

June 6, 1933.

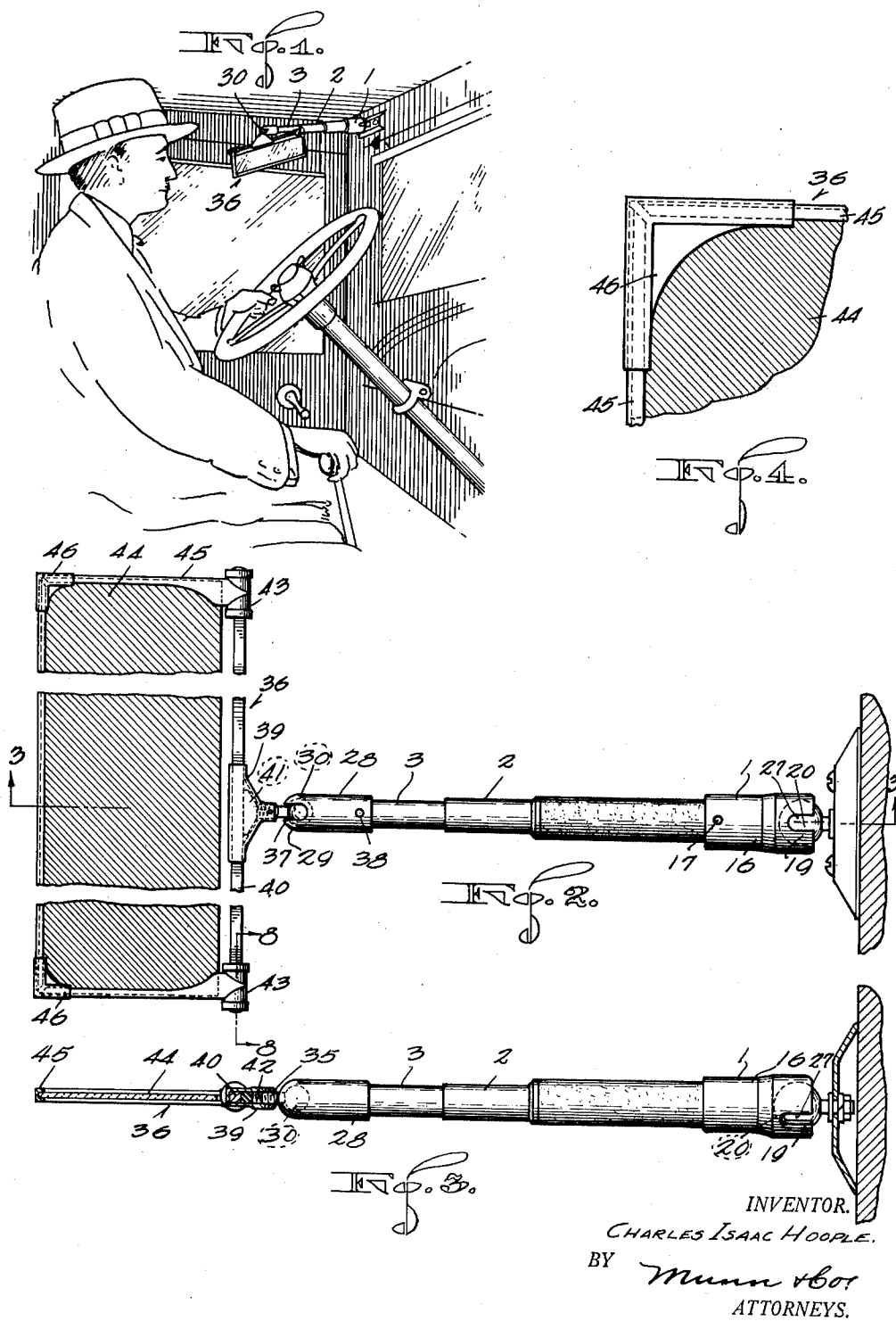
C. I. HOOPLE

1,913,277

ANTIGLARE SHIELD

Filed May 16, 1931

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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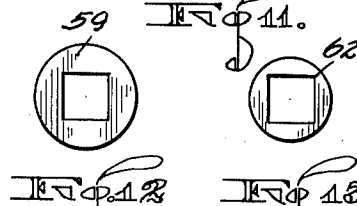
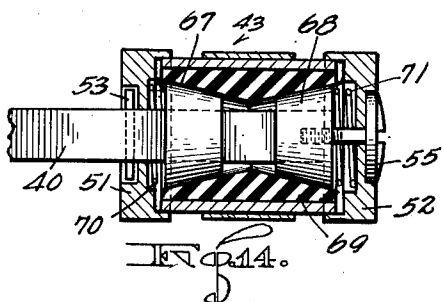
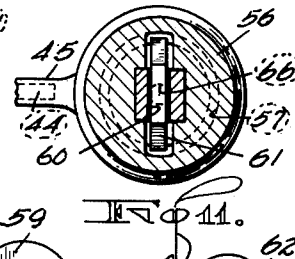
