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(54) **EYEWEAR RETENTION SYSTEM
EXTENDING ACROSS THE TOP OF A
WEARER'S HEAD**

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(58) **Field of Search** **351/155, 156,
351/157, 158, 41; 2/452**

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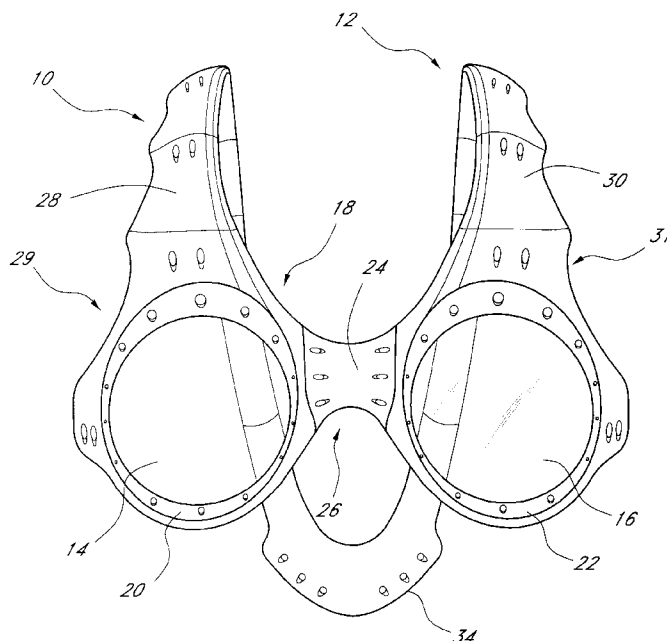
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ABSTRACT

Disclosed is an eyewear retention system, which extends
across the top of the wearer's head for supporting at least
one lens in the wearer's field of view. The retention system
includes at least a first and a second support component,
which are spaced apart laterally from each other along at
least a portion of the eyewear system. The system may
include any of a variety of electronics, including telecom-
munications receivers, transmitters, electronic storage
devices, and head-up display driving circuitry.

