(No Model.)

S. G. SOULES & H. E. STOWE.

EYE SHADE.

No. 490,513. Patented Jan. 24, 1893.

Fig 1.

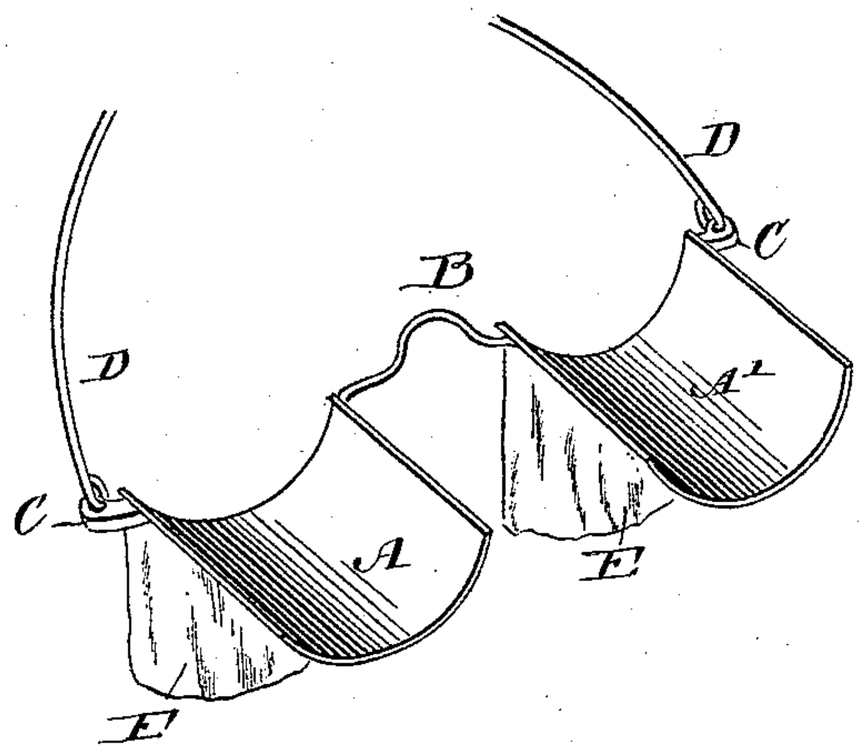
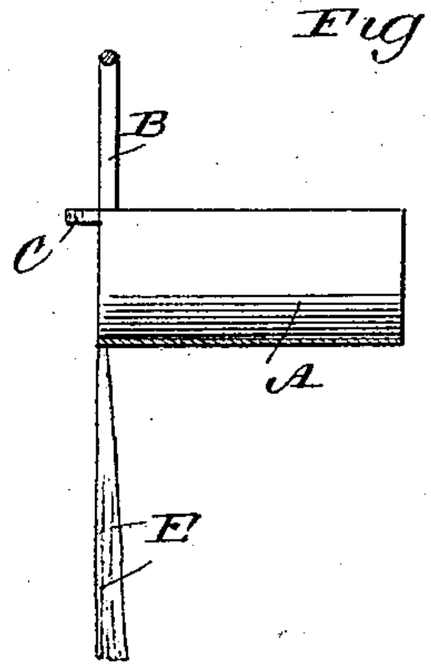


Fig 2.



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SILAS G. SOULES AND HORACE E. STOWE, OF HUDSON, MASSACHUSETTS.

EYE-SHADE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 490,513, dated January 24, 1893.

Application filed June 30, 1892. Serial No. 438,498. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SILAS G. SOULES and HORACE E. STOWE, both of Hudson, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Viascopic Night-Shade, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to devices for shading the eyes of human beings, and its object is to provide a new and improved viascopic night shade which is simple and durable in construction, and more especially designed for the use of drivers of teams, locomotives, &c., and for other purposes, to be worn at night to screen the eyes from the rays of light cast by a dash lantern or other lamp so as to enable the person to see more clearly ahead.

The invention consists of a frame for supporting the device, two shades projecting forward from the frame, and a screen hanging downward from the inner ends of the shades.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement; and Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same.

The improved night shade is provided with two shades A, A′, preferably made semi-circular with the curved part in the bottom as plainly shown in Fig. 1. The two shades A and A′ are connected with each other at their inner ends by a nose bridge B, adapted to rest on the nose of the wearer so that the shades A and A′ project from the eyes, the sight being over the semi-circular shades so that a light from underneath will not strike the eyes.

On the outer edges of the shades A, A′, and at the inner ends of the same are formed ears C, connected with temples D, for fastening the device securely in place on the face of the wearer, the said temples extending to the ears in the usual manner to that of spectacles. From the inner ends of the shades A, A′ extend downward the screens E, preferably made of canvas or other suitable flexible material, the said screens hanging over the part of the face below the eyes so as to prevent the rays of light from striking the eyes from underneath. As shown in Fig. 1, a single screen is used for each shade A or A′ but if desired one single screen for both shades may be employed, the screen then extending from one shade to the other.

It will be seen that when this device is worn no rays of light can strike the eyes from underneath the device, and at the same time the sight of the eyes is forward and shaded against any light located below and in front of the device.

It will be seen that by this device the wearer is enabled to look a considerable distance ahead on a dark night, the light of a dash lantern or other source of light in front and below the person not affecting a clear sight ahead.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent,—

1. An eye shade comprising a nose piece, two forwardly projecting trough-like shades A, A, projecting from the ends of said nose piece and adapted at their inner ends to fit close up to the lower lids and means for securing the shade in place; whereby the line of vision will be longitudinally through the two trough-like shades and will not be interrupted by rays from below, substantially as described.

2. An eye shade, comprising a nose piece, two forwardly projecting parallel trough-like shades A, A, at the ends of the nose piece, a screen at the inner ends of the shades; and means for securing the shade to the wearer; whereby the line of vision will be longitudinally through the trough like-shades while the screen will prevent any light from reaching the eyes from below the inner ends of the shades, substantially as described.

SILAS G. SOULES.
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Witnesses:
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