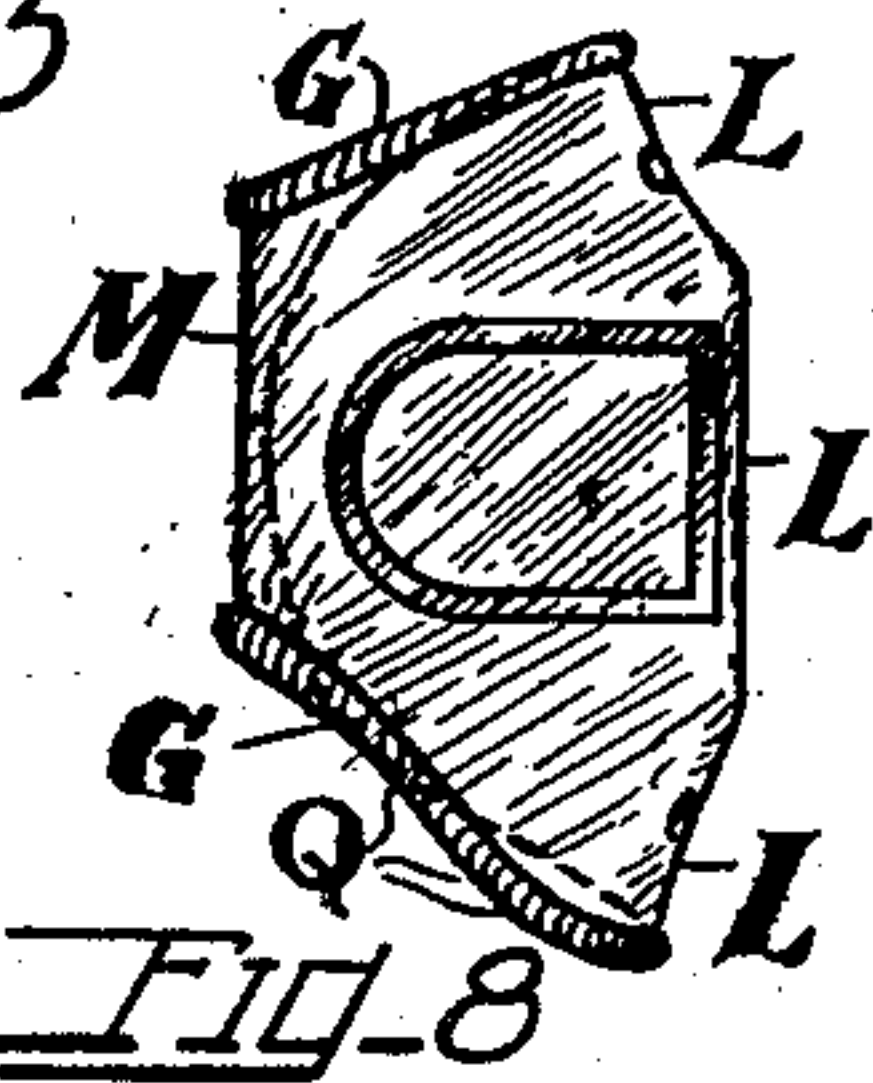
