Apr. 17, 1923. 1,452,305

W. F. MAHONY

EYE SHADE

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Fig. 1.

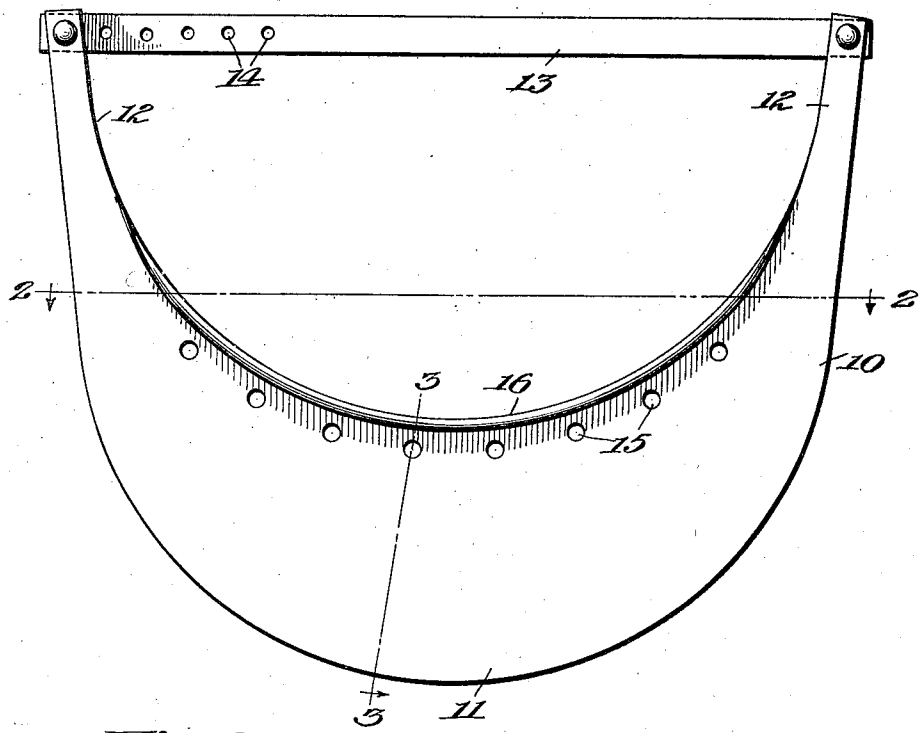
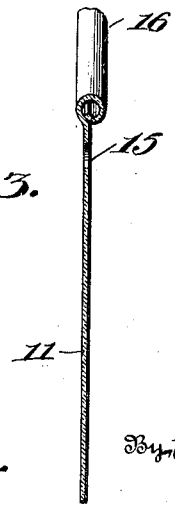


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



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Witness:-

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Fig. 4.

