

July 24, 1923.

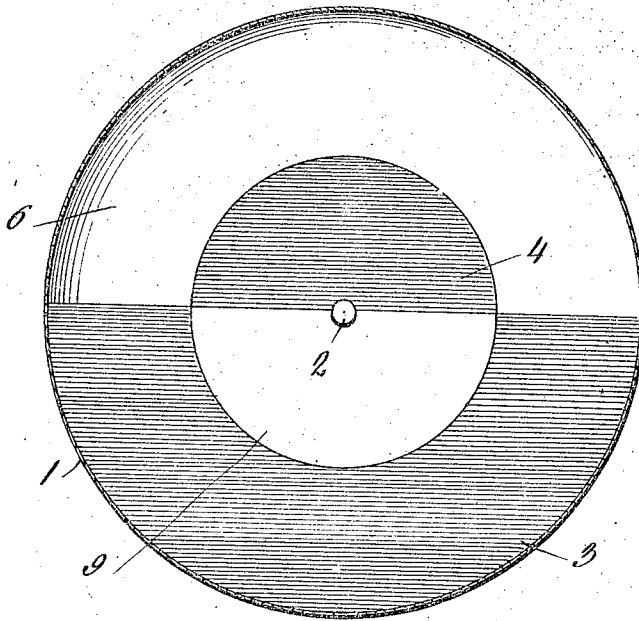
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C. STEPHENS

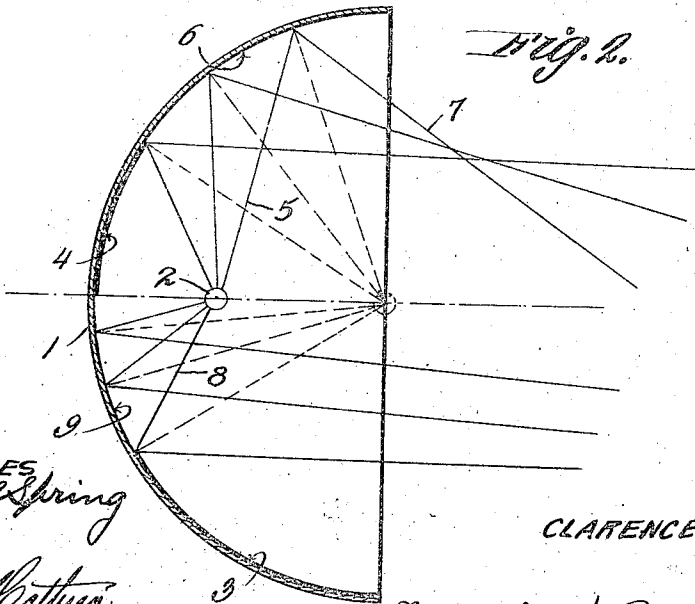
ANTI-GLARE DEVICE

Filed Dec. 28, 1921

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



WITNESSES  
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Attorn

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE STEPHENS, OF CLAY CITY, INDIANA.

ANTI-GLARE DEVICE.

Application filed December 28, 1921. Serial No. 525,429.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CLARENCE STEPHENS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Clay City, in the county of Clay and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Antiglare Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an anti-glare device and has for its object the production of a simple and efficient means for absorbing or cutting off the upwardly extending rays of light from the head light of an automobile or other vehicle.

Another object of this invention is the production of a simple arrangement of light absorbing surfaces for absorbing the light at proper points in the reflector of the lamp housing for cutting off the upwardly directed rays of light.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will appear throughout the following specification and claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the lamp housing.

Figure 2 is a vertical section through the housing, showing the arrangement of the light absorbing surfaces.

By referring to the drawings, it will be seen that 1 designates the semi-spherical body of the lamp reflector, within which is mounted the lamp 2 in any suitable manner, at a point centrally of the reflector and at a point well within the reflector, as shown in Figure 2.

The inner face of the reflector is divided into an inner circular zone and an outer annular zone, the lower half of the outer annular zone being rendered non-reflecting and the upper half of the inner circular zone being rendered non-reflecting, as shown in Figure 1. The non-reflecting or light absorbing portion of the outer annular zone being indicated at 3 and that portion of the inner circular zone being indicated at 4. The lower edge of the non-reflecting portion 4, as shown in Figure 1 is on the same plane as the upper edge of the non-reflecting portion 3 of the outer annular zone. It should be understood that any well known light absorbing or non-reflecting material may be used with the present invention without departing from the spirit thereof.

It is obvious that the only rays of light, which will be reflected out of the reflector are the rays which strike the reflecting sur-

faces 6 and 9. These rays from the reflecting surfaces 6 and 9 will be reflected horizontally and downwardly, as will be hereinafter more fully described. The rays of light which strike the surfaces 3 and 4 will of course be absorbed and as these rays of light, are the rays which are reflected upwardly causing glare, when the lamp 2 is positioned as shown in Figure 2 of the drawings, all glare from the headlights will be eliminated.

By referring to Figure 2 it will be seen that the rays 5 from the lamp 2 which are thrown upwardly against the reflecting surface 6, will, owing to the position of the lamp 2, be cast downwardly as indicated at 7. The rays 8 from the lamp 2 will be cast downwardly against the reflecting surface 9 of the inner circular zone and will then be reflected outwardly and downwardly, owing to the position of the lamp 2. The reflector surfaces and the lamp 2 are so arranged as to prevent any of the rays from being thrown upwardly, and at the same time cause all of the rays of light to be thrown out horizontally or in a downward direction.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that the present lamp and reflector is especially adapted for use on automobiles, for the purpose of preventing the throwing of light in the face of the driver of a passing vehicle.

What is claimed is:

1. A lamp reflector comprising a concave inner face having an inner circular zone and an annular outer zone, the inner circular zone having a non-reflecting surface formed in the upper half thereof, and the outer annular zone having a non-reflecting surface formed in the lower-half thereof.

2. A lamp reflector comprising a concave inner face, said face divided into an inner circular zone and an outer annular zone, the inner circular zone having a reflecting surface in the bottom half thereof and a non-reflecting surface in the upper half thereof, the outer annular zone having a reflecting surface in the upper half thereof and a non-reflecting surface in the lower half thereof, and the lower edge of the non-reflecting surface of the inner circular zone being on the same horizontal plane with the upper edge of the non-reflecting surface of the outer annular zone, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In combination with a substantially semi-spherical lamp reflector including an inner circular zone and an outer annular zone, the inner circular zone having a reflecting surface in the bottom half thereof and a non-reflecting surface in the upper half thereof, the outer annular zone having a reflecting surface in the upper half thereof and a non-reflecting surface in the lower half thereof, of a lamp in said reflector disposed at a predetermined position in relation to the reflecting areas of the inner circular zone and the outer annular zone, so that rays of light from said lamp striking said reflecting surfaces will be cast outwardly, horizontally and downwardly.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CLARENCE STEPHENS.

Witnesses:

MACK WALKER,  
WILLIAM SCHULTZ.