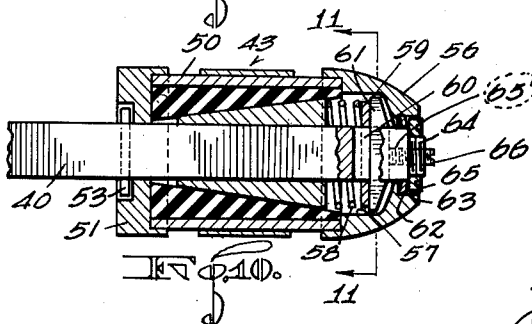
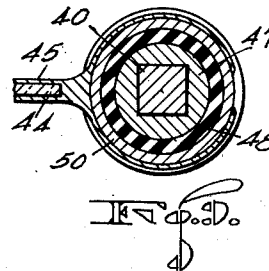
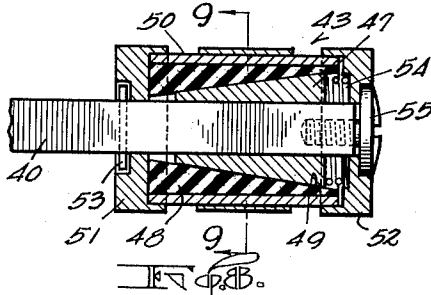
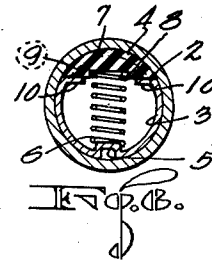
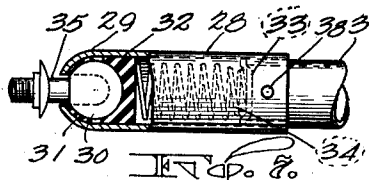
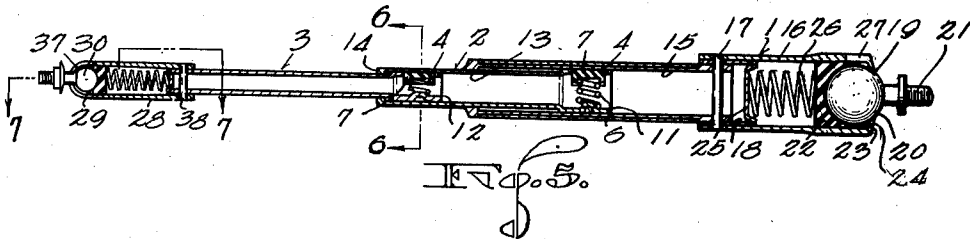
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ANTIGLARE SHIELD