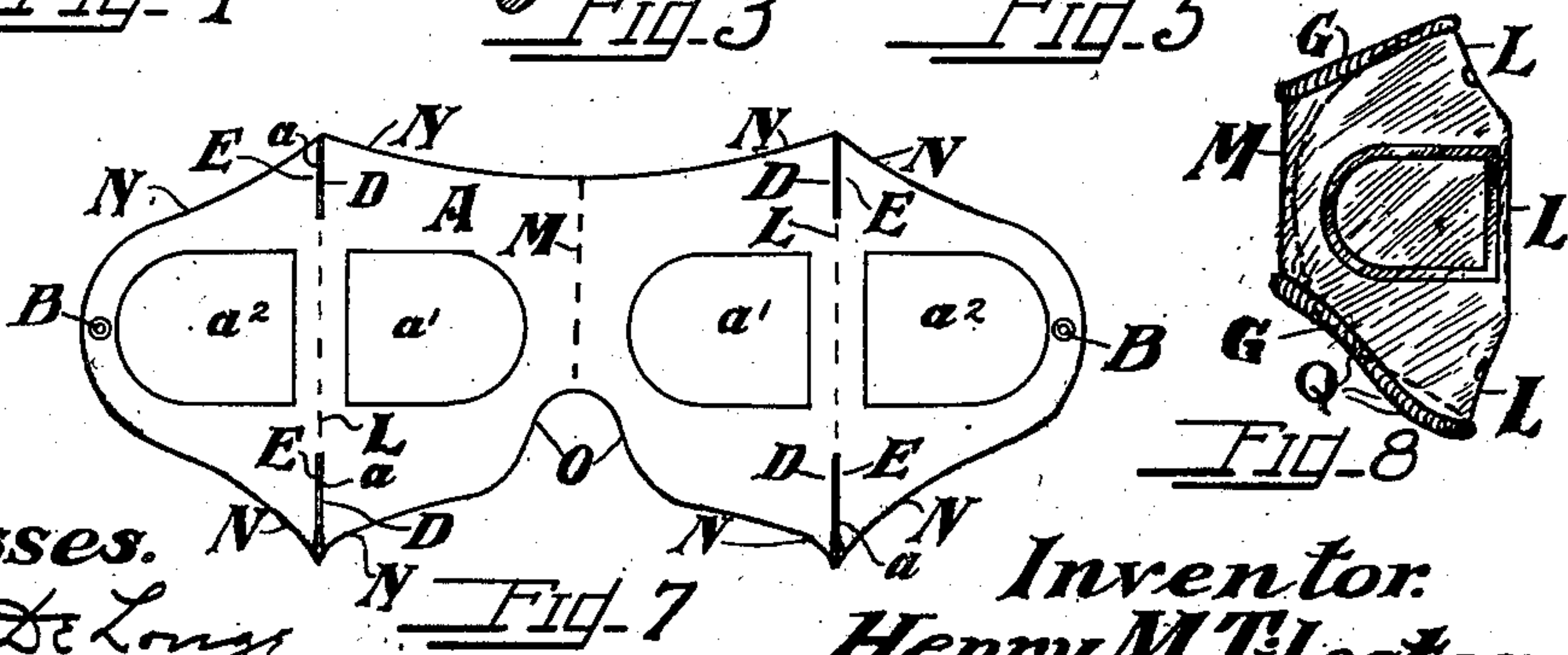
