Jan. 14, 1936. R. C. JACOBS 2,027,433

GLARE SHIELD

Filed July 27, 1934

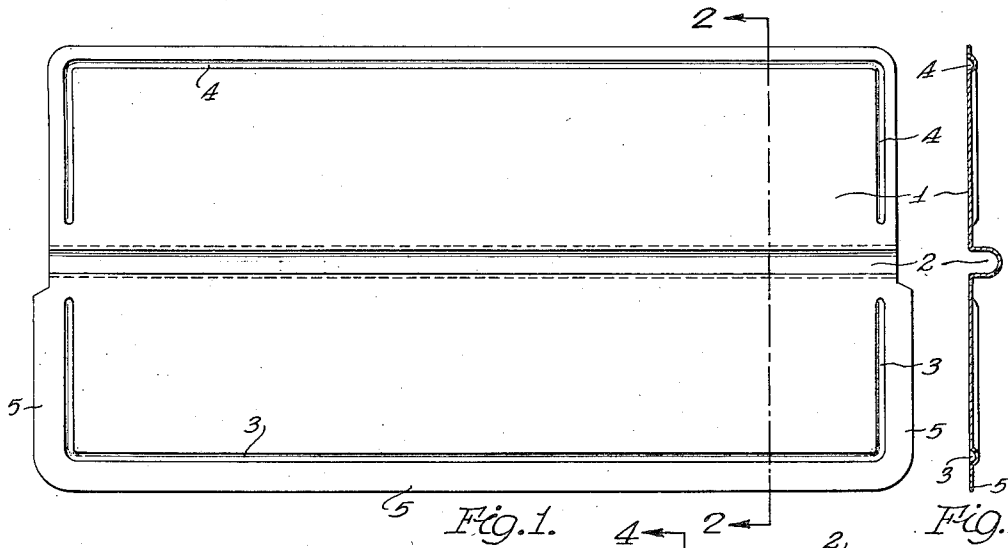


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

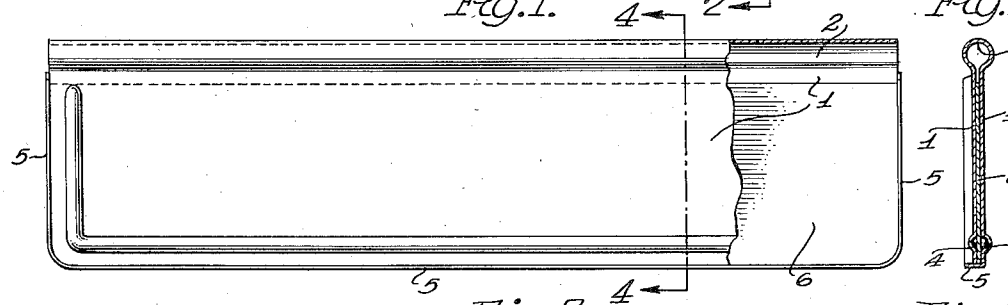


Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

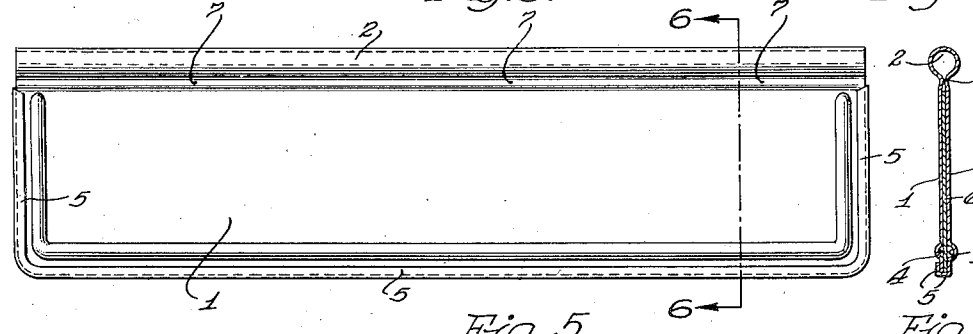


Fig. 5. Fig. 6.

INVENTORS

Rex C. Jacobs,

BY

ATTORNEYS

Patented Jan. 14, 1936 2,027,433

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,027,433

GLARE SHIELD

Rex C. Jacobs, Detroit, Mich.

Application July 27, 1934, Serial No. 737,174

6 Claims. (Cl. 296—97)

This invention relates to glare shields and has for its object to provide an improved construction and method of construction for the shield itself.

Heretofore, it has been preferred to provide a rigid metallic framework having one side thereof as a shield hinge member and to completely cover this framework with cloth. The operations involved in making the integral framework by using a combination of rod and tubular members plus the number of operations involved in forming a neatly fitting cloth covering for the framework, and the cost of these materials, is both tedious and expensive to manufacture. It is the principal object of this invention to teach the method of making a suitable glare shield scarcely distinguishable in appearance from the shield above described, by cutting, stamping and forming sheet metal into the desired shape and in thereafter treating it for appearance.

