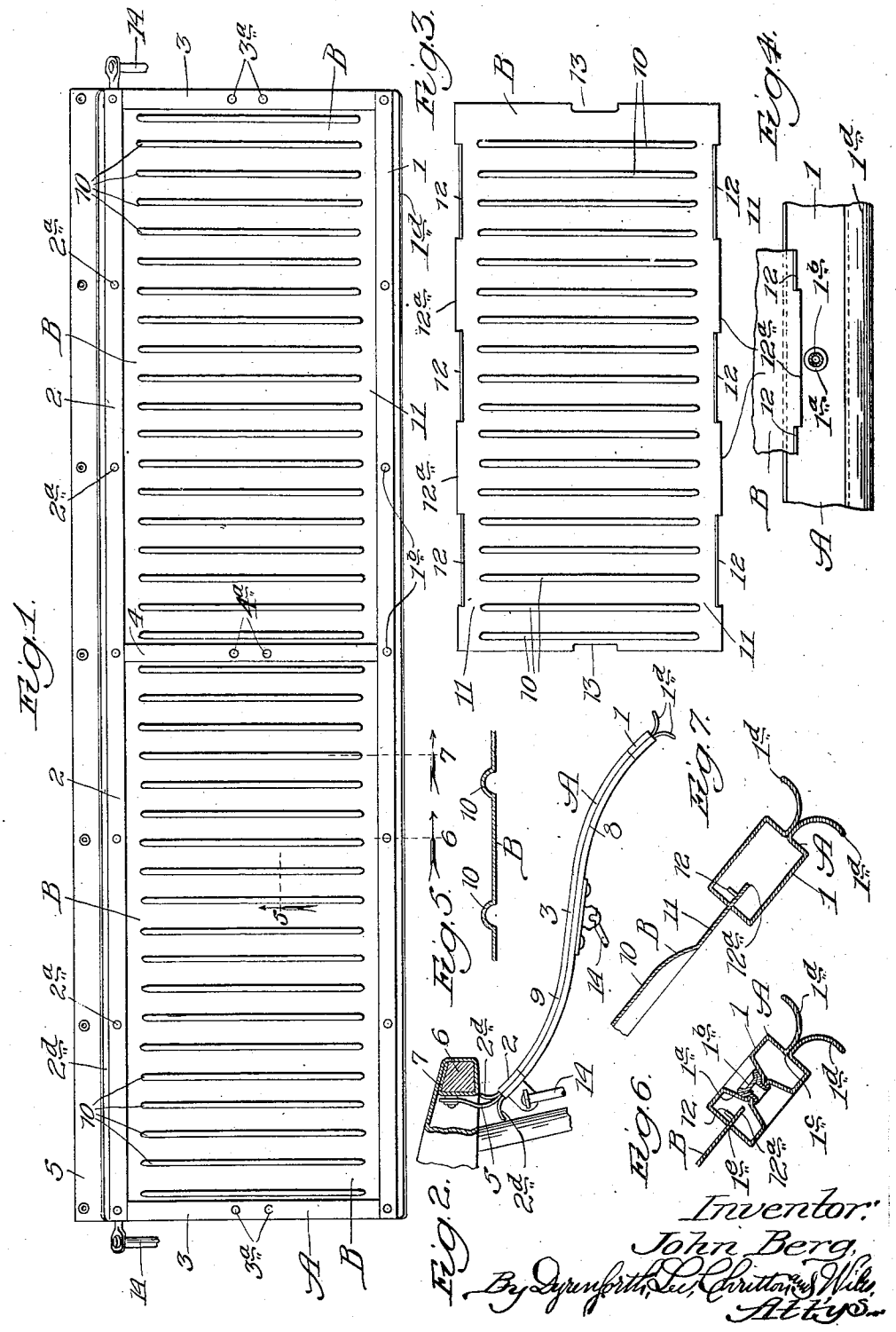
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VISOR.

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This invention relates particularly to visors involving a construction comprising a frame and a sheet or sheets of pyralin, celluloid, or analogous material mounted in said frame.

The pyralin, celluloid or the like may be employed in a thin sheet, or sheets, in lieu of glass, and may be transparent, or semi-transparent. The sheet material may be given any desired color however. Such material is peculiarly subject to the influence of weather conditions, being affected by changes in temperature and perhaps by other changes in atmospheric conditions. The sheets are liable to warp and to otherwise change their dimensions under ordinary conditions of use. The primary object of the present invention is, therefore, to so form and support a sheet as to obviate undesirable deformation of the sheet in use, while at the same time providing for such expansion or contraction as may be necessary.

The invention is illustrated in its preferred embodiment in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 represents a plan view of the improved visor; Fig. 2, an end elevational view of the visor, the supporting means being shown brokenly, and the visor being shown associated with an automobile top (shown brokenly); Fig. 3, a plan view of one of the sheets of pyralin or celluloid employed; Fig. 4, a fragmentary view showing a portion of one of the celluloid sheets and a portion of a frame member; Fig. 5, an enlarged broken sectional view taken as indicated at line 5 of Fig. 1; Fig. 6, an enlarged broken sectional view taken as indicated at line 6 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 7, an enlarged broken sectional view taken as indicated at line 7 of Fig. 1.

In the embodiment shown, the visor comprises a frame A, and sheets B, B of pyralin or celluloid, mounted in said frame.

In the preferred embodiment of the frame, which is illustrated, a pair of lower marginal binding members 1, a pair of upper marginal binding members 2, pairs of end marginal binding members 3, and a pair of central marginal binding members 4 are provided for supporting the celluloid sheets B, B.

