

No. 879,749.

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

C. F. DIECKMANN.

GOGGLES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 16, 1907.

Fig. 1.

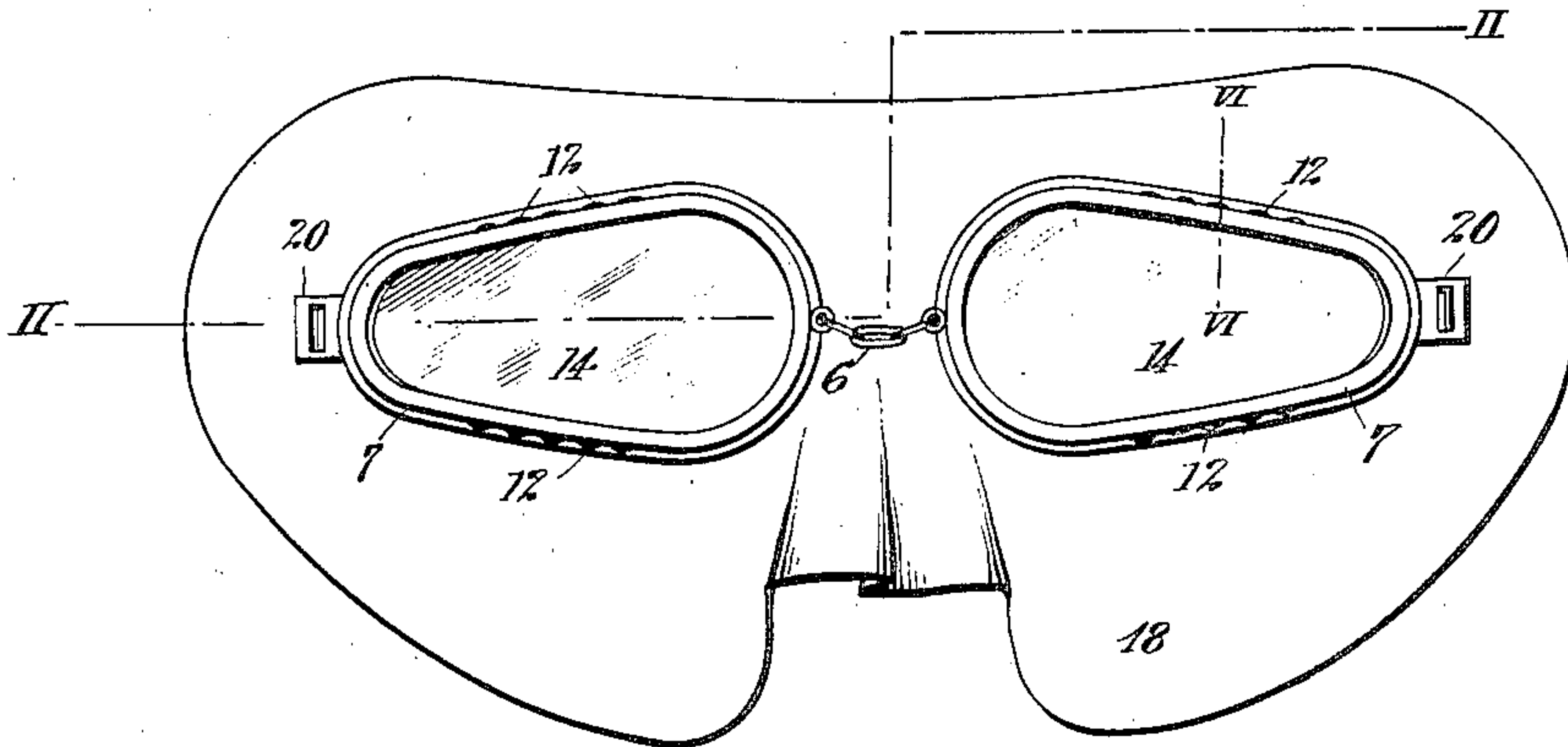


Fig. 2.

