

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. P. LIND.  
METALLIC HELMET.

No. 542,389.

Patented July 9, 1895.

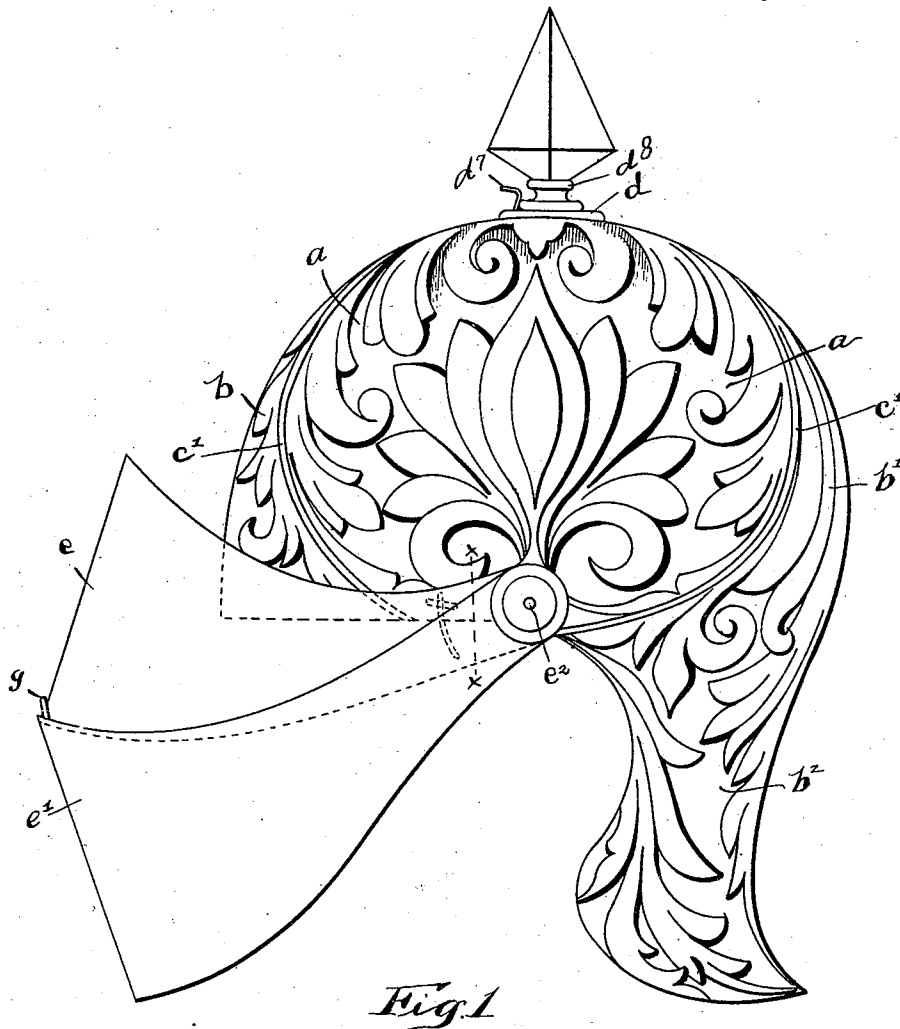


Fig. 1

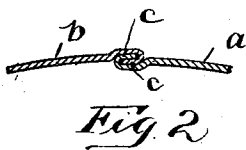


Fig. 2

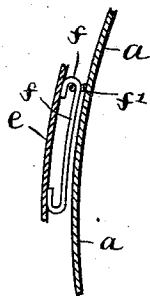


Fig. 3

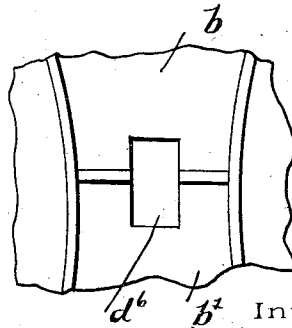


Fig. 4

Witnesses:

