

(21) Application No: 1519880.7

(22) Date of Filing: 11.11.2015

(71) Applicant(s):
Ruroc Sports Limited
29 Brunel Court, Waterwells, QUEDGELEY,
Gloucester, GL2 2AL, United Kingdom

(72) Inventor(s):
Martin Knoepfli
Daniel Rees

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service:
Albright IP Limited
County House, Bayshill Road, CHELTENHAM,
Gloucestershire, GL50 3BA, United Kingdom

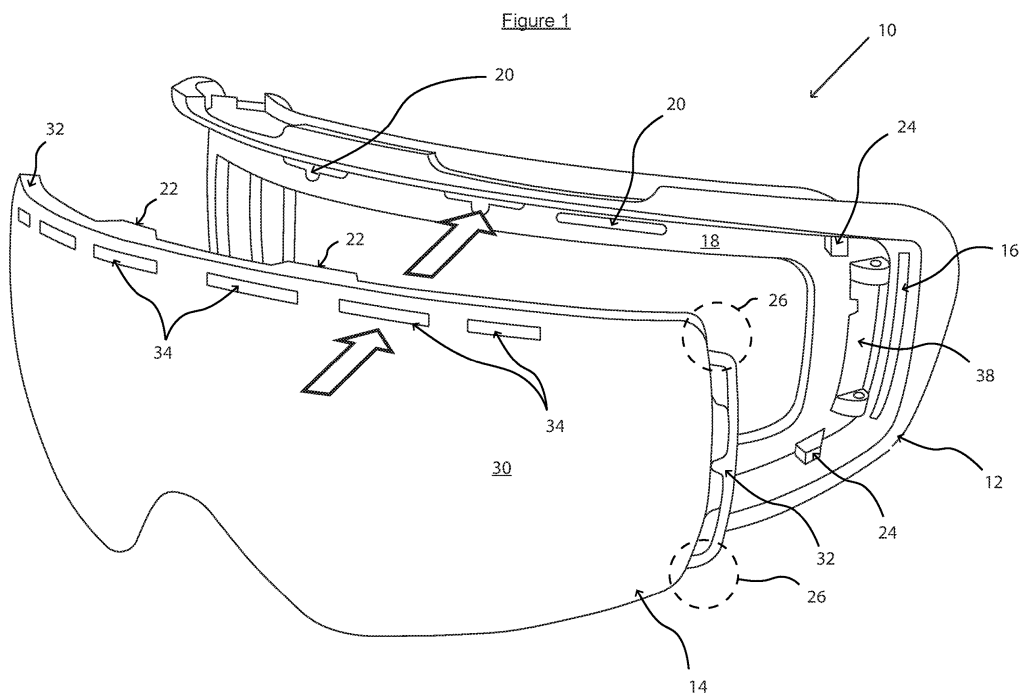
(51) INT CL:
A61F 9/02 (2006.01) **G02C 9/04** (2006.01)

(56) Documents Cited:
WO 2014/065528 A1 **US 3896496 A**
US 20130104300 A1 **US 20120324638 A1**
US 20110225709 A1
Bluecar206, 08/11/2015, "Magloc goggle lens change", viewed and downloaded 14/04/2015, available from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NaQ4CSS1qao>

(58) Field of Search:
INT CL **A61F, G02C**
Other: **EPODOC, WPI, internet searching**

(54) Title of the Invention: **Goggles for snowsports**
Abstract Title: **Snowsports goggles with removable lens**

(57) A goggle for use in snowsports 10 comprises a flexible frame 12 and a lens assembly 14, magnets or magnetic elements (28) being provided on upper and lower edges of an inner surface of the lens assembly 14 and magnets or magnetic elements being provided in corresponding positions on an outer surface 18 of the frame 12, for releasably holding the lens assembly 14 in the frame 12, and at least two releasable clips 42 being provided on the frame 12, the latches 42 being movable between a released position and an engaged position, the clamps 42 in the engaged position overlying a portion of the lens assembly 14. Also a skiing goggle with a magnetically attached lens assembly, where the lens assembly comprises an inner lens and an outer lens 30 attached to a central lens frame 32, with a ventilation aperture 34 passing through the outer lens and the lens frame 32.