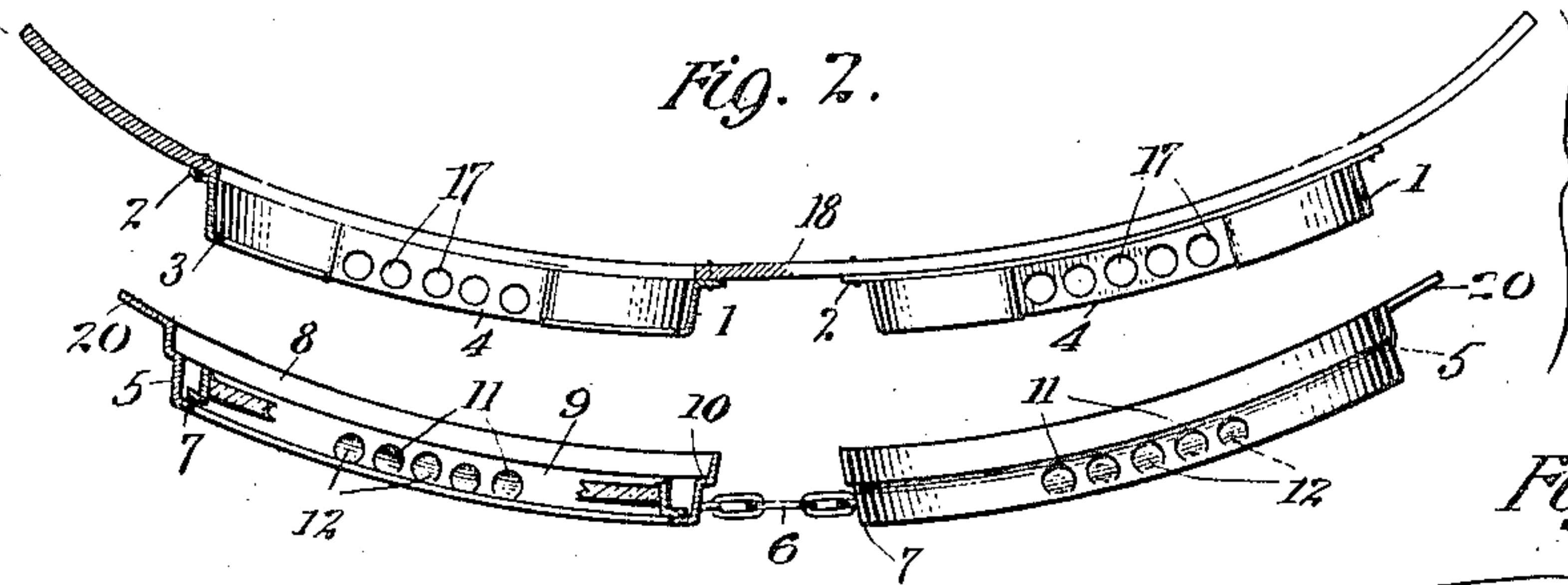


Fig. 3.

