Sept. 29, 1931. F. W. MAGEE 1,824,908

MOTORIST'S EYE SHIELD

Filed Nov. 1, 1929

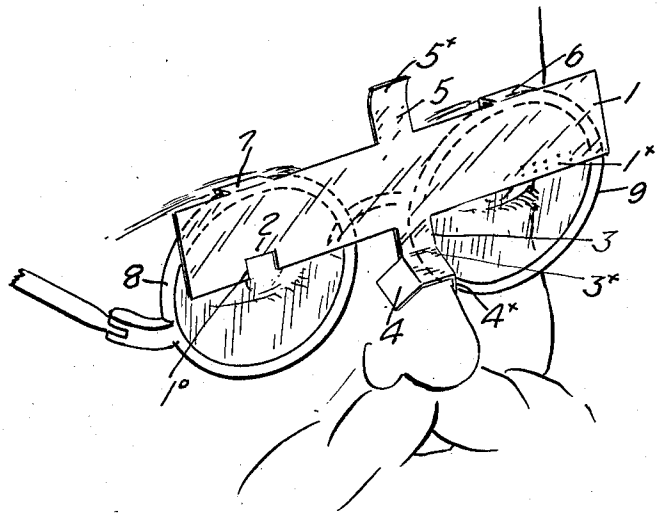


FIG. 1.

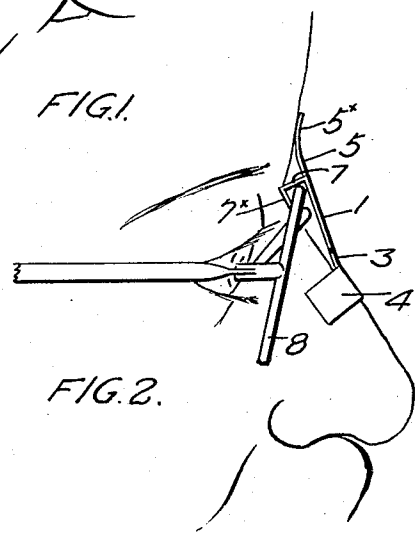


FIG. 2.

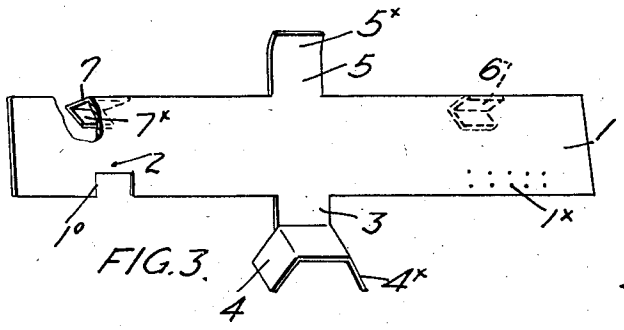


FIG. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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MOTORIST'S EYE SHIELD

Application filed November 1, 1929. Serial No. 404,131.

My invention relates to improvements in motorists' eye shields of the type disclosed in my United States application Serial No. 392,576, filed September 14th, 1929, and Canadian application Serial No. 355,386, filed September 17th, 1929, and the object of the present invention is to devise a simple, cheap, easily manufactured shield which may be supported firmly on the rim of a pair of spectacles without any possibility of displacement from its correct angular set, and cannot drop off no matter in what position the head is held, or how quickly and sharply the position of the head is altered, and is so light that its weight will not be noticeable and, therefore, can be carried with comfort for long periods of time and it consists essentially of the arrangement and construction of parts hereinafter more particularly explained by the following specification.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my eye shield supported on the rim of a pair of spectacles as they would appear when worn.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective detail of the eye shield.

In the drawings like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

1 indicates the body of the eye shield which is formed by very thin, light, resilient and yet bendable metal provided with the usual perforation 1^x at the end, and the recess 1^0 at the opposite end with a perforation or perforations 2 directly above the same.

