

(No Model.)

J. J. ROBBINS.
SCREEN FOR THE EYES.

No. 351,466.

Patented Oct. 26, 1886.

FIG. 1

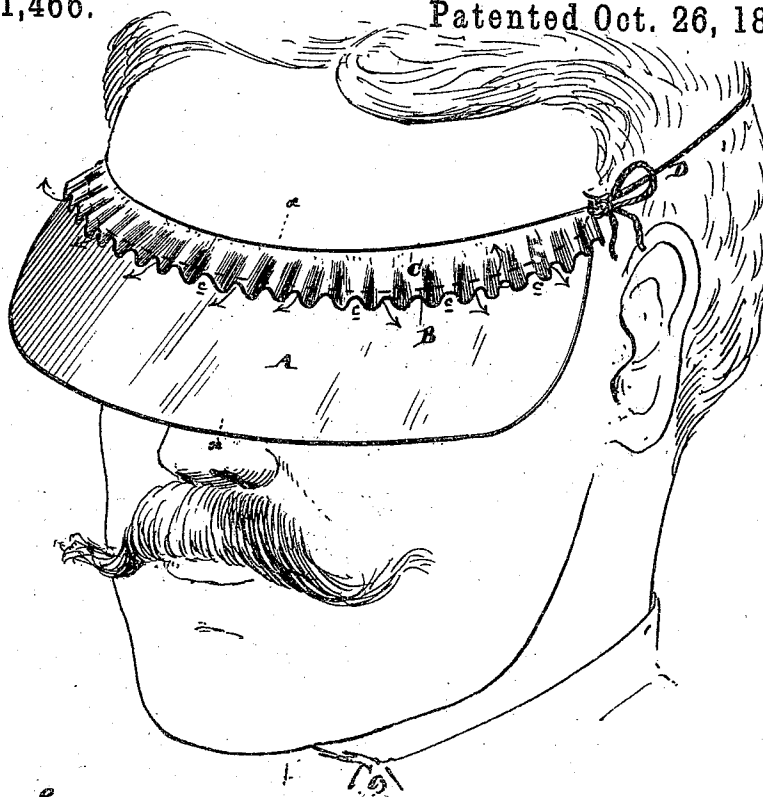


FIG. 2.

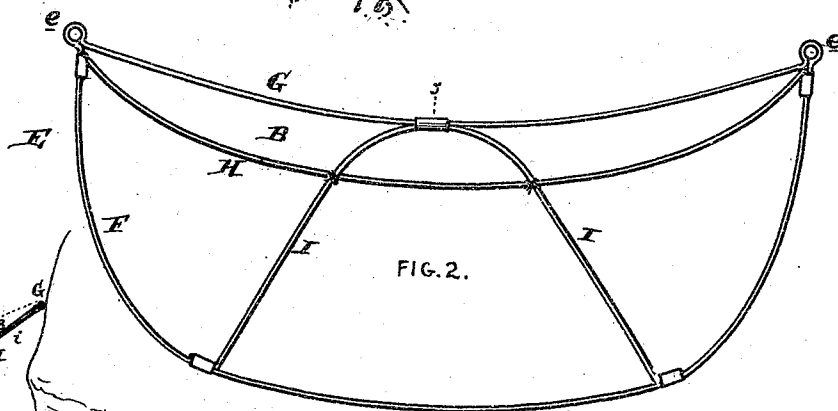


FIG. 4

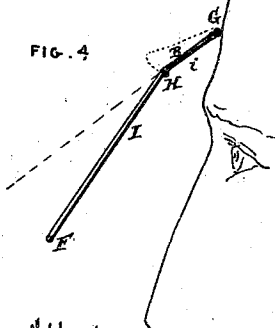
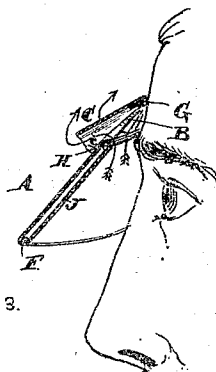


FIG. 3.



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By his atty
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES J. ROBBINS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SCREEN FOR THE EYES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 351,466, dated October 26, 1886.

