

No. 854,546.

PATENTED MAY 21, 1907.

E. VERDEAU.
EYE PROTECTOR.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 12, 1907.

Fig. 1.

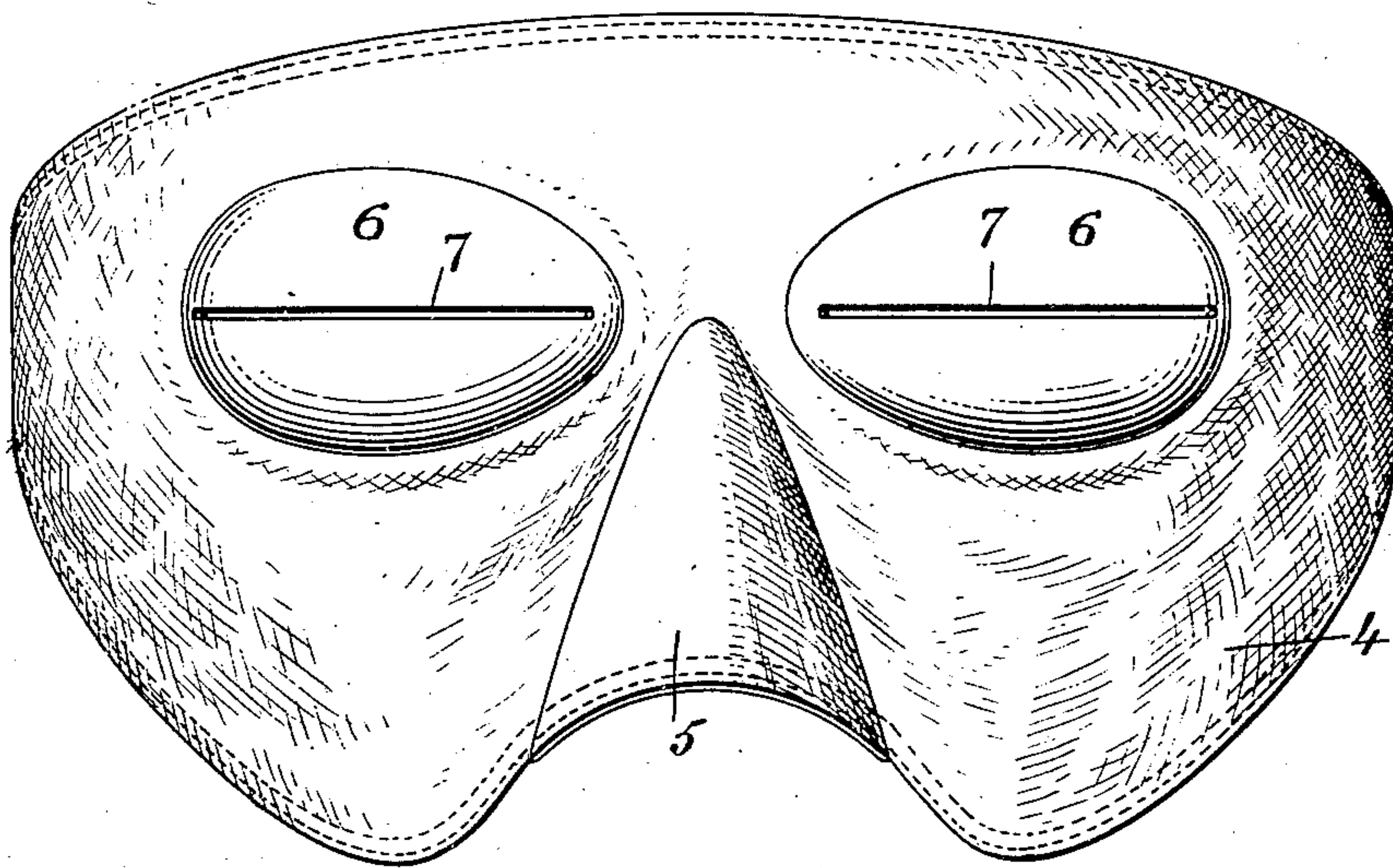


Fig. 2.