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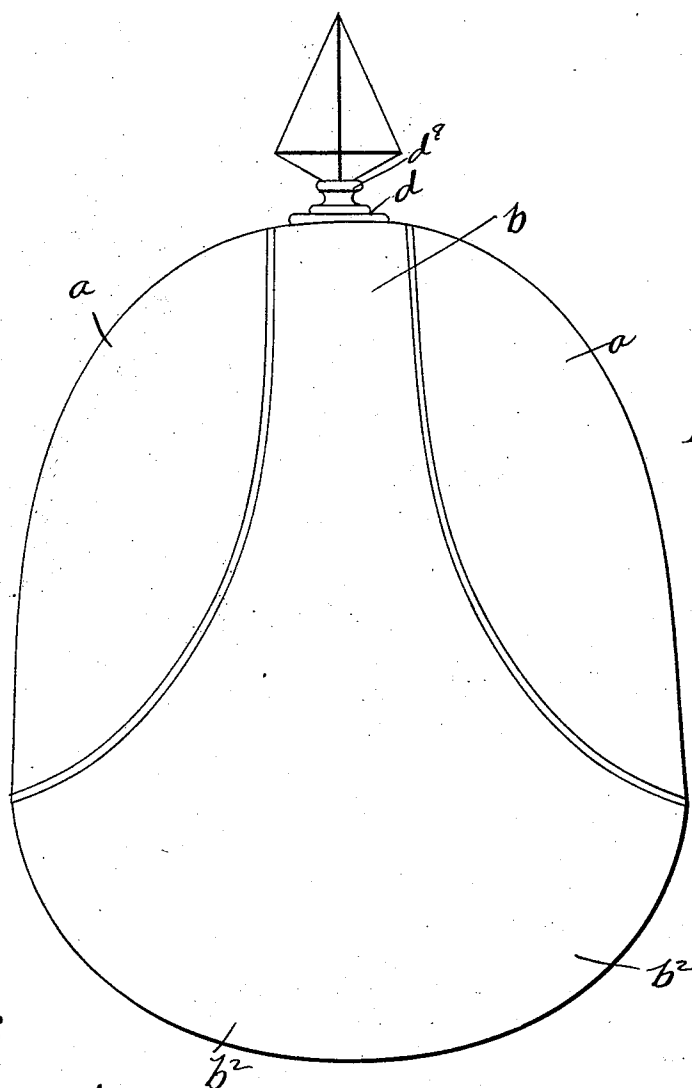


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

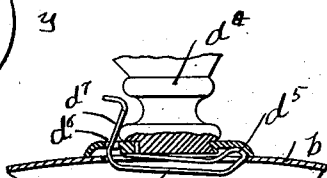
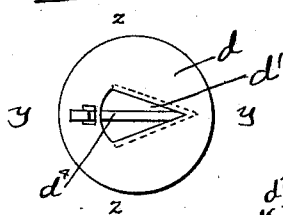


Fig. 7

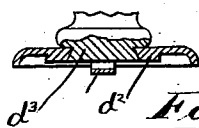


Fig. 8

Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB P. LIND, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

## METALLIC HELMET.

**SPECIFICATION** forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,389, dated July 9, 1895.

Application filed August 16, 1894. Serial No. 520,481. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACOB P. LIND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Metallic Helmets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the improvement of metallic helmets of that class which is adapted for wear by knights, soldiers, or members of other similar orders.

The objects of my invention are to provide an improved construction of the helmet-body which will greatly facilitate its production in embossed or ornamental sections; to so construct the same as to provide for the formation of either the front or rear stationary visor integral with the body-sections; to provide an improved means for detachably connecting a suitable ornament with the helmet-top; to provide improved means for limiting the downward movement of the drop-visors, and to produce other improvements in details of construction, which will be more fully pointed out hereinafter. These objects I accomplish in the manner illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved helmet. Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view taken across the joint of two of the helmet-sections and illustrating the method of connecting the same without solder. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view of the inner drop-visor section, taken on line *xx* of Fig. 1, illustrating a means of limiting the downward movement of said section. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the central portion of the upper side of the helmet. Fig. 5 is a rear elevation of the helmet with the embossing or ornamentation omitted. Fig. 6 is an under side view of the catch-plate which I employ on the top of the helmet. Fig. 7 is a sectional view of said plate, taken on line *yy* of Fig. 6, including a portion of the helmet-top and showing a portion of the top-ornament-supporting stem connected therewith; and Fig. 8 is a sectional view on line *zz* of Fig. 6.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the construction of the body of my improved helmet I preferably employ four sections or plates, of which *a* represents the side

plates or sections, each of the latter presenting an approximately-oval outline and also presenting an outer surface of sufficient convexity to impart the desired rounded form to the helmet side. Between these two sections *a* are arranged the central sections *b* and *b'*, the narrower upper ends of which meet, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, at the top of the helmet-body, from which point they extend, respectively, forward and downward and rearward and downward. The section *b'* extends lower than the section *b*, and this extension *b''* forms the hood or neck portion, it being curved outwardly and concaved to adapt it to the shape of the base of the neck. The side edges of the front and rear sections are cut on a curve to adapt them to the form of the side sections to which they are united.

In case it is desired to form the helmet-body of aluminum or other metal which cannot readily be soldered or where the soldered joints are not desirable, I form the edges of the adjoining portions of the helmet-sections with inturned hook or lip portions, as indicated at *c* and most clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, said inturned lip portions being adapted, as shown, to closely engage one with the other. The joint thus formed results, as indicated, in the formation of a slightly-raised seam or bead *c'*, the outer surface of which may have imparted thereto any desired form. It is evident that where the helmet is formed of material which may be readily soldered the hook-joint above described may be dispensed with and suitable raised beads formed on the overlapping edges.