25 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



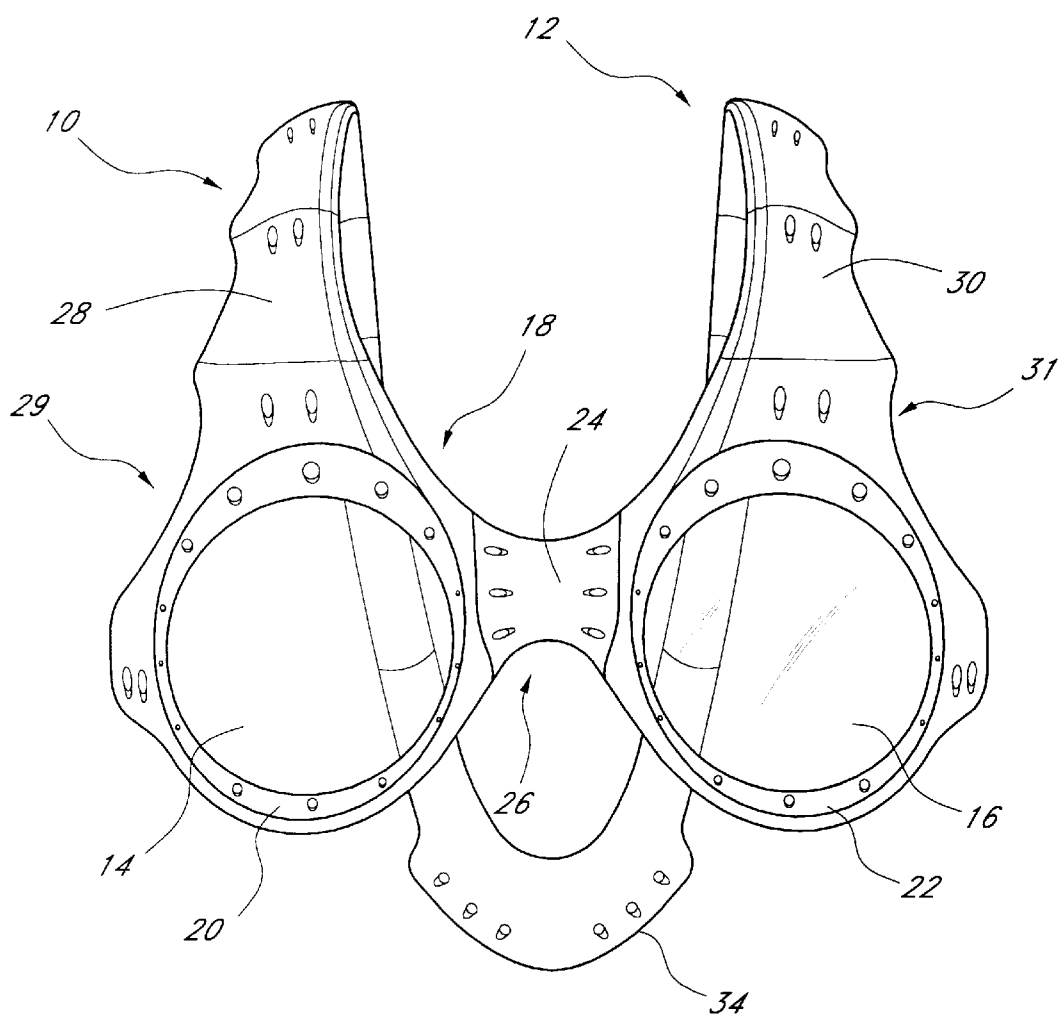