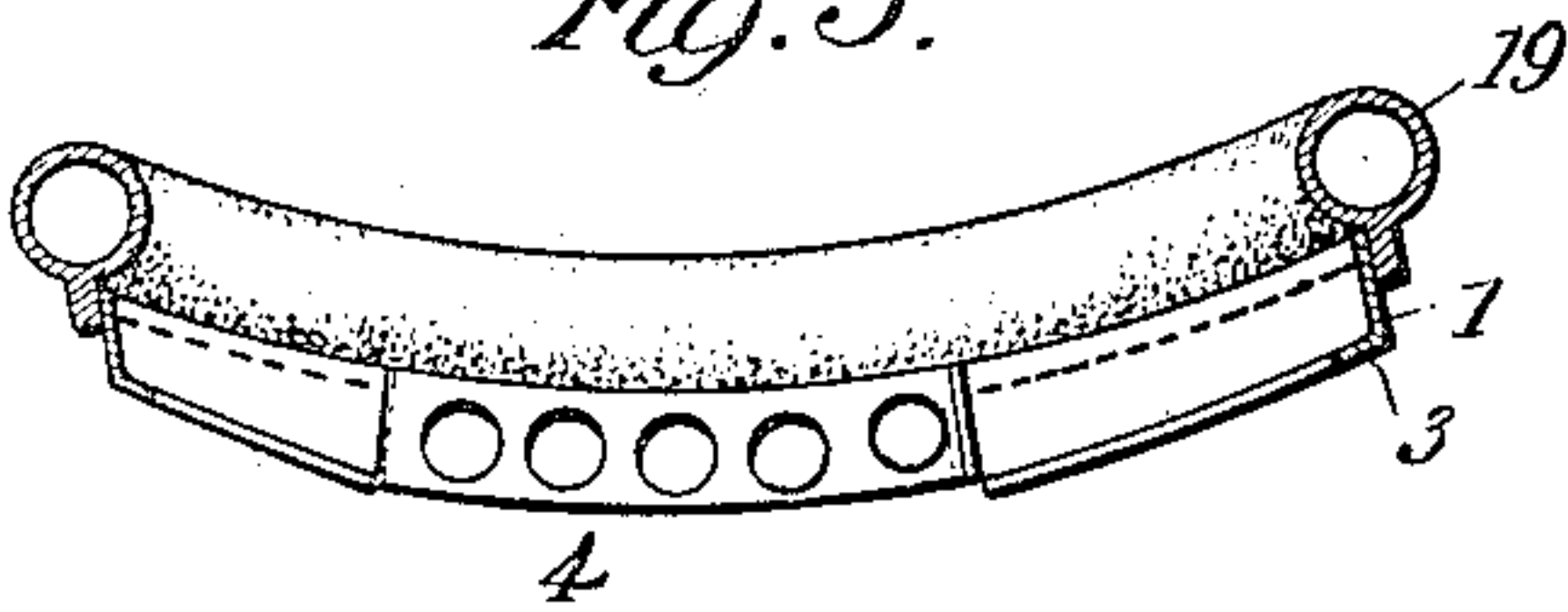


Fig. 4.