3 is a downwardly extending tongue forming an extension of the shield body, such tongue being bendable on the transverse line 3^x intermediate of its length and so as to rest upon the bridge of the wearer's nose, such bendable portion being provided with side wings 4 and 4^x, which are also bendable at their points of juncture with the tongue 3 so as to fit the width of the wearer's nose. In transverse alignment with the tongue 3 is an upwardly extending tongue 5 which also forms an extension to the shield body, the extreme upward portion of the tongue portion being preferably bent outward as indicated at 5^x.

The inner face of the tongue 5 bears against the forehead of the wearer between the eyes, the tongues 3 and 5 thereby giving a transverse bridging support for the shield body between the forehead and bridge of the nose.

6 and 7 are tongues which extend inwardly from the upper edge of the shield body at each side and spaced from the central tongue 5, such tongues 6 and 7 extending over the upper edge portion of the rims 8 and 9 of a pair of spectacles, the inner ends of the tongues being bent downward and inward towards the body of the shield as indicated at 7^x so as to bear against the inner faces of the lenses of the spectacles.

When the shield is placed in position the tongues 5 and 3 bearing respectively against the forehead and nose of the wearer, are slightly sprung by inward pressure on the shield and when sprung carry the tongues 6 and 7 into such a position as to enable them to engage the rims of the spectacles, the tendency to return or outward spring forcing the portions 7^x against the inner faces of the spectacle lenses and thereby holding the shield in position so that there cannot be any possibility of slippage.

The frictional contact of the tongue 5, when held under pressure as above described, prevents any tendency to upward movement of the eye shield no matter in what position the head is held, the nose piece formed by the tongue 3 also serving to centre the shield when it is being placed in position and also ensures that the hooked tongues 6 and 7 engage each rim 8 and 9 in the same place.

In case the spectacle rims are slightly distorted or out of align one with the other as is often the case, the turned ends 7^x of the tongues 6 and 7 may be bent inward or outward to compensate for the differences between one rim and the other. The tongues 5 and 3 may be readily adjusted to suit the wearer so that they will hold the shield in the same relative position to the eyes no matter how the forehead and nose vary in prominence in any individual. It will be readily

seen by the construction above described that the eye shield may be readily placed instantaneously in position at any time when it has been adjusted to the requirements of the wearer, and can be easily removed and slipped into the pocket when it is not required.

It will be readily seen that a shield such as I have described may be very cheaply manufactured and such manufacture may be performed in one operation by stamping the whole shield out of a single sheet of metal and being formed of a single sheet of thin metal will be so light that it may be readily supported on spectacle frames against the nose and forehead, and it may be carried firmly in position for a long period of time unnoticed by the wearer, and can when once adjusted be readily slipped into position at any time so that it will assume its correct and comfortable position immediately without any further adjustment.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A motorist's eye shield comprising a shield body, a resilient tongue extending from the lower edge of the shield body to form a nose rest, a resilient tongue extending upwardly from the upper edge of the shield body and adapted to bear against the forehead of the wearer, and means at each side of the upper tongue for engaging the upper edges of spectacle rims worn by the wearer.

2. A motorist's eye shield comprising a shield body formed of thin resilient bendable material, an integral tongue extending centrally from the lower edge of the shield and adapted to form a nose rest, an integral tongue extending upwardly from the upper edge of the shield adapted to bear against the forehead of the wearer, and means also extending from the upper edge of the shield for engaging spectacle rims worn by the wearer.

3. A motorist's eye shield comprising a shield body, a resilient tongue extending from the lower edge of the shield body to form a nose rest, a resilient tongue extending upwardly from the upper edge of the nose piece and adapted to bear against the forehead of the wearer, bendable tongue portions extending inwardly from the upper edge of the shield at each side of the central tongue and adapted to extend over the rims of a pair of spectacles and to engage the inner face of each spectacle lens.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MAGEE.