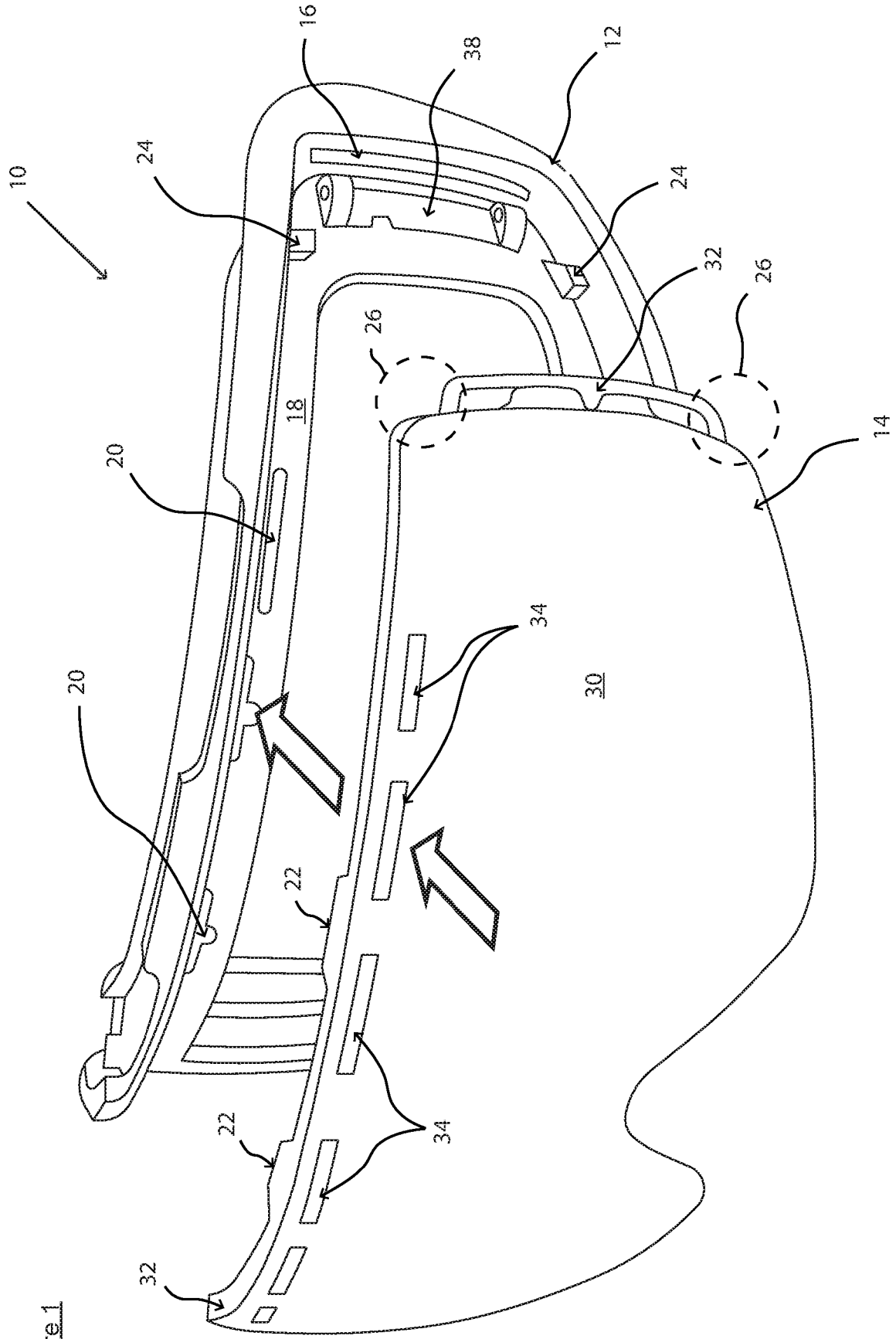


Figure 1