More specifically it is the object of this invention to teach the forming of a sheet of metal of suitable size into the rigidifying frame and the shield hinge member integral therewith.

Another object of the invention is to teach the manner of disguising the metallic nature of the shield by providing a relatively soft packing member between the walls of the shield and, at the same time, applying a coating of soft material such as blown flock to the exterior surface of the walls.

Other objects and advantages will become hereinafter more fully apparent as reference is had to the accompanying drawing wherein my invention is illustrated by way of example and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a sheet of metal cut to size, stamped and ready for forming into a glare shield;

Fig. 2 is a section along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a plan view partially broken away for illustration, showing the next step after the showing of Fig. 1 in forming the shield;

Fig. 4 is a section through line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the completed glare shield, and

Fig. 6 is a section through the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

More particularly, 1 indicates a sheet of metal or other inherently stiff suitable material which has been cut to the proper size and subjected to stamping for the purpose of forming an arcuate channel portion 2 and U-shaped arcuate channels 3 and 4. The sheet 1 is originally cut in such way that the material on one side of the channel 2 is longer than the other side in order that the ends 5 may be bent at right angles to the body of the sheet 1 as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The sheet 1 is bent upon itself or folded over at the channel so that the channels 3 lie opposite the channels 4. A piece of soft material such as blotting paper 6 is placed between the folds, this material 6 extending across the channels 3 and 4 and to the upturned portions 5. The edges 5 are then bent upon the opposite fold as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the material 6 serving as a gasket so that a neat and serviceable joint is formed. The folds may be spot welded at several points 7.

It will thus be seen that I have provided a glare shield with the channels 3 and 4 serving as and resembling an inside separate frame, and with the channel 2 ready for service as a hinge member in conjunction with a supporting rod (not shown) intended to be inserted therein and substantially therethrough.

After the shield is formed as above described a coating of suitable material such as a thin glue is the applied to the exterior surfaces as by dipping or spraying, and while this coating is still slightly moist or "tacky" finely divided flock is blown thereon. When dry this gives a finish very closely resembling cloth and the use of the soft packing material 6 not only deadens the vibrative qualities of the shield but also enhances the delusion that it feels like cloth.

What I claim is:

1. A glare shield composed of a single piece of sheet metal folded upon itself, said sheet metal forming a tubular portion at its fold, the interior surface of said portion constituting a bearing surface the edges of one fold being reversely bent upon the edges of the other fold, and a soft material between said folds.

2. A glare shield composed of a single sheet of metal folded upon itself about a circular bend, the opposite folds being secured together adjacent said bend, one of said folds being of greater area than the other, the fold having the greater area having its edges reversely bent over the edges of the other fold, and a soft material between said folds extending from adjacent said circular bend to the outer edges of the fold having the smaller area.

3. The method of making a glare shield which consists in cutting a sheet of metal to size, in forming channeled ribs and a bending channel in said sheet, in folding said sheet upon itself at said bending channel, in placing a sheet of soft material between the folds of said sheet, and in turning the edges of one of said folds over the other to lock said soft material in position there-

between to form a shield having two thicknesses of metal and one thickness of soft material.

4. The method of making a glare shield which consists in cutting a sheet of metal to size, in forming channeled ribs and a bending channel in said sheet, the sheet to one side of said bending channel being of greater area than the other side, in bending the edges of the side of greatest area substantially normal thereto, in placing a sheet of soft material adjacent one of said sides, in folding said sides together with the bend being made at said bending channel, and in folding the edges of said side of greatest area over the edges of said soft material and of said other side to form a shield having two thicknesses of metal and one thickness of soft material.

5. The method of making a glare shield which consists in cutting a sheet of metal to size, in forming channeled ribs and a bending channel in said sheet, in folding said sheet upon itself at said bending channel, in placing a sheet of soft material between the folds of said sheet, in turning the edges of one of said folds over the other to lock said soft material in position therebetween, in applying a coating of adhesive material to the exterior surfaces of said sheet, and in blowing finely divided flock onto said coating.

6. The method of making a glare shield which consists in cutting a sheet of metal to size, in forming channeled ribs and a bending channel in said sheet, the sheet to one side of said bending channel being of greater area than the other side, in bending the edges of the side of greatest area substantially normal thereto, in placing a sheet of soft material adjacent one of said sides, in folding said sides together with the bend being made at said bending channel, in folding the edges of said side of greatest area over the edges of said soft material and of said other side, in applying a coating of adhesive material to the exterior surfaces of said sheet, and in blowing finely divided flock onto said coating.

REX C. JACOBS.