In order to provide an improved means for detachably connecting with the helmet-top a suitable ornament-stem, such as are ordinarily provided for the support of spikes, plumes, &c., I provide a central top disk *d*, which is secured to the helmet-top and which is provided with a central triangular opening *d'*. On opposite sides of the opening *d'* and on the under side of the plate *d* are formed downwardly-projecting lugs *d''*, the inner sides of the latter being beveled or inclined outwardly. The substantially-dovetailed opening thus formed is adapted to receive a correspondingly-shaped lower end extension *d'''* of an ornament-supporting stem *d''''*, this extension being so inserted in said opening as to cause an

engagement of its beveled sides with the correspondingly-shaped sides of the lugs  $d^2$  and thus prevent vertical displacement of said stem.  $d^4$  represents a doubled spring-strip, which is secured, as shown, at a point  $d^5$  to the under side of the plate  $d$  on one side of the opening  $d'$  thereof. From this point said strip extends beneath said opening, projecting through a suitably-shaped opening  $d^6$  in the top of the helmet and terminate in an upward and outward bent portion  $d^7$ , said upwardly-bent portion  $d^7$  being also bent inward to normally press against the base of the stem  $d^8$ , and thus lock the latter against voluntary withdrawal from its position in the plate-opening  $d'$ .

$e$  and  $e'$  represent, respectively, the inner and outer or upper and lower drop-visor sections, which project in the usual manner in front of the helmet-face and are provided at their ends with the usual common pivots  $e^2$ , which serve to jointedly connect said sections with the sides of the helmet in the well-known manner. On the inner side of one of the arms of the drop-visor section I secure, as shown at  $f$ , a transverse wire loop or keeper, which has a loop connection with a ring or staple  $f'$ , which projects from the outer side of the helmet-section  $a$  and which, by coming in contact with the upper turned end of said keeper, prevents said visor-section from dropping farther downward.

As is usual in this class of helmets, the drop-visor sections are adapted to telescope one within the other, and in order to prevent their complete separation when dropped downward I provide in the upper edge of the outer portion of the section  $e'$  a suitable lug or ring  $g$ , the latter being adapted, when said section  $e'$  is dropped downward, to come into contact or engagement with the lower portion of the upper section  $e$ , thus preventing a further separation of said sections.

From the construction which I have herein shown and described it will readily be seen that simple, convenient, and reliable means are provided for producing the helmet-body of previously-embossed sections. Heretofore it has been common in making a sectional helmet-body to so construct said sections as to produce, when the same are joined, a complete circle at their base, the front and rear stationary visor portions being afterward soldered to the body thus formed. By the construction which I have shown and described I am enabled to stamp said visor portions integral with the central sections of the helmet, thus obviating the necessity of soldering or otherwise connecting the same after the formation of the helmet-body. It will also be observed that the construction of said body is simple and such as to admit of its being produced in a rapid and effective manner, and

that when the sections, shaped as described, are joined together the helmet is of the proper shape to fit the human head.

The means which I have shown and described herein of connecting the ornament-supporting stem with the helmet-top admit of said parts being disconnected by pressing the projecting portion  $d^7$  of the spring  $d^4$  outward and downward, after which said stem-base may be made to slide horizontally out of engagement with the plate  $d$ . It will also be observed that the relative arrangement of the drop-visor loop or keeper  $f$  and helmet-ring  $f'$  may be such as to provide the proper limit to the downward movement of said visor-section.

It is evident that the helmet-section may be embossed with any suitable design, and I do not, therefore, limit myself to that herein shown.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a helmet construction, the combination of the oppositely located side sections of substantially oval form, with the front and rear sections each of which has a narrow upper end and a wider lower end, the side edges being cut on a curve to adapt them to the form of the oval side sections to which they are united, their narrow upper ends being also united, the several sections being suitably concaved to impart the desired rounded form to the helmet, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a helmet body, of a plate secured to its upper side, said plate having a triangular opening with oppositely located beveled walls as described, a spring strip secured beneath said plate and extending across the said opening, said strip having a portion extending upwardly above the plate, and an ornament supporting stem having a substantially dove-tailed base portion adapted to fit within the opening in the plate and be detained therein by pressure of the spring, substantially as specified.

3. In a helmet the combination with the body thereof and its folding drop visor sections  $e$  and  $e'$  fulcrumed to said body, of a stop loop or keeper  $f$  projecting from the upper visor section  $e$ , a staple or ring  $f'$  on the helmet body through which said keeper passes to limit the vertical movement of the upper visor section, and a lug or ring  $g$  on the lower visor section adapted to engage the lower portion of the upper visor section to limit the downward movement of the former, substantially as set forth.

JACOB P. LIND.

In presence of—

C. C. SHEPHERD,  
C. M. VOORHEES.