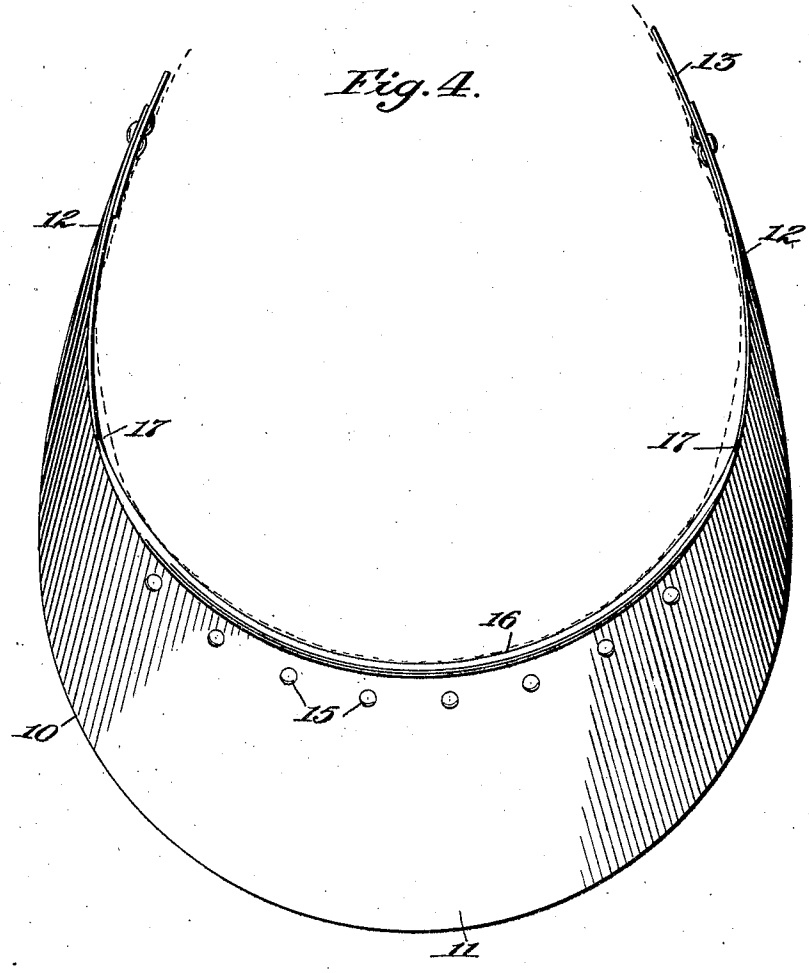
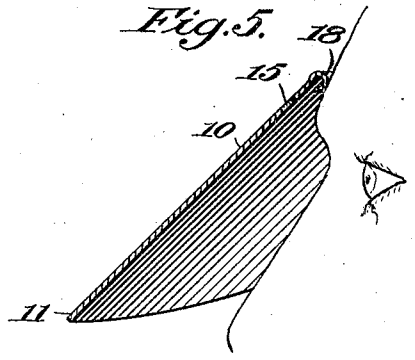


Fig. 5.



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Att'ys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. MAHONY, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EYE SHADE.

Application filed January 18, 1921. Serial No. 438,152.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. MAHONY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Eye Shades, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to eye shades and is an improvement on the eye shade shown in my Patent No. 729,500, dated May 26, 1903.

It has for its object to provide a shade of the character disclosed in the patent aforesaid, in which provision is made at the contact edge of the shade on its concave side with the forehead, to prevent the relatively sharp edge of that concave side, as heretofore made, from biting into and irritating the skin.

It has heretofore been proposed to provide that edge with a binding, stitched or otherwise secured to the edge, but this not only adds to the cost of the shade, but such binding, which is usually of leather or cloth becomes contaminated by excretions from the skin and soon becomes discolored and unsanitary. Additionally it is heavy and adds to the weight of the shade and is somewhat unsightly, detracting from the appearance of the shade. Furthermore, such prior art binding becomes heated and is uncomfortable, no opportunity being afforded for ventilating or cooling such binding.

To overcome the objections noted, I propose to provide the contact edge with a bead or roll, preferably formed integrally with the eye shade and of such shape as that there will be no sharp edge in contact with the forehead, and the conformation of the bead is such as that the edge will be perfectly cool and ventilated. These results are accomplished without materially adding to the cost of the shade and without increasing at all the weight thereof.

In order that the invention may be clear to those skilled in the art, I have shown in the accompanying drawings one embodiment of my invention, but it will be understood that the illustrative and written disclosure here presented is merely illustrative of the invention and not restrictive, and such changes in form and structure as are within the range of mechanical skill are to be regarded as within the purview of my invention.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of an eye shade with my improvement.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view on substantially the lines 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on substantially the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic view in plan to show the relation of the eye shade to the head.

Fig. 5 is a view substantially like Fig. 3 showing the bead at the contact edge portion positioned on the underside of the shade when in use.

