

Jan. 14, 1941.

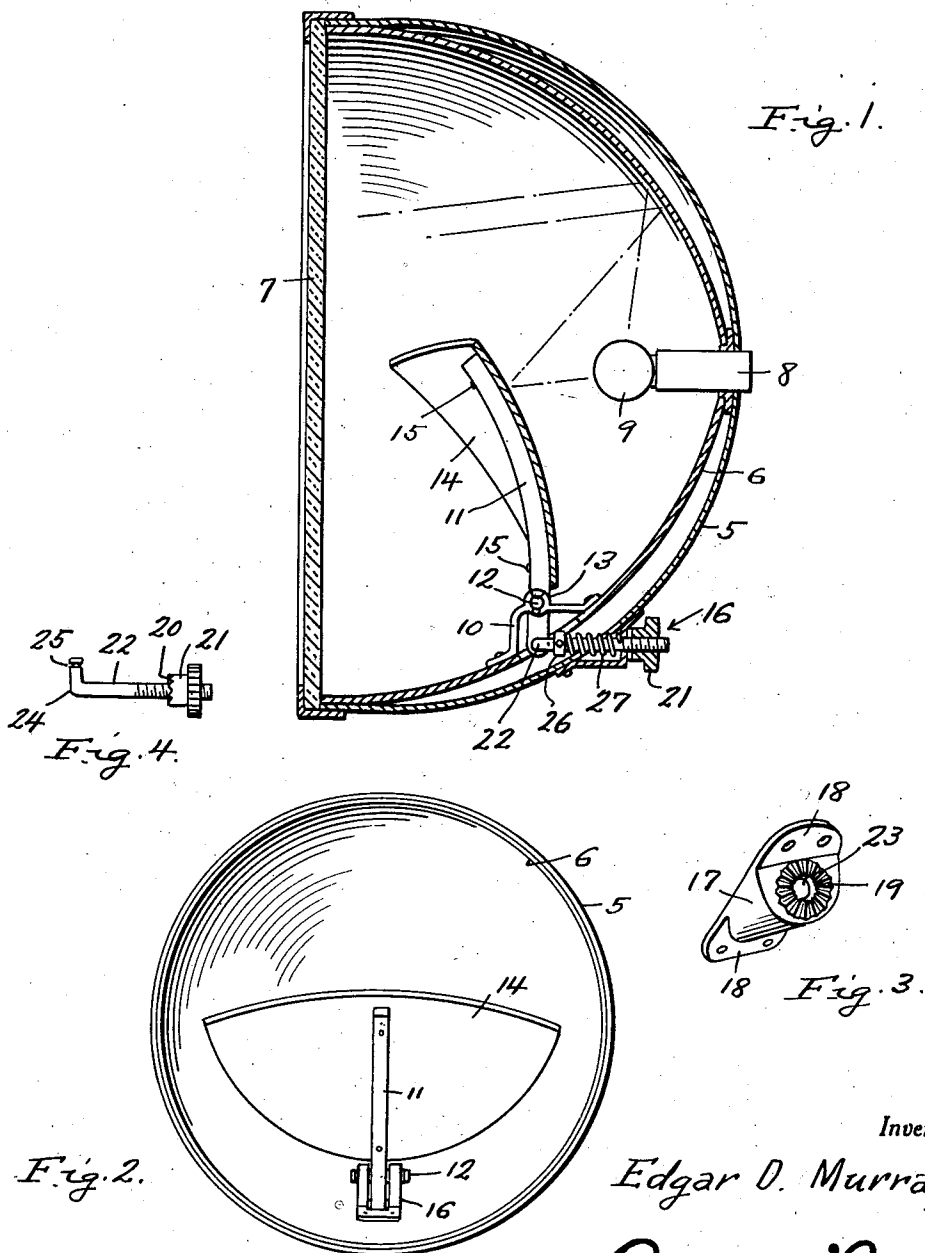
E. D. MURRAY

2,228,476

HEADLIGHT GLARE ELIMINATOR

Filed Nov. 15, 1939

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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Fig. 5.

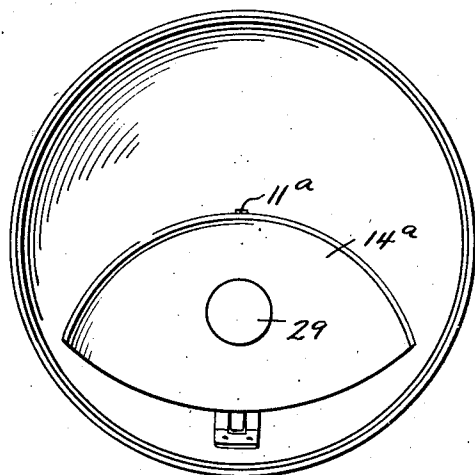
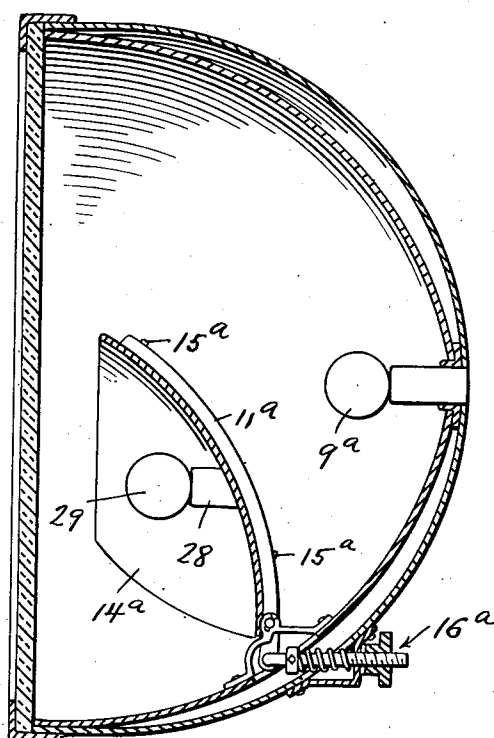


Fig. 6.