FIG. 1

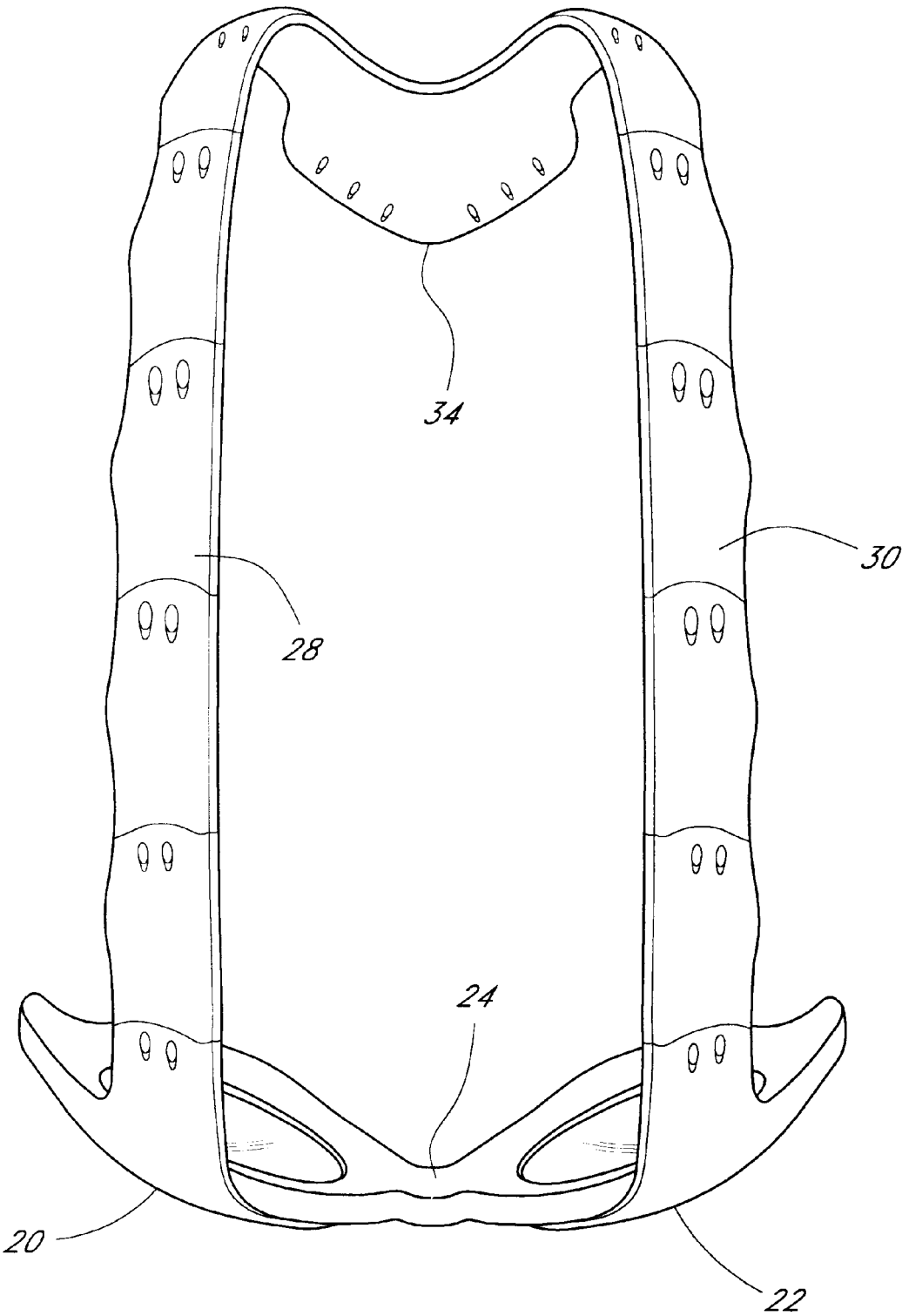
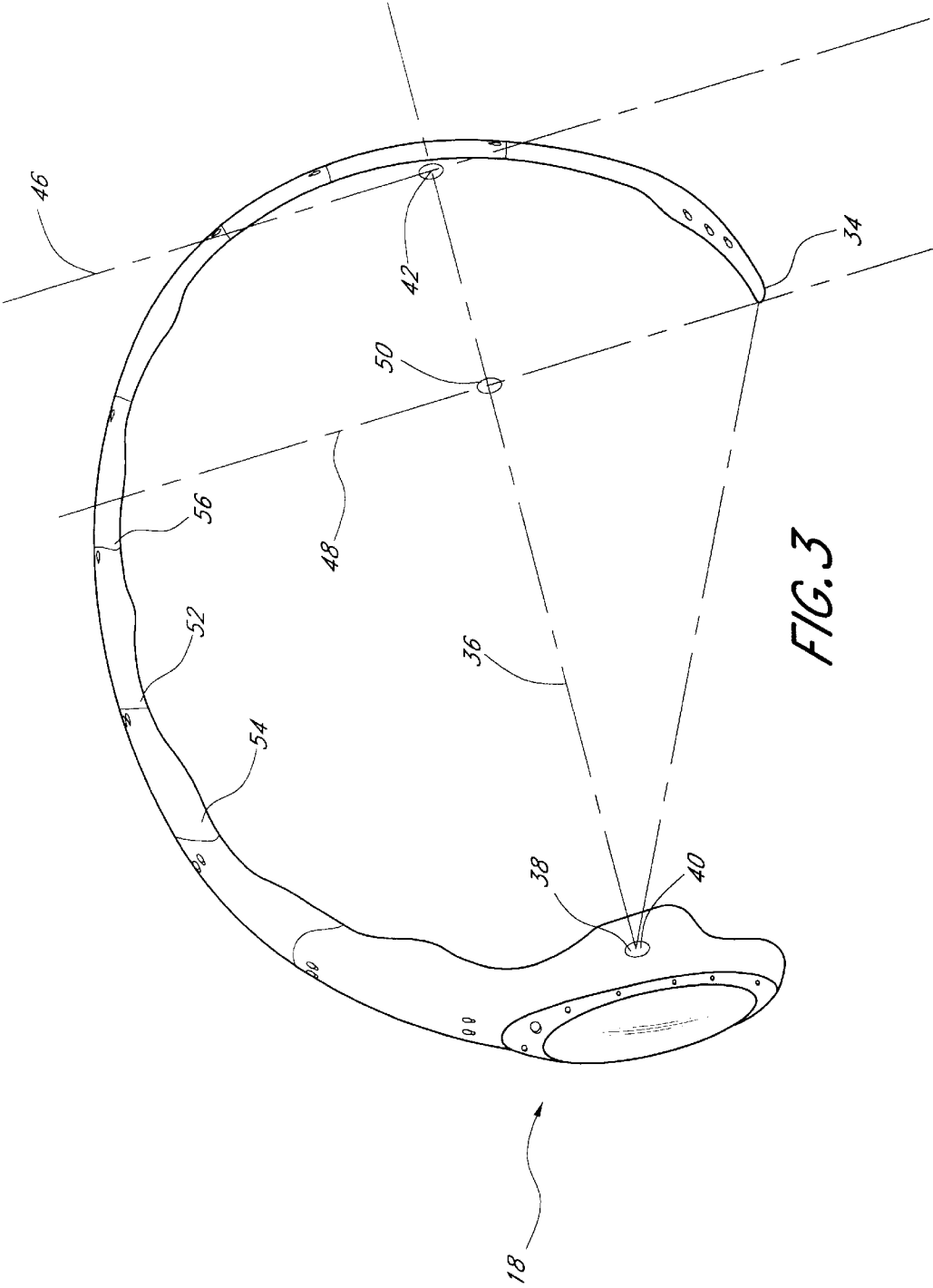