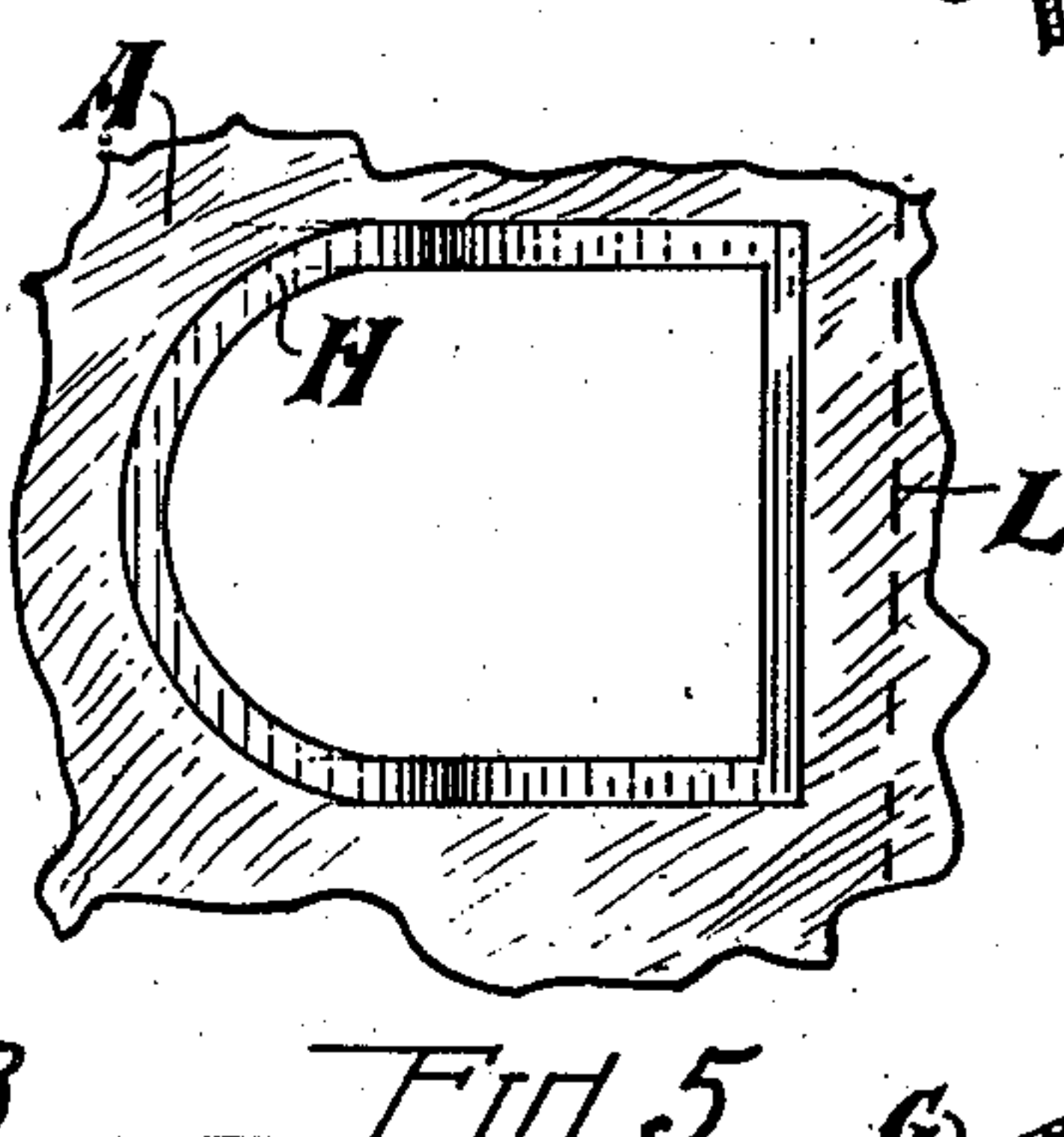
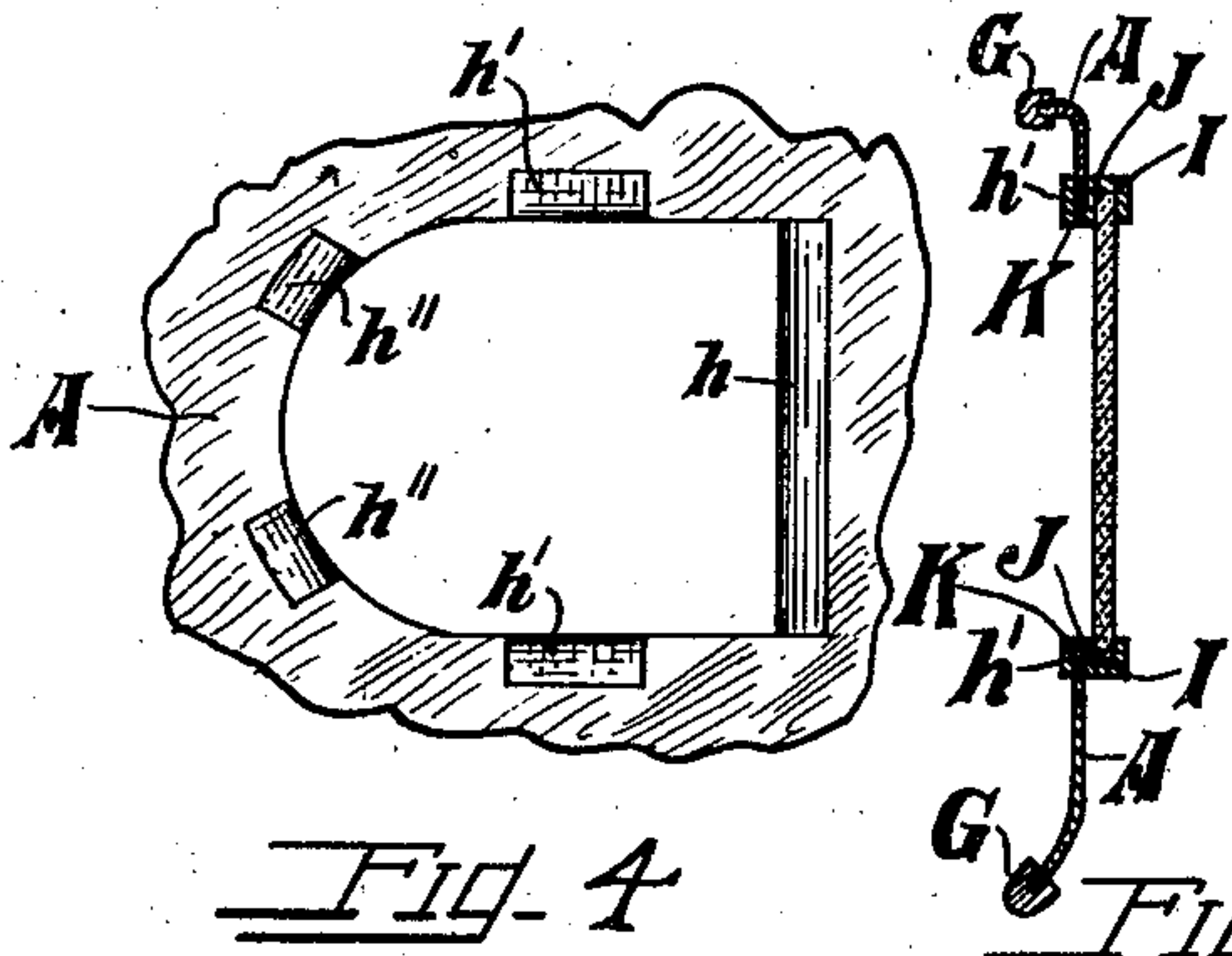