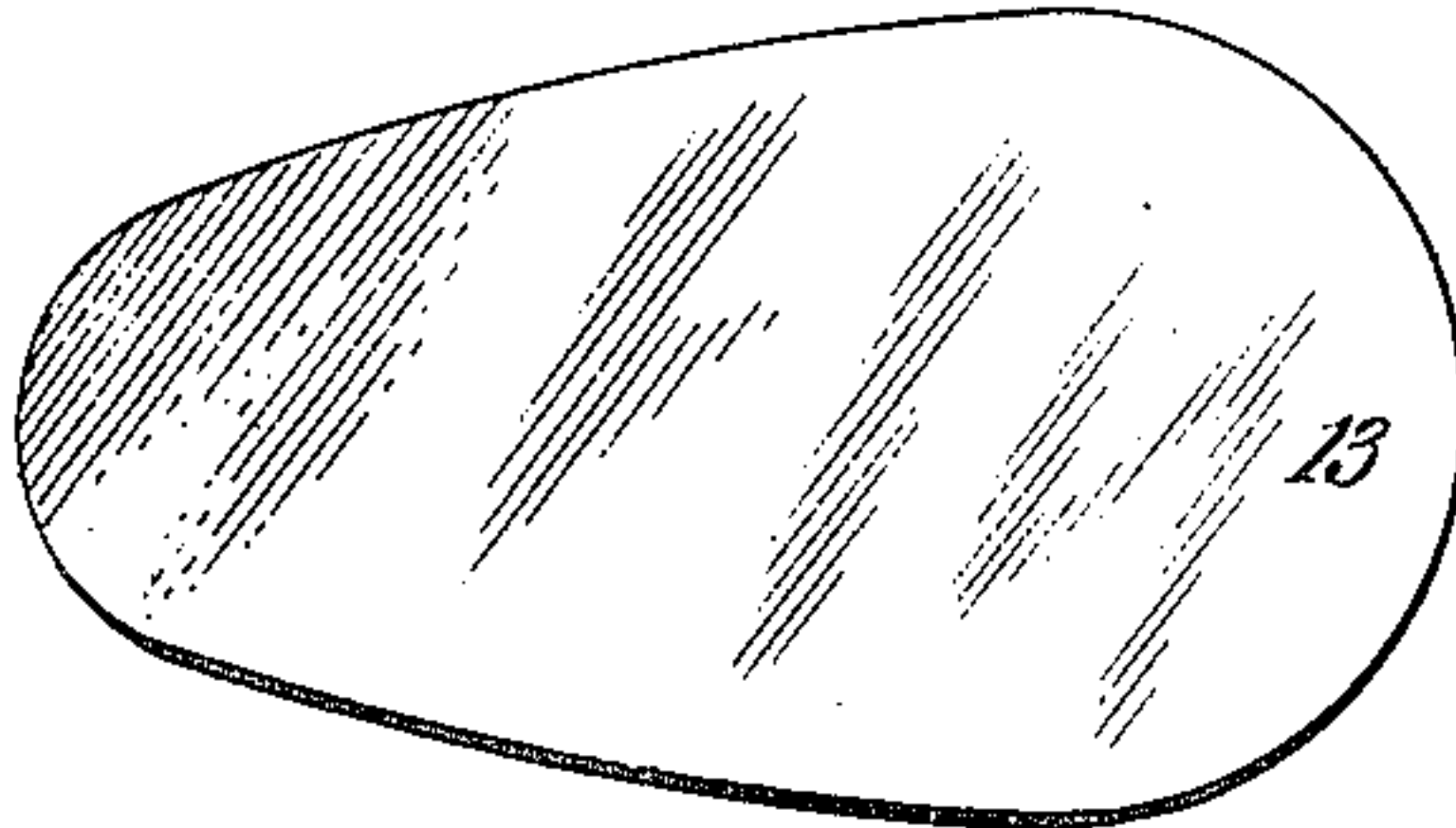


Fig. 7.