FIG. 2



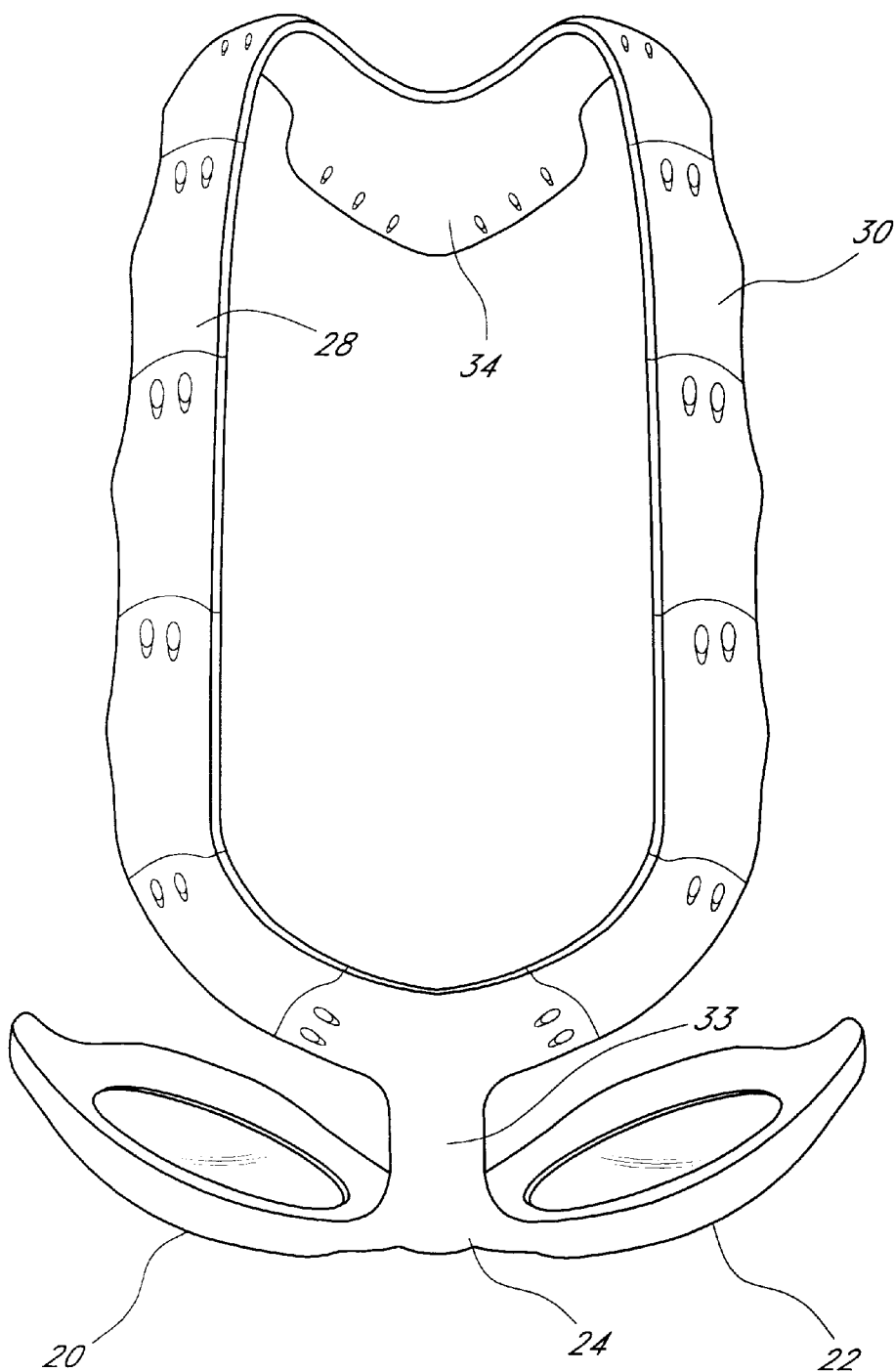


FIG. 4

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EYEWEAR RETENTION SYSTEM EXTENDING ACROSS THE TOP OF A WEARER'S HEAD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to an over the head retention system which avoids contact with the lateral sides of the head while retaining eyewear in the wearer's field of view, and/or which provides a platform for supporting any of a variety of portable electronic devices.

2. Description of the Related Art

A wide variety of improvements have been made in recent years in the eyewear field, particularly with respect to eyewear intended for use in active sports or as fashion sunglasses. For example, certain improvements have been incorporated into eyewear having a unitary lens, such as the Blades® design, (Oakley, Inc.) the M Frame® line, (Oakley, Inc.), and the Zero® line, also produced by Oakley, Inc. These eyewear designs accomplish a variety of functional advantages, such as maximizing interception of peripheral light, reducing optical distortion and increasing the wearer's comfort level, compared to previous active sport eyewear.

Lens geometry has also been the subject of a variety of innovations. The unitary lens of the Blades® eyewear incorporates the cylindrical geometry disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 4,859,048, issued to Jannard. This geometry allows the lens to closely conform to the wearer's face and intercept light, wind, dust, etc. from directly in front of the wearer (anterior direction) and peripherally (lateral direction). See also U.S. Pat. No. 4,867,550 to Jannard (toroidal lens geometry).

More precise control over prismatic shift induced by rake (or pantoscopic tilt) and wrap and other optical objectives in dual lens eyeglass systems has been achieved through the technology disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,648,832; 5,689,323; 5,969,789; and 6,010,218, all to Houston, et. al.

A variety of improvements in eyewear retention systems have also been made in recent years. See, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,137,342 to Jannard et al. (tubular traction device for dual earstem system); U.S. Pat. No. 5,249,001 to Jannard (earstem and frame adapted to provide a medially directed bias throughout a variety of head widths); U.S. Pat. No. 5,760,868 to Jannard, et. al (unitary hingeless eyeglass frame) and U.S. Pat. No. 5,805,261 to Houston, et al (biased eyeglass frames).

All of the foregoing retention system improvements relate generally to dual earstem designs, in which earstems or temples extend posteriorly along the sides of the wearer's head to achieve eyeglass retention. Notwithstanding these improvements, the need remains for new approaches to eyewear retention which would eliminate lateral pressure on the temples and yet provide comfortable eyewear retention.

In addition, there remains a need for a retention system which is capable of supporting and distributing the weight from loads attached to the retention system, such as eyeglass lenses, telecommunications systems, heads-up display electronics, and any of a variety of other audio and/or visual electronics components.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided an eyewear retention system. The system comprises an eyewear support, having an elongate arcuate

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frame. The frame comprises a frontal end and an occipital end, dimensioned to extend across the top of the head of a wearer from the wearer's face to the posterior of the head such as in the vicinity of the external occipital protuberance.

