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Cross Reference

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ADJUSTABLE ANTIGLARE SHIELD

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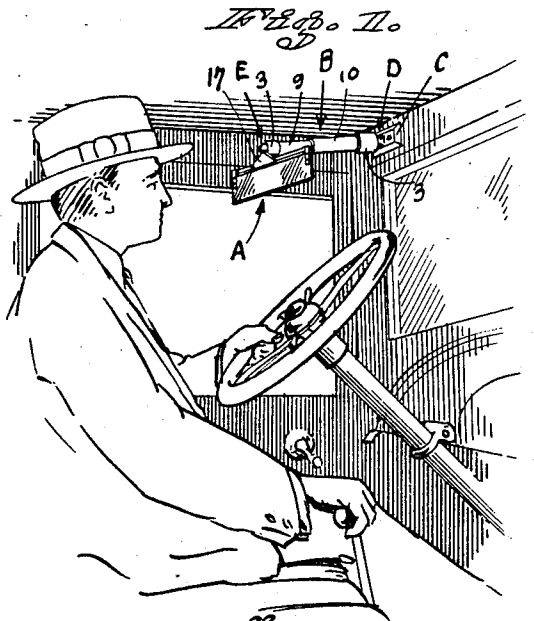
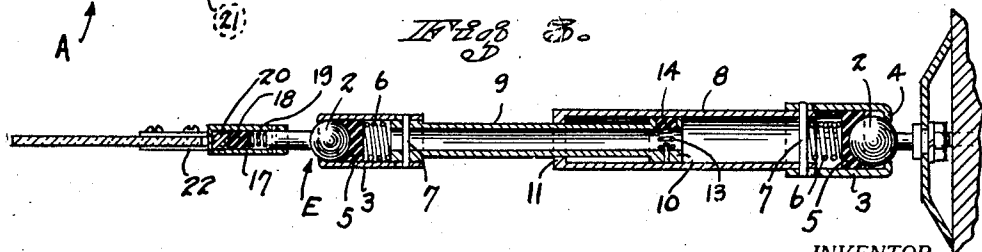
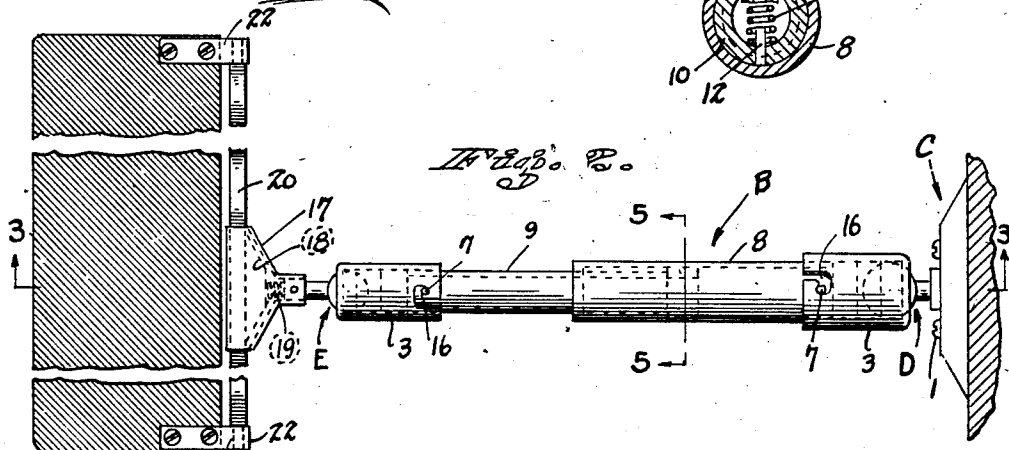
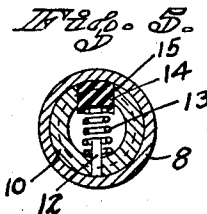


Fig. 4.



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ADJUSTABLE ANTIGLARE SHIELD

Application filed May 14, 1928. Serial No. 277,631.

My invention relates to improvements in adjustable anti-glare shields, and it consists of the combinations, constructions, and arrangements hereinafter described and
5 claimed.

An object of my invention is to provide an adjustable anti-glare shield that may be swung into practically every conceivable position and be held in this position so as to
10 prevent the glare from the road caused by the sun, headlights of approaching cars, or the like, from striking the eyes of the driver. The device may be adjusted by means of one hand, and works easily and instantly.

15 A further object of my invention is to provide a device of the type described which makes use of novel means for holding the telescoping sections of the shank in adjusted position, this means automatically compensating for any wear taking place between
20 moving parts. The device is extremely simple in construction, and occupies an out-of-the-way place in the automobile when not in use.

Other objects and advantages will appear
25 in the following specification, and the novel features of the device will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this
30 application, in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a car interior showing the device operatively applied;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the device;

35 Figure 3 is a section along the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of an element employed in the device; and

40 Figure 5 is a section along the line 5—5 of Figure 2.

In carrying out my invention, I provide a glare shield indicated generally by A, a telescoping shank by B, and a support C. The shank is connected to the support by a
45 universal joint D and to the shield A by a joint E.

