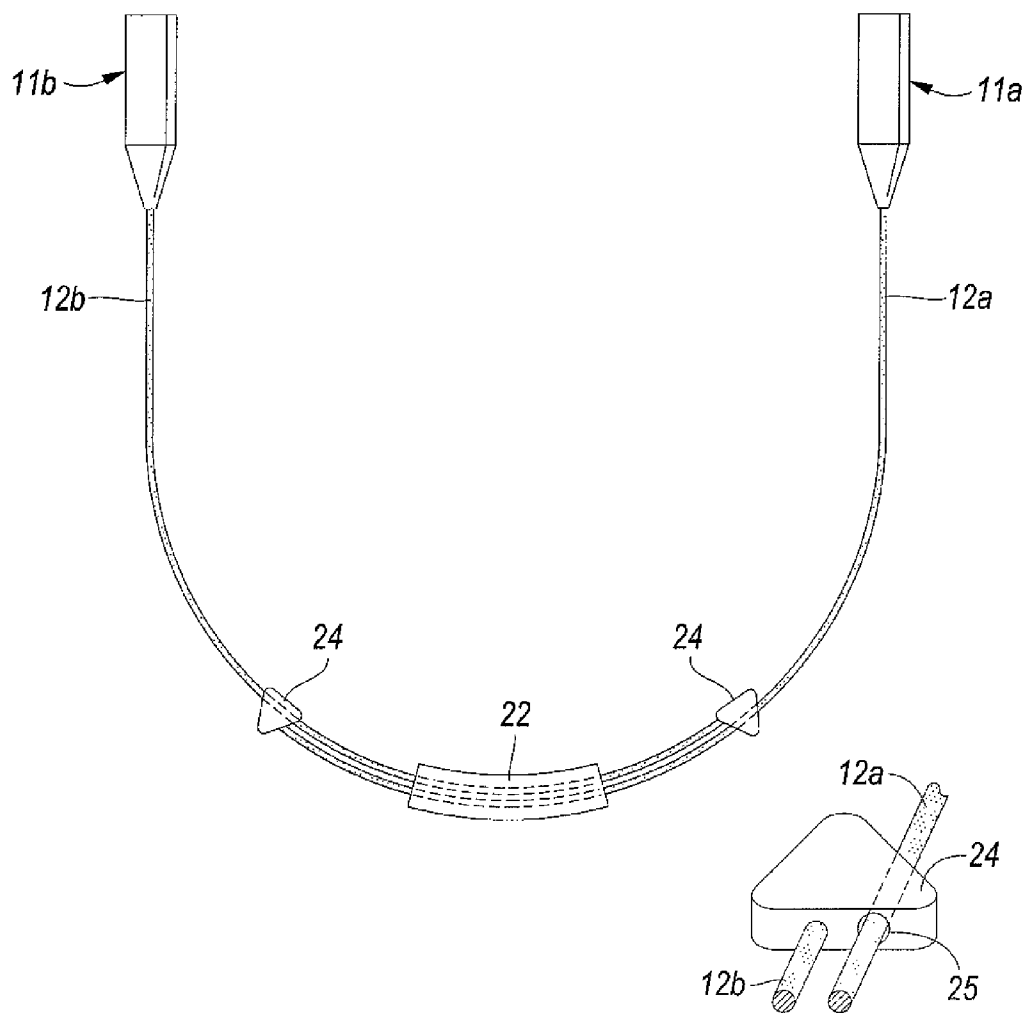


FIG. 10

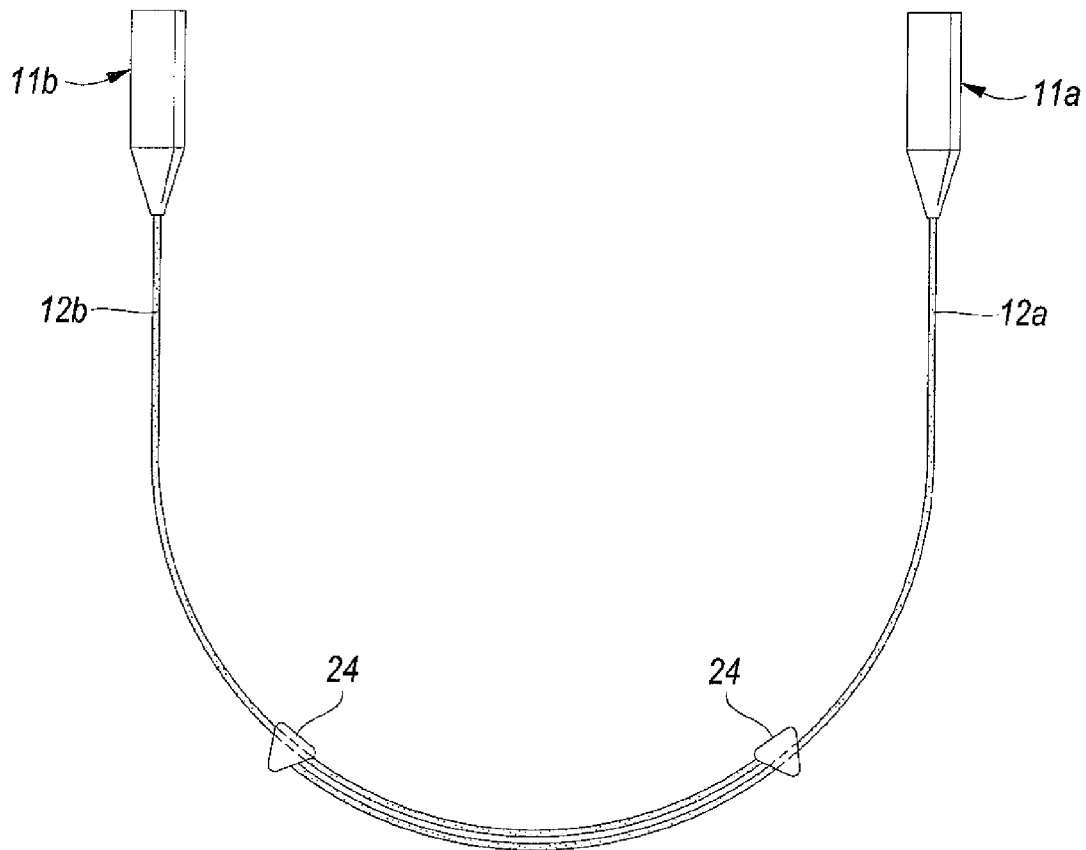


FIG. 11

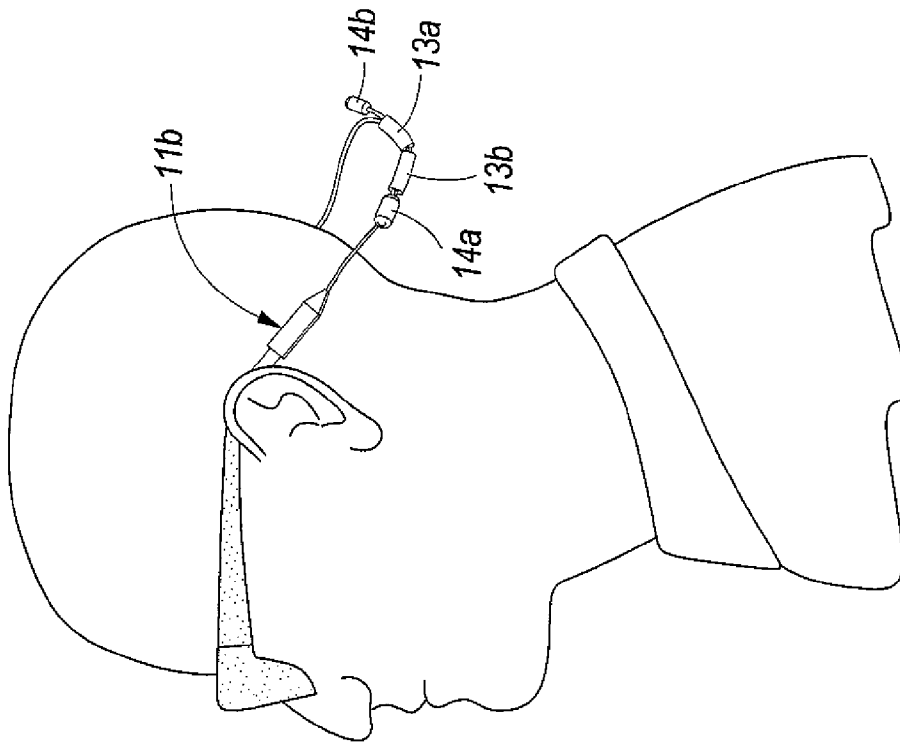


FIG. 12B

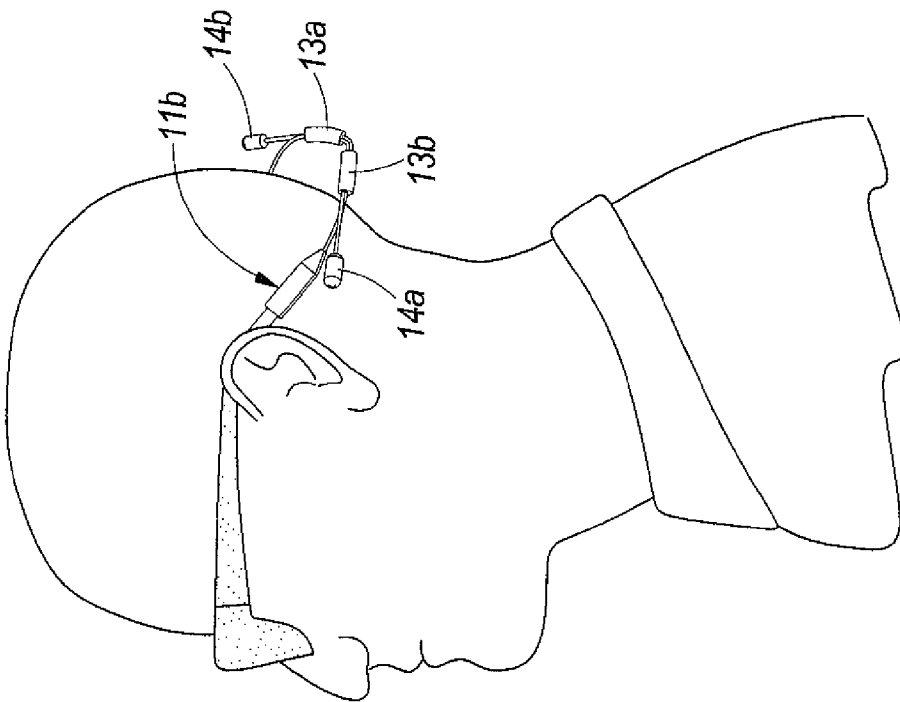


FIG. 12A



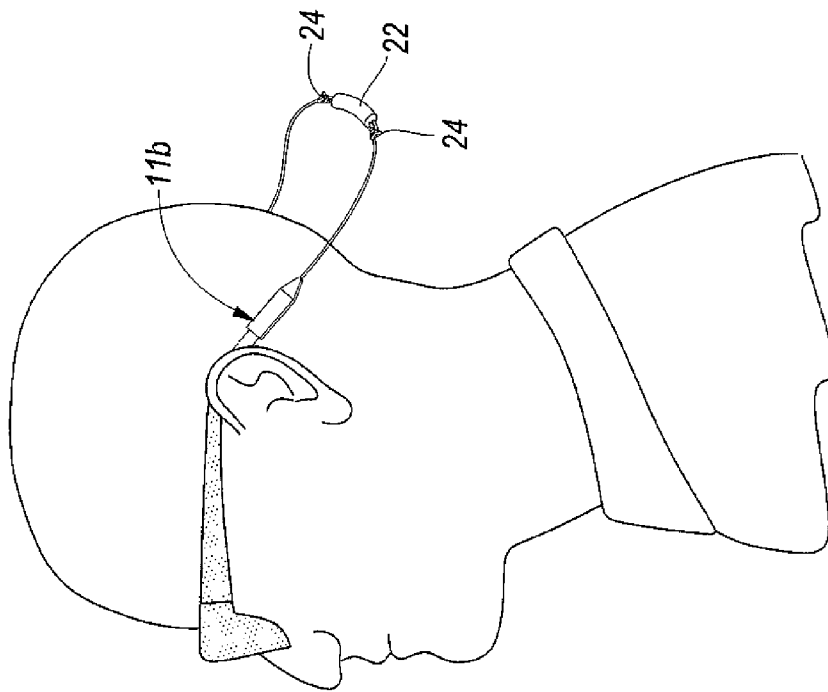


FIG. 13B

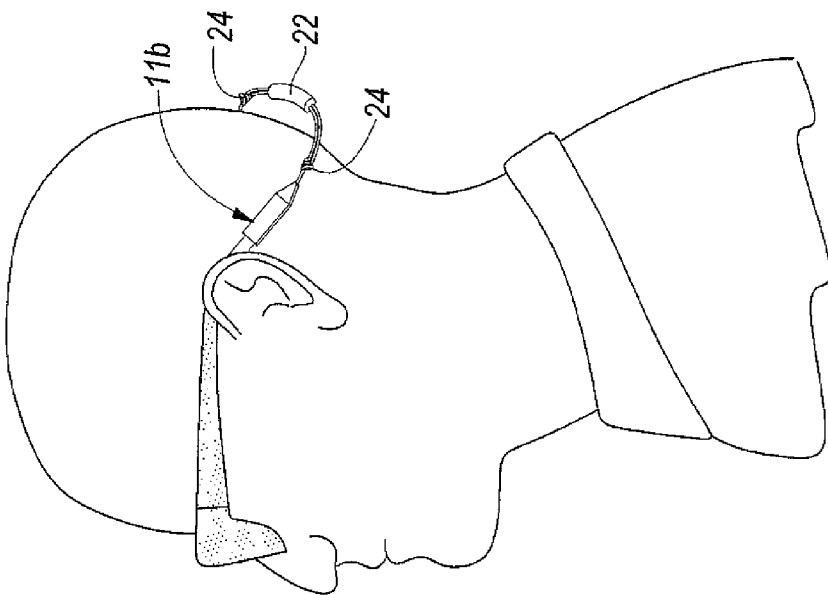


FIG. 13A

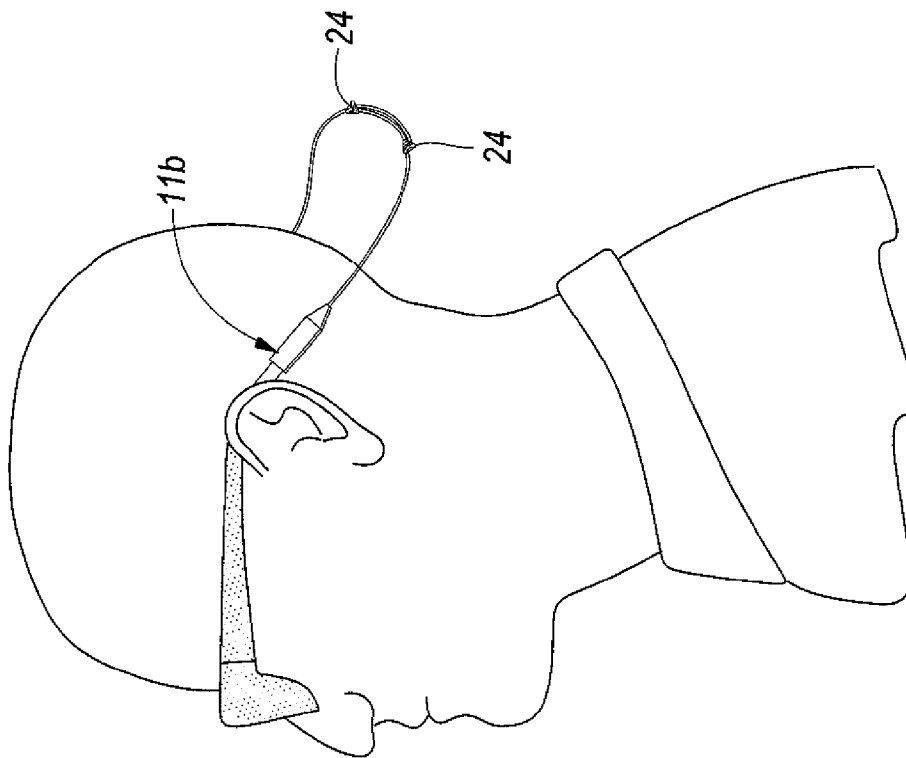


FIG. 14B

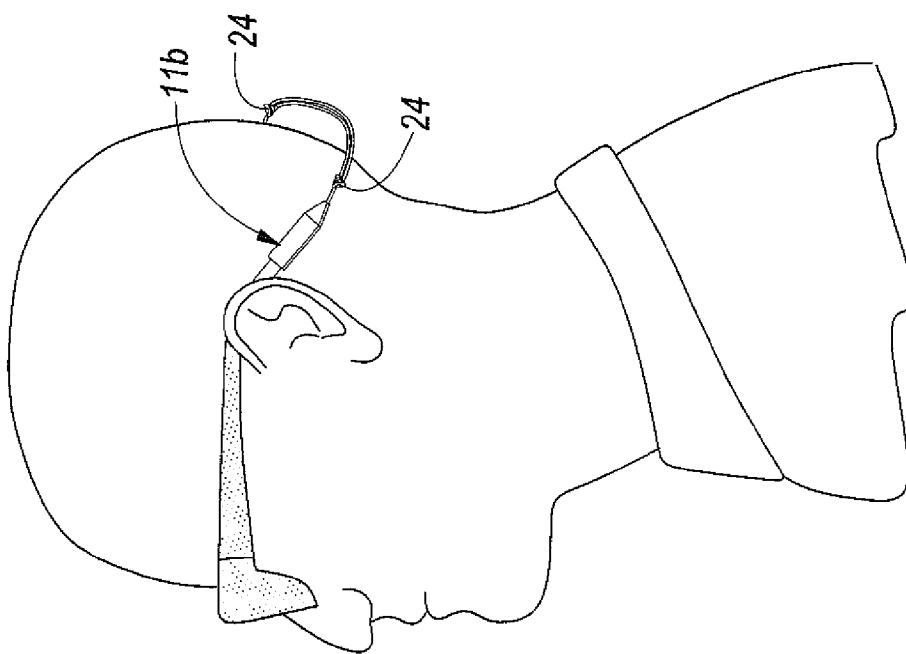


FIG. 14A

1

**EYEWEAR RETENTION DEVICE**

This is a utility continuation of design patent application 29/336,725 entitled "Adjustable Eyewear Retention Device."

**FIELD OF INVENTION**

The present invention relates generally to devices that retain eyewear on a user.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

U.S. Pat. No. 7,467,867 issued to Williams discloses an eyewear retention device having two temple retainers connected by a cable which, when attached to eyeglasses