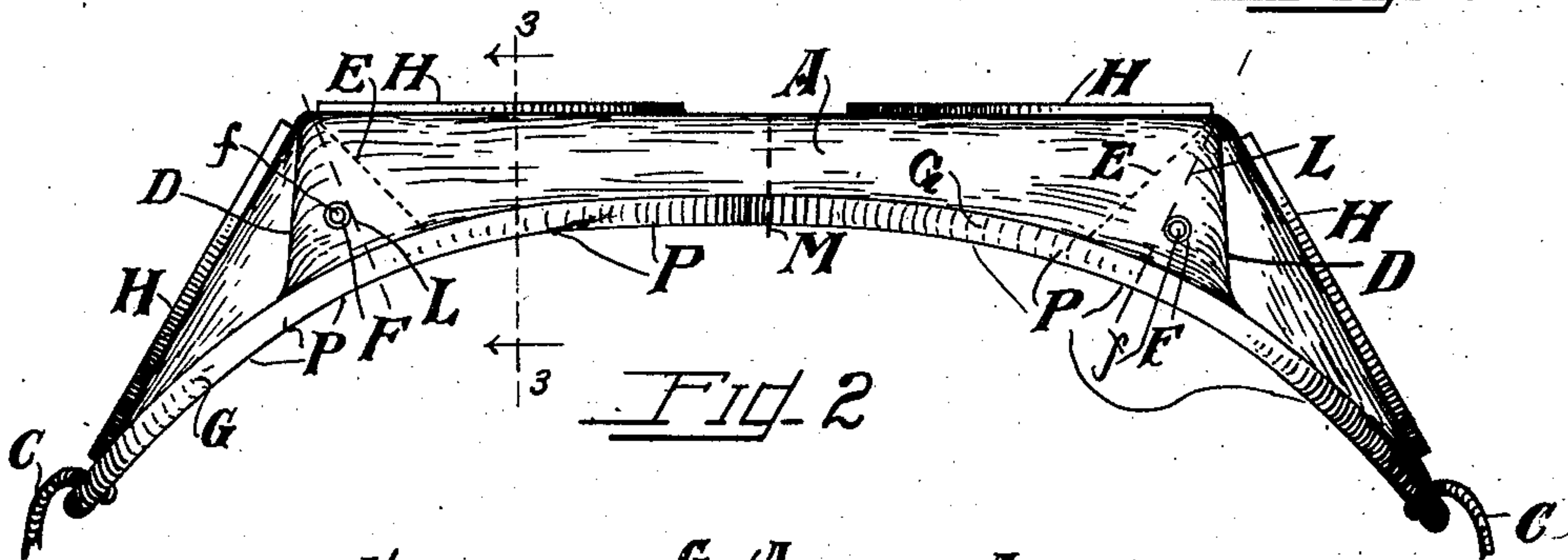