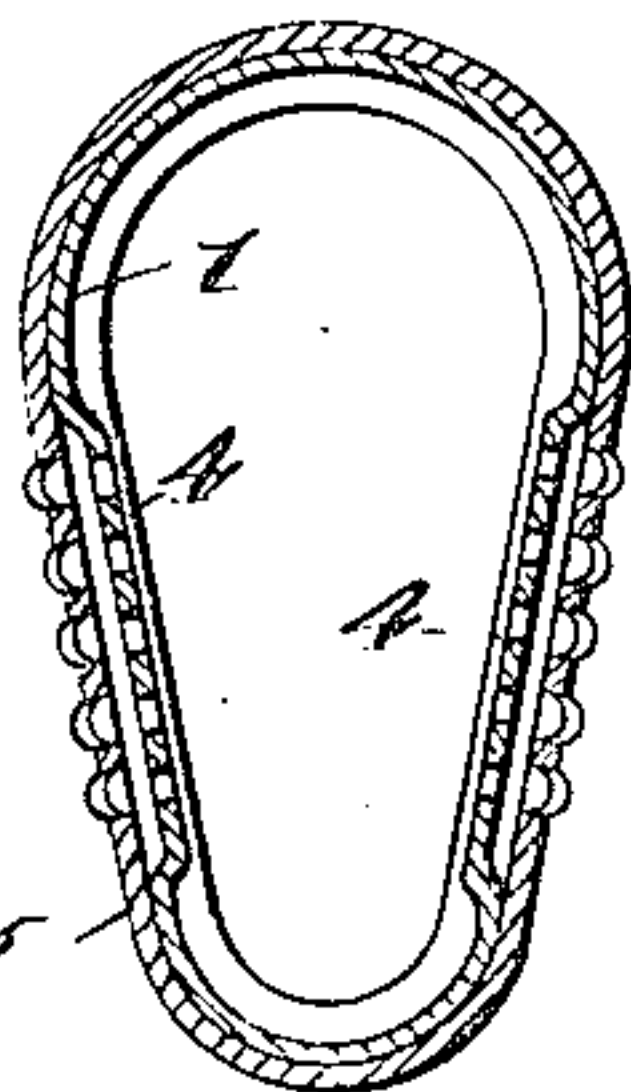


Fig. 5.