and worn over the ears by a user, maintains a suspended arc over the wearer's neck, shoulders or garments. Williams' design, however, does not specifically address the need for holding the eyewear securely against a user's face during rigorous activity.

What is needed is a superior eyewear retainer design that incorporates adjustability in its structure so that a wearer may easily disengage the retention device in an adjustable fashion and maintain the advantages of the suspended arc in Williams.

**SUMMARY OF INVENTION**

An adjustable eyewear retention device is disclosed that includes two cables, two temple retainers (one at each end of the cable), and means for adjusting the cables at the back of a user's head. The two cables are the same length, partially overlap one another, and create an arc when the invention is attached to eyeglasses. In one embodiment at least one guide for the two cables is provided. The guide contains at least one tunnel or hole which keeps the two cables in close proximity and also allows the two cables to pass through slideably. In one embodiment the guide has a tunnel for each of the two cables and, in another embodiment, the two cables pass through the same tunnel or hole in the guide. A tab for adjustment is secured to the end of each cable opposite the temple retainer. In one embodiment the tab also contains a tunnel or hole for allowing the other cable to pass through slideably, thus keeping the other cable in a defined path in the arc. In another embodiment, the tab is secured only to the end of one cable and the other cable does not pass through the tab, so the cable with the tab in this embodiment is not in the defined path of the arc. In all embodiments of the invention the tabs allow adjustment by increasing or decreasing the length of the arc.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

