Dec. 26, 1933. J. S. WALKER 1,941,332

ANTIGLARE DEVICE

Filed Aug. 23, 1932

Fig. 1.

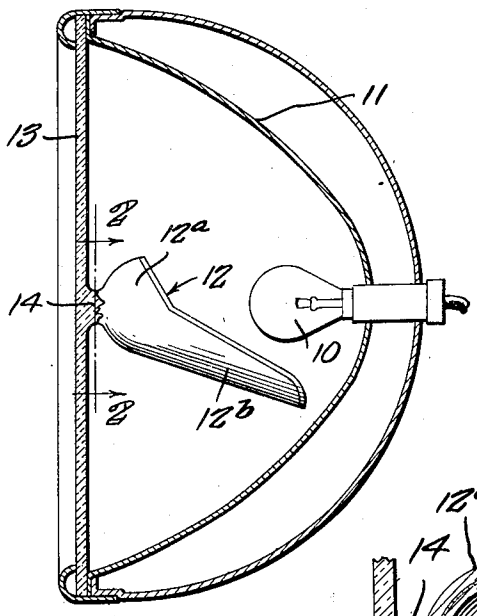


Fig. 2.

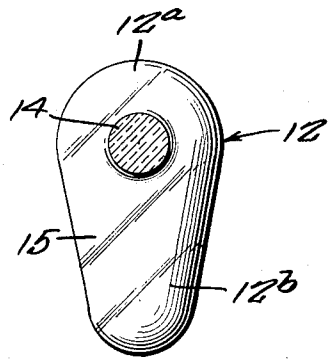


Fig. 3.

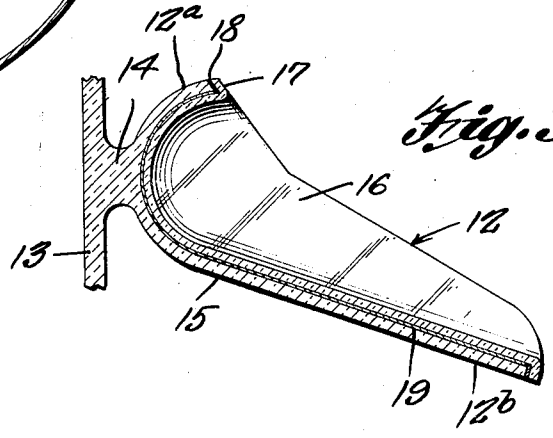
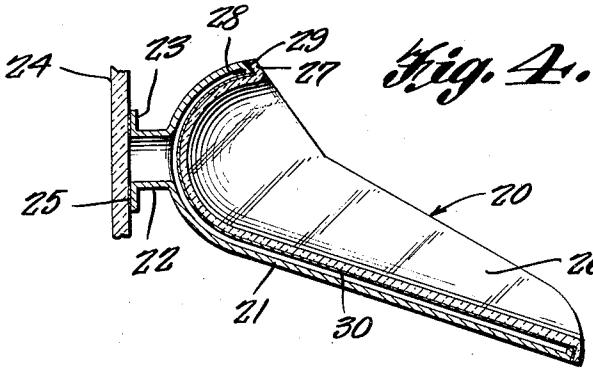


Fig. 4.



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ANTIGLARE DEVICE

John S. Walker, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Application August 23, 1932. Serial No. 630,096

2 Claims. (Cl. 240—48.4)

The invention relates generally to motor vehicle headlights and particularly to means for preventing glaring of the same and has for its object the provision of an anti-glare device which may be incorporated with the headlight lens as an integral part thereof.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of the character indicated which is of such form that it may also be applied to lenses already in use by cementing it in proper position on such lenses.

A still further object is to provide an anti-glare device of such form that it obstructs the direct rays of the headlight bulb and at the same time diverts or reflects them onto the upper zone of the headlight reflector from which they are reflected downwardly at such an inclination as to intensify the ground illumination from the headlights.

A still further object is to provide an anti-glare device which is of simple form and which therefore may be easily and cheaply manufactured.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in a construction and combination of parts of which the drawing illustrates what is at present thought to be the preferable embodiment. The invention is not to be resiricted to such embodiment, however, for contined use in practice may suggest certain changes or alterations and the right is claimed to make any of these falling within the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a central vertical sectional view of a conventional headlight to which the improvement constituting the invention is applied.

Figure 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the anti-glare device constituting the invention when such device is made of the same material as the headlight lens.

Figure 4 is a sectional view similar to Figure 3 showing a modified form of the invention, such as the form in which it may be made when it is to be used as an attachment to be applied to conventional lenses.

Being designed to not only obstruct the direct glaring rays of the headlight 10 but to divert these rays to the reflector 11 by which they may be redirected onto the ground to intensify the luminosity in this area, the shield 12 is formed with a globular body portion 12^a and a rearwardly extending downwardly inclined scoop-like extension 12^b. The preferred form of shield is that which is formed as an integral part of the lens 13 and will consequently be of glass, the neck portion 14 uniting the globular body portion with the lens 13 at the center of the latter. Both the body portion and extension of the shield are concave and the concave sides are disposed in facing relation to the bulb 10.

The shield as a whole consists of the nested elements 15 and 16, the latter being received in the former and being provided with a marginal flange 17 throughout the body portion and extension to seat on the upper edge of the outer element, to which it is cemented as indicated at 18. Being of glass, the material of the lens 13, it is necessary if it is to perform any reflecting function that it be rendered opaque and to this end the outer surface of the inner element 16 is silvered as indicated at 19. Thus the inner surface of the body portion and extension of the inner element is converted into a reflector, so that the direct rays from the bulb 10 are directed onto the upper zone of the reflector 11 from which they are redirected to the ground, the silvered surface 19 rendering the shield as a whole opaque so that the direct rays of the lamp may not be projected directly through the lens 13.

In the modified form of the invention, intended for application to conventional lenses, the shield 20 has the outer element 21 formed preferably of metal and its neck portion 22 is formed with a circumferential flange 23 which is disposed against the inner face of the lens 24 to which it is secured, preferably by cement as indicated at 25. The inner element 26 is substantially a duplicate of the inner element 16 in the form illustrated in Figure 3, being formed with a marginal flange 27, seated on the inturned upper edge 28 of the outer element, to which it is cemented as indicated at 29. The outer face of the inner element is silvered as indicated at 30.

The inturned edge 28 of the outer element 21 serves as a means for so positioning the inner element when attached, that the silvered surface 30 is spaced from the interior surface of the outer element, so that the silvered surface may not be damaged in the application of the inner element to the outer element.

Since reflection is as necessary as opacity in the shield, the silvering of the outer face of the inner element 26 is necessary to secure the desired reflecting properties.

The invention having been described, what is claimed as new and useful is:

1. An anti-glare device of the kind described,

comprising nested inner and outer bodies, each of globular form having a rearwardly extending downwardly inclined scoop-like extension of concave formation, a reflector coating on the inner body, and a connector between the outer body and a headlight lens for confronting the inner body with relation to a light projecting medium within the headlight.

2. An anti-glare device of the kind described, comprising nested inner and outer bodies, each of globular form having a rearwardly extending downwardly inclined scoop-like extension of concave formation, a reflector coating on the inner body, a connector between the outer body and a headlight lens for confronting the inner body with relation to a light projecting medium within the headlight, and a marginal flange formed on the inner body and overlying and engaged with the marginal edge of the outer body.

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