The support includes a first component and a second component which are linked together in the frontal region and spaced apart in between the frontal region and the occipital region.

At least a portion of the first and second components are spaced laterally apart by a distance within the range of from about ½ inch to about 6 inches. Preferably, at least a portion of the first and second components are separated laterally by a distance within the range of from about 1.5 inches to about 3.0 inches. In some embodiments, the maximum separation between the first and second components is within the range of from about 2 inches to about 3 inches, preferably at a location along the top of the head.

Preferably, at least one lens is provided at the frontal end of the frame. Alternatively, two lenses are provided. The frontal end of the support may be directly connected to the lenses or lens orbitals, or is connected to the bridge on a frame including a right and a left orbital.

The frame has an arc length from the frontal end to the occipital end which is sufficient to extend from the lens or orbital to the vicinity of the external occipital protuberance of an average human wearer of a desired market segment (e.g. adult male, adult female, child, Asian, European, etc.). The arc length from the frontal end to the occipital end is generally within the range of from about 8 inches to about 18 inches, and, in most adult embodiments, within the range of from about 14 inches to about 16 inches.

Preferably, the first and second components are connected together at or anteriorly to the occipital end. The occipital end of the frame may be further provided with a housing having electronics therein. Contemplated electronics include digital or other storage devices, receivers, transmitters, heads-up display driving circuitry, power supplies and related components.

In one embodiment, the frame further comprises a nose pad for resting on the nose of a wearer. The nose pad may be integrally formed with the orbitals, or may be attached as a separately formed nosepiece.

Generally, the arcuate frame extends posteriorly from the frontal end throughout an arc of greater than about 180°. A reference point may be identified on the inside surface of the frame at the greatest linear distance from a central point on the nose pad. The frame preferably extends along an arc of at least about 2 inches beyond the reference point to the occipital end. Generally, the frame extends along an arc having a length within the range of from about 2 inches to about 6 inches beyond the reference point.

A linear distance between the midpoint on the nose pad and the occipital end of the frame, when the frame is in an unstressed configuration, is preferably at least about 3 inches. Generally, the linear distance between the midpoint on the nose pad and the occipital end of the frame is within the range of from about 5 inches to about 8 inches. The occipital end of the frame is preferably positioned within the range of from about 1.5 inches to about 3.5 inches anteriorly of a posterior tangent through the reference point.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of stabilizing at least one lens in the wearer's field of view. The method comprises the steps of providing an eyeglass, having an arcuate frame for extending posteriorly across the top of the head of a wearer. The frame is placed on the head of the wearer, and

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stabilized by placing a first and a second supports spaced laterally apart along at least a portion of the top of the wearer's head.

Preferably, the first and second supports are separated laterally by a distance within the range of from about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to about 6 inches. The width of each of the first and second supports is within the range of from about 0.002 inches to about three inches.

Further features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art in view of the detailed description of preferred embodiments which follows, when considered together with the attached drawings and claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a front elevational schematic view of one embodiment of an eyewear retention system in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a top plan view of the eyewear retention system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a side elevational view of the eyewear retention system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a top plan view as in FIG. 2, showing an alternative configuration.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to FIG. 1, there is illustrated a front elevational view of one embodiment of an eyewear 10 including the support system 12 in accordance with the present invention. Although the eyewear retention system of the present invention will be described below primarily in the context of dual lens eyeglasses such as sunglasses or water white lenses, the present invention is broadly applicable to a wide variety of alternative eyewear, including unitary lens eyewear, protective glasses or eyeshields, electronic heads-up displays, or others as will be apparent to those of skill in the art in view of the disclosure herein.

The support system 12 is adapted to support any of a variety of portable electronic circuitry or devices which have previously been difficult to incorporate into conventional eyewear retention systems due to bulk, weight or other considerations. The over-the-head configuration of the frame 12 of the present invention allows distribution of load across the wearer's head, as well as positioning of relatively bulky or heavy electronics along the length of (e, inside) the support system 12 or at the posterior aspect of the support system 12 such as at the occipital end 34. This enables the eyewear retention system 10 to carry electronic equipment in a streamlined fashion, out of the wearer's field of view, and in a manner which distributes the weight across the head of the wearer such that the eyewear tends not to shift under the load, and uncomfortable pressure is not placed upon the wearer's nose, ears or temple regions.

Among the electronics contemplated by the present invention are digital or other storage devices and retrieval circuitry such as for retrieving music or other information from MP3 format memory or other memory devices. Alternatively, any of a variety of receivers and/or transmitters such as for music, telecommunications and global positioning may also be carried by the support system 12. Drivers and other electronics for driving heads-up displays, such as liquid crystal displays or other miniature display technology may also be carried by the support 12. Replaceable or rechargeable power supplies and other electronics or mechanical components may additionally be carried by the support system 12.