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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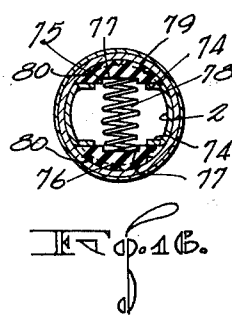
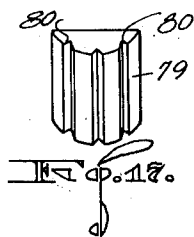
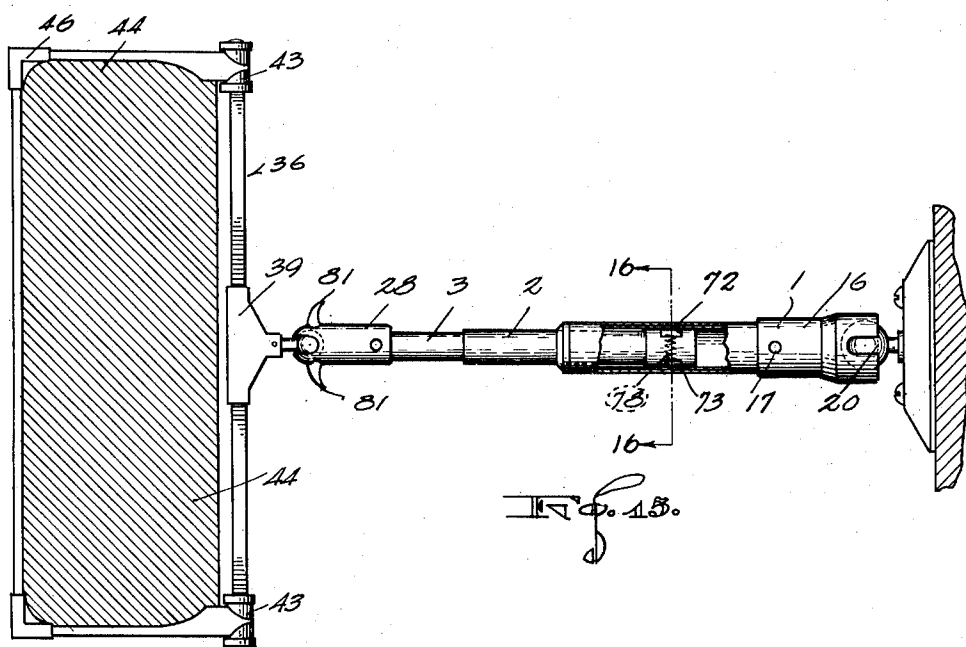
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ANTIGLARE SHIELD

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CHARLES ISAAC HOOPLE, OF HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

ANTIGLARE SHIELD

Application filed May 16, 1931. Serial No. 537,970.

My invention relates to improvements in glare shields and it consists of the combinations, constructions and arrangements hereinafter described and claimed. This application is a continuation in part of my application Serial No. 277,631 filed May 14, 1928.

An object of my invention is to provide an adjustable anti-glare shield which is an improvement over the form of the device shown in my co-pending application, Serial No. 277,631 filed May 14, 1928. In the present form of the device I show an improved ball and socket joint and an improved mechanism for holding the glare shield at the desired angular position.

I further show an improved type of friction shoe for holding the telescoping parts in adjusted position. The device is so constructed as to be quickly swung into any desired position for preventing glare and can be moved into an out-of-the-way position when not in use.

Other objects and advantages will appear as the specification proceeds, and the novel features of the device will be particularly pointed out in the claims hereto annexed.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device shown operatively applied in place;

Figure 2 is a top plane view of the device;

Figure 3 is a section along the line 3—3 of Figure 2, portions being shown in elevation;

Figure 4 is a fragmentary portion of the glare shield;

Figure 5 is a longitudinal section of the telescoping members;

Figures 6 and 7 are sections along the lines 6—6 and 7—7 of Figure 5;

Figure 8 is a section along the line 8—8 of Figure 2;

Figure 9 is a section along the line 9—9 of Figure 8;

Figure 10 is a sectional view similar to Figure 8 but showing a modified form of construction;

Figure 11 is a section along the line 11—11 of Figure 10;

Figures 12 and 13 are plan views of parts of the device shown in Figure 10;

Figure 14 shows another modified form of the invention;

Figure 15 is a plan view, partly in section, of another modified form of the device;

Figure 16 is a section along the line 16—16 of Figure 15; and

Figure 17 is a perspective view of a brake shoe.