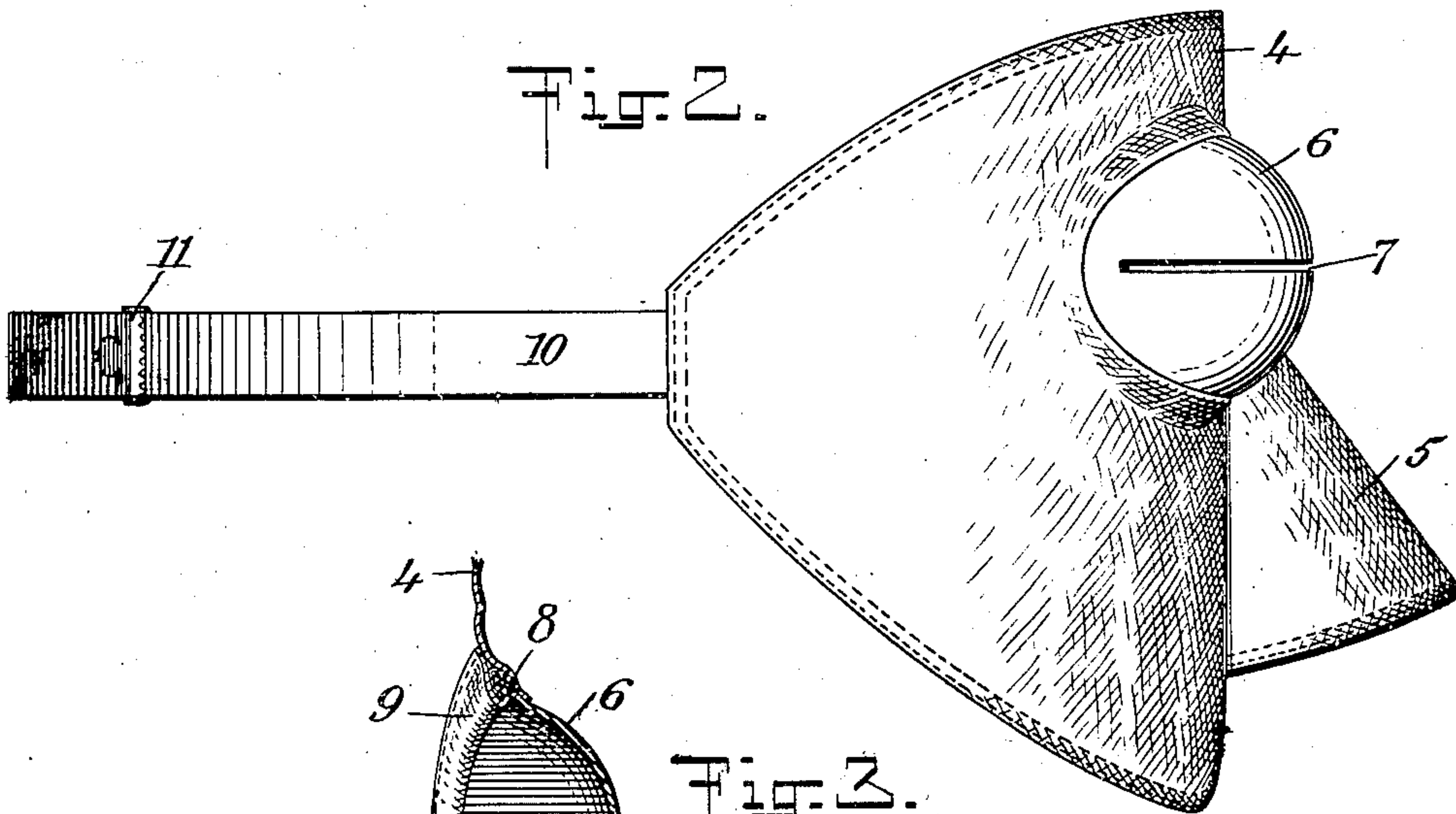