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The support system 12 of the present invention may also be utilized solely to support any of the foregoing or other electronics components or systems, without also supporting one or more lenses in the wearer's field of view. Thus, in any of the embodiments of the support system 12 disclosed herein, the lenses and/or lens orbitals may be omitted as will be apparent to those of skill in the art in view of the disclosure herein.

The eyewear 10 illustrated in FIG. 1 comprises a support 12 in the form an elongate arcuate frame having a frontal end for positioning at the front of the wearer's head and an occipital or posterior end for positioning on the posterior side of the wearer's head. The support 12 in one embodiment extends throughout an arc dimensioned to extend across the top of the head of the wearer generally from the glabellar region above the nose to the external occipital protuberance at the posterior of the head.

The arc length of the support 12 from the frontal end to the occipital end is normally within the range of from about 8 inches to about 18 inches, and commonly within the range of from about 14 inches to about 16 inches for most human adult heads. The specific dimensions disclosed herein are for reference purposes, and any of a variety of other specific dimensions may be selected as a particular commercial product is optimized to suit a desired population. For example, different size products may be produced corresponding to average dimensions for the adult male, adult female, and various children's or adolescent sizes. In addition, adult male and female dimensions may differ for various Asian, European and other market populations as will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

The support 12 preferably comprises a first support component 28 and a second support component 30 configured to extend across the top of the wearer's head to the occipital end 34. Generally, the posterior ends of the first and second support components 28 and 30 join at or about the occipital end 14, which may engage the external occipital protuberance. The anterior ends 29, 31 of the first support component 28 and second support component 30 are either connected directly together or connected together through a portion of the eyeglass as will be discussed below.

In general, the first and second support components 28 and 30 desirably have a sufficient resilience or memory that they may be hingeably or elastically deformed to fit onto the head of the wearer and retain a bias in the direction of their original configuration to provide secure attachment to the head. Further aspects of the functional requirements of the support 12 will be described below.

At least the head contacting surface of the first and second support components 28 and 30 are separated laterally from each other along at least a portion of the arc length of the support 12, to impart lateral stability to the eyewear 10. The lateral separation between the first support component 28 and second support component 30 is at least at some point within the range of from about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to about 6 inches, and, preferably, the lateral separation is within the range of from about 1.5 inches to about 4 inches. In some embodiments, the separation is between about 2 inches and about 3 inches at at least some point along the top of the head.

The width of each of the first support component 28 and second support component 30 may be varied considerably, depending upon the intended load to be carried by the support 12 as well as aesthetic issues. For example, in a wire frame embodiment of the present invention adapted to carry relative light loads (eg., only light weight or no electronic components), each of the first and second supports 28 and 30

may be formed from wire or ribbon, having a width in the range of from about 0.020 inches to about 0.25 inches or greater. Molded or extruded polymeric components may have a width in the range of from about 0.125 inches to about 4 inches or greater. Preferably, a molded or extruded first or second support component **28** or **30** has a width within the range of from about 0.25 inches to about 1.5 inches and, preferably, from about 0.25 inches to about 0.75 inches unless a greater width is desired to enclose electronic components along the support **12**.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 3, the first and second support components **28** and **30** extend generally parallel to each other from the anterior to the posterior of the wearer's head. The first and second support components **28** and **30** may also be inclined relative to each other, either such that they incline medially in a posterior direction such that the separation is greater at the anterior end than the posterior end, or inclined laterally in a posterior direction such that they have a greater separation at the posterior end than the anterior end. This later configuration may be useful in an embodiment in which the support **12** is connected at a medial portion of the eyeglass frame, such as at the bridge **24**. See FIG. 4.

The length of the separation between the first and second support components **28** and **30** in the illustrated embodiment extends all the way from the anterior to the posterior of the head. This length may be shortened considerably from anterior to posterior. The front to back length of the separation will generally be in excess of about 20% of the overall front to back dimension of the eyewear, and, preferably, in excess of about 50% of the overall front to back dimension of the eyewear to optimize the stability feature of the present invention. The position of the greatest separation is preferably on the top of the wearer's head, preferably centered midway between the front and back or slightly anterior to the midpoint between the front and back of the eyewear.

In one embodiment, illustrated in FIG. 4, the first and second support components **28** and **30** are joined together at about the top of the wearer's forehead and a single extension **33** extends downward across the wearer's forehead for connection to the bridge region **24** of a frame **18**. Any of a variety of other configurations can be devised, which achieve the load distribution and balance of the present invention.

The eyewear **10** preferably supports at least one lens in the wearer's field of view. In the illustrated embodiment, the support **12** carries a first lens **14** and a second lens **16**. First lens **14** is supported in a first orbital **20**, and second lens **16** is supported in a second orbital **22**. In the illustrated embodiment, the first and second orbitals **20** and **22** are connected by a bridge **24**, which together make up a frame **18**. Bridge **24** cooperates with first and second orbitals **20** and **22** to define a nose opening **26**. Nose opening **26** may be provided with integrally formed nose pads, or a removable nosepiece or pads as will be apparent to those of skill in the art in view of the disclosure herein.

