March 4, 1941. M. M. GLASBERG 2,233,600

EYESHIELD

Filed May 18, 1940

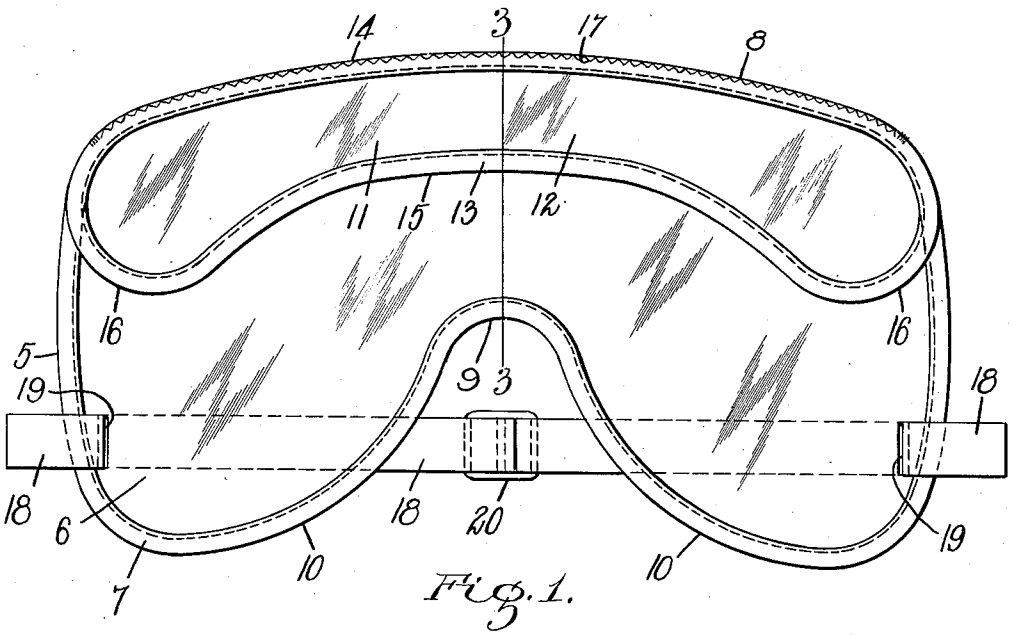

Fig. 1.

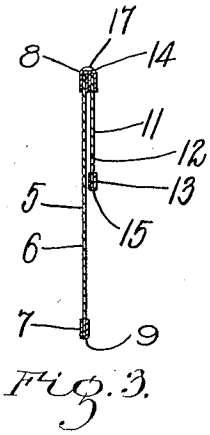

Fig. 3.

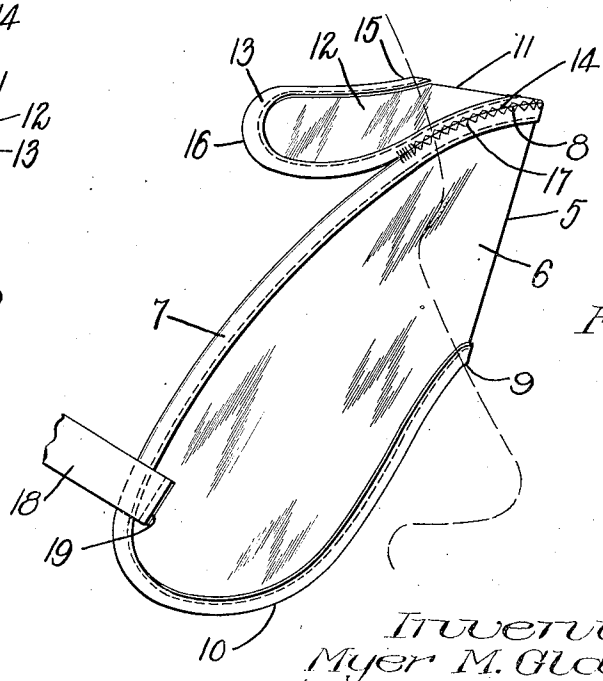

Fig. 2.

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Patented Mar. 4, 1941

2,233,600

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,233,600

EYESHIELD

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Application May 18, 1940, Serial No. 335,904

3 Claims. (Cl. 2—12)

This invention relates to improvements in eyeshields, particularly those adapted to be worn for protection during winter sport activities as, for example, when snowshoeing and skiing.

In cold weather persons taking part in winter sport activities and seeking the eye protection offered by the eyeshields in common use are often greatly hindered in their vision by the fogging or clouding of said shields due to perspiration from the face caused by excessive body exertion and the lack of proper air circulation between the eyeshield and the face. Shields of the type in common use fit certain portions of the face very closely and the shields as a whole are secured in such close contact with the face that there is little opportunity for proper air circulation between the face of the wearer and the rear surface of the shield. Furthermore, many shields offer no protection for the eyes against wind and snow which may be driven downwardly from above and which may contact the eyes through a space which exists between the top edge of the shield and the forehead.

The object of this invention is to provide an eyeshield of improved construction embodying therein a main shield member constructed of transparent sheet material and having an auxiliary shield member attached thereto at the upper edge thereof which normally is positioned face to face therewith at the rear thereof when the shield is not in use but which will swing upwardly and rearwardly automatically when the main shield member is applied to the head of the wearer and engage the forehead in a manner to deflect wind and snow which otherwise might be driven downwardly against the eyes from above, said auxiliary shield member also acting to position the upper portion of the main shield member at a distance from the face to provide sufficient air circulation between the shield and the face to prevent fogging or clouding.