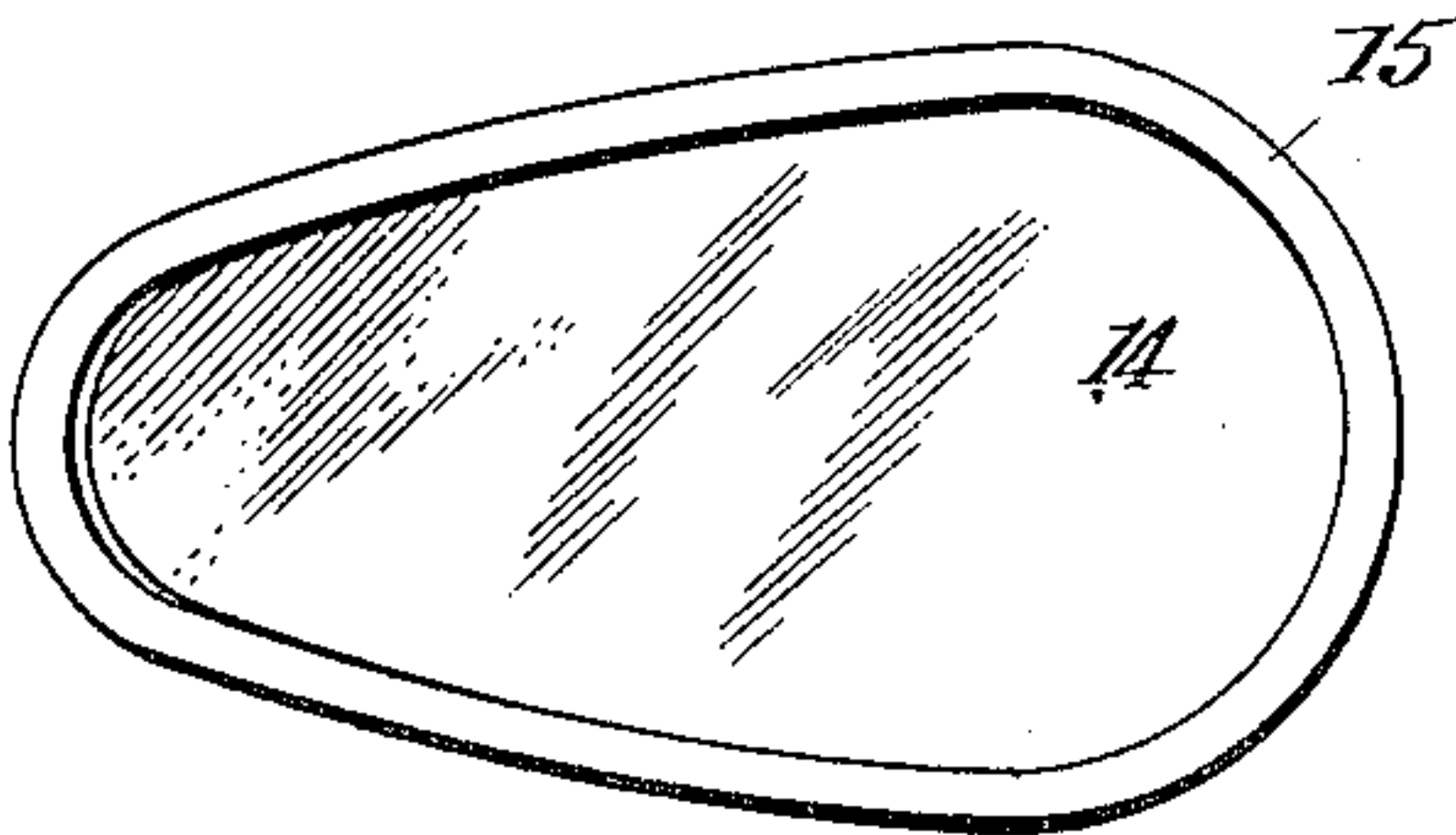
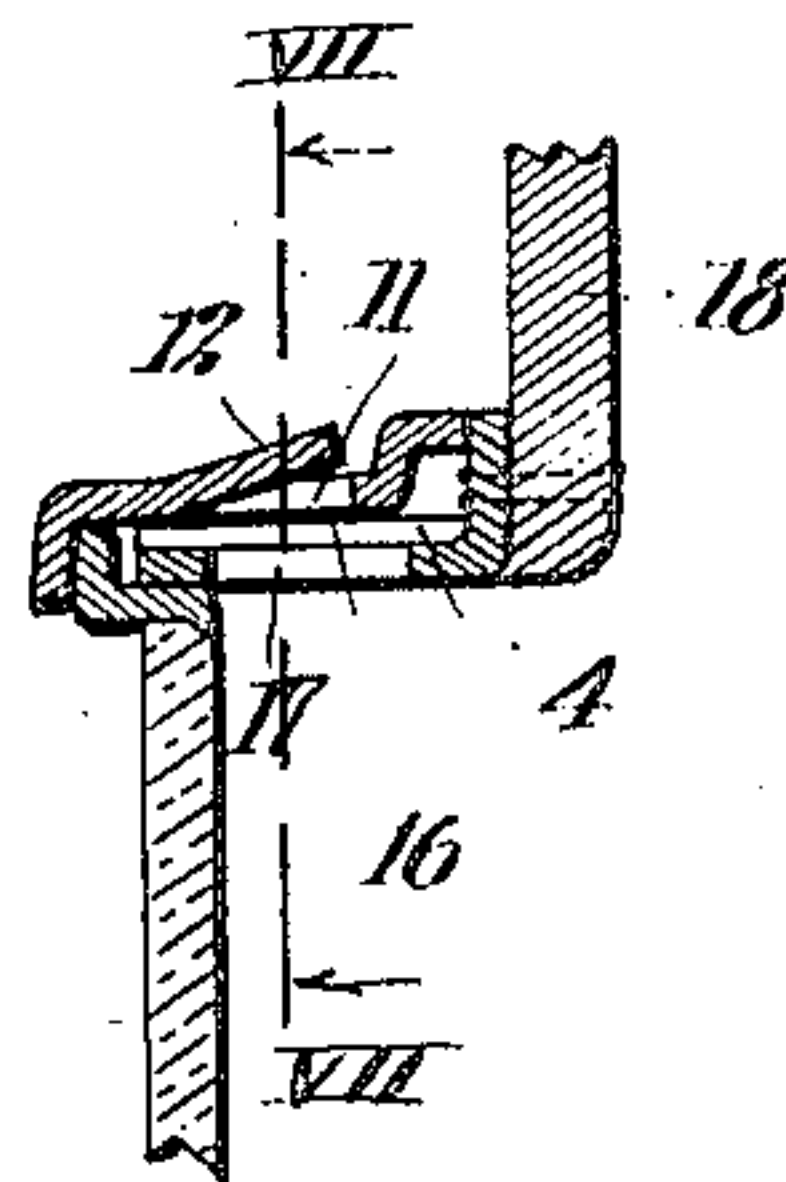


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## GOGGLES.