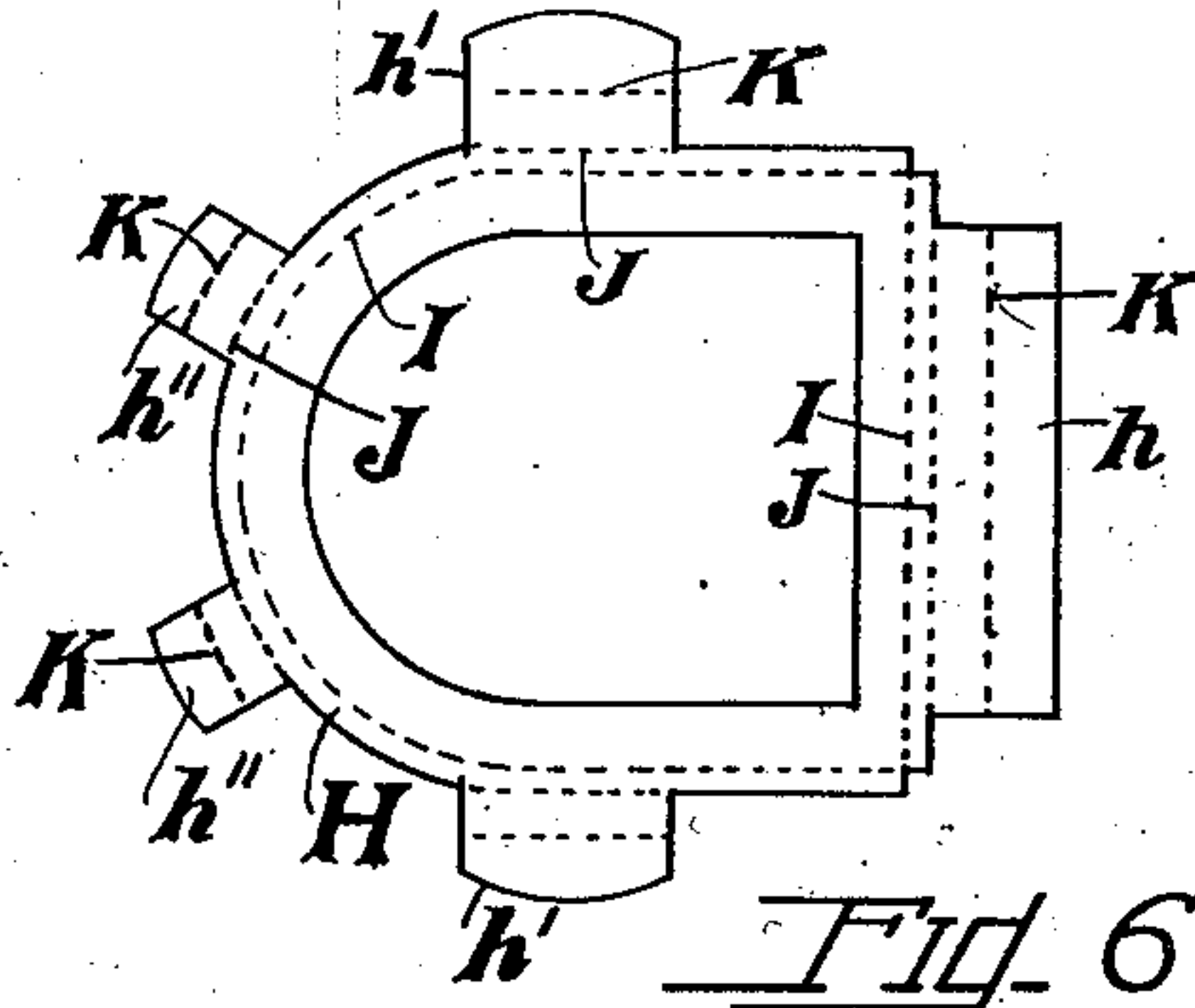