The invention consists of an eyeshield as set forth in the following specification and particularly as pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a rear elevation of the eyeshield of this invention with the auxiliary shield member positioned face to face with the main shield member.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the eyeshield in an open position as applied and attached to the head of the wearer.

Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the shield as taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

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

In the drawing 5 represents a main shield member embodying therein a single piece of suitable transparent non-glare sheet material 6, well known in the art, and having a binding 7 of soft, flexible material stitched thereto at the edge thereof. The shield member 5 is normally flat and is provided with an arcuate upper edge 8 and a centrally disposed arcuate nose engaging lower edge portion 9 which merges with cheek engaging edge portions 10 at opposite sides thereof. Attached to the upper edge of the main shield member 5 at the rear thereof is an auxiliary shield member 11 embodying therein a single piece of transparent, non-glare sheet material 12 having a binding 13 of soft, flexible material stitched thereto at the edge thereof. The auxiliary shield member 11 is normally flat and is provided with an arcuate upper edge 14 of the same curvature as that of the upper edge of the main shield member 5. The lower edge 15 of the shield member 11 is formed to approximate as near as possible the curvature of the forehead of a wearer of the shield. The opposite side portions of the shield member 11 are semi-circular at 16.

Normally when the eyeshield is not in use the main shield member 5 and auxiliary shield member 11 are positioned face to face as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3, and the bindings 7 and 13 respectively of said members are stitched one to another at their corresponding arcuate edges 8 and 14 respectively by means of zig-zag interlocking over stitches 17 in a manner to permit the shield member 11 to swing upwardly and rearwardly automatically from its normal position and cause the curved edge 15 thereof to engage the forehead of the wearer when the main shield member is attached to the head of said wearer which is accomplished by means of an elastic tape 18, opposite end portions of which are attached to opposite sides of the main shield member 5 at slots 19. An adjusting buckle 20 is provided for the tape 18.

In attaching the eyeshield of this invention to the head of the wearer the nose engaging portion 9 of the main shield member 5 is positioned upon the nose for support and the side portions of said member are bent rearwardly toward the ears and secured to the head by means of the elastic tape 18 which preferably extends around the back and sides of the head above the ears. As the sides or cheek portions of the main shield member are sprung rearwardly the auxiliary shield member

11 swings upwardly automatically and the curved edge thereof engages the forehead and positions the upper front portion of the main shield member at a substantial distance from the forehead as illustrated in Fig. 2 in which the forehead and nose of the wearer are illustrated by light dash lines. The degree to which the auxiliary shield member may swing upwardly is determined by the curvature of the main shield member across the face of the wearer, it being evident that the greater the curvature the higher the auxiliary shield member 11 will be forced upwardly. If forced beyond a position perpendicular to the main shield member the space between the face and said main shield member will be reduced as will also the size of the opening at each side of the shield for the ingress and egress of said air. The air space therefore between the face and the shield may be varied by adjusting the length of the tape 18 by means of the buckle 20. The auxiliary shield member 11 by closing the space between the top of the main shield member and the forehead effectively prevents falling snow from contacting with the eyes.

It is evident that the distance between the arcuate edge 14 and forehead engaging edge 15 of the auxiliary shield member 11 may be varied as may be necessary to permit the eyeshield of this invention to be worn in front of other eyeglasses or spectacles that may of necessity be worn in unison with said eyeshields, and it is also evident that the curvature of the forehead engaging edge 15 of the auxiliary shield member 11 may be varied to fit foreheads of various shapes and sizes.

I claim:

1. An eyeshield having, in combination, a normally flat transparent main shield member provided with an arcuate upper edge, a normally flat auxiliary shield member positioned at the rear of said main shield member in parallel relation therewith and provided with an arcuate upper edge of the same curvature as the upper edge of said main shield member, said members being hinged one to another at their corresponding arcuate edges, whereby said auxiliary shield member will swing upwardly automatically to contact an edge thereof with the forehead of the wearer when side portions of the main shield member are sprung rearwardly upon application to the face of said wearer, and means to attach the main shield member to the head of the wearer.

2. An eyeshield having, in combination, a normally flat transparent main shield member provided with an arcuate upper edge, a normally flat auxiliary shield member positioned at the rear of said main shield member in parallel relation therewith and provided with an arcuate upper edge of the same curvature as the upper edge of said main shield member and a lower edge formed to the approximate curvature of the forehead of the wearer, means to pivotally secure said members one to another at their corresponding arcuate edges, whereby said auxiliary shield member will swing upwardly automatically to contact the lower edge thereof with the forehead when the shield is applied to the face of the wearer, and means to attach the main shield member to the head of the wearer.

3. An eyeshield having, in combination, a normally flat transparent main shield member provided with an arcuate upper edge, a binding for said arcuate edge, a normally flat auxiliary shield member positioned at the rear of said main shield member in parallel relation therewith and provided with an arcuate upper edge of the same curvature as the upper edge of said main shield member, a binding for the edge of said auxiliary shield member, said bindings for said members being stitched one to another at their corresponding arcuate edges, whereby said auxiliary shield member will swing upwardly automatically to contact the lower edge thereof with the forehead of the wearer and thereby position the upper portion of the main shield member at a distance from the face when applied thereto, and means to attach the main shield member to the head of the wearer.

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