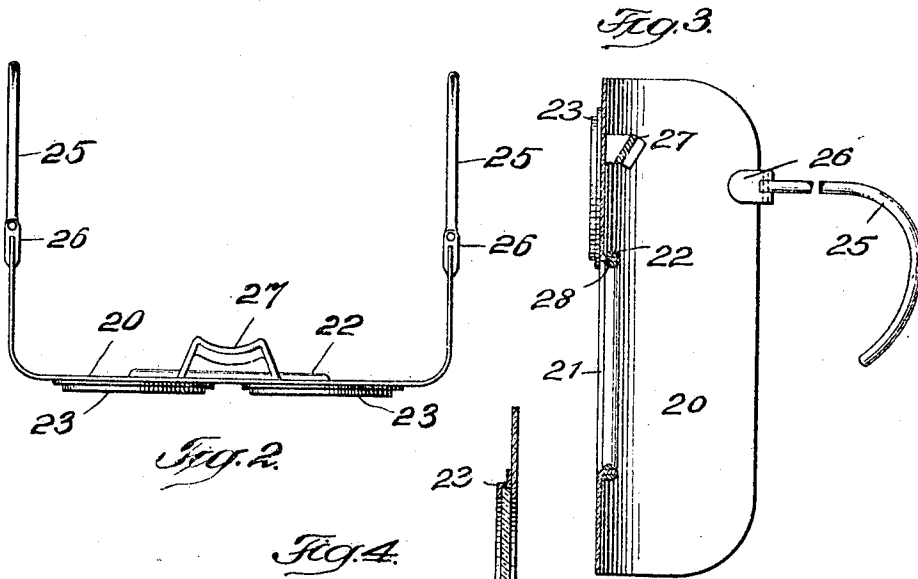
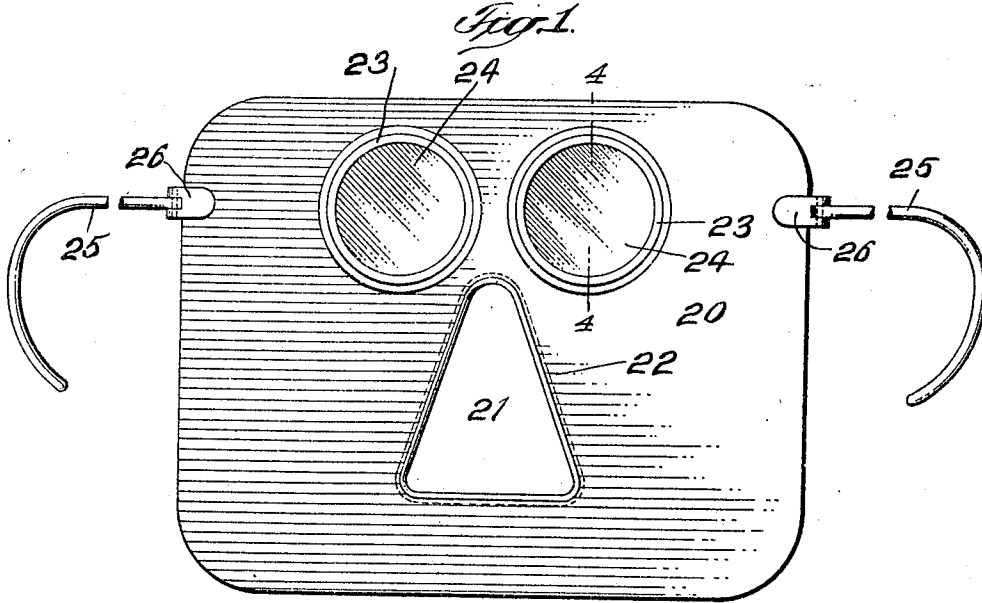


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 FACE SHIELD.  
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 27, 1917.

1,298,223.

Patented Mar. 25, 1919.



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER DEWITT KEMP, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## FACE-SHIELD.

1,298,223.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 25, 1919.

Application filed August 27, 1917. Serial No. 188,322.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER DEWITT KEMP, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, county of Bronx, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Face-Shields, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to face and eye shields, and particularly to types adapted to cover the entire face, and is intended as an improvement on applicant's former invention, U. S. Patent No. 1,238,154, of August 28, 1917.

It is found in some instances, and especially under particular climatic conditions, that unless the material used is of absolute clearness the vision is somewhat interfered with, and that exhaled air from the nose and mouth condenses on the inner surface of the shield and mars the field of vision.

The object of the present invention therefore is to provide a transparent shield with which are combined lenses for the eyes and having open provision for the nostrils and mouth, whereby exhaled air may be discharged outside of the shield and whereby said air is prevented from reaching the face or the inner surface of the shield. A secondary object of the open provision for the nostrils and mouth is to furnish a means whereby which will permit of the wearer smoking a cigar or cigarette.

It is believed that this invention will be found especially useful to women automobilists as an aid to the complexion in protecting the face from wind, dust, etc.

