Aug. 3, 1926. 1,594,748

G. L. NEAVE

HEADLIGHT

Filed Nov. 21, 1925

*Fig: 1.*

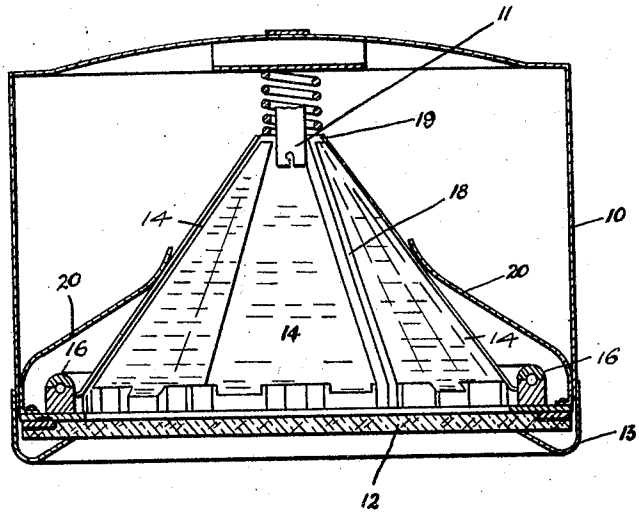
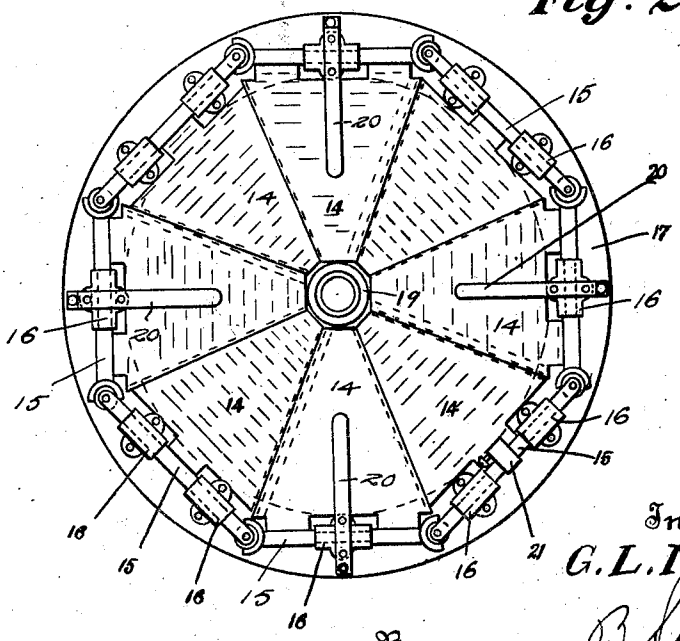



*Fig: 2.*




Inventor
G. L. Neave
By B. Singer
Atty.

Patented Aug. 3, 1926. 1,594,748

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE LESLIE NEAVE, OF EAST FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AUSTRALIA.

## HEADLIGHT.

Application filed November 21, 1925. Serial No. 70,612.

This invention relates to improvements in headlights.

It is obviously desirable to provide headlights with efficient reflectors, so as to give visibility for a considerable distance. Although the foregoing object is readily attained, it is unfortunately associated with a glare that is confusing to pedestrians and to vehicles passing in the opposite direction. It is therefore desirable to dim the headlights under the foregoing circumstances, for which purpose many devices have been proposed.

The present invention consists broadly of forming the reflector of a plurality of straight or curved sectors that are capable of being simultaneously turned out of the reflecting position, and so will temporarily cease to function.

The invention will, however, be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings showing a preferred embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Fig. 1 is a sectional plan of a headlight, and Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the reflector dissociated from the casing.

The headlight casing 10 is adapted to receive a reflector, a lighting socket 11, a glass or lens 12 and a holding ring 13. The reflector is composed of a plurality of sectors 14, the edges of which abut or preferably slightly overlap (8 sectors are shown in Fig. 2). The base of each sector is attached to a spindle 15 working in one or more bearings 16. The bearings 16 are supported on a ring 17 that is connected by a plurality of spiders 18 to a smaller ring 19 in juxtaposition to the lighting socket 11. A plurality of springs 20 are adapted to resiliently engage all or a number of the reflector sectors so as to tend to keep them in the normal closed position. The ends of the spindles 15 are connected by universal joints so that on one spindle being turned, a corresponding movement will be given to the other spindles. One spindle has a lug or extension 21 attached thereto and to such lug can be attached a Bowden wire 22.

The reflector operates as follows.

As shown in the drawings, it serves to reflect light in the normal way. When, however, it is desired to dim the light, the Bowden wire attached to the lug 18 is operated. This results in the spindles 