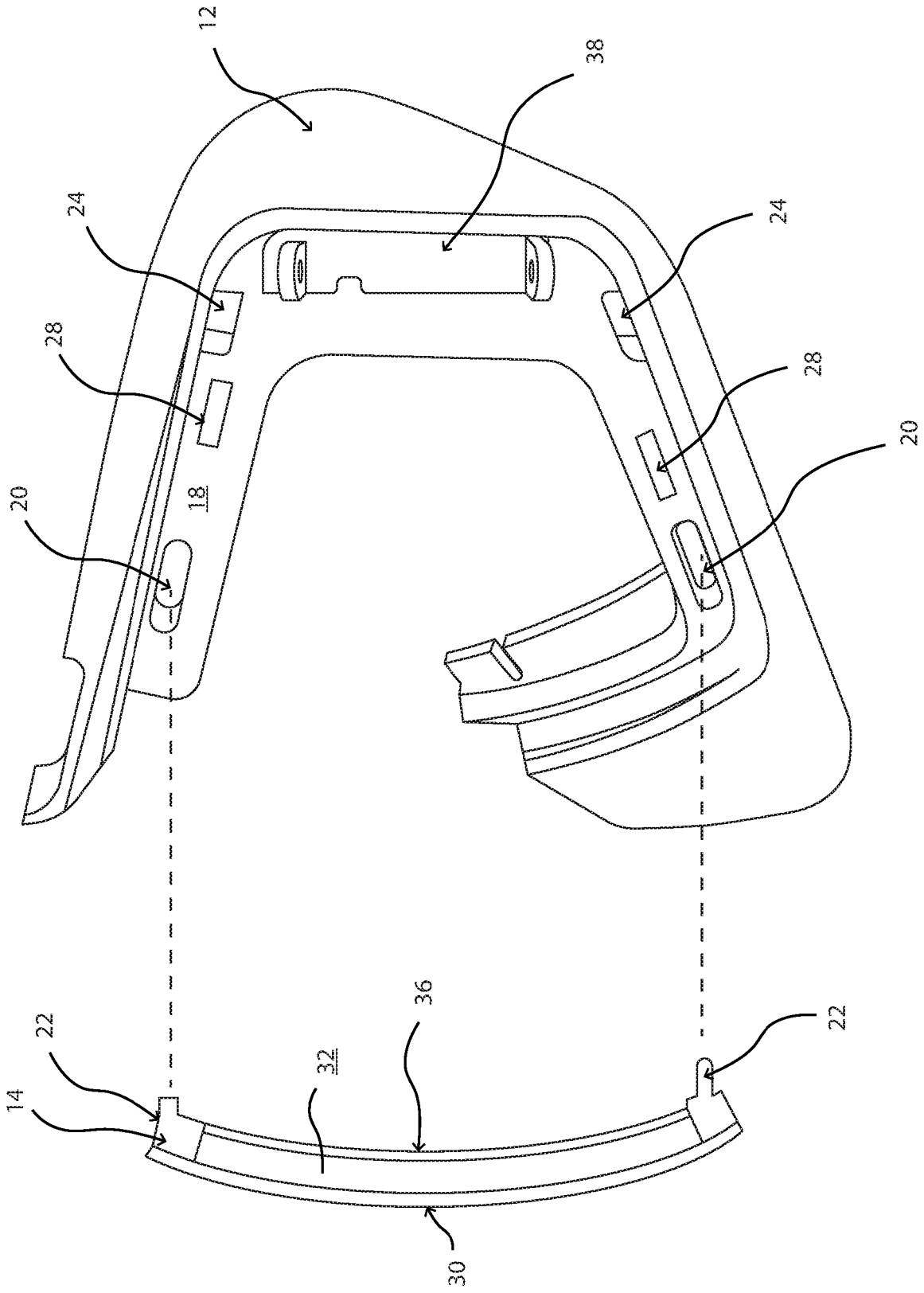
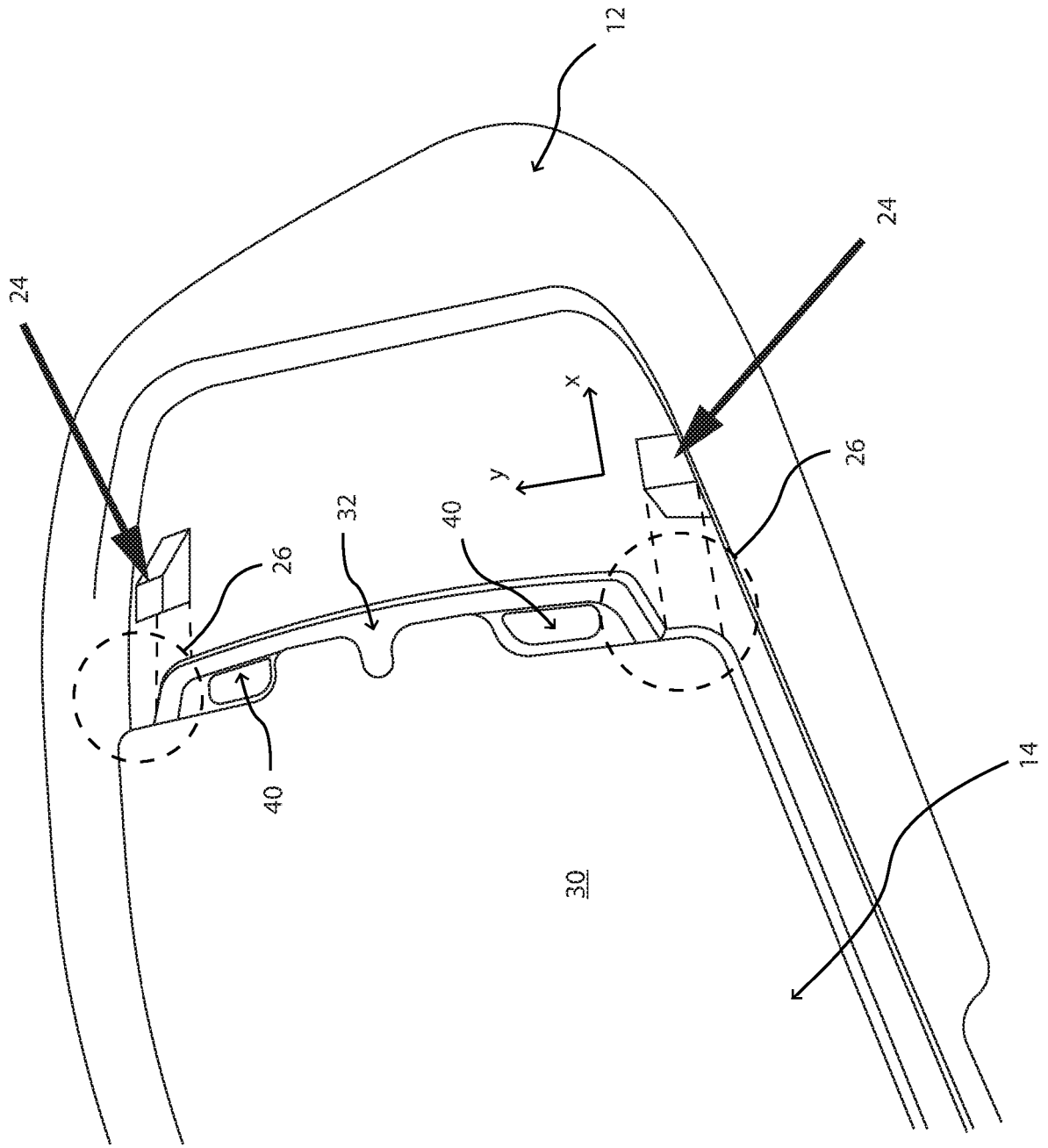