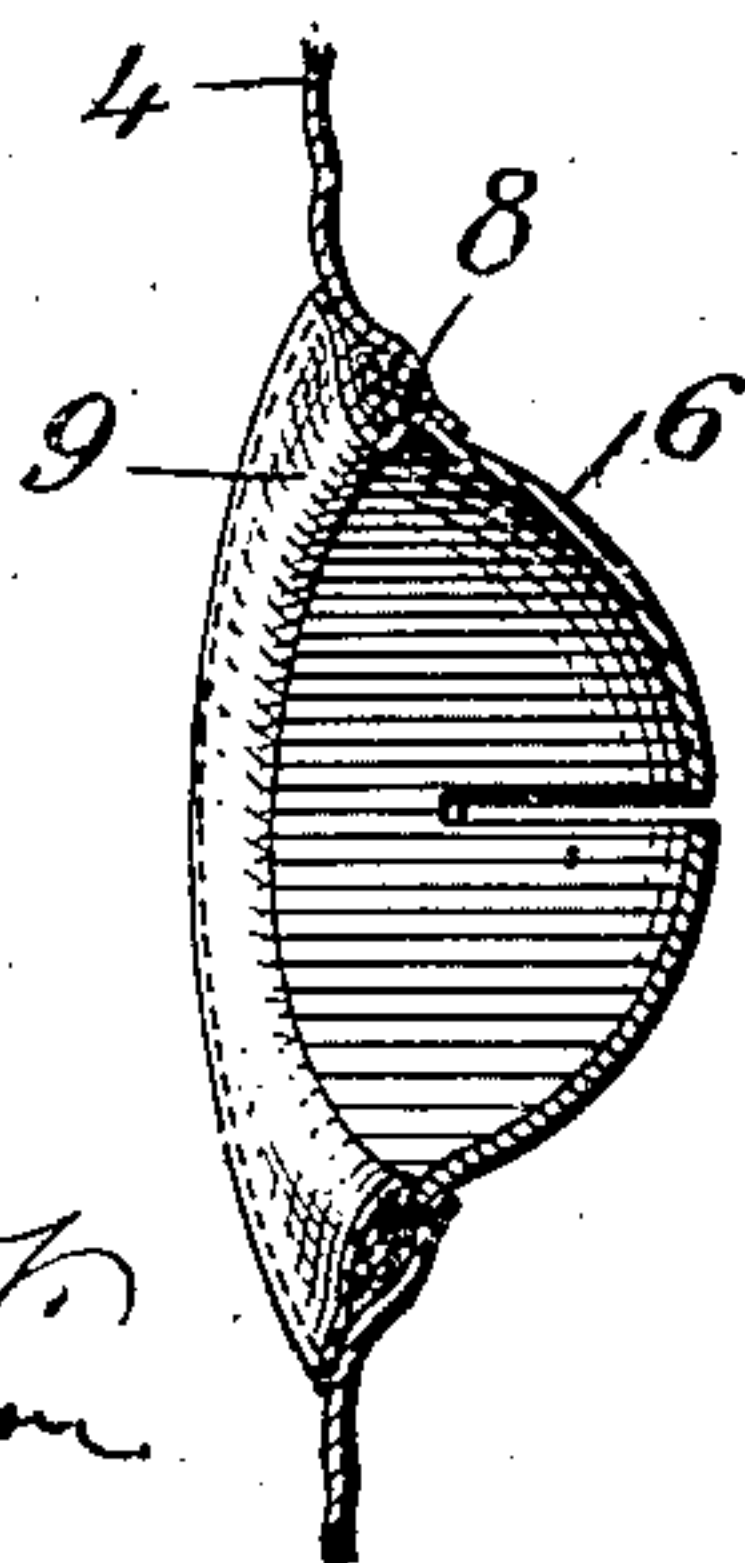