The marginal frame members 1 and 2 may be referred to as longitudinal frame members, and the frame members 3 and the frame members 4 may be referred to as transverse frame members. The frame members preferably are formed of strips of sheet metal which are stamped into a cross-section of approximately U-form, as illustrated, for example, in Figs. 6 and 7. At suitable intervals, the web portion of each U-shaped member is struck inwardly, thus providing internal embossments 1^a, as shown in Fig. 6. These embossments are arranged in pairs and are perforated and receive rivets 1^b which connect the members. As shown in Fig. 6, the lower flanges of the U-shaped members abut against each other as indicated at 1^c, and curved flanges 1^d extend outwardly from the outer flanges, the upper one serving as a rain-trough which extends longitudinally of the visor.

The inner flanges are spaced apart slightly, as indicated at 1^e, thus providing space for the reception of the marginal portion of the celluloid sheet B.

Each member 3 comprises a pair of U-shaped members which are connected by rivets 3^a, the inner flanges being spaced apart to receive between them the end margin of the sheet B. The central frame members 4 comprise a pair of U-shaped strips which have their flanges turned toward each other and separated by spaces to receive the inner end margins of the sheets B, B. The strips 4 are united by rivets 4^a, the construction being the same as illustrated in Fig. 6, so far as the feature of riveting the members together is concerned.

The upper frame members 2 are shaped similarly to the lower frame members 1, and are connected by rivets 2^a in the same manner as illustrated in Fig. 6. The frame members 2 are provided at their outer sides with the curved flanges 2^b. In the illustration given, a flap of flexible material 5, such as artificial leather, has one margin secured between the members 2, while the other margin is secured to the front bow 6 of an automobile top 7.

In the illustration given, the visor is bowed longitudinally, forming a pair of reverse curves 8 and 9. That is, in the illustration given, the visor has two longitudinal curvatures formed about line-centers which lie on opposite sides of the visor. Accordingly, the transverse frame members are given the reverse curvatures shown in Fig. 2, and the celluloid sheets are provided with corresponding longitudinal curvatures. In

addition to this, each sheet is provided with transverse ribs 10, formed by pressing the sheet material upwardly at suitable intervals. Preferably, the ribs are an equal distance from each other and spaced apart about two or three inches. Preferably the ribs terminate a short distance from the longitudinal edges of the sheet, thus leaving substantially flat margins 11 which are adapted to extend between the pairs of frame members. The sheets are slitted at their longitudinal edges and alternate portions are bent at an angle to the sheet to form small flanges 12, the intervening portions 12^a being left straight, or unbent, so that their edges will form stops adapted to co-act with the embossments 1^a which receive the rivets. Thus, the flanges or flat angular lugs 12 and the projecting plane portions 12^a will serve effectually to prevent the sheet from being withdrawn from the frame, while the embossments 1^a will serve as stops to limit the inward movement of the sheet with respect to the frame member. In practice, the lugs or flanges 12 are not bent sharply at a right angle, and there would be some liability that the sheet might be pulled out of the frame member were it not for the plane projections 12^a which aid in preventing withdrawal in case the sheet is bent upwardly when a withdrawing force is exerted.

The end edges of the sheets are notched as indicated at 13 to accommodate the rivets 3^a and 4^a.

The visor may be supported on an automobile in any desired manner. In the illustration given, 14 designates in a fragmentary way one form of visor-supporting means. The present invention is not concerned, however, with the method of supporting the visor.

From the description given, it will be seen that in the preferred construction the celluloid sheets are floating sheets, or shiftable within certain limits, also that the celluloid sheets are bowed longitudinally and ribbed transversely. The longitudinal bowing of the sheets is not ordinarily sufficient to prevent the sheets from sagging. This is true especially where the longitudinal curvatures are not made about short radii, and it is objectionable, in a visor, to employ short radii of curvatures for the sheets. The transverse ribs are preferably formed by pressing the sheet of celluloid upwardly along transverse lines so as to form hollow beads in the manner illustrated in Fig. 5. These beads not only supply the supplemental strengthening or reenforcing means necessary to prevent buckling of the sheets, but they also tend to break up rays of light coming from a luminous source, thus improving the visor in this respect. In addition, the hollow transverse ribs provide for a certain amount of contraction or expansion of the celluloid sheets, without causing objectionable general deformation of the sheets. These ribs also greatly enhance the appearance of the visor.

The celluloid sheets may be pressed in the form described in suitable molds. The molds may be heated, or the sheets may be preparatorily heated, if desired. While it is preferred to bow the sheets longitudinally in the manner described, they may be bowed longitudinally in any desired shape, or this feature may be omitted.

The foregoing detailed description has been given for clearness of understanding only and no unnecessary limitations should be understood therefrom, but the appended claims should be construed as broadly as permissible in view of the prior art. The word "celluloid" is used in the claims to designate material having the characteristics of celluloid, whether known by that trade name or by some other name.

What I regard as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. In a visor, the combination of a celluloid sheet provided at its margins with flanges, and spaced frame members forming a rectangular frame and receiving between them the marginal portions of the sheet, said frame members being provided with flanges adapted to prevent withdrawal of the margins of the sheet.

2. In a visor, the combination of a celluloid sheet having marginal flanges disposed at an angle to the main margin of the sheet, and a frame comprising marginal members provided with spaced flanges which receive freely between them the margins of the sheet.

3. A visor comprising a celluloid sheet provided at its margins with alternate stop-flanges and projecting plane portions and a frame comprising pairs of marginal frame members provided with inturned spaced flanges which receive the margins of the sheet between them, and rivets connecting said frame members.

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