With these and other objects in view, the invention comprises the combination of members and arrangement of parts so combined as to co-act and cooperate with each other in the performance of the functions and the accomplishment of the results herein contemplated, and comprises in one of its adaptations the species or preferred form illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front plan view of my invention;

Figure 2 is a top view of Fig. 1 with side flaps folded, in position for use;

Figure 3 is a side detail view; and,

Figure 4 is a detail section through one of the lenses on the line 4-4 of Fig. 1.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 20 designates a facial shield body member of transparent and flexible nature, such as cellulose acetate, so fashioned and adapted as to cover the face, including the forehead, chin and cheeks. The facial shield body member is provided with lenses 24 of glass, secured to the shield body member by the frame or lens receiving means 23, this means being formed into a Z shape, one arm of which is secured to the body member 20 and the other arm of which follows and is secured over the periphery of the lens in such a manner that the inner side of the periphery of the lens is engaged and secured by the body member 20, as more particularly shown in Fig. 4. This other arm referred to above (of the Z shape lens receiving means 23), being flexible, readily admits the lens through virtue of its ability to yield inwardly when the lens is pressed against its outside surface, and as readily allows the lens to be removed by reason of its yielding outwardly when the lens is pressed outwardly against its inside surface. It will be understood that this arm is of such size, shape and strength as to normally hold the lens in position.

The body member 20 is also provided with the opening or cut-out 21 which permits the nostrils and mouth to be uncovered and which is turned in at its edge 28. This cut-out follows the contour of the lower part of the nose and the lips and its turned in edge is provided with a non-absorbent pad member 22 which may be of any selective material and which fits and rests snugly against the face. It will thus be seen that the non-absorbent pad member, extending around the entire periphery of the nose-mouth opening and resting snugly over and around the top of the nose and against the upper and lower lips, prevents the exhaled breath from reaching the inner surface of the shield, where it would condense and run down. It is obvious that it effectively keeps out the wind and dust.

The body member 20 is also provided with the hinge bearing members 26 to which are attached the temples 25, and with a bridge or nose bearing support 27, which support is not shown in Fig. 1 but is illustrated in

Fig. 2, it being adapted to contact the nose and maintain the shield body member in a position out of contact with the major portion of the face, for the purpose of securing ventilation, air circulation and comfort.

The eye pieces of differing light refractive index from the shield body member may be rigidly attached or joined to the body member, or may be united thereto or therewith in an attachable and detachable manner, so that either or both of the eye pieces may be readily changed and eye pieces of differing character or color employed, which may be selective to any particular application of lens necessary or desirable for sight or for utility as light guards or perspective adaptability, such as blue, brown, green, etc.

Some of the advantages of having a light transmitting face shield covering portions of the face outside of the eyes are that the actinic utility of the light rays upon the face, which produces a skin browning effect and prevents an anæmic appearing condition, may be utilized, and a healthy condition of the skin secured and preserved.

In placing the device in position for wearing, the temples are simply placed over the ears, whereupon the nose bearing support assumes its correct position on the nose, and the nose bearing support together with the temples and the pad which rests firmly against the lower portion of the nose and against the upper and lower lip serves to maintain the shield in its proper position before the face.

It is obvious that the device may be as readily removed.

When not in use, the shield, being of flexible material, may be folded so that it would occupy small space and can be conveniently kept in a small case.

The materials composing the various members of the combination may be of any suitable kind or character, and the several members may be combined in any suitable or convenient manner, and they may be of any suitable form or shape, so long as the various members co-act and coöperate to perform the functions and produce the results desired, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is:

1. In a face shield, the combination with

a transparent plate of flexible material having openings for the eyes, nose and lips, of means for preventing the admission of air past the opening for the nose and lips, glass lenses secured over the openings for the eyes; a support on said plate engageable with the nose, and flexible securing means pivotally engaged with the lateral edges of said plate.

2. In a face shield, the combination with a flexible transparent plate having an opening through which the nose and lips may extend and a pair of openings for the eyes, of means engaged marginally of the first named opening adapted to make intimate contact with the face around the nose and lips, lenses over the second named openings, and means for maintaining said plate in an operative position.

3. A face shield, comprising a flexible transparent plate adapted to conform to the face, a substantially triangular aperture in the lower central portion of said plate, a dense, pliable pad surrounding the inner marginal edges of said aperture, circular openings in said plate, lenses removably engaged therein, a nose bridge on said plate, and means for securing said plate in an operative position.

4. A face shield, comprising a thin flexible transparent plate substantially rectangular with rounded corners and adapted to conform to the face, an approximately triangular aperture in said plate through which the nose and lips may protrude, a dense pliable pad circumjacent to said aperture secured to the inner side of said plate adapted to make contact with the face, a pair of lenses removably engaged in openings in said plate in front of the eyes, a bridge piece extending inward from said plate, for the nose, hinge members secured on the side edges of said plate, and a pair of flexible temples pivotally engaged in said hinge members whereby said plate may be secured to the head.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses, this 25th day of August, 1917.

WALTER DEWITT KEMP. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

ERNEST H. BALL,  
H. S. BLACKMORE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."