No. 879,749.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed February 16, 1907. Serial No. 357,732.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CARL F. DIECKMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Goggles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to goggles or "goggles," and includes several features of improvement by which a plurality of stock parts may be assembled in different ways to obtain entirely different forms or types of product, among them a form of goggles having a mask of leather or flexible material, and also forms having the usual separate eye-pieces, with cushions connected by a chain, or the like. In all these forms I further aim to have the glass or window removable and interchangeable, so that darkened, colored or prescription glasses may be quickly substituted for one another, within the same frames or holders.

It is further an object of the invention to have the parts easily assembled and securely fastened when in proper relation, without the use of clasps, hooks, springs, or special fastening devices of any sort.

Finally it is an object of the invention to provide for adequate ventilation of the interior chambers, and to obtain particularly ventilation of such a character that the interior moisture-laden air is sucked out or withdrawn and carried away in normal use.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the features of construction and combination hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a front view of a pair of mask goggles embodying the principles of my invention; Fig. 2 is a view partly in section of the same, being taken generally on the line II—II of Fig. 1, looking downward; the parts are detached or slightly separated in this figure; Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view showing the parts assembled to form an eye-piece of slightly different form; Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively plain and prescription glasses which may be interchangeably inserted in the goggles; Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view on the line VI—VI of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a sectional view on line

VII—VII of Fig. 6 looking in the direction of the arrows; in this figure, the usual glass is removed.

On account of the great variety of styles which are in common use, with respect to forms of masks and cushions for goggles, considerable inconvenience is caused to the manufacturers, to the dealers, and to the public. In winter, masks of cloth or flexible leather are preferred for the sake of the warmth, but in summer many persons would rather have the eye-pieces entirely separate, and each flexibly cushioned so as to fit nicely upon the face of the wearer. The ladies' styles are different from the men's, and in some cases the color of the mask or fabric has to be accorded to the dress of the wearer. Still further inconvenience sometimes arises on account of the requirements for darkened, colored or lens glasses for persons with defective eyesight to avoid the necessity of separate spectacles. The lens glasses are ordinarily termed prescription glasses in the art. The necessity of having so many styles of goggles increases the expense and necessitates a large stock being carried by the dealers. Moreover the purchaser cannot alter the style of any particular goggles to suit his needs, except by returning them to the manufacturers.

Referring to the drawings in which like parts are designated by the same reference sign, 1 indicates what I shall term an inner frame. There is an inner frame 1 for each eye or eye-piece, and the inner frames are assembled with other devices and parts hereinafter described, to obtain the different kinds of goggles, and to enable the insertion of different kinds of glasses. The inner frames 1 are made of springy material, preferably steel, of oval outline, with external and internal rims 2 and 3, on the inner and outer edges respectively. The internally extending rim 3 is interrupted for a certain distance at the spaces 4, along opposite sides of the frame, and the metal at these spaces is embossed inward, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The purpose of embossing the metal inward in this way is two-fold, as will later appear.

5 denotes what I shall term the outer frames, and these outer frames are a com-



mon and essential element of all the forms of the invention hereinafter described. The outer frames are connected or assembled in pairs by means of a chain 6, and the pair thus formed is adapted to be assembled with inner frames attached to flexible masks, or to cushions, or to any other form or style of support. The outer frames 5 have internally extending rims 7, somewhat similar to the rims 3 of the inner frames 1. The outer frames also have different zones or diameters, as shown at 8 and 9, the two zones or divisions being separated by a ledge 10. The size and form of the inner zone 9 is such as to closely receive the inner frame 1. The size of the outer or larger zone 8 is such as to accommodate the rim 2 of the inner frame 1. The outer frame also has a plurality of punched openings 11, which, however, are screened by the metallic lugs 12, formed by the metal which is displaced or embossed outward from the openings 11, and it will be observed that the screens 12 are inclined inward or toward the face of the wearer in use. The glasses are received between the inner frame 1 and the outer frame 5, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. When ordinary glass panes or windows 13 (Fig. 4), are used, it is not necessary to have special frames, but in case of prescription glasses 14 (Fig. 5), it is best to have these surrounded by their own special rim or frame 15. In any case, the glasses are closely held between the rim 3 of the inner frame 1 and the rim 7 of the outer frame 5.