In carrying out my invention I provide a telescoping support shown in section in Figure 5 which comprises a tubular base member 1 and two telescoping members 2 and 3. It is obvious that the telescoping members may be increased without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. The parts 2 and 3 have friction shoes indicated generally at 4. I have shown one of the shoes in Figure 6.

It will be noted that the part 3 in Figure 6 has a struck up portion 5 forming a seat for a spring 6. A shoe 7 preferably made of fiber has a recess 8 for receiving the top of the spring 6 and the portion 3 is cut away at 9 for receiving the shoe. Parts 10 of the telescoping section 3 are bent inwardly and act as supporting lips for the shoe 7.

The inner ends of the telescoping sections 2 and 3 are enlarged as at 11 and 12 and these enlarged portions are slidably received in the base portion 1 and the telescoping portion 2. The outer ends of the base portion 1 of the telescoping portion 2 are bent inwardly as at 13 and 14 and these act as stops against the enlarged portions 11 and 12 for limiting the extension of the parts.

The base portion 1 comprises a sleeve 15 in which the portion 4 rides, and a tubular part 16 which is secured to a ball and socket joint hereinafter described. The parts 15 and 16 are secured to each other by a pin 17. A sleeve 18 is placed between the parts 15 and 16.

The ball and socket joint indicated generally at 19 comprises a ball 20 having a threaded shank 21, a fiber socket 22 bearing against one side of the ball and a fiber ring 23 bearing against the other side. The end of the tube 16 is crimped at 24 for retaining

the fiber ring 23. A disk 25 bears against the sleeve 18 and has a depression for receiving one end of a spring 26. The other end of the spring bears against the fiber socket 22. The end of the tubular member 16 has slots 27 for receiving the shank 21 when the tube is swung into various angular positions.

The outer end of the tubular section 3 carries a cylindrical member 28 (see Figure 5) which has a dome-shaped end 29. A ball 30 is received within the dome 29 (see Figure 7) and is received between a fiber shoe 31 and a fiber socket 32. A disk 33 bears against the outer end of the section 3 and has a depression for receiving one end of a spring 34. The other end of the spring bears against the friction shoe 32. The ball 30 carries a shank 35 which is secured to the glare shield 36 (see Figures 2 and 3) in the manner hereinafter described. The dome portion 29 has slots 37 for receiving the shank 35. A pin 38 connects section 3 with the member 28.

The shank 35 (see Figures 2 and 3) is secured to a holder 39 and the holder in turn slidably carries a square rod 40. A wedge-shaped member 41 is disposed in the holder 39 and is forced against the rod 40 by means of a spring 42. The rod 40 carries the glare shield 36 and the shield is swingable into various positions with respect to the rod and is held in these positions by friction bearings indicated generally at 43.

Before describing the bearings 43 it is best to mention that the glare shield 36 has a colored window 44 bounded by channel members 45 (see Figure 4). Corner brackets 46 receive the channel members 45 and hold the window 44 in position.

Both bearings 43 are identical in construction and therefore a description of one will suffice. In Figures 8 and 9 I show a metal cone 47 slidably mounted on the square rod 40. A fiber cylinder 48 having a conical-shaped recess 49 receives the cone 47 and is secured to a sleeve 50 that is connected to the channel members 45. End members 51 and 52 have recesses for receiving the ends of the sleeve 50. A pin 53 carried by the rod 40 prevents movement of the end member 51 to the left in Figure 8. The end member 52 is spaced slightly from the end of the sleeve 50 and a spring 54 is disposed between the member 52 and the cone 47. A set screw 55 is secured to the rod 40 and by its adjustment can vary the force of the spring 54 upon the cone 47. The greater the force exerted by the spring 54 the more binding action there will be between the cone 47 and the cylinder 48. A swinging of the glare shield 36 around the rod 40 will cause the cylinder 48 to rotate with respect to the cone 47. The parts will remain in the position into which they

are moved. In Figures 10 to 13 inclusive I show a slightly modified form of the bearing 43. In this form of device an end member 56 takes the place of the member 52 and this member has a recess 57 for receiving a spring 58. A disk 59 (see Figures 10 and 12) receives one end of the spring 58. The other end of the spring bears against the cone 47.