Figure 2

Figure 3



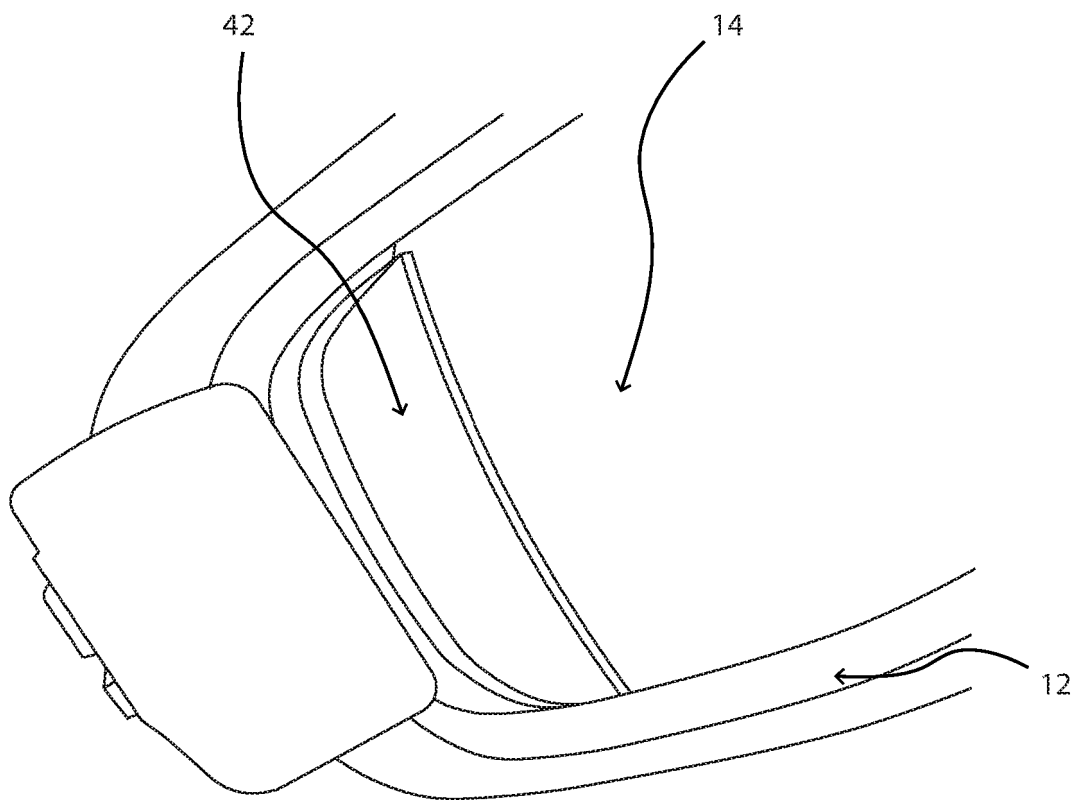


Figure 4a

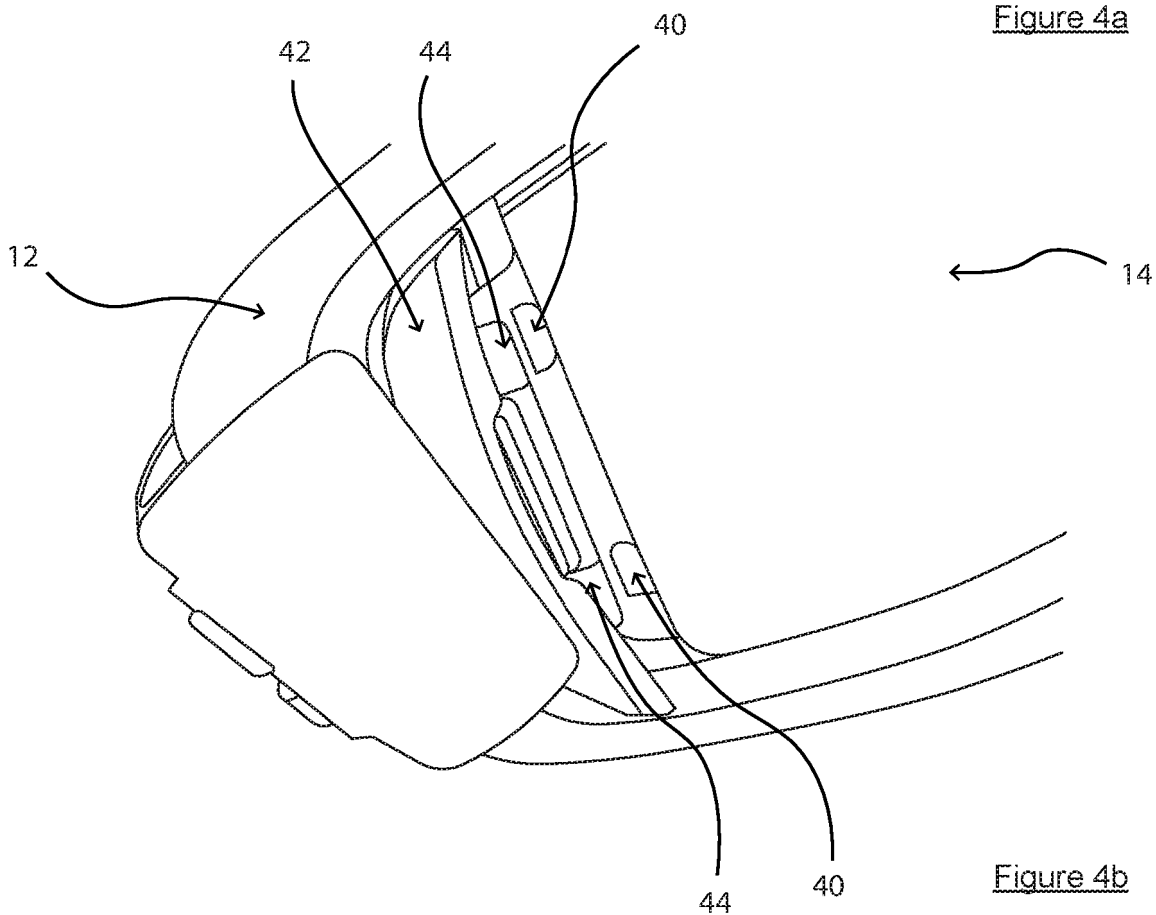


Figure 4b

04 11 16

GOGGLES FOR SNOWSPORTS

The present invention relates to goggles, and in particular goggles suitable for use in snowsports, for example skiing and snowboarding.

5

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

A wide range of different types of goggles are available for snowsports. In producing such a pair of goggles, there are a number of points which must be taken into consideration.

10

Falls and collisions are relatively common in snowsports, and goggles must be robust enough to stay intact and correctly positioned in most collisions. For this reason, it is common to make the frame of the goggle from a flexible plastics material, which can flex in response to external twisting forces. This makes the frame unlikely to crack or break in a collision.

15

The lens of the goggle is usually relatively rigid, and is generally made from polycarbonate. This material is highly resistant to impact, and has excellent UV-protection properties and optical clarity.

20

Lenses are available in different tints and colours, and different lenses are designed for the best performance in different weather conditions. A skier who skis in a range of different conditions will therefore want a range of different lenses. To avoid the bulk and expense of multiple pairs

of goggles, goggles with interchangeable lenses are preferred, and preferably the lens is able to be swapped over as quickly and easily as possible.

Existing interchangeable lens systems include, for example, clips, magnets, or other releasable retaining means to keep the lens in place on the frame of the goggle. However, the problem with existing goggles is that providing a quick-release system for changing the lens means compromising on other factors. Goggles with a quick-release lens system tend to be more likely to come apart in a collision, which is inconvenient at best, but can also mean loss of an expensive lens, or even physical injury since the eyes will be unprotected once the lens falls away.

One common way of releasably attaching a lens to a frame is with magnets around the inner rim of the lens, which attract magnets or magnetic elements on the frame. However, as well as being prone to failure in a collision, this type of goggle is found to be particularly prone to fogging of the lens. This is because the positioning of the magnets on the lens obstructs the optimal locations for ventilation slits, which in other types of goggles would be provided to avoid fogging.

It is an object of the invention to reduce or substantially obviate the above mentioned problems.

STATEMENT OF INVENTION

According to the present invention, there is provided a goggle for use in snowsports, the goggle comprising a flexible frame and a lens assembly,

5 magnets or magnetic elements being provided on upper and lower edges of an inner surface of the lens assembly and magnets or magnetic elements being provided in corresponding positions on an outer surface of the frame, for releasably holding the lens assembly in the frame,

 and at least two releasable clips being provided on the frame, the clips being movable
10 between a released position and an engaged position, the clips in the engaged position overlying a portion of the lens assembly and each clip including at least one retaining member which in use passes into an aperture at least part way through the lens assembly, in a direction substantially perpendicular to the surface of the lens assembly, for preventing or limiting movement of the lens assembly in a direction away from the lateral side of the frame.

15

The goggle of the invention provides for a quick-release lens system which is nevertheless robustly held together and does not easily fall apart in a collision. The clips prevent sideways movement of the lens, and significantly reduce the risk that twisting forces on the frame will cause the frame to be detached from the lens.

20

In different embodiments, magnets may be provided on both of the lens assembly and the frame, or alternatively magnets may be provided on only one of the two components, the other

including, for example, pieces of steel or another magnetic material which is not itself permanently magnetized.

Preferably, the clips are provided on each lateral side of the frame.

5

In one embodiment, the clips are hinged to the frame and movable on the hinge between the engaged and released positions. In the released position, the clips lift away from the lens assembly allowing the lens assembly to be removed. In the engaged position, the clips overlie the lens assembly to obstruct removal of the lens assembly.

10

The retaining member is preferably in the form of a tang having a proximal end attached to the body of the clip and a distal end. The distal end preferably includes a resilient detent. When the retaining member passes through the aperture of the lens assembly, the detent may pass over an edge of the aperture and grip against the lens assembly from a back side of the aperture.

15

Preferably, lugs are provided on one of the lens assembly and the frame, for interfacing with indents or apertures on the other of the lens assembly and the frame. For example, there may be lugs on the lens assembly and indents on the frame, or lugs on the frame and indents on the lens assembly. In some embodiments, lugs on the lens assembly for interfacing with indents on the frame may be provided as well as lugs on the frame for interfacing with indents on the lens assembly.

20

The lugs help to position the lens assembly on the frame, and also further assist in making the assembled goggle resistant to twisting forces. Preferably, lugs and/or indents are provided on the upper and lower edges of the lens assembly, and in corresponding positions on the frame, and the lugs and/or indents may be provided substantially in-line with the magnets and/or magnetic elements.

Alternatively or additionally, positioning elements may be provided on the frame, for placing against the edge of the lens assembly when the lens assembly is positioned on the frame. Preferably, a cut out is provided in one or more corners of the lens assembly, for placing against the positioning elements. The positioning elements therefore prevent movement of the frame in substantially two perpendicular directions. When the goggle is in its normal orientation (i.e. on the face of a wearer) the two perpendicular directions are approximately horizontal and vertical.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a goggle for use in snowsports, the goggle comprising a flexible frame and a lens assembly,

magnets or magnetic elements being provided on upper and lower edges of an inner surface of the lens assembly and magnets or magnetic elements being provided in corresponding positions on an outer surface of the frame, for releasably holding the lens assembly in the frame,

the lens assembly including a lens frame, an outer lens bonded to an outward surface of the lens frame, and an inner lens bonded to an inward surface of the lens frame, and at least

one venting aperture provided on the upper edge of the lens assembly for allowing air to pass through the lens assembly, the venting aperture passing through the outer lens and the lens frame, and the inner lens being bonded to the lens frame with the upper edge of the inner lens positioned on the lens frame below the venting aperture.

5

The arrangement of the second aspect of the invention allows for ventilation in a magnetically-attachable double-lens assembly, reducing fogging of the lens in use. The magnets and/or magnetic elements on the lens assembly may be positioned on the inward side of the lens frame, and the magnets / magnetic elements on the upper edge may be substantially in-line
10 with the venting aperture(s).

It will be understood that features of the first aspect of the invention may be incorporated into embodiments of the second aspect of the invention, and vice versa.

15 DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a better understanding of the present invention, and to show more clearly how it may be carried into effect, a preferred embodiment will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

20

Figure 1 is a schematic perspective view of a ski goggle comprising a frame and a lens assembly;

Figure 2 is a plan view from one side of the ski goggle of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a close-up perspective view of part of the goggle of Figure 1, showing in particular positioning elements on the frame and a cut-away in corners of the lens assembly;

5

Figure 4a is a close-up perspective view of part of the goggle of Figure 1, showing in particular a clip at a lateral side of the frame for holding the lens assembly in position, the clip shown in this Figure in an engaged position; and

10 Figure 4b is a close-up perspective view of part of the goggle of Figure 1, showing the clip of Figure 4a in a released position.

DESCRIPTION OF AN EMBODIMENT

15 Referring firstly to Figure 1, a goggle for use in snowsports is indicated generally at 10. The goggle includes a frame 12 and a lens assembly 14.

The frame is made from a flexible plastics material and is shaped to conform with the face of a wearer. The back of the frame includes a soft padding for placing against the face, and an
20 attachment 16 for a strap is provided on either lateral side of the frame. The frame includes a flange 18 forming part of the front surface of the frame, for accepting and placing against the lens assembly 14. The flange 18 includes indents 20 for receiving lugs 22 on the lens assembly

14, and positioning elements 24 for placing against cut-aways 26 on the corners of the lens assembly 14.

Magnets (28) are also positioned around the flange, for attracting corresponding magnets on
5 the upper and lower edges of the inner surface of the lens assembly 14.

The lens assembly 14 is a double-lens, i.e. an inner lens and an outer lens 30. The outer lens 30 is visible in Figure 1. The outer lens 30 is bonded to and substantially overlies a lens frame 32, only edges of which are visible in the Figure. Venting apertures 34 are provided along an upper
10 edge of the lens assembly 14. The venting apertures pass through both the outer lens 30 and the lens frame. The inner lens (36) is smaller than the outer lens 30, and in particular the top edge of the inner lens is bonded to the lens frame 32 at a position below the venting apertures 34, as shown in the Figure and as positioned in normal use.

15 Referring now to Figure 2, certain features of the frame 12 and lens assembly 14 are visible in greater detail. In particular, the extent of the outer lens 30 compared with the lens frame 32 and the inner lens 36 is clear. The inner lens 36 is smaller and is positioned inward of a majority of the inward surface area of the lens frame 32. The outer lens 30 is larger and substantially covers the lens frame 32 as viewed from the front.

20

The lugs 22 and corresponding indents 20 are also shown in Figure 2. Also, some of the magnets 28 on the flange 18 of the frame are shown. Two magnets 28 positioned on the upper

and lower sides of the flange 18 are visible in Figure 2, but in this embodiment there are six magnets in total – the view from the other side is a mirror image of Figure 2 and two further magnets are in corresponding positions on the left hand side of the filter as viewed from in front, and a further two magnets are disposed on the upper and lower sides of the flange 18, substantially centrally between the two lateral sides of the goggle 10. Corresponding magnets are provided in corresponding positions on the lens frame 32, above and below the inner lens 36 and substantially horizontally in-line with the venting apertures 34, for attracting the magnets 28 on the flange 18 of the frame 12.

A mount 38 for a hinged clip is also shown in Figures 1 and 2. The mount 38 is in the form of a pair of supports extending perpendicularly in a forward / outward direction away from the outward surface of the flange 18. The supports each include an aperture which can pivotally receive a pin of a hinged clip, so that the hinged clip may pivot “open” and laterally sideways away from the goggle to release the lens, or “closed” towards the centre of the goggle to overlie and retain the lens in position.

Figure 3 shows the positioning elements 24 in closer detail, as well as the cut-outs 26 on the corners of the lens assembly 14. Note that, for clarity, the hinge mount 38 is omitted from Figure 3. The corner cut-outs 26 are in the lens frame 32, and together ensure that any horizontal or vertical (in the directions marked x and y in the Figure) movement of the lens assembly 14 with respect to the frame 12 is prevented. The lens frame 32 extends laterally

sideways, out from behind the outer lens 30, and includes a pair of apertures 40 for receiving retaining members on a hinged clip.

Figures 4a and 4b show a hinged clip 42 which is mounted on the hinge mount (38) and can be pivoted to overlie and engage the lens assembly 12 (in Figure 4a), or to release and sit clear of the lens assembly 12 (in Figure 4b). The clip 42 includes a pair of retaining members 44 which, when the clip is engaged, pass through the apertures 40 on the lens frame 32. As the hinged clips 42 are pivoted into their engaged position, the back faces of the retaining members 44 (i.e. the face which is hidden in Figure 4b) push against the interior surfaces of the apertures 40, in a camming action, to pull the lens assembly 14 towards the lateral side of the frame 12, and to prevent movement of the lens assembly away from the lateral sides. With both clips (on either lateral side) engaged, the lens assembly 14 is in effect slightly stretched over the frame 12.

Each retaining member, in this embodiment, is in the form of a resilient tang, having a lip at its distal end which faces towards the centre of the goggle when the clips are engaged. The lip grips against an inner surface of the aperture 40, preventing the clip from falling out of the engaged position into the released position without a positive force being applied manually.

The combination of the magnets, lugs, positioning elements and hinged clips provides for a better goggle for snowsports, where the lens can be changed quickly but will not easily come loose in a collision. In addition, the construction of the lens assembly uniquely allows for ventilation, preventing fogging, in a goggle with a magnetic attachment.

The embodiments described above are provided by way of example only, and various changes and modifications will be apparent to persons skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

5

CLAIMS

1. A goggle for use in snowsports, the goggle comprising a flexible frame and a lens assembly,

5 magnets or magnetic elements being provided on upper and lower edges of an inner surface of the lens assembly and magnets or magnetic elements being provided in corresponding positions on an outer surface of the frame, for releasably holding the lens assembly in the frame,

 and at least two releasable clips being provided on the frame, the clips being
10 movable between a released position and an engaged position, the clips in the engaged position overlying a portion of the lens assembly and each clip including at least one retaining member which in use passes into an aperture at least part way through the lens assembly, in a direction substantially perpendicular to the surface of the lens assembly, for preventing or limiting movement of the lens assembly in a direction away
15 from the lateral side of the frame.

2. A goggle as claimed in claim 1, in which magnets are provided on both of the lens assembly and the frame.

20 3. A goggle as claimed in claim 1, in which magnets are provided on only one of the lens assembly and frame, and pieces of steel or another magnetic material which are not permanently magnetized are attached to the other of the lens assembly and frame.

4. A goggle as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, in which the clips are provided on each lateral side of the frame.
- 5 5. A goggle as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, in which the clips are hinged to the frame and movable on the hinge between the engaged and released positions.
6. A goggle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, in which the retaining member is in the form of a tang having a proximal end attached to the body of the clip and a distal
10 end including a resilient detent for passing over an edge of the aperture in the lens assembly and gripping against the lens assembly from a back side of the aperture.
7. A goggle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, in which lugs are provided on one of the lens assembly and the frame, for interfacing with indents or apertures on the other
15 of the lens assembly and the frame.
8. A goggle as claimed in claim 7, in which lugs and/or indents are provided on the upper and lower edges of the lens assembly and in corresponding positions on the frame.
- 20 9. A goggle as claimed in claim 7 or claim 8, in which the lugs and/or indents are provided substantially in-line with the magnets and/or magnetic elements.

10. A goggle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, in which positioning elements are provided on the frame, for placing against the edge of the lens assembly when the lens assembly is positioned on the frame.
- 5 11. A goggle as claimed in claim 10, in which a cut-out is provided in one or more corners of the lens assembly, for placing against the positioning elements.
12. A goggle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, in which the lens assembly includes a lens frame, an outer lens bonded to an outward surface of the lens frame, and an inner
10 lens bonded to an inward surface of the lens frame, and at least one venting aperture provided on the upper edge of the lens assembly for allowing air to pass through the lens assembly, the venting aperture passing through the outer lens and the lens frame, and the inner lens being bonded to the lens frame with the upper edge of the inner lens positioned on the lens frame below the venting aperture.
- 15 13. A goggle as claimed in claim 12, in which the magnets and/or magnetic elements on the lens assembly are positioned on the inward side of the lens frame.
14. A goggle as claimed in claim 12 or claim 13, in which the magnets / magnetic elements
20 on the upper edge are substantially in-line with the venting aperture(s).
15. A goggle for use in snowsports, the goggle comprising a flexible frame and a lens assembly,

magnets or magnetic elements being provided on upper and lower edges of an inner surface of the lens assembly and magnets or magnetic elements being provided in corresponding positions on an outer surface of the frame, for releasably holding the lens assembly in the frame,

5 the lens assembly including a lens frame, an outer lens bonded to an outward surface of the lens frame, and an inner lens bonded to an inward surface of the lens frame, and at least one venting aperture provided on the upper edge of the lens assembly for allowing air to pass through the lens assembly, the venting aperture passing through the outer lens and the lens frame, and the inner lens being bonded to
10 the lens frame with the upper edge of the inner lens positioned on the lens frame below the venting aperture.

16. A goggle as claimed in claim 15, in which the magnets and/or magnetic elements on the lens assembly are positioned on the inward side of the lens frame.

15

17. A goggle as claimed in claim 15 or claim 16, in which the magnets / magnetic elements on the upper edge are substantially in-line with the venting aperture(s).

18. A goggle substantially as described herein, with reference to and as illustrated in Figures
20 1 to 4b of the accompanying drawings.



Application No: GB1519880.7

Examiner: Mr Robert Hunt

Claims searched: 1-14, 18

Date of search: 15 April 2016

Patents Act 1977: Search Report under Section 17

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Relevant to claims	Identity of document and passage or figure of particular relevance
X	1-14, 18	Bluecar206, 08/11/2015, "Magloc goggle lens change", viewed and downloaded 14/04/2015, available from: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NaQ4CSS1qao See whole video.
Y	1-14	US 2012/324638 A1 (TOBIA) See abstract, figures, paragraphs [0037]-[0057]
Y	1-14	US 2013/104300 A1 (PARK) See abstract, figures, paragraphs [0022]-[0041]
Y	1-14	US 2011/225709 A1 (SAYLOR ET AL) See figures 28-32, paragraphs [0226]-[0241]
Y	1-4, 6-14	US 3896496 A (LEBLANC ET AL) whole document
Y	1, 12-14	WO 2014/065528 A1 (HAN ET AL) see abstract and figures

Categories:

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.

Field of Search:

Search of GB, EP, WO & US patent documents classified in the following areas of the UKC^X :

--

Worldwide search of patent documents classified in the following areas of the IPC

A61F; G02C

The following online and other databases have been used in the preparation of this search report

EPODOC, WPI, internet searching



International Classification:

Subclass	Subgroup	Valid From
A61F	0009/02	01/01/2006
G02C	0009/04	01/01/2006