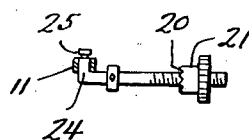


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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HEADLIGHT GLARE ELIMINATOR

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3 Claims. (Cl. 240—45)

This invention appertains to new and useful improvements in automobile headlights and more particularly to a headlight which incorporates means for eliminating the blinding glare which frequently causes accidents at night.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a headlight structure of substantial conventional construction wherein a light reflecting baffle is installed to cause internal deflection of the light to the end that the light will be projected from the upper portion of the reflector exclusively.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following specification.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 represents a vertical sectional view through the headlight structure.

Figure 2 is a front elevational view of the headlight case and reflector with the lens removed.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the adjustment boss.

Figure 4 is a side elevational view of the deflector adjusting means.

Figure 5 is a vertical sectional view through a modified form of the invention.

Figure 6 is a front elevational view of the structure shown in Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary perspective view of the adjusting means.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen in Figure 1, that numeral 5 represents a headlight case while numeral 6 denotes a parabolic reflector. A lens 7 is mounted at the front side of the case 5, while at the center of the reflector and case is a socket 8 for a bulb 9.

A slotted raised bracket 10 is secured to the lower portion of the reflector 6 and has the lower portion of an arcuate post 11 depending thereinto. The lower portion of the post 11 has laterally disposed trunnions 12 which extend into bearing formations 13 on the said bracket 10.

A horizontally and vertically curved deflector 14 is secured to the post 11 by suitable means 15. The convex side of the deflector 14 opposes the concave side of the reflector 6. The reflector 14 is adjusted by adjusting means 16 to properly set the deflector 14 with respect to the lamp 9 so as to throw the beam upwardly against the upper portion of the reflector 6 and outwardly, to the end that there will be no upward glare from the lower portion of the reflector 6.

A hollow boss 17 is attached to the lower portion of the case 5 and forms part of the adjust-

ing means 16. This boss 17 has attaching ears 18 and a radial arrangement of teeth 19 with which teeth 20 on a knurled nut 21 can engage. As shown in Figures 1 and 4, a threaded stem 22 extends through an opening 23 in the boss 17 and through the radial arrangement of teeth 19 and has a laterally disposed inner end portion 24 which is disposed into the lower portion of the post 11 and adapted to extend a slight distance beyond, at which extremity the laterally disposed portion 24 is circumferentially grooved as at 25 to receive a key or the like. Thus the post 11 is pivotally connected at its lower end to the stem 22.

The stem 22 has the adjustable collar 26 thereon, between which and the toothed end of the hollow boss 17 a coiled compressible spring 27 is interposed.

It can now be seen that the nut 21 can be fed inwardly or outwardly on the stem 22 to properly adjust the deflector 14 to set the beam at the desired angularity.

In Figure 5 the deflector 14a is secured to the front side of the arcuate-shaped post 11a by suitable securing means 15a. The adjusting means generally referred to by numeral 16a is of the same construction as the adjusting means 16 and the lamp 9a is mounted behind the deflector 14a as in the form of the invention shown in Figure 1.

However, in the form of the invention shown in Figure 5, a socket 28 is mounted on the forward concave side of a deflector 14a for carrying a bulb 29. Thus the power of the headlight can be increased by the provision of a bulb behind the deflector 14a and one at the front of the same. Furthermore, due to the location of the deflector 14a with respect to the lamp 9a and the position of the lamp 9a with respect to the deflector 14a, there can be no reflection of light from the lower portion of the main reflector 6.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A light projector comprising a reflector, a bulb mounted in front of the reflector, a light deflector in front of the bulb, a bracket on the lower portion of the reflector, a post on which the deflector is mounted, said post having its lower portion pivotally mounted on the bracket, a threaded member extending from a portion of

the post below its fulcrum point and extending through a portion of the reflector, a boss on the outer side of the reflector through which the threaded member extends, and a nut on the outer end of the threaded member operative against the boss to adjust the position of the post and deflector.

2. A light projector comprising a reflector, a bulb mounted in front of the reflector, a light deflector in front of the bulb, a bracket on the lower portion of the reflector, a post on which the deflector is mounted, said post having its lower portion pivotally mounted on the bracket, a threaded member extending from a portion of the post below its fulcrum point and extending through a portion of the reflector, a boss on the outer side of the reflector through which the threaded member extends, a nut on the outer end of the threaded member operative against the boss to adjust the position of the post and de-

flector, a collar on the threaded member, and a compression spring interposed between the collar and the inner side of the boss.

3. A light projector comprising a reflector, a bulb mounted in front of the reflector, a light deflector in front of the bulb, a bracket on the lower portion of the reflector, a post on which the deflector is mounted, said post having its lower portion pivotally mounted on the bracket, a threaded member extending from a portion of the post below its fulcrum point and extending through a portion of the reflector, a boss on the outer side of the reflector through which the threaded member extends, and a nut on the outer end of the threaded member operative against the boss to adjust the position of the post and deflector, said nut and opposed surface of the boss being provided with meshable teeth.

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