An adjustable eyewear retention device incorporating the features of the invention is depicted in the attached figures:

FIG. 1 is a rear perspective view of the invention with two guides in combination with a pair of eyeglasses shown with broken lines appearing for illustrative purposes only.

FIG. 2 is a front perspective view of the invention with two guides.

FIG. 3 is a top plan view of the invention with two guides.

FIG. 4 is a bottom plan view of the invention with two guides.

FIG. 5 is a left side elevational view of the invention with two guides.

FIG. 6 is a right side elevational view of the invention with two guides.

FIG. 7 is a rear elevational view of the invention with two guides.

2

FIG. 8 is a front elevational view of the invention with two guides.

FIG. 9 is a front perspective view of the invention with two guides adjusted to an ultimate closed position.

FIG. 10 is a top plan view of the invention with one guide and two tabs, each tab secured to the end of one cable and also having a tunnel for allowing the other cable to pass through slideably. Additionally, there is an inset showing a close-up view of the tab which secures the end of one of the cables and also has a tunnel to allow the other cable to pass slideably through the tab.

FIG. 11 is a top plan view of the invention without a guide for the cables and two tabs, each tab secured to the end of one cable and also having a tunnel for allowing the other cable to pass through slideably.

FIG. 12 contains two left side views of the embodiment with two guides as attached to eyeglass temples and worn over the ears, 12a showing the invention adjusted inwardly toward the head, and 12b showing outward adjustment.