The rod 40 is slotted as at 60 and a wedge-shaped member 61 is slidably mounted in the slot and bears against the disk 59. A second disk 62 (see Figure 13) is mounted on the rod 40 and enters a recess 63 in the end member 56. The end of the rod 40 is threaded as at 64 and receives a nut 65 and this nut is locked in place by the disk 62 which acts as a lock washer. The nut may be rotated by means of a spanner wrench not shown.

The rod 40 has a threaded bore 65' for receiving a set screw 66 and this screw may be adjusted for moving the member 61 for varying the compression of the spring 58. The other parts of the device are identical to that shown in Figure 8 and they will therefore bear like reference numerals. In operation the cylinder 48 moves with respect to the cone 47 and these parts remain in adjusted position.

Still another modified form is shown in Figure 14 and in this form two cones 67 and 68 take the place of the cone 47 and are slidably mounted on the rod 40. Both end members 51 and 52 are spaced from the sleeve 50. A cylinder 69 having a double coned recess takes the place of the cylinder 48 and receives the cones 67 and 68. Springs 70 and 71 bear against the cones 67 and 68 for causing them to frictionally engage with the cylinder 69. The set screw 55 may be adjusted for varying the compression of the springs 70 and 71. The operation of this form of the device causes the cylinder 69 to move with respect to the cones 67 and 68 and the parts remain in adjusted position.

Although I have shown and described several embodiments 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 claims hereto annexed.

In Figures 15, 16 and 17 I show two brake shoes instead of one and further show projections designed to be grasped by the fingers when extending the device. Similar reference numerals have been applied to corresponding parts and mention will only be made of the new structure.

The telescoping member 2 has diametrically opposed openings 72 and 73 and lips 74 extend inwardly from the edges of the openings and provide bases for supporting brake shoes 75 and 76. Each brake shoe

has a recess 77 for receiving the end of a spring 78. The outer semi-cylindrical surface 79 of each brake shoe is provided with longitudinal grooves 80 to permit the shoe
5 to more readily slide in the direction of the groove. When the shoe is rotated it provides the necessary friction for holding the parts in adjusted position.

The cylindrical member 28 is provided
10 with finger grips 81, (see Figure 15) when two brake shoes 75 and 76 are used. This permits the more ready movement of the parts.

I claim:

15 1. In an adjustable anti-glare shield or the like, a non-circular rod, a cone slidably mounted thereon, a cylinder having a conical recess for receiving the cone, a glare shield, connections between the glare shield
20 and the cylinder, and adjustable spring means bearing against the cone for causing it to frictionally engage with the cylinder.

2. In an adjustable anti-glare shield or the like, a non-circular rod having a slot,
25 a cone slidably mounted thereon, a cylinder having a conical recess for receiving the cone, a glare shield operatively connected to the cylinder, a spring bearing against the cone, a disc mounted on the rod and bearing
30 on the opposite end of the spring, a stop mounted in the slot and bearing against the disc, and an adjusting screw carried by the rod and bearing against the stop.

3. In an anti-glare shield or the like, a
35 non-circular rod, two cones mounted thereon, a cylinder having a double coned recess for receiving the cone, a sleeve enclosing the cylinder and connected to a glare shield, end members normally spaced slightly from
40 the ends of the sleeve and cylinder, springs disposed between the end members and cones, a pin for holding one end member against movement in one direction on the rod, and a screw adjustably securing the
45 other end member to the rod, said screw being operable for varying the force exerted by the springs on the cones.

Signed at Honolulu in the county of Honolulu, and Territory of Hawaii this 26th day
50 of February, A. D. 1931.

CHARLES ISAAC HOOPLE.

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