Application filed August 14, 1886. Serial No. 310,868. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES J. ROBBINS, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Light-Screens for the Eyes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to light-screens to protect the eyes of persons involved in work requiring the use of the eyes with strong lights; and it consists in certain improvements, all of which are fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings, which form part thereof.

Prior to the date of my invention light-screens have been made to fit the forehead and extend out so as to protect the eyes from the glare of a strong light, and these protectors or screens have usually been made of card-board, either plain or covered with silk or equivalent material, rendering them extremely heavy. A great difficulty with such screens is that the hot air ascending is held in contact with the eyes, and causes them to become dry and inflamed. This result is more greatly aggravated when the wearer is required from time to time to enter cooler compartments, where strong cold drafts of night air are apt to strike the eyes. In addition to the defect due to hot air, the gaseous excretions given off from the face are essentially carbonic acid, and this, augmented by the carbonic acid of the breath, renders the air around the eyes, which is held in suspension at that location, very impure, and liable to produce excessive irritations from a constant use of the screen.

The object of my invention is to overcome these defects by reducing the weight of the screen; and, secondly, by causing a proper ventilation of the air over the face, avoiding all collections of impure or hot air about the eyes.

In carrying out my invention I provide a light wire frame-work covered with silk or equivalent light-weight material, and form a passage-way or passage-ways between the upper portions thereof and that part which comes next to the forehead. Over this passage-way or passage-ways I provide a shield or ventilator, which, while it allows a free passage of the air through the said passage-ways, prevents the influx of light. It is desirable to make this shield of light frilled silk, attached

to the upper portion or that part which comes next to the forehead, forming in a measure a cushion to reduce the strain upon the forehead. It is immaterial as to the specific construction or materials used so far as my invention is concerned, as the entire device might be made of pasteboard or extremely thin rolled metal, the method of ventilation being the essential feature of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved light screen or shield, showing the same as applied to a wearer. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the wire-work with the covering removed. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation on line *xx* of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation on line *yy* of the frame, showing the set by which the ventilation is insured.

A is the main body portion of the screen. B is the ventilating-passage at its upper part or adjacent to the forehead, and C is the covering over the ventilating-aperture.

The base of the screen may be formed of wire frame E, as shown in Fig. 2, in which the lower rim will be formed by wire F, the upper rim, or that which comes next to the forehead, formed by wire G, and the ventilating-space B would be formed between the wire G and a wire, H. I are strengthening-wires, and *e* are loops through which the cords D may be attached to secure the screen upon the head. The space between the wires H and F is covered with silk or equivalent material, J, Fig. 3, leaving the space B free. The ventilating-screen C is secured to the wire G, and is of sufficient length to project over the edge, formed of wire H, as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 1. This screen C may be formed like a ruffle, or gathered so as to produce the corrugations *c*, through which the air may be distributed, and find egress after passing through the opening B.

It is evident that the corrugations might be dispensed with and a straight rigid extension used in lieu thereof, the only object being to form a suitable light-screen over the ventilating-aperture. In place of using a frame, the silk body part A may be of card-board, if desired.

The plane between the wires G H or aperture B does not coincide with the plane of the body portion between wires H and F, the upper part of the wires I being given a set, as at

i, so as to hold the frame at the top away from the forehead, to prevent any possibility of the ventilating-aperture being closed against the forehead.

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

10 1. A light-screen for the eyes, consisting of the body portion, in combination with a ventilating-aperture, and a covering over said aperture to shut out the light but allow free passage of air, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

15 2. A light-screen for the eyes, consisting of the body portion, in combination with a ventilating-aperture, and a corrugated covering over said aperture to shut out the light but allow free passage of air, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

20 3. A light-screen for the eyes, consisting of

the body portion formed of a wire frame covered with silk or equivalent material, in combination with a ventilating-aperture, and a covering over said aperture to shut out the light but allow free passage of air, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 25

4. The combination of the wire frame E, consisting of wires F, H, and G, meeting at their ends, the covering J, covering the space between wires F and H, the ventilating passage-way B, formed between the wires H and G, and shield or covering C, loosely covering the passage-way B, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 30

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand. 35

JAMES J. ROBBINS.

Witnesses:

R. M. HUNTER,

WILLIAM C. MAYNE.