FIG. 13 contains two left side views of the embodiment with one guide and tabs, each tab secured to the end of one cable and each tab disposed around the other cable and allowing the other cable to pass through slideably. The invention is shown attached to eyeglass temples and worn over the ears, 13a showing the invention adjusted inwardly toward the head, and 13b showing outward adjustment.

FIG. 14 contains two left side views of the embodiment without a guide and tabs each tab secured to the end of one cable and each tab disposed around the other cable and allowing the other cable to pass through slideably. The invention is shown attached to eyeglass temples and worn over the ears, 14a showing the invention adjusted inwardly toward the head, and 14b showing outward adjustment.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

Referring to the figures for a better understanding of the function and structure of the invention, FIG. 1 shows the invention 10 connected with a pair of eyeglasses 20 in which temples 21 a,b are inserted into retainers 11 a,b and from which cables 12a,b extend longitudinally away from retainers 11 a,b. The structure and functioning of retainers 11 and cables 12 is more fully described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,467,867 B1 and in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/640,872 which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Referring now to FIG. 2, it may be seen that temples 21 of eyeglasses 20 are placed within apertures 16a,b of retainers 11 and held fast within the temple retainers. Other means for retaining the temples to the invention are known to persons of ordinary skill in the art. Due to the resilient properties of cables 12, the cables maintain an arcuate shape 23 around the rear of a wearer's head when attached to a pair of eyeglasses such that the cables and intersecting structures permitting the adjustability of invention 10 will be suspended in an arc above the wearer's neck, shoulders or garments. This self-suspending positioning of the cables 12 prevents the invention 10 generally, but especially the cables 12 from becoming soiled with debris from a wearer's skin or garments, and also prevents interference from the wearer's garments.

As shown, each cable 12 extends in an arc 23 around an overlapping portion of the other cable with one end of each cable secured to a tab 14a,b. Preferably, cable 12 is composed of a resilient material, such as a plastic coated twisted metal cable, plastic monofilament line, or semi-solid plastic tubing. While the preferred embodiment utilizes plastic coated twisted metal cable, any of the other aforementioned resilient

3

cables can be utilized with satisfactory results. Guides **13a,b** work cooperatively to hold cables **12a,b** together in close proximity to one another and, in one embodiment, are comprised of a hollow, relatively thick walled plastic material through which cables **12a,b** may pass simultaneously in parallel fashion. The guides may be constructed of any materials of sufficient strength. The guides **13a,b** each have a length sufficient to promote parallel positioning of cables **12a,b** such that each cable tracks the other around the arc **23**. Guides **13** may have a linear shape or may also, preferably, have a slightly arcuate shape to further promote arc **23**. Guides **13a,b** each may have a single tunnel providing sufficient space to allow the cables **12a,b** to pass through simultaneously, against one another, and in a parallel traversing configuration. However, in the preferred embodiment, the passage of cables **12** through guide **13** fit snugly within guide **13** in twin hollow longitudinal tunnels in the guide **13**, each tunnel in close proximity to the other, but separate. Each tunnel is sized such that the tunnel walls exert frictional forces on cables **12a** and **12b** to prevent spontaneous movement of each cable within the guide during strenuous physical activity or in response to relatively strong gravitational forces upon the invention's **10** orientation.

As those skilled in art will recognize, guides **13a,b** must allow for the free passage of cables **12**, although under a frictional loading, so that tabs **14a** and **14b** may be grasped, pulled, and the cables moved to allow for closure of cables **12a,b** through the progressive overlapping of each cable, thereby cinching the apparatus upon the rear portion of the user's head. As will also be noted, there are areas of overlap, namely **17** and **18a,b**, that will vary in dimensional length depending upon the position of tabs **14**. As tabs **14a** and **14b** are pulled apart from one another, guides **13a** and **13b** will move toward one other and toward a virtual center point of arc **23**, thereby decreasing the dimension space **17**.

Referring to FIGS. **3** and **4**, tabs **14a,b** protrude slightly away from arc **23** so that a user may reach behind each her ears and grasp the tabs **14** on each side. Since tabs **14a,b** may encounter strong torsional forces from a user's tugging, these tabs must, preferably, be securely fused to the ends of cables **12a** and **12b**, and also preferably include such resiliency that cables **12a** and **12b** would separate from temple retainers **11a** and **11b**, respectively, before tabs **14a,b** detach from the end of each cable.