Referring to the drawings by numbers, like numbers indicating like parts in the several views, 10 denotes the eye shade, which may be made of the desired form and dimensions, and is preferably formed of thin celluloid, although it will be understood that other materials adapted for the formation of such shades may be used. In the present example the shade 10 follows, so far as design is concerned, the disclosure in my earlier patents referred to, being of substantially crescent shape, with the vizor portion 11; the horns 12 having the headstrap 13 adjustably fastened to them at at least one end by the perforations 14, and preferably ventilating openings 15 are provided along the inner concave edge of the vizor portion 11.

The edge 16 of the vizor portion 11 rests, of course, upon the forehead when the shade is in use and, as stated, this edge, in the shade as heretofore produced, since the shade 10 is formed of thin material, is relatively sharp, and will, if the head strap be snugly fitted to the head, cut into and irritate the skin.

According to my improvement, the edge of the vizor 11 is rolled or turned back at 16, as shown, in the form of an integral bead, and preferably this rolled back edge will extend from the base of one horn 12 to the base of the other horn, although it will be understood that this is a matter of degree and the rolled over edge 16 may extend the entire length of the concave edge from the tip of one horn to the other or along such portion of that edge as may be desired. The best arrangement according to my present view is, however, that arrangement herein shown.

The rolled edge 16 is preferably formed

integral with the shade, any suitable means being used to roll over the edge and produce the formation desired, one example of which formation, namely, the round bead, being herein disclosed.

By forming the rolled over edge or bead 16 along the inner concave edge of the vizor portion 11, leaving the horns 12 with unturned edges such horns are flexible and lie flat across the temples and the head, whereas the vizor portion 11 with its turned edge 16 is given a slightly increased rigidity, although not sufficient to interfere at all with the requisite flexibility of the shade to adapt itself to the head of the wearer or to lie flat when taken off and laid upon a desk, or when packed in boxes for shipment.

It will be observed that the edge 16 as here shown is in the form of a hollow bead and this is preferred, although a flat solid bead would be within the range of my invention. This hollow formation is preferred for the reason that it gives an open channel for circulation of air and thereby gives a ventilated and cool contact edge. This is particularly true where the perforations 15 are provided to permit circulation of air from beneath the vizor, the combination of such circulating openings 15 and hollow edge 16 providing a very cool and desirable edge for contact with the forehead.

As stated, the bead 16 preferably extends over the central portion of the concave edge, leaving the horns 12 with flat, unbeaded inner edges, and this gives, as heretofore pointed out, a slightly greater rigidity to that portion of the shade which is beaded. The result of this is to provide a concave edge, the sections of which vary slightly in flexibility, so that when the shade is in position, as shown in Fig. 4, there will be a slight buckling, due to this difference in flexibility of the concave edge, at the points 17, so as to provide ventilating openings substantially adjacent the temples of the wearer. These openings 17 will be sufficient only to ventilate, and there will not be any such gaping at these points as to admit light from above to a bothersome degree.

In the form of the invention shown in Fig. 5, the bead 18 is shown as rolled back so that its inturned edge is out of contact with the body of the shade, and the purpose of this is to insure complete ventilation when the bead is turned downward.

The perforations 15 will effect the principal ventilation and carry off the heated air rising beneath the vizor, and that portion of the air which is cupped between the extreme concave edge of the shade and the forehead will enter the open bead and be drained off at the ends thereof.

It will be obvious that such changes as are mere changes in design and mechanical make up can be made without departing from the range of my invention, and I do not, therefore, confine myself to the structural details herein disclosed.

I claim:

An eye shade of substantially crescent shape comprising flat projecting horns, and having an inwardly bent integral hollow bearing-bead formed on its contact edge adapted to present a smooth contact surface, said bearing-bead tapering outwardly towards said flat horns so as to cause a buckling of the parts and to provide a ventilating opening substantially adjacent the temples of the wearer.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM F. MAHONY.