Figures 1 and 2 show how the support C is secured to the interior of the automobile by screws 1 or other suitable fastening
50 means. The support carries a ball 2, and

this ball is mounted within a cup 3. The cup has an inwardly-extending flange 4 that rides upon the surface of the ball and houses a fiber disc 5 that is yieldingly held against the ball 2 by means of a spring 6. The spring
55 is strong enough to exert sufficient tension for holding the cup in adjusted position on the ball 2. The spring bears against a pin 7, and this pin is also used in connecting one section 8 of the telescoping shank B to the
60 cup 3.

A second telescoping section 9 has one end provided with a head 10 that is slidably received in the section 8. It is obvious that any
65 number of sections may be added in order to make the device extendible as required. The section 8 has an inwardly turned flange 11, and this cooperates with the head 10 in providing a bearing for the section 9. In addition, the head 10 and flange 11 limit the out-
70 ward movement of the section 9.

I provide novel means for causing the section 9 to frictionally engage with the section 8 in order to have it hold in adjusted position. In Figure 5 I show a pin 12 carried
75 by the section 9 and projecting into the interior of the section. A spring 13 is mounted upon the pin 12 and has its other end bearing against a fiber shoe 14. This shoe is slidably mounted in a slot 15 and is frictionally held against the interior of the section 8 by means of a spring. The force of the spring is sufficient to hold the section 9 in adjusted position but yet permit the ready
80 movement of the section when the operator so desires.

The glare shield A is connected to the section 9 by the universal joint E as already set forth, and this joint is of substantially the same construction as the joint D. A detail description of this joint will therefore not be included. The cups 3 and the universal joints D and E are removably secured to the sections 8 and 9 by means of the pins 7 which are received in bayonet slots 16.
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The glare shield A not only has a universal connection with the shank B, but it also may be moved laterally with respect to the shank. The universal joint E forms a part of a bracket 17. This bracket is triangular in shape and
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has a wedge-shaped member 18 preferably made of fiber mounted therein (see Figure 4). A spring 19 urges the wedge 18 against a bar 20. The bar is square in cross section, and may be moved through the bracket 17 into the desired position. The wedge clamps the bar 20 in place.

At the ends of the bar 20 I provide cylindrical portions 21 and clips 22 are mounted upon these portions and are secured to the glare shield A. The clips permit the shield to be swung about the bar 20 as an axis, but create enough friction to hold the shield in adjusted position.

While I have shown and described an anti-glare shield as being attached to the bar 20, it is obvious that a mirror or the like may be substituted therefor without departing from the scope of the claims.

From the foregoing description of the various parts of the device, the operation thereof may be readily understood.

Normally, the shank B has its sections telescoped into each other, and the shank is swung so as to dispose the glare shield A in an out-of-the-way position. If the driver wishes to protect his eyes from any glare such as from headlights, sun, or other road glare, he can grasp the shield A with one hand and swing the shield into any desired position. The various connections between the shield and the support C already set forth permit the shield to be swung into any position and to be held in this position. The driver does not have to lose control of his car or to lift both hands from the steering wheel when making this adjustment. The various joints create enough friction between the parts to hold them in adjusted position. The device is extremely simple in construction and is durable and efficient for the purpose intended.

Although I have shown and described one embodiment of my invention, it is to be understood that the same is susceptible of various changes, and I reserve the right to employ such changes as may come within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In an adjustable anti-glare shield or the like, two telescoping members, one being rotatable within the other, one of said members having an inwardly-extending annular flange for contacting with the other member, and the second member having an enlarged end portion for slidably contacting with the interior surface of the first member, a fiber shoe slidably carried by the enlarged end of said second named member and being movable in a radial direction, and a spring for urging said fiber member into contact with said first named telescoping member, whereby said telescoping members may be rotated with respect to each other.

2. An adjustable anti-glare shield or the like comprising a support, a telescoping mem-

ber having a universal connection with said support, a wedge-shaped member having a universal connection with said telescoping member, a bar slidable in said wedge-shaped member, a spring-pressed wedge disposed in said wedge-shaped member and frictionally contacting with said bar, whereby the latter may be adjusted along its length with respect to said wedge-shaped member and a glare shield or the like rotatably mounted on said bar.

3. In an adjustable anti-glare shield or the like, two telescoping members, one being rotatable within the other, the inner of said members having an enlarged portion slidably contacting with the interior of the first, a fiber shoe carried by the enlarged portion and being movable in a radial direction, and a spring for urging said fiber member into contact with the outermost telescoping member, whereby the inner member may be rotated any number of degrees with respect to the outer member and to be frictionally held in adjusted position.

Signed at Honolulu in the Territory of Hawaii this 26th day of April, 1928.

CHARLES I. HOOPLE.