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES
James C. Churney
Walton Harrison

INVENTOR
Emile Verdeau
BY *Mumford*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMILE VERDEAU, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO CRYDER & CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

EYE-PROTECTOR.

No. 854,546.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 21, 1907.

Application filed February 12, 1907. Serial No. 357,042.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMILE VERDEAU, a citizen of the Republic of France, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Eye-Protector, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description:

My invention relates to eye protectors, my more particular object being to provide a form of mask suitable for use by chauffeurs and drivers of vehicles, the construction being such as to prevent the collection of snow, sleet, frost or water from gathering upon certain parts of the mask so as to obstruct the vision.

My invention further relates to means for enabling the eye of the operator to work under optical conditions favorable to good vision.

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

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved eye-protector showing the convex metallic shields provided with horizontal slots through which the light passes to the operator's eyes; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary vertical section through one of the eye shields and showing the manner in which it is connected with the mask.

The mask 4 is made of leather or other soft material, and is provided with a nose piece preferably of the same material. Two convex shields 6 are each of a general oval conformity, and provided with a long and narrow slot 7. Each shield 6 is provided adjacent to its edge with small holes 8 in order to enable it to be stitched directly to the mask 4. A lining 9 is likewise stitched to the mask and to the shield 6, as indicated in Fig. 3. The lining 9 is of annular form, and its inner edge is bent backwardly and bent under, being thus brought parallel with the adjacent outer edge of the shield. By this arrangement the lining 9 serves as a soft pad entirely encircling the operator's eye, and also affords a means whereby the shield is firmly connected with the mask.

A strap 10 is provided with an adjustable clasp 11 whereby the length of the strap may be varied at will for the purpose of adjusting the eye protector.

The shields 6 being of metal are, of course, opaque so that no light can reach the operator's eyes except such as passes through the horizontal slots 7. These slots may each be from an inch and a half to two inches in length, and may be of a width of approximately one-fortieth of an inch.

I have found that when transparent parts are used, these parts become practically useless in bad weather, for the reason that the moisture of condensation collects upon them in the shape of frost, snow or dew, and effectively prevents the operator from seeing. This result can not happen with my construction, for the reason that the slots 7 are easily kept open and the operator can always see through an open slot. If a snow flake or rain drop should happen to lodge in the slot, the operator can easily remove it by a whisk of his finger. If, however, the shield 6 be polished, as is usually the case, no snow, sleet or rain deposit is apt to form in such position as to impair the usefulness of the device.

I find that the range of vision attained in the use of this device is very great. The great length of the slot and its curvature, together with the fact that the shields are close to the eyes, give the operator an excellent field of vision. Moreover, the aggregate amount of light entering the eye being comparatively small, the eye adjusts itself to its environment, and is thus enabled to make the best use of such light as is able to enter. The net result is that in actual practice I have found that eye protectors of the kind described are very satisfactory.

The strap 10 may be of any flexible or elastic material, preferably laminated rubber covered with extensible cloth. The shields 6 are preferably made of aluminium. I do not limit myself, however, to any particular material for the construction of any part of the eye protector.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. An eye protector comprising a mask provided with convex opaque shields each

having a horizontal slot through which an observer may see.

2. An eye protector comprising a mask portion of leather or other soft material, in combination with opaque shields provided with horizontal slots through which the observer may see.

3. An eye protector comprising a mask portion, metallic shields connected therewith and provided with slots through which an observer may see, and annular lining members connected with said shields and with said mask portion.

4. As an article of manufacture, a metallic shield having a general oval form and made convex, said shield being provided with a longitudinal slot, long as compared with its width and through which an operator may see.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMILE VERDEAU.

Witnesses:

WALTON HARRISON,
EVERARD B. MARSHALL.