The support **12** may be connected to the frame **18** in any of a variety of ways. In the illustrated embodiment, the first component **28** is connected to the first orbital **20** and the second support component **30** is connected to the second orbital **22**. See FIGS. 1 and 2. Alternatively, the first and second support components **28** and **30** may be connected to the bridge **24**. In another embodiment, the first and second support components **28** and **30** merge together into a single element **33** which extends across at least a portion of the glabellar region and forehead before connection to the bridge **24** or other portion of frame **18**. See FIG. 4.

Referring to FIG. 3, there is illustrated a side elevational view of the eyewear **10** of FIG. 1. As seen therein, the first and second support components **28** and **30** are concave inferiorly and anteriorly (as worn) throughout an elongate arc adapted to engage the external occipital protuberance at the occipital end **34**, and extend across the top of the wearer's head to support the frame **18** in front of the wearer's field of view. A horizontal reference line **36** is illustrated as extending between a first contact point **38** on the mechanical center of a nose pad **40**, and a second contact point **42** on the interior surface of the support **12** at the greatest linear distance from the first contact point **38**.

Although the reference line **36** is termed "horizontal" for convenience, it bears no necessary relationship to true horizontal.

The relaxed linear distance between the first contact point **38** and second contact point **42** is generally within the range of from about 5 inches or less for a small size or highly elastic embodiment to about 8 inches. In one embodiment, the linear distance between the first contact point **38** and the second contact point **42** is within the range of from about 7 inches to 7-¾ inches.

A posterior tangent **46** is illustrated through the second contact point **42** at the inside surface of the support **12**. An occipital tangent **48** extends in parallel to the posterior tangent **46**, through the occipital end **34**. Occipital tangent **48** forms an intersection **50** with the horizontal reference line **36**.

Generally, the linear distance along horizontal reference line **36** between the occipital tangent **48** and posterior tangent **46** is greater than about 0.5 or 1 inch, and, preferably, within the range of from about 1-½ inches to about 3 inches. In general, the distance between intersection **50** and second contact point **42** is determined by the desired arc length of the first and second support components **28** to allow the occipital end **34** to fit securely on the posterior aspect of the wearer's head. In one embodiment, the arc length is designed to be sufficient in an average male adult (as exemplified by the 50th percentile male Alderson's head form) to position the occipital end **34** on the posterior and inferior aspect of the external occipital protuberance, to provide the desired retention as will be apparent in view of the disclosure herein.

The linear distance between the intersection **50** and the occipital end **34** is generally within the range of from about 1-½ to about 4 inches, and preferably, within the range of from about 2½ inches to about 3½ inches.

The linear distance from the first contact point **38** to the occipital end **34** in the unstressed configuration is generally within the range of from about 3 inches to about 8 inches, and typically within the range of from about 5 inches to about 7 inches for a human adult. In general, the resting distance between first contact point **38** and occipital end **34** may be varied considerably, depending upon the range of motion of the occipital end **34** with respect to the frame **18**, and the elasticity or memory of the support **12**.

Preferably, the support **12** may be flexed throughout a wide range to accommodate a wide variety of head dimensions, and still retain a bias in the direction of its original configuration, to impart a retention bias on the wearer's head. The elasticity of the support **12** may be derived from the materials and cross-sectional thicknesses and design of the first and second components **28** and **30**. Alternatively, the first and second support components **28** and **30** may be provided with one or more spring elements such as a resilient wire or ribbon extending therethrough, to

increase the closing bias on the support **12**. Any of a variety of spring materials may be positioned on or within the first and second components **28** and **30**, such as spring steel, Nitinol, or others which may be selected through routine experimentation by those of skill in the art.

One or more biased hinges may also be provided along the length of the support **12**, such as spring loaded hinges, to provide a radially inwardly directed bias on the occipital end **34** of the support **12**. See, e.g., the biased hinges disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,805,261 to Houston et al., the disclosure of which is incorporated in its entirety herein by reference, in which a compressible material is positioned between two adjacent components to bias the orientation of the two components.

The support **12** described above may be further modified to accommodate a variety of head dimensions by enabling an elongation of the support **12** along its arcuate length. For example, one or more joints **52** may be provided in which a first component **54** and a second component **56** may be moved towards each other or away from each other along the arc of the support **12**. Telescoping joints may be accomplished in any of a variety of ways, such as by providing a projection on a first of two adjacent components which is slideably received within a corresponding aperture on the second of the two adjacent components. The wearer may adjust the relative position of two adjacent components of the support **12** to optimize the fit. The motion between two adjacent components such as **54** and **56** may be resisted such as by a friction fit, or by any of a variety of locking structures. In this manner, the actual arc length of the support **12** may be shortened or lengthened, to enable adjustment of the eyewear **10** so that the nose pad **40** is appropriately placed on the wearer's nose and the occipital end **34** is spaced sufficiently far along the arc of the support **12** to provide sufficient retention.

