April 12, 1927. 1,624,337

H. K. HALIKMAN

ANTIGLARE GOGGLES

Filed Sept. 26, 1925

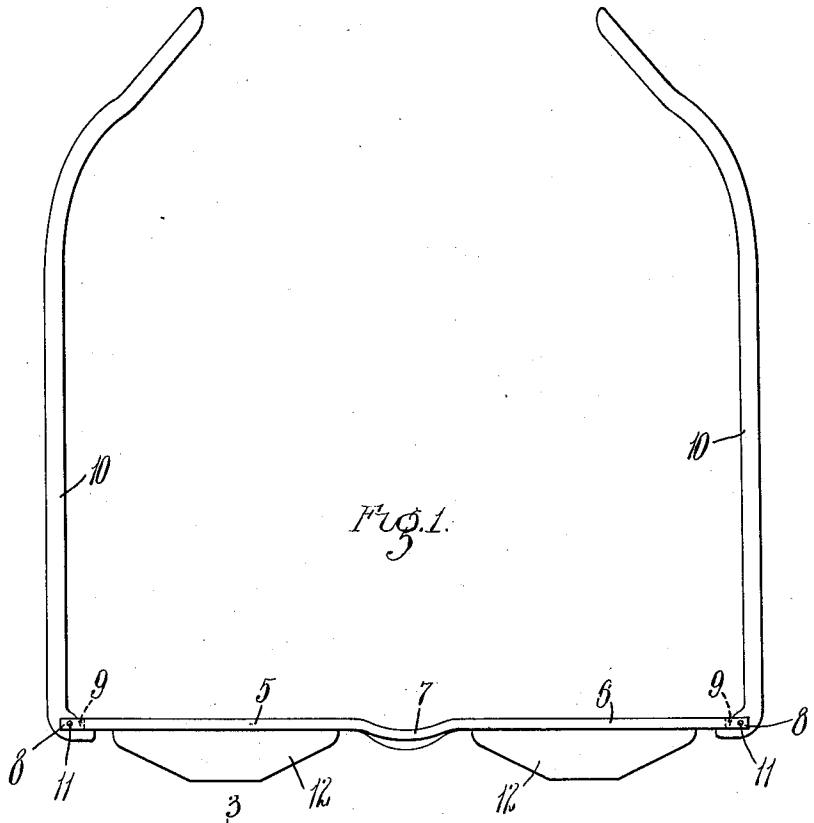


Fig. 1.

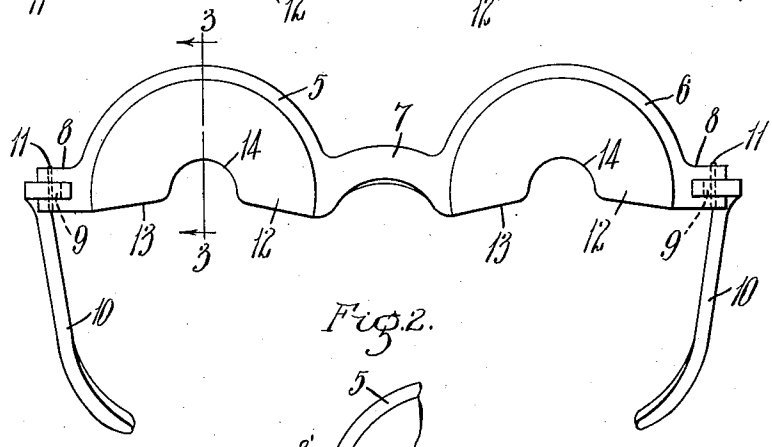


Fig. 2.

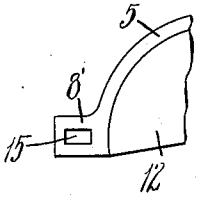


Fig. 4.

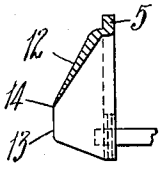


Fig. 3.

Inventor:
Harris King Halikman
by—
Parker S. Gooding.
Atty

Patented Apr. 12, 1927. 1,624,337

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRIS KING HALIKMAN, OF BEACHMONT, MASSACHUSETTS.

ANTIGLARE GOGGLE.

Application filed September 26, 1925. Serial No. 58,945.

This invention relates to an improved anti-glare goggle or spectacle.

The object of the invention is to provide a goggle which will shield the eyes from glaring lights, such as the headlights of an automobile, or from electric lights, or any glaring lights which interfere with the sight of the wearer, or are painful to his eyes.

The invention is further to provide an article of the character set forth which is inexpensive to manufacture and of light weight, and further still, the object of the invention is to provide an anti-glare goggle which, while shading the eyes, will enable the wearer to obtain an unobstructed view.

To these ends the invention consists in an anti-glare goggle embodying the construction set forth in the following specification and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved anti-glare goggle.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same.

Fig. 3 is a detail sectional elevation taken on line 3—3, Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a front elevation of a portion of a modified form of a goggle embodying my invention.

Like numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring to Figures 1, 2 and 3, 5 and 6 are two semicircular rims connected together by a bridge 7 and provided with flanges 8 which are slotted at 9 to receive the temples 10 which are connected to the flanges in the usual well-known manner by pivots 11. The opposite ends of the rims 5 and 6 terminate in approximately the same horizontal plane and said rims are provided with shields 12, each of which is concavo-convex in form and projects forwardly and downwardly from its respective rim terminating in a forward edge 13 which has a recessed portion 14 approximately concentric with the pupil of the eye of the wearer when in use. The forward edge 13 is inclined upwardly from the lower ends of the rim to the lower ends of the recessed portion 14 thereof. The shields 12 are tapered from the rims to the forward edge 13.

The rims, bridge and shields are all formed from seimtransparent material such as celluloid and are all integral with each other, the same being formed in a heated die, the process of manufacture being first to stamp the celluloid from a sheet of the same of the proper form and thickness, so that when subsequently placed in a heated die and compressed, the completed article will be formed and the shields will be tapered from the rims toward the recessed portion of the shield, or median line thereof.

The object of the recessed portion 14 in the forward edge is that the wearer may obtain an unobstructed view, while at the same time his eyes are protected by the shields from dazzling rays of light coming from either side or from above.

By tapering the shields in cross section, the wearer obtains a fairly distinct view through the portion of the shield adjacent to the recessed part of the forward edge by tipping his head slightly downward, while at the same time the outer portion of the shields adjacent to the rims will prevent the rays of light from passing through the thicker portion of the shields. Thus the wearer may obtain an entirely unobstructed view by looking straight ahead through the recessed portion, or by looking downwardly, and he may obtain a partially obstructed view through the thinner portions of the shield by tipping his head slightly downward, and looking straight ahead.

In Fig. 4 a modified form of my invention is illustrated in which the temples are omitted and the goggle is attached to the head of the wearer by a band, the ends of which extend through slots 15 in the flanges 8′ and then extend around the head of the wearer.

I claim:

An anti-glare goggle embodying semi-circular rims, a bridge connecting the rims, and semi-circular concavo-convex shields extending forwardly and downwardly from said rims, the opposite ends of said rims terminating approximately in the same horizontal plane, and the forward edge of each of said shields comprising an approximately straight portion extending from the outer portion of its rim inwardly and upwardly, another approximately straight portion extending from the inner portion of its rim outwardly and upwardly at the same angle as that of the first-named straight portion, and a concave arcuate portion joining the proximate ends of the straight portions through which an unobstructed view may be obtained.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

HARRIS KING HALIKMAN.