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A. M. BROWN ET AL

2,601,084

EYESHAD

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*Fig. 1.*

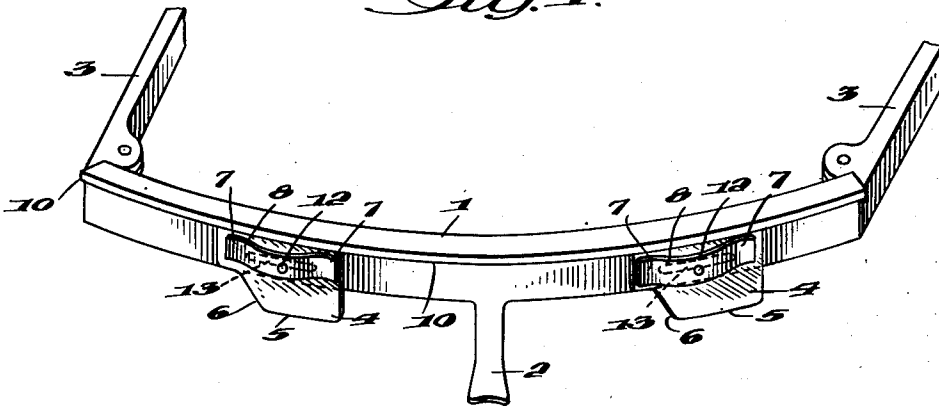


*Fig. 2.*

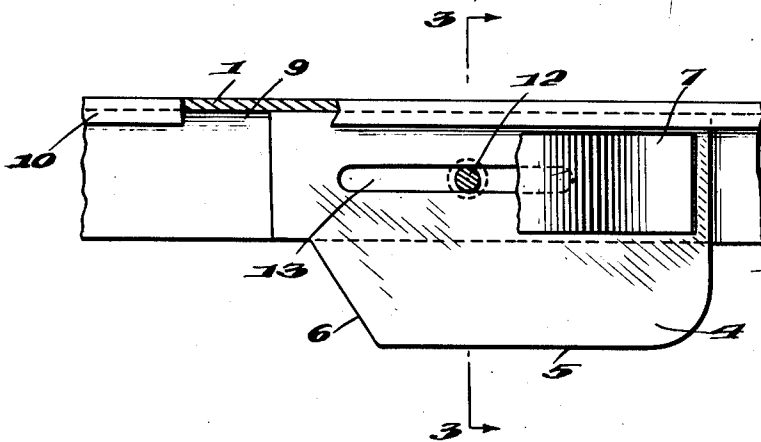
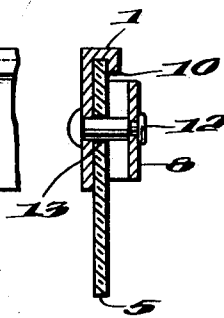


*Fig. 3.*



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## EYESHADE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 2—12)

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The invention relates to glare screens, and especially to such screens arranged for shielding the eyes. It is especially adapted for use in connection with the driving of vehicles such as automobiles, when the driver is facing the sun or the lights of other vehicles.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a device of this type which is of wide utility while being simple and inexpensive to produce.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device which is sturdy and durable, and which when in use does not shift its position, which might interfere with the vision of the wearer.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this type which can be readily adjusted by the wearer, but which remains in such adjusted position unless a positive effort is made to change the adjustment.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear more fully from the following description, especially when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings which form a part thereof.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows in perspective an eye shade embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a front view of a portion thereof, with parts broken away; and

Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

In the form shown, the shield includes a member 1 arranged to extend across the forehead of the wearer, and having suitable means for holding it in such position, which may, for example, be temples 3 hinged to the ends of member 1. Member 1 has along its upper front edge a downwardly turned flange 10 forming a downwardly open groove 9.

The upper edges of pieces 4 slide in groove 9 and engage its bottom wall. These pieces extend below the member 1, and are formed of a transparent material, such as glass or plastic, which is colored or otherwise treated so as to exclude some of any light which may strike it. These pieces may either be colored so as to exclude a substantial portion of all light, or may polarize the light, so as to reduce glare.

Pieces 4 have horizontal slots 13 therein which engage pins or rivets 12 projecting from member 1 on either side of its center. These pins, with the engagement of the upper edges of pieces 4 against the bottom wall of groove 9, guide the pieces for movement longitudinally of member 1, but prevent any tilting of the pieces with respect to the member.

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Mounted on the outer ends of rivets 12 are slightly curved plate springs 8, the ends 7 of which bear against pieces 4 and press them against member 1. These springs resiliently and releasably hold pieces 4 in any desired position along the member 1. By lifting the ends of the springs, the position of pieces 4 can be adjusted to fit the eyes of the wearer, and are thereafter held in such adjusted position.

A nose piece 2 extends downward from the center of member 1, and has at its lower end a conventional bridge for resting on the nose. This nose piece is of such length as to hold the lower edges 5 of pieces 4 slightly above the normal line of vision of the eyes of the wearer. The pieces 4 are preferably adjusted so that their right hand edges 6 (seen from the wearer's rear), which are somewhat inclined, are substantially in vertical alignment with the axes of the wearer's eyes. Thus by tilting his head forward, the wearer can cover the left half of the field of vision of each eye by one of the shade pieces 4 so as to reduce the glare of the lights of an approaching vehicle, while the right half of his field of vision is unobstructed.

For sun glare, the pieces 4 may be shifted to the right, or the head may be turned to the right as it is tilted.

It is apparent that such a device can be worn in conjunction with spectacles, without interfering with the wearer's vision. Once the pieces 4 are adjusted to the wearer's eyes, no further movement of them is required and the device can be used immediately at any time with no preliminary adjustment. There is likewise no possibility of tilting of the screens 4, which might interfere with vision.

While we have described herein one embodiment of our invention, we wish it to be understood that we do not intend to limit ourselves thereby except within the scope of the claims hereto or hereinafter appended.

We claim:

1. An eye shade comprising a member adapted to extend across the forehead of the wearer and means for holding such member in position on the forehead, a pair of pieces of transparent material adapted to exclude a part of the light falling thereon, pins extending from said member on opposite sides of the center thereof, said pieces having horizontal slots engaging said pins so as to guide said pieces for movement longitudinally of the member said pieces extending downwardly below the member, means preventing tilting of said pieces with respect to said member, and

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resilient members mounted on the said pins and resiliently engaging said pieces for resiliently holding said pieces against movement longitudinally of said member.

2. An eye shade comprising a member adapted to extend across the forehead of the wearer and means for holding such member in position on the forehead, a pair of pieces of transparent material adapted to exclude a part of the light falling thereon, pins extending from said member on opposite sides of the center thereof, said pieces having horizontal slots engaging said pins so as to guide said pieces for movement longitudinally of the member said pieces extending downwardly below the member, means preventing tilting of said pieces with respect to said member, and flat spring members mounted on the said pins and resiliently engaging said pieces for resiliently holding said pieces against movement longitudinally of said member.

3. An eye shade comprising a member adapted to extend across the forehead of the wearer and means for holding such member in position on the forehead, a pair of pieces of transparent material adapted to exclude a part of the light falling thereon, said member having a downwardly open groove therein, pins extending from

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said member on opposite sides of the center thereof, said pieces having horizontal slots engaging said pins so as to guide said pieces for movement longitudinally of the member, said pieces extending downwardly below the member, said pieces having their upper edges engaging the bottom wall of said groove to prevent tilting of said pieces with respect to said member, and flat spring members mounted on the said pins and resiliently engaging said pieces for resiliently holding said pieces against movement longitudinally of said member.

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