While the guides **13** and the tabs **14** have been shown in generic geometries, the inventor envisions variations of ornamental geometries and/or designs to be integrated with these structures in order to enhance the attractiveness to consumers and increase sales of apparatus **10**.

Referring to FIGS. **5** and **6**, it may be seen that the positioning of guides **13a,b** are positioned along cables **12a,b** to allow adjustment into a snugly fitting position.

As more easily seen in FIGS. **7** and **8**, the cables **12a,b** may be positioned one above the other (i.e., juxtapositioned) and almost touching, so the guides **13** cause a more secure orientation for each cable against the wearer's head, thereby increasing stability. Further, while the inventor has appropriately sized the internal diameter of the guides **13** to restrict the movement of cables **12a,b** relative to one another, the inventor has envisioned that one cable may be affixed within guides **13a,b** so that only a cable having a tab closest to that guide may be permitted movement. For example, cable **12a** within guide **13a** may be fixed within guide **13a**, but cable **12b** may continue to slide within guide **13a**, and cable **12b** within guide **13b** may be fixed within guide **13b**. By affixing one cable within guide **13**, each guide would resist movement along the cable having a temple retainer closest to that guide, but would

4

allow the cable having a tab closest to that guide to move freely. This type of configuration fixes the distance between the guide and its closest temple retainer, and helps to keep the positioning of the guides toward the rear area of a user's head.

Referring now to FIG. **9**, it may be seen that tabs **14a,b** have been pulled such that guides **13a,b** have moved toward one another until they almost touch. This decreases the dimension **17**, until at its ultimate closed position, guides **13a,b** would contact and bear against one another. Upon guides **13** contacting one another, further pulling on tabs **14** causes lengthening of distances **18a,b**, further closing the diameter of arc **23** and tightening the apparatus **10** against the back of a wearer's head. This positioning would represent a cinched or closed position that apparatus **10** would permit on a wearer's head to snugly fit a pair of eyeglasses to the eyes. One will also notice that tabs **14a,b** may protrude slightly away from cables **12a,b**, respectively, when pulled to their tightest fitting extent. However, guides **13a,b** should be dimensioned such that tabs **14** would remain relatively close to cables **12** so as to remain out of the way of the user, and not droop down into other items that a wearer may have on her upper torso, such as jewelry or clothing.

In order for a wearer to reverse the maximum closed position, one would simply need to grasp guides **13a** and **13b** and separate them by pulling outward and around the back of the head, toward the front of the head until contacting tabs **14**. Upon contact with tabs **14** with guides **13**, the maximum expansion of apparatus **10** can be reached by continuing pressure on tabs **14**, thereby expanding dimension **17** (see FIG. **4**). The aforesaid configuration and the actuation of tabs **14** relative to movement of guides **13** allows a wearer to easily and spontaneously adjust the dimensions of apparatus **10** to accomplish the rapid repositioning of eyeglasses **20**. By expanding the sizing of cables **12** relative to one another, the wearer may easily detach the eyeglasses from their positions over the ears and rest the eyeglasses upon the upper front vestment of the wearer's clothes. This allows a wearer to remove eyeglasses quickly for activities with the unaided eye in situations where the optical properties of the eyeglasses are not appropriate for a wearer's environment. For example, a near-sighted individual may remove glasses after proper actuation of guides **13** and tabs **14** to allow the eyeglasses to rest on their upper chest vestment while the wearer does un-aided eye, close-up work. For another example, a near-sighted fisherman may wish to tie a knot onto a hook or other type of fishing tackle without his or her eyeglasses, and then when finished may wish to restore the eyeglasses, snugly against his face. This can easily be accomplished with the pulling of tabs **14** to secure the eyeglasses upon the rear of his head when wishing to resume vigorous fishing activities and to utilize his glasses to focus on objects farther away. Other anticipated actuations of the apparatus would be when a fisherman on a boat needs to go below deck to pursue navigation activities and the tinting properties of the eyeglasses are too extreme to permit the proper viewing of navigational charts in a darkened environment below a boat's deck. The apparatus **10** could be loosened for studying a chart, and then restored after returning to a sun-lit environment in accordance with the procedure described above. Hence, the invention allows for rapid removal and repeated adjustment of eyeglasses and promotes their greater utility.

FIG. **10** depicts an embodiment with one guide **22** with the two cables passing through the guide **22**. This embodiment also shows cable **12a** being secured to a tab **24** and cable **12b** passing slideably through a tunnel **25** shown in the inset on in FIG. **10**. The tab **24** on the other side of FIG. **10**, not shown, would be reversed, with cable **12b** being secured to the tab **24**

5

and cable **12a** passing slideably through a tunnel **25**. FIG. **11** is similar to FIG. **10**, but shows an embodiment of the invention without a guide. The tabs **24** in FIG. **11**, the embodiment without the guide, keep the cables connected to one another slideably. The inset on FIG. **10** is equally applicable to FIG. **11**.

In the final three FIGS. the tightened and loosened positions of the invention with the suspended arc above the wearer's neck, shoulders and garments are shown in three embodiments: with two guides and tabs which do not contain a tunnel for one of the cables—**12A,B**; with one guide and tabs with a tunnel for one of the cables—**13A,B**; and without a guide but with each tab containing a tunnel for one of the cables—**14A,B**. The number of guides can be selected independently of whether one of the cables passes through a tunnel in the tab. However, if there is not at least one guide then each tab must have a tunnel through which one of the cables passes through slideably, in order to keep the device together.

While the invention is shown in several forms, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that it is not so limited, but is susceptible of various changes and modifications without departing from the spirit thereof.

Having set forth the nature of the invention, what is claimed is:

1. An adjustable eyewear retention device, comprising:
  - a. two cables,
  - b. two temple retainers, each having an opening for receiving the end of an eyeglass temple and each secured to a first end of one of the two cables,
  - c. two tabs, each of which is secured to a second end of one of the two cables, and
  - d. at least one guide through which the two cables pass slideably;
  - e. such that when each said opening is attached to the end of an eyeglass temple and the eyeglasses are worn over the ears of a wearer, the two cables partially overlap and form an arc suspended above the wearer's neck, shoulders or garments, and such that moving the tabs adjusts the length of the arc.
2. The invention as in claim 1, further comprising a tunnel in each of the two tabs which allows one of the cables to pass through slideably.
3. The invention as in claim 2, further comprising deleting the at least one guide through which the two cables pass slideably.
4. The invention as in claim 1, in which the at least one guide allows the two cables to move by frictional loading.

6

5. The invention as in claim 1, further comprising pulling the tabs away from the at least one guide decreases the length of the arc, and pushing the tabs toward the at least one guide increases the length of the arc.

6. The invention in claim 1, further comprising at least two guides through which the two cables pass slideably, there being a dimension between the at least two guides along the cables and a dimension between each said guide and one of the tabs along one of the cables, and wherein pulling either of the two tabs towards the ears causes the dimension between the at least two guides to decrease and pushing either of the two tabs away from the ears causes the dimension between the at least two guides to increase.

7. The invention in claim 1, further comprising the at least one guide being positioned such that the two cables are in close proximity to one another and partially overlap one another, and each said tab extends outward away from the at least one guide.

8. The invention in claim 1, further comprising the at least one guide being arcuate in shape.

9. The invention in claim 1, further comprising the two cables being composed of material selected from the group of monofilament fishing line, twisted metal cable, and plastic tubing.

10. The invention as recited in claim 1, further comprising one of the two cables being fixed inside each said guide.

11. An adjustable eyewear retention device, comprising:
 

- a. two cables,
- b. means for retaining the temples of a pair of eyeglasses to the ends of said cables,
- c. means for grasping the terminus of each said cable at an end distal from said retention means,
- d. means for guiding said two cables such that each cable is positioned close to one another, and
- e. wherein the two cables form an arc suspended above the wearer's neck, shoulders or garments, and wherein the two cables are movable through said guiding means responsive to moving each grasping means to allow adjustment of the arc to or from the head of a user.

12. The invention as in claim 11, in which the guiding means allow the two cables to move by frictional loading.

13. The invention in claim 11, further comprising the two cables being composed of material selected from the group of monofilament fishing line, twisted metal cable, and plastic tubing.

\* \* \* \* \*

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
**CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO. : 7,845,795 B2  
APPLICATION NO. : 12/647307  
DATED : December 7, 2010  
INVENTOR(S) : Ronald Wade Williams

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

On the Title Page, left column, field (63), the phrase “application No. 29/336,727” should be replaced with --application No. 29/336,725--

On the Title Page, left column, field (63), the phrase “now abandoned” should be replaced with --now U.S. patent D607,919--

Signed and Sealed this  
Nineteenth Day of June, 2012

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David J. Kappos". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

David J. Kappos  
*Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office*