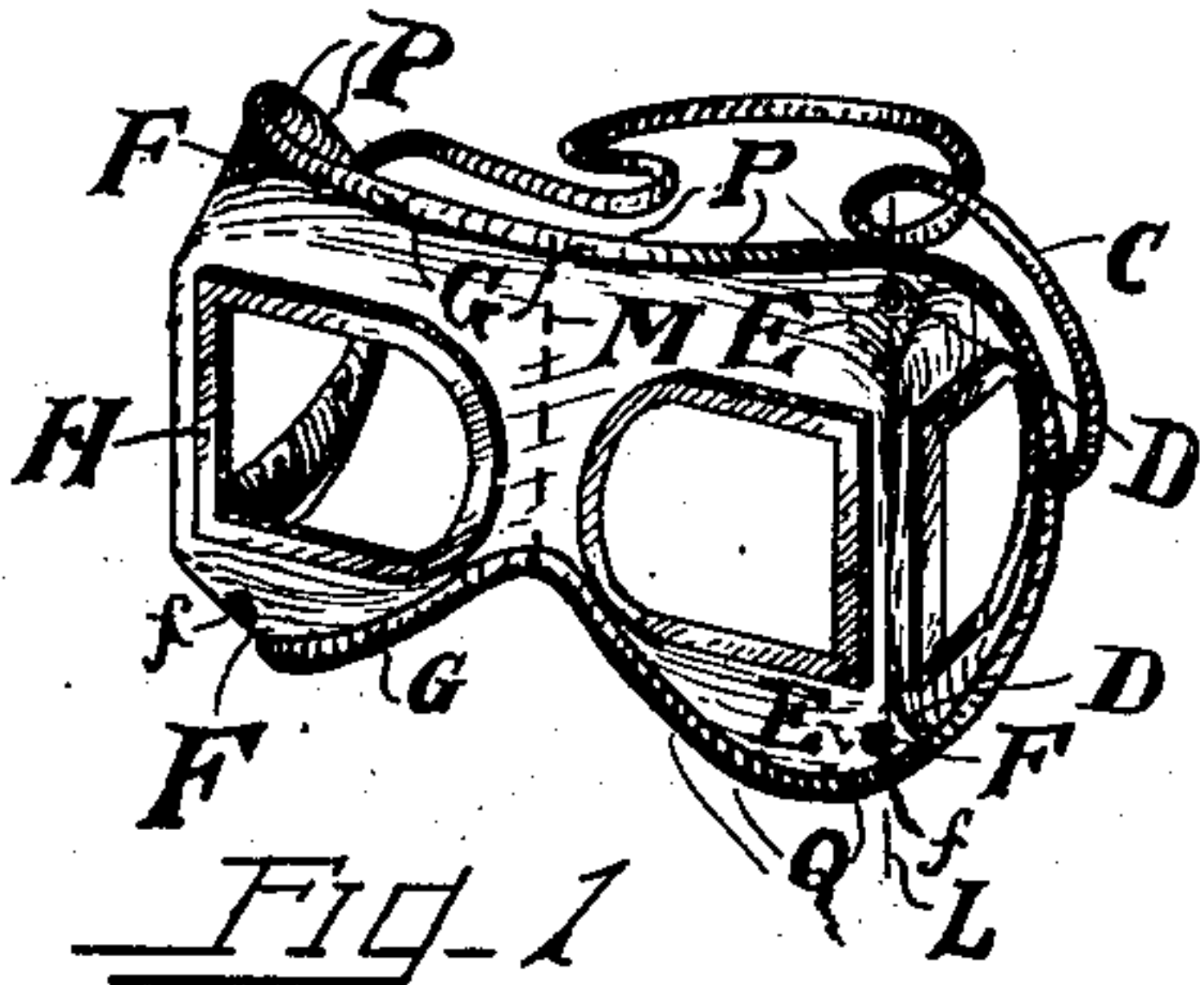


No. 862,421.

PATENTED AUG. 6, 1907.

H. M. TILESTON.
COLLAPSIBLE EYE GUARD.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 11, 1906.



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COLLAPSIBLE EYE-GUARD.

No. 862,421.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 6, 1907.

Application filed August 11, 1906. Serial No. 330,132.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY M. TILESTON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collapsible Eye-Guards, of which the following, when taken in connection with the drawing accompanying and forming a part hereof, is a full and complete description, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to which it pertains to understand, make, and use the same.

The object of this invention is to obtain a sightly eye guard having four lenses which will be economical in construction and durable.

A further object of this invention is to obtain an eye guard of the character named so constructed that the frame thereof will bulge outward when in use on the face while such frame is collapsible when the eye guard is removed from the face, and can be folded to be placed in the pocket or other like receptacle.

A further object of the invention is to obtain a blank which may be bent up to form the frame of an eye guard of the character named and which will when so bent up conform to the features of the face while extending around the side of the face sufficiently to permit the use of side lenses, and will not permit dust, cinders and the like to pass between such frame and the face.

In the drawing referred to Figure 1 is a perspective of an eye guard embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a top edge view, on an enlarged scale, of an eye guard embodying this invention. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of an eye guard embodying this invention on lines 3—3 of Fig. 2, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows. Fig. 4 is an inside elevation of one of the lenses of an eye guard embodying this invention, showing the metal rim by means of which the lens is secured in place and showing a portion of the frame of the eye guard surrounding the lens. Fig. 5 is an outside elevation of one of the lenses of an eye guard embodying this invention showing the metal rim by means of which the lens is secured in place and showing a portion of the frame surrounding the lens. Fig. 6 is a plan view of a blank forming, when bent up on the several broken lines of this figure the metal rim by means of which the lenses are secured to the frame; Fig. 7 is a plan view of a blank which when formed up, constitutes the frame of the eye guard, to which frame the several lenses are secured; and Fig. 8 is an elevation of the eye guard folded.

A reference letter applied to designate a given part is used to indicate such part throughout the several figures of the drawing, wherever the same appears.

A is a blank, Fig. 7, provided with slits a, a , and apertures a', a^2 .

B, B, are apertures in frame A through which the

elastic C may be extended, see Figs. 1 and 2, to obtain means to secure the eye guard to the face of the wearer.

The frame of the eye guard comprises the blank A bent up so that the edges D, D, of the several slits a, a , will come upon or cover the sides E, E, of such slits, the fasteners F holding such parts overlapped as described and the flexible binding G which comes in contact with the face and also tends to hold the overlapping of the frame on the sides of the several slits, in place. The fastenings F may be the ordinary eyelet as thereby the holes f , in such fastenings serve to ventilate the eye guard.

The blank H, Fig. 6, is provided with the several ears h, h', h' , and h'', h'' . This blank is bent up on the broken line I, such broken line being substantially the boundary line of the lens used, and such blank is then bent over on the lines J, J, against or on the face of the lens placed therein, and such blank is then again bent on lines K over onto the inner face of the frame. The part of the projections h, h', h' , and h'', h'' , which are thus brought into contact with the inner face of the frame is shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

I prefer to construct the frame A of flexible material as leather, imitation leather, or the like, as I find that by so doing when the frame is completed it can be folded on the several dotted lines L, L and M, and a collapsible eye guard is thus secured.

It will be observed that the several slits a, a , in blank A (Fig. 7), terminate at the extreme outward point of the several curved lines N, N. It will be found that when the blank is thus made and the sides D, D, are overlapped on to the sides E, E, respectively, to obtain the frame of the eye guard, that the curved lines P, Q, (Figs. 1 and 2), will conform to the features, of the face of the wearer sufficiently to effect the purposes sought. O is the nose notch of the frame of the eye guard.

From examination of the blank A and the eye guard in Fig. 1 it will be seen that the lenses for the right eye of the wearer form what may be termed a series of lenses: (the apertures for such lenses forming a series of apertures) and that there is thus to be found two series of lenses, (and two series of apertures) in the eye guard embodying this invention. That the top and bottom of the apertures are parallel and the adjacent edges of the apertures forming a series are parallel. Also that the curves N, N, of the blank A are essential features of the blank, as thereby the desired contour to the frame of the eye guard is obtained.

When the blank A is shaped substantially as illustrated in Fig. 7 of the drawing and the edges of the several slits are overlapped, as described it will be found that the frame obtained thereby will have the bulging effect illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawing, and that when the ends of the eye guard, (or side wings) are folded in onto the central portion thereof, as on lines L, L, the

bulge will be thereby taken out of the frame and the frame will be substantially in two parallel planes, that is, the central part of the frame will be in one plane and the side wings will be in a parallel plane, and that then the frame can be folded on line M, (Fig. 2), into the position illustrated in Fig. 8. When the eye guard is folded as in Fig. 8 it may be carried in the vest pocket.

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

- 10 1. In an eye guard, a frame consisting of a blank provided with a plurality of series of apertures, the top and bottom edges of the apertures substantially parallel and the adjacent edges of apertures forming a series substantially parallel and at right angles to the top and bottom edges, such blank having slits therein cut in a line parallel with the adjacent edges of the apertures of a series, and such blank provided with outwardly curved contour lines terminating, respectively, at the outer ends of the several slits, in combination with means to hold adjacent sides of the slits overlapped; substantially as described.
2. In an eye guard, a frame consisting of a blank of flexible material provided with a plurality of series of apertures, the top and bottom edges of the apertures substantially parallel and the adjacent edges of apertures forming a series substantially parallel and at right angles to the top and bottom edges, such flexible blank provided with slits which are parallel with the adjacent edges of the apertures forming a series, and such blank provided with outwardly curved contour lines terminating, respectively, at the outer ends of the several slits, means to hold adjacent sides of the slits overlapped, lenses, and means to hold the lenses in place over the apertures in the frame; substantially as described.
3. In an eye guard, a frame consisting of a blank provided with a plurality of series of apertures, the top and bottom edges of the apertures substantially parallel and the adjacent edges of apertures forming a series substantially parallel and at right angle to the top and bottom edges, such blank provided with slits and with outwardly curved contour lines terminating, respectively, at the outer ends of the several slits, in combination with means to hold adjacent sides of the slits overlapped; substantially as described.
4. In an eye guard, a frame consisting of a blank of flexible material provided with a plurality of series of apertures, the adjacent edges of apertures forming a series substantially parallel, such blank provided with slits and curved contour lines relatively associated with the slits and terminating respectively at the outer ends of the several slits, lenses secured in the frame over the apertures therein means to hold adjacent sides of the slits overlapped and a binding of flexible material to the frame; substantially as described.
5. In an eye guard provided with frontward and side lenses, the combination of a frame consisting of a blank of flexible material provided with slits the edges of the several slits overlapped and a binding of flexible material, such blank formed to obtain, when the edges of the slits are overlapped, a frame having a forwardly bulging portion provided with a plane face substantially at right angles with the plane of vision and side bulging portions respectively provided with a plane face such frame pro-

vided with apertures in such plane faces, lenses over the apertures and means to secure the lenses in place, the contour line of the blank and the slits relatively associated to obtain by the overlapping a contacting edge corresponding substantially with the features of the face, and a flexible binding to such contacting edge; substantially as described.

6. In an eye guard, a frame and means to attach a lens to the frame in combination therewith, such means consisting of a combined fastener and dust arrester constructed from a metal blank provided with an aperture and with prolongations or fingers extending out from the body thereof by the bending of such blank to form a rim around the edges of the lens and on the front of such lens adjacent to the edges thereof, by bends adjacent to the prolongations to interpose such prolongations between the lens and the frame, and bends to the prolongations to carry the ends of such prolongations to the inside of the frame; substantially as described.

7. In an eye guard, a frame consisting of a blank provided with a plurality of series of apertures, each of such series comprising two apertures, and such blank provided with a plurality of series of slits, each of such series comprising two aligned slits located on a folding line of the frame, such folding line located between the apertures of a series, and the adjacent edges of the respective slits arranged to overlap, with means to maintain such overlapped edges in a determined position.

8. In an eye guard, a frame consisting of a blank provided with a plurality of series of apertures, each of such series comprising two apertures, and such blank provided on the under edge and midway of the ends thereof with a recess to form the passage way for the nose in the completed frame, and also provided with a plurality of series of slits, each of such series comprising two aligned slits located on a folding line of the frame, the contour of the blank consisting of curved lines arranged to extend outwardly to the ends of the several slits, the curved lines on the end side of the several slits reversed to form the circular ends of the blank, and the curved lines on the under side of the blank reversed to form the recess for the passage for the nose; substantially as described.

9. In an eye guard, a frame consisting of a blank provided with a plurality of series of apertures, each of such series comprising two apertures, and such blank provided with a plurality of series of slits, each series of slits comprising two thereof aligned and located on a folding line of the frame, the adjacent edges of the respective slits arranged to overlap, with means to maintain such overlapped edges in a determined position, in combination with means to attach lenses to the frame, such means consisting of a combined fastener and dust arrester for each lens constructed from a metal blank provided with an aperture and with prolongations or fingers extending out from the body of such metal blank, bends to such blank to form a rim around the edges of the lens and on the front of such lens adjacent to the edges thereof, bends adjacent to the prolongations to interpose such prolongations between the lens and the frame, and bends to the prolongations, respectively, to carry the ends thereof to the inside of the frame; substantially as described.

HENRY M. TILESTON.

In the presence of—

CORA A. ADAMS,

CHARLES TURNER BROWN.