Before taking up the interchangeable characteristics of the invention, I will briefly consider the use of the foregoing and the manner in which effective ventilation is secured. I have already alluded to the springy character of the inner frames 1 and the depressed portions 4 thereof. The inner frames 1 make a tight fit in the outer frames, but if the inner frames are grasped and pinched slightly, at the portions 4, they are collapsible enough so as to spring easily into the outer frames. When they are in place, their natural resiliency causes them to expand tightly into position. Thus the inner and outer frames with their contained glasses are tightly and firmly assembled in use, and without the use of clasps, hooks, springs, screws, or other similar and inconvenient contrivances. Not only does the depressed portion 4 thus furnish the means by which the frames are assembled and secured together, but it also develops an air space or chamber which has an important function in the ventilation. This is best shown in Fig. 6, from which it will be seen that the depression of the surface 4 produces a chamber 16, immediately adjacent to the openings 11 of the outer frame. 17 indicate openings in the inner frame, which connect this chamber

or air space with the interior of the goggle. Now in use the wind and air currents blow past the outwardly deflected screens 12, and these produce a suction or aspiration of the air from within the chamber 16, and through the openings 17, so that the interior of the goggle is very efficiently aired and ventilated. This is an important consideration in the practical use of the invention.

I will now consider the interchangeability features of the invention.

In Figs. 1 and 2, the inner frames 1 are shown attached to a flexible mask 18. In Fig. 3 the inner frames are shown attached to a rubber cushion 19. It is evident that the inner frames are capable of being attached to any desired mask or device. For this purpose the rims 2 are used if convenient, and, if not, are simply cut off, filed away, or omitted, as shown in Fig. 3. A purchaser with masks 18, rims 19, etc., all having the inner frames 1 thereon, may assemble his different masks with a single pair of outer frames 5, to form any desired kind of goggles. At all times he is enabled to insert or replace new glasses 13 or 14 in case of breakage, or in case a change is desired for any reason.

A feature of the invention lies in the means for the attachment of straps and fastening devices. 20 indicate lugs or ears upon the outer frames 5, and it is evident that an elastic band or strap may be attached to these ears so as to bind the goggles upon the head of the wearer. In view of the fact that the ears are on the outer frames, they are always present, no matter with what mask the outer frames are assembled. A further very important point in this connection is that since it is the outer frames which are secured by the band or strap, there is no possibility of the parts becoming disassociated or disassembled in use, because the parts are locked in place by the band as long as they are positioned on the face of the wearer.

What I claim, is:—

1. A construction of goggles comprising substantially rigid frames, inner frames having a curved outline generally corresponding to that of the outer frames and having a pair of depressed portions at substantially diametrically opposite points thereon, such inner frames being flexible, whereby they may be contracted by pressing together said depressed portions thereof and thereupon sprung tightly into the outer frames.
2. A construction of goggles having inner frames with inwardly embossed perforated portions, and outer frames also having perforations adapted to overlie said inwardly embossed portions of the inner frames.
3. A construction of goggles having inner frames with inwardly embossed perforations, and outer frames adapted to be assembled upon the inner frames and having openings

overlying said inwardly depressed portions, said openings of the outer frame having lugs or screens thereon outwardly inclined toward the rear of the goggles.

- 5 4. A construction of goggles having resilient inner frames, and outer frames having different zones or diameters separated by a ledge, the outer zone adapted to closely re-

ceive an inner frame in firm but removable frictional engagement.

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In witness whereof, I subscribe my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

CARL F. DIECKMANN.

Witnesses:

CARL JENSEN,

GEO. E. KELLNER.