The eyewear **10** may be manufactured in accordance with any of a variety of techniques, which will be understood by those of skill in the art in view of the disclosure herein. For example, the first and second support components **28** and **30** may be injection molded into their final desired configuration. The orbitals **20** and **22** and bridge **24**, where used, may be integrally molded with the first and second support components **28** and **30**. Alternatively, the support **12** may be separately formed from the frame **18**, and secured together as a secondary manufacturing step.

In an embodiment which includes electronic components, additional functional attachments may be provided as desired anywhere along the length of the frame, lenses or orbitals. For example, earphones may be directed towards the wearer's ear from one or two earphone supports extending rearwardly from the front of the eyeglass, down from the top of the support **12** or forwardly from the rear of the support **12**. Similarly, one or more microphones may be directed at the wearer's mouth from one or two microphone supports connected to the orbitals or other portion of the frame.

Although the present invention has been described in terms of certain preferred embodiments, other embodiments will become apparent to those of skill in the art with reference to the disclosure contained herein. Accordingly, the scope of the present invention is intended not to be limited by the disclosed embodiments, but to be coextensive with the full scope of the attached claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An eyewear support, comprising an elongate arcuate frame having a frontal end and an occipital end, dimen-

sioned to extend across the top of the head of a wearer from the glabellar region to the vicinity of the external occipital protuberance, the support comprising a first component and a second component which extend from the frontal region to the occipital region, and are linked together in the frontal region and spaced apart in between the frontal region and the occipital region.

2. An eyewear support as in claim 1, wherein at least a portion of the first and second components are separated laterally by a distance within the range of from about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and about 6 inches.

3. An eyewear support as in claim 2, wherein at least a portion of the first and second components are separated laterally by a distance within the range of from about 1.5 inches and about 3 inches.

4. An eyewear support as in claim 1, wherein at least a portion of the first and second components are separated laterally by a distance within the range of from about 2 inches and about 3 inches.

5. An eyewear support as in claim 1, further comprising at least one lens at the frontal end of the frame.

6. An eyewear support as in claim 5, comprising two lenses at the frontal end of the frame.

7. An eyewear support as in claim 6, wherein frontal end of the support is directly connected to the lenses.

8. An eyewear support as in claim 6, further comprising a first orbital and a second orbital, wherein the frontal end of the support is connected to the first and second orbitals.

9. An eyewear support as in claim 6, further comprising a bridge in between the first and second lenses, wherein the frontal end of the support is connected to the bridge.

10. An eyewear support as in claim 5, wherein the frame has an arc length sufficient to extend from the lens to the external occipital protuberance of an average adult human wearer.

11. An eyewear support as in claim 1, wherein the frame has an arc length from the frontal end to the occipital end within the range of from about 8 inches to about 18 inches.

12. An eyewear support as in claim 11, wherein the frame has an arc length within the range of from about 14 inches to about 16 inches.

13. An eyewear support as in claim 1, wherein the first and second components are connected together at the occipital end.

14. An eyewear support as in claim 1, further comprising a nose pad for resting on the nose of a wearer.

15. An eyewear support as in claim 14, wherein the frame extends posteriorly through an arc of greater than 180 degrees.

16. An eyewear support as in claim 15, further comprising a reference point on the frame at the greatest linear distance from the nose piece to the occipital region of the frame, and the frame extends along an arc having a length of at least about 2 inches beyond the reference point.

17. An eyewear support as in claim 16, wherein the frame extends along an arc having a length within the range of from about 2 inches to about 6 inches beyond the reference point.

18. An eyewear support as in claim 17, wherein the frame extends along an arc having a length within the range of from about 3 inches to about 5 inches beyond the reference point.

19. An eyewear support as in claim 16, wherein the occipital end of the frame is positioned within the range of from about 1.5 inches to about 3.5 inches anteriorly of the reference point.

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20. An eyewear support as in claim 19, wherein the occipital end of the frame is positioned within the range of from about 1.5 inches to about 4.5 inches inferiorly of the reference point.

21. An eyewear support as in claim 14, wherein the linear distance between a midpoint on the nose pad and the occipital end of the frame, when the frame is in an unstressed configuration, is at least about 3 inches.

22. An eyewear support as in claim 21, wherein the linear distance between a midpoint on the nose pad and the occipital end of the frame is within the range of from about 5 inches to about 8 inches.

23. An eyewear support as in claim 22, wherein the linear distance between a midpoint on the nose pad and the occipital end of the frame is within the range of from about 5.5 inches to about 7.5 inches.

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24. A method of stabilizing at least one lens in the path of a wearer's normal line of sight, comprising the steps of:

providing an eyeglass, having an arcuate frame for extending posteriorly across the head of a wearer;

placing the frame on the head of the wearer;

locating a posterior portion of the frame at a posterior aspect of the head; and

stabilizing the frame by placing a first and second supports spaced laterally apart along at least a portion of the top of the wearer's head.

25. A method as in claim 24, wherein the first and second supports are separated laterally by a distance within the range of from about 1/2 inch to about 6 inches.

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