

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 CFR 1.53(c).

EV 333989475 US

17858 U.S. PTO
60/592045

Apple Inc. EX1009 Page 1

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION COVER SHEET
Additional Page

PTO/SB/16 (02-01)
Approved for use through 10/31/2002. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Docket Number

IPVCP001P3

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Number 1 of 1

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EYEGLASSES WITH A CLOCK OR OTHER ELECTRICAL COMPONENT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is related to: (i) U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/583,169, filed June 26, 2004, entitled "ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS FOR USE WITH EYEWEAR, AND METHODS THEREFOR," and which is hereby incorporated herein by reference; (ii) U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. xxxxxxxx (Att. Dkt. IPVCP001P), by Howell et al., filed April 15, 2004, entitled "EYEWEAR WITH ULTRAVIOLET DETECTION SYSTEM," and which is hereby incorporated herein by reference; (iii) U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/462,591, filed April 15, 2003, and entitled "EYEGLASSES FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATION," which is hereby incorporated herein by reference; (iv) U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/509,631, filed October 9, 2003, and entitled "TETHERED ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS FOR EYEGLASSES," which is hereby incorporated herein by reference; (v) U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/527,565, filed December 8, 2003, and entitled "ADAPTABLE COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES FOR ELECTRONIC DEVICES," which is hereby incorporated herein by reference; (vi) U.S. Patent Application 10/822,218, filed April 12, 2004, and entitled "EYEGLASSES FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS," which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In one embodiment, the present invention relates to having a clock at least partially embedded in a pair of glasses. With the clock at least partially embedded in the glasses, the wearer does not need to carry a separate watch in order to tell time. For example, the clock can be in one of the temples of the glasses at a region close to the hinge of that temple, with the clock facing the wearer. With the clock in that position, the wearer may be able to see the time or the time may be visible to the wearer, without the need to take the glasses off. In an alternative example, the clock, which can be a digital clock, can be in a temple arrangement of a pair of glasses. A temple arrangement can be a temple tip, a temple cover or a temple fit-over.

[0003] In another embodiment, instead of a clock, the present invention relates to an electronic component at least partially embedded into a temple arrangement of a pair of glasses. Due to the miniaturization of electronics, even a small electronic component can provide significant and useful functionalities.

[0004] In yet another embodiment, an electronic component in a temple arrangement interacts with another electronic component in the frame of the glasses or in a device tethered to the glasses. For example, a temple of a pair of glasses holds one portion of an electronic circuit. That portion can include generic parts, such as a battery, that are applicable to different applications. Another portion of the electronic circuit is in a temple arrangement. This portion can be application specific, such as an electronic clock without a battery, or a temperature sensor.

[0005] For some glasses, particularly when a pair of glasses has not been extensively worn, a temple arrangement, such as a temple tip, can be relatively easily removed and re-inserted into the glasses. This implies that temple arrangements of different color and/or shape and/or having different electronic components can be applied to the same frame of a pair of glasses. Retailers or distributors can then provide after-market modification or enhancement to a pair of glasses, at the preference of their consumers. This, for example, can be done by replacing existing temple tips with replacement temple tips. Or, a consumer can identify the preferred temple arrangements to be sold with the glasses.

[0006] Other aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description, which, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, illustrates by way of example the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] FIG. 1 shows one embodiment of the invention with a clock in one of the temples of the glasses.

[0008] FIG. 2 shows a number of different embodiments of temple arrangements according to the present invention.

[0009] FIG. 3 shows examples of different electrical components partially or fully embedded in a pair of glasses according to the present invention.

[0010] FIG. 4 shows eyewear finder components according to different embodiments of the present invention.

[00011] Same numerals in Figures 1-4 are assigned to similar elements in all the figures. Embodiments of the invention are discussed below with reference to Figures . However, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the detailed description given herein with respect to these figures is for explanatory purposes as the invention extends beyond these limited embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[00012] Fig. 1 shows one embodiment of the present invention. It includes a pair of glasses 10 with a first lens holder 12 and a second lens holder 14. Both lens holders are for receiving lenses. The first lens holder 12 has a first side and a second side. The second lens holder 14 also has a first side and a second side. The pair of glasses has a bridge element 16. The bridge element is coupled to the first side of the first lens holder 12 and the second side of the second lens holder 14. In one embodiment, the lens holders and the bridge element are not separate pieces, but are an integral piece.

[00013] The pair of glasses 10 also includes a first temple 16 and a second temple 18. The first temple 16 is pivotally secured to the second side of the first lens holder 12 through a joint or a hinge 20. And, the second temple 18 is pivotally secured to the first side of the second lens holder 14 through another joint 22.

[00014] The glasses 10 shown in Fig. 1 also include a clock 24, which is at least partially embedded in the glasses 10.

[00015] In one embodiment, the clock 24 can be in one of the temples 18 of the glasses at a region close to its corresponding joint 22. The clock 24 is facing a user when the user is wearing the glasses. With the clock in that position, the wearer may be able to see the time without the need to take the glasses off.

[00016] The clock 24 can be a digital clock, or a digital alarm clock, with a liquid crystal display (LCD) or other types of electronic display. In another example, the clock is an analog clock, or other type of clock.

[00017] There can also be a switch 26 at the glasses 10 that can be used to adjust the time of the clock 24. The switch can be a push button, or a knob that one can adjust or rotate, similar to the knob in an analog watch. Different types of switches are applicable. In one embodiment, the clock

24 is a digital clock and the switch 26 is an electrical switch. Different types of switches have previously been described in the related patent applications mentioned above and incorporated by reference.

[00018] Fig. 1 also shows a battery 30 in the glasses to run the clock 24. In one embodiment, the glasses 10 include a hatch that can be opened to replace the battery 30. The hatch can be facing the wearer when the glasses 10 are worn. In another embodiment, the glasses do not include a hatch for the wearer of the glasses to change the battery. In this embodiment, the glasses are designed so that once the power in the battery is depleted, the battery cannot be replaced without breaking the glasses. In still another embodiment, the battery can be rechargeable by way of coupling to a charger or by way of a solar cell coupled to or partially embedded in the glasses.

[00019] In the embodiment where the clock is a digital clock, the clock can be programmable.

[00020] In one embodiment, the clock is an alarm clock, and there is also a speaker embedded in the glasses. The speaker can be a beeper. In another embodiment, this clock can be programmable to audibly alert a user at a specific time with the speaker.

[00021] In another embodiment, the clock is a digital clock with a display, and the glasses further include a switch that can turn the display on and off. Sometimes, the wearer may not want to be reminded of time. In this embodiment, the clock can be turned off. In one approach, the clock is a digital clock with a LCD and an electrical switch. The electrical switch can turn off the LCD, while the clock is still running or is still continuously operating.

[00022] In one embodiment, there is a slidable lid over the face of the clock. One can slide the lid to cover the face of the clock. In this embodiment, the clock can be an analog clock.

[00023] In one embodiment, the clock displays only the time of day. In another embodiment, the clock displays not only time, but the date, and the day of week as well. The size of the display can be smaller if only the time of day is displayed.

[00024] In yet another embodiment, there is a light source next to the clock to help the wearer see the time. For example, there is a light emitting diode next to the clock, and the light emitting diode can be turned on/off.

[00025] In yet another embodiment, there is a cavity in the glasses and the clock is a self-contained clock with its own battery, i.e., a clock module. The clock module is dropped into the

cavity. A hatch is then closed and sealed to keep the clock module inside the glasses. The clock can be a digital clock and the digital clock may only display the time of day.

[00026] In one embodiment, the digital clock is in a temple arrangement of the glasses.

[00027] Referring back to Fig. 1, each temple has two ends, the first end and the second end. The first end is the end that is pivotally secured to its corresponding hinge. In one embodiment, the second end of each temple has a temple arrangement.

[00028] FIG. 2 shows a number of different embodiments of temple arrangements according to the present invention. For example, A temple arrangement can be a temple tip, which is usually an enclosure that grabs onto the temple.

[00029] In another embodiment, a temple arrangement is a temple cover, or a temple fit-over. A temple cover slides over and at least partially covers a portion of the second end of a temple. If the second end of the temple has a temple tip, at least a portion of the temple tip can be covered by the temple cover. A temple fit-over fits over at least a portion of the second end of a temple. If the second end of the temple has a temple tip, at least a portion of the temple tip is fitted over by the temple fit-over. A temple cover is typically made of a material that is more flexible than a temple fit-over. For example, a temple cover can be a fabric or other materials, such as a sock or sleeve; while a temple fit-over can be made of plastic.

[00030] A temple arrangement can be made of the same or different materials than the temple. To illustrate, a pair of glasses with a metal frame can have non-metallic temple tips.

[00031] A temple arrangement can be of a color that is the same as, or similar to, or different from, that of the temple.

[00032] A temple arrangement can be held onto a temple by frictional force. If the temple arrangement is a temple fit-over, it can be held onto a temple tip by frictional force. In another embodiment, a temple arrangement is permanently held onto its corresponding temple or temple tip. This can be done by adhesive or glue.

[00033] In different embodiments, the glasses 10 can be, for example, a pair of sunglasses, fit-over glasses, prescription glasses, and safety glasses.

[00034] In a number of embodiments, the temples of the glasses can have a taper profile. Each of the temples is wider or broader when it is close to its corresponding joint. In one embodiment, a wider or broader temple implies that the temple spans across a wider or broader area longitudinally down from the top of the head of the user.

[00035] Depending on applications, a temple arrangement can be of different shapes. The shape can depend on the type of glasses. For example, the temple arrangement for fit-over glasses can be bigger than that of the prescription glasses. The shape can also depend on applications based on the electronic component(s) embedded or partially embedded in the glasses.

[00036] In one embodiment, the glasses include lenses. The glasses through the lens holders with the corresponding lenses wrap around, or better conform to the profile of, the face of the wearer.

[00037] In another embodiment, each lens holder also has a shield at least at one of its edges. The shield can reduce the amount of light or radiation entering, for example, between the lens holders and the head, and received by at least one of the eyes of the wearer. The shields can be shaped to conform to the profile of the face of the wearer. In an example for fit-over sunglasses, when worn over a pair of prescription glasses, such shields can go over or cover at least a portion of the pair of prescription glasses. The shields can be opaque. Or, there can be transparent or translucent windows on these shields.

[00038] Note that in one embodiment, a pair of glasses does not have to include lenses.

[00039] In one embodiment, one or more electrical components are at least partially or fully embedded in a temple arrangement. Such an embedded electrical component can be an electronic clock. The clock can be facing inside, towards the wearer when the glasses are being worn. FIG. 3 shows examples of different electrical components according to the present invention.

[00040] In one embodiment, the embedded electrical component is an electrical connector. The connector can be a male connector located at a temple tip. In another embodiment, the connector can be a female connector at a temple tip. As that temple tip grabs onto the main body of its corresponding temple, the female connector can make electrical contact with a male connector at the temple. Different types of connectors have previously been described in the related patent applications, which have been incorporated by reference.

[00041] In one embodiment, the embedded electrical component is an electrical switch, such as one or more of those previously described in the related patent applications, which have been incorporated by reference.

[00042] In one embodiment, one embedded electrical component can include a circuit board. The circuit board can be a rigid or a flexible circuit board.

[00043] In one embodiment, one embedded electrical component can be a power source. The power source can be a battery, a solar cell or other type of power source.

[00044] In another embodiment, one embedded electrical component can include an electrical cable that facilitates electrical connection between or among other electrical components.

[00045] In one embodiment, one embedded electrical component is a speaker. The speaker can be facing the wearer when the glasses are being worn.

[00046] In one embodiment, one embedded electrical component is a frequency receiver or a frequency transmitter. They can be in the radio frequency range.

[00047] In one embodiment, one embedded electrical component can be a sensor. The sensor can be a temperature sensor. The temperature sensor can be used to sense the temperature of the wearer, which can be based on heat conduction. In one embodiment, such a temperature sensor is in a temple tip. In measuring the temperature, the user can further press the temple tip towards the head of the user to ensure better connection. One can also stick the temple under one's tongue to measure body temperature.

[00048] In other different embodiments, one embedded electrical component can be a motion detector, a speed sensor, a rate of ascent detector, a pressure detector, or a detector for radiation, such as an ultraviolet (UV) detector.

[00049] In one embodiment, one embedded electrical component is a radio frequency identification (RFID) tags. RFID tags typically include memory chips equipped with radio antennas. The memory chips usually do not include large amount of information. They may only have a few kilobytes, sufficient to encode, such as a serial number, where and when the product, such as the glasses, was manufactured, and other relevant information. A portion of such information can provide identifying information to the glasses.

[00050] These tags can come in a number of configurations. For example, an active tag uses a battery-powered transponder to constantly emit signals, carrying information programmed into the chip. Active tags are more applicable to situations where readers are not close to the tags. A semi-passive tag likewise has a battery, but may not be activated until it receives a signal from a reader. They are more applicable to situations that do not need continuous connection

and accessing. A passive tag has no battery; its antenna extracts power from the reader's radio wave signal to transmit the identifying information on the chip. Passive tags are typically relatively inexpensive, but may have to be within a few feet of a reader to extract power. The embedded electrical component can be a passive RFID tag, or some other type of tag.

[00051] In one embodiment, one or more electrical components in a temple arrangement interact with one or more electrical components in another part of the glasses or in a device tethered to the glasses. For example, there can be two temperature sensors, one in a temple tip and the other at the hinge of the corresponding temple. The sensor close to the hinge is used to identify the temperature of the environment, while the sensor at the temple tip is used to measure the temperature of the wearer. Based on the differential output from the two sensors, the effect of the environment temperature is taken into consideration in identifying the temperature of the wearer of the glasses. In one embodiment, based on the differential output from the two sensors, the temperature of the wearer is identified.

[00052] In another example, a temple of a pair of glasses holds one portion of an electronic circuit. That portion can include generic parts, such as a battery or a solar cell, a display, a memory device, a beeper and/or a controller (or processor), which can be programmable. The one or more electrical components can be on a printed circuit board. They can be generic components applicable to many different types of operations.

[00053] In one embodiment, another portion of the electronic circuit is in a temple arrangement. This portion can be application specific. For example, the battery to run a clock is in a temple, while the digital clock without its battery is in the corresponding temple arrangement.

[00054] In another example, a temperature sensor is in a temple arrangement, while a switch, a display, a processor, a memory device and a battery are in the temple. There can also be a thermal mass in the temple arrangement. With the thermal mass, the temperature of the sensor would not change too quickly. With the switch in the on position, the processor will have the sensor start measuring temperature. The processor keeps track of the temperature of the sensor as it changes. The information is kept in the memory device.

[00055] In another embodiment, the temperature sensing glasses also have a beeper in the temple. When the sensor temperature does not fluctuate by more than a certain threshold within a preset amount of time, the beeper can produce a beeping sound. This indicates that the temperature is now stable.

[00056] One way to use the temperature sensor is as follows. First, one turns the switch on. Assume the person pushes the sensor so that it touches the head at the back of the ear of the user, and the temperature of the sensor starts to go up. The processor keeps track of the temperature of the sensor. If the temperature does not vary by more than, for example, 0.1 degree in, for example, 5 seconds, the temperature is assumed to be in equilibrium. The processor keeps on calculating running averages. Once the fluctuation is below the preset 0.1 degrees, the beeper beeps. After the beeper beeps, the sensor stops measuring temperature, and the last temperature taken by the sensor will correspond to the temperature of the wearer. The display then shows this last temperature. This process can be re-started by turning the switch on and off.

[00057] In other embodiments, a motion detector, a speed sensor for skiing, a rate of ascent detector for diving, a radiation detector (such as a UV sensor), or a pressure sensor can be in a temple arrangement. Each of these sensors or detectors can work in conjunction with other electrical components in the glasses. Different types of UV or radiation sensing embodiments have previously been described in the related patent applications, which have been incorporated by reference.

[00058] In one embodiment, the glasses include an active RFID tag. Different electrical components can be in different parts of the glasses. For example, the battery is in the temple, and the transponder of the tag can be in the corresponding temple arrangement.

[00059] In one embodiment, the glasses include electrical components for locating the glasses. This is an embodiment of an eyewear finder. Sometimes we do not remember where we placed or misplaced the glasses. This embodiment helps us find the glasses.

[00060] FIG. 4 shows eyewear finder components according to different embodiments of the present invention. In one approach, the glasses include a semi-passive RFID tag, a battery and a speaker, such as a beeper. Some of its electrical components can be in the frame of the glasses, and some of its electrical components can be in a temple arrangement of the glasses. For example, its power source and beeper can be in one of its temples, while the tag in the corresponding temple arrangement. The tag is activated when it receives a specific signal from its reader or finder. The reader or finder can be a generator for specific RF signal. By pushing a button on the reader, the specific signal will be transmitted. When the tag gets the specific signal, the tag will activate the beeper, which will generate a beeping sound. As long as the user is within the hearing range of the beeping sound, the user will be able to find the pair of glasses.

In another approach for an eyewear finder, there is a RF receiver, an ultrasonic receiver or other types of receiver in the glasses, which again has a beeper. The receiver is designed to receive a specific signal. The finder can generate the corresponding signal, which can be RF or ultrasonic signals. When the receiver detects the transmitted signals, the receiver will generate a beeping sound, which can then help locate the position of the glasses. Typically, the finder is for short-range application. And, the technologies can be based on Zigbee, UWB, Bluetooth or WiFi technologies.

[00061] Based on a number of embodiments described, retailers or distributors can provide after-market modification or enhancement to a pair of glasses. For example, this can be done by replacing existing temple tips with replacement temple tips of a pair of glasses.

[00062] A replacement temple arrangement can include different electrical components for different applications. Or, the replacement temple arrangement can have similar electrical components, but is of different shape or color than the original one.

[00063] In another example, the distributors can have a whole range of temple arrangements in different colors and/or shapes and/or electrical components for a customer to select from. Once the customer has selected one, the distributor will insert that temple arrangements to the glasses and sell the glasses to the customer. The distributor can also permanently fix the temple arrangements to the glasses so that they cannot be removed from the glasses without distorting or breaking the glasses.

[00064] In yet another embodiment, the distributor can allow the customer the option of replacement temple arrangements after the customer has bought the pair of glasses (e.g., as long as the customer returns the glasses within a preset period of time). For example, the preset period of time is one week. The customer has the option to replace the temple arrangements bought with another set. If the prices are different, the customer will either get a refund or has to pay the extra amount.

[00065] In a number of embodiments, electrical components have been described to be fully or partially embedded in a temple of glasses, or in a temple arrangement. In other embodiments, the component(s) can be in other parts of the glasses, such as the lens holders, the nose pads, the bridges or the shields.

[00066] In another embodiment, the electrical components, or at least some of the electrical components, in the glasses can be tethered to the glasses instead. A number of tethered

embodiments have been described in related patent applications, which have been incorporated by reference.

[00067] The various embodiments, implementations and features of the invention noted above can be combined in various ways or used separately. Those skilled in the art will understand from the description that the invention can be equally applied to or used in other various different settings with respect to various combinations, embodiments, implementations or features provided in the description herein.

[00068] A number of embodiments in the invention can be implemented in software, hardware or a combination of hardware and software. A number of embodiments of the invention can also be embodied as computer readable code on a computer readable medium. The computer readable medium is any data storage device that can store data which can thereafter be read by a computer system. Examples of the computer readable medium include read-only memory, random-access memory, CD-ROMs, magnetic tape, optical data storage devices, and carrier waves. The computer readable medium can also be distributed over network-coupled computer systems so that the computer readable code is stored and executed in a distributed fashion.

[00069] Numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will become obvious to those skilled in the art that the invention may be practiced without these specific details. The description and representation herein are the common meanings used by those experienced or skilled in the art to most effectively convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. In other instances, well-known methods, procedures, components, and circuitry have not been described in detail to avoid unnecessarily obscuring aspects of the present invention.

[00070] Also, in this specification, reference to "one embodiment" or "an embodiment" means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment can be included in at least one embodiment of the invention. The appearances of the phrase "in one embodiment" in various places in the specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment, nor are separate or alternative embodiments mutually exclusive of other embodiments. Further, the order of blocks in process flowcharts or diagrams representing one or more embodiments of the invention do not inherently indicate any particular order nor imply any limitations in the invention.

[00071] Other embodiments of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from a consideration of this specification or practice of the invention disclosed herein. It is intended that the specification and examples be considered as exemplary only, with the true scope and spirit of the invention being indicated by the following claims.

[00072] Other embodiments of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from a consideration of this specification or practice of the invention disclosed herein. It is intended that the specification and examples be considered as exemplary only, with the true scope and spirit of the invention being indicated by the following claims.

CLAIMS

1. A pair of glasses comprising:
 - a first lens holder for receiving lenses, the first lens holder having a first side and a second side;
 - a second lens holder for receiving lenses, the second lens holder having a first side and a second side;
 - a bridge element coupling the first side of the first lens holder to the second side of the second lens holder;
 - a first temple pivotally secured to the second side of the first lens holder through a first joint;
 - a second temple pivotally secured to the first side of the second lens holder through a second joint; and
 - a clock at least partially embedded in the glasses.
2. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 wherein the clock is located in first temple, close to the first joint, with the clock facing the user when the user is wearing the glasses.

3. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 wherein the clock is a digital clock with a liquid crystal display.
4. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 wherein the clock is an analog clock.
5. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 further comprising a switch, which can be used to adjust the time of the clock.
6. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 5 wherein the clock is a digital clock and the switch is an electrical switch.
7. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 further comprising a battery to power the clock, and the battery is at least partially embedded in the first temple.
8. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 7 further comprising a hatch to replace the battery and the hatch faces the wearer of the glasses when the glasses are worn.
9. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 7 wherein once the power in the battery is depleted, the battery cannot be replaced without breaking the glasses.
10. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 wherein the clock is a programmable digital clock.
11. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 10 further comprising a speaker, wherein the clock can be programmed to audibly alert a user at a specific time with the speaker.
12. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 further comprising a switch, wherein the clock is a digital clock with a display, and wherein the switch can turn the display on and off, with the clock continuously operating.
13. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 further comprising a slidable lid that can cover the face of the clock.

14. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 wherein the clock only shows the time of day.
15. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 wherein the clock shows the time of day, the date and the day of week also.
16. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 further comprising a light source that helps to illuminate the face of the clock.
17. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 wherein the clock is a standalone device with its battery, and the clock is situated inside a cavity in the glasses.
18. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1,
wherein each temple has a first end and a second end, with the first end being the end that is pivotally secured to its corresponding joint,
wherein the second end of each temple has a temple arrangement, and
wherein the clock is in one of the temple arrangements.
19. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 18, wherein a temple arrangement is a temple tip, which grabs onto its corresponding temple.
20. A pair of glasses comprising:
a first lens holder for receiving lenses, the first lens holder having a first side and a second side;
a second lens holder for receiving lenses, the second lens holder having a first side and a second side;
a bridge element coupling the first side of the first lens holder to the second side of the second lens holder;

a first temple having a first end and a second end, with the first end pivotally secured to the second side of the first lens holder through a first joint, and with the second end having a first temple arrangement;

a second temple having a first end and a second end, with the first end pivotally secured to the first side of the second lens holder through a second joint, and with the second end having a second temple arrangement; and

an electrical component at least partially embedded in one of the temple arrangements.

21. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 wherein the temple arrangements are temple tips, each grabbing onto its corresponding temple.

22. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 wherein the temple arrangements are temple fit-overs, each fits over at least a portion of its corresponding temple or temple tip.

23. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 wherein the temple arrangements are temple covers, each covering at least a portion of its corresponding temple or temple tip.

24. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 wherein the temple arrangements are made of a material that is different from that of the temple.

25. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 wherein the temple arrangements are permanently held onto their corresponding temples or temple tips.

26. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 wherein the electrical component is selected from the list of an electrical connector, an electrical switch, a power source, an electrical cable, a speaker, a frequency receiver, a frequency transmitter and a sensor.

27. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 wherein the sensor is selected from the list of a motion detector, a pressure detector and a radiation detector.

28. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 27 wherein the radiation detector is an ultraviolet detector.
29. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 wherein the electrical component is a RFID tag.
30. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 29 wherein the tag is a passive RFID tag.
31. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 wherein the electrical component interacts with another electrical component in the glasses.
32. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 wherein the electrical component interacts with another electrical component in a device tethered to the glasses.
33. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 32 wherein the another electrical component is selected from the list of a battery, a solar cell, a display, a controller, a memory device and a beeper.
34. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 wherein the electrical component is a temperature sensor.
35. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 34 further comprising another sensor located close to the joint of the corresponding temple, wherein both sensors are used to identify the temperature of the wearer of the glasses.
36. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 further comprising a switch, a display, a processor, a memory device and a battery, wherein the sensor is a thermal sensor.
37. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 36 further comprising a beeper, which can produce a beeping tone when the temperature measured by the sensor does not change by a threshold value within a preset amount of time.

38. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 20 wherein the electrical component is for locating the glasses.
39. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 38 wherein the glasses include a RFID tag and a beeper.
40. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 38 wherein the glasses include a RF receiver and a beeper.
41. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 38 wherein the glasses include an ultrasound receiver and a beeper.
42. A pair of glasses as recited in claims 1 - 41 wherein the lens holders are shaped to at least partially conform to the profile of face of the wearer of the glasses.
43. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 1 - 41 further comprising a shield that reduces the amount of radiation received by at least one eye of the person wearing the glasses.
44. A pair of glasses as recited in claims 1 - 41 wherein the glasses are selected from the list of sunglasses, fit-over glasses, prescription glasses and safety classes.
45. A method to sell glasses with temple arrangements comprising:
providing a plurality of temple arrangements for a customer to select, with at least one of the temple arrangements having an electrical component at least partially embedded;
inserting the temple arrangements to the corresponding temples of a pair of glasses after the customer has identified the glasses and the temple arrangements;
selling the pair of glasses to the customer,
wherein the customer has the option to replace the temple arrangements with another pair of temple arrangements within a preset period of time.
46. A temple arrangement, comprising at least one electrical component.

47. A temple arrangement as recited in claim 46, wherein the at least one electrical component being at least partially embedded in the temple arrangement.
48. A temple arrangement as recited in claim 46 or 47, wherein the temple arrangement is configured to receive a temple end of a temple of a pair of eyeglasses.
49. A pair of glasses comprising:
a frame having at least a pair of temples; and
a clock at least partially embedded in the frame.
50. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 49, wherein the clock is at least partially embedded in one of the temples of the frame.
51. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 49 or 50, wherein the clock is visible to a user of the pair of glasses when the user is wearing the pair of glasses.
52. A pair of glasses comprising:
a frame having at least a pair of temples;
a temperature sensing apparatus at least partially embedded in the frame and operable to measure a temperature; and
a switch to activate the temperature sensing apparatus.
53. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 52, wherein the temperature sensing apparatus is at least partially embedded in one of the temples of the frame.
54. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 52, wherein the temperature sensing apparatus is at least partially embedded in a temple arrangement.

55. A pair of glasses as recited in claim 52, 53 or 54, wherein the temperature pertains to a user of the pair of glasses.

56. A pair of glasses as recited in any of claims 52-55, wherein the pair of glasses further comprises an output display that displays an output indication of the temperature.

57. A device, apparatus, system or method as described herein or illustrated in the drawings.

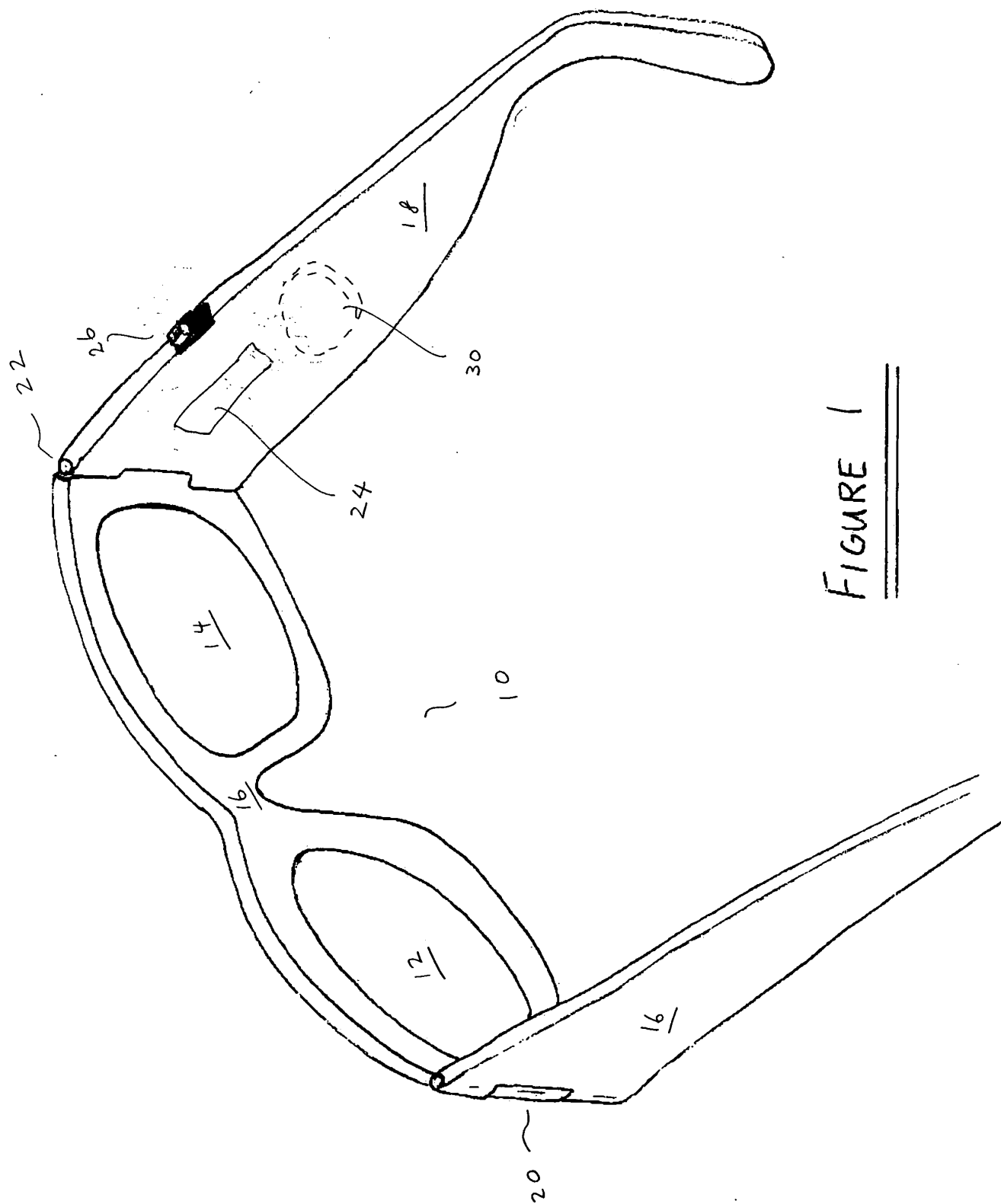


FIGURE 1

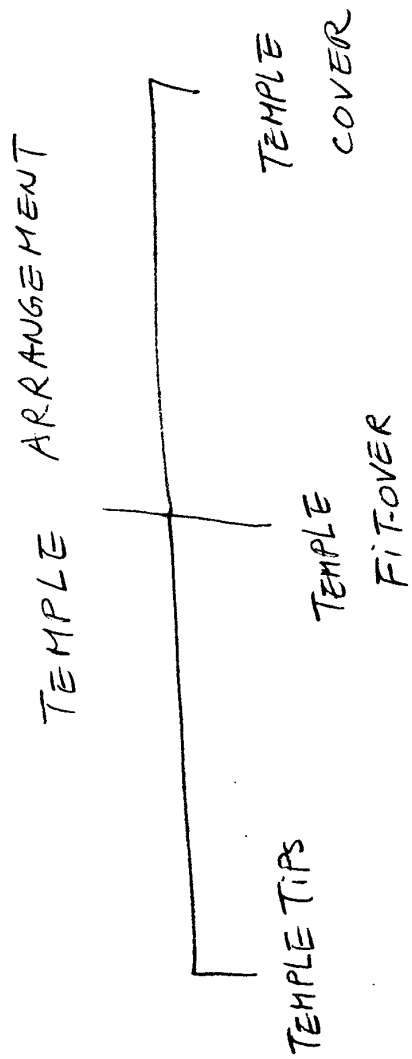


FIG. 2

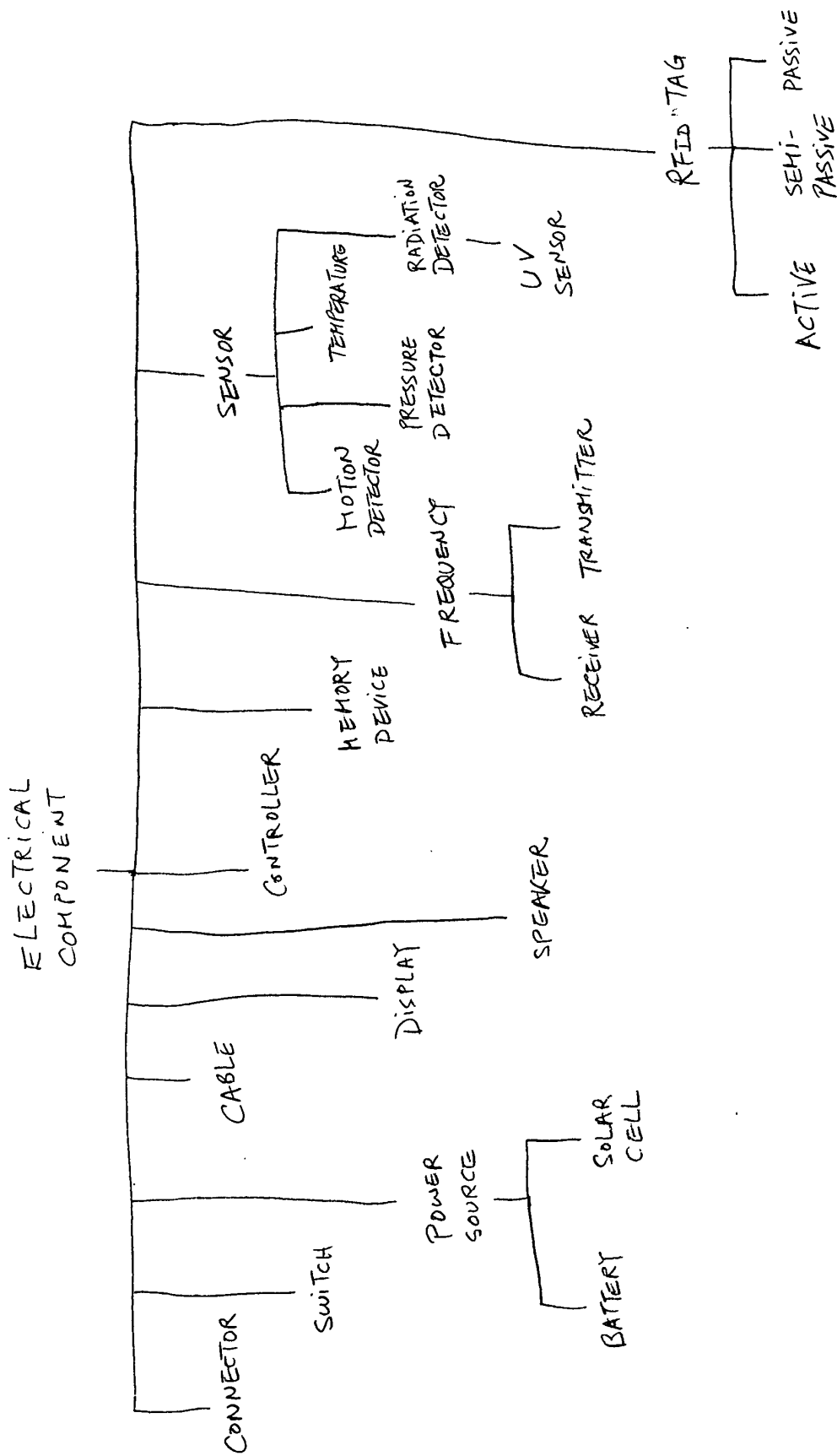


FIG. 3

EYEWEAR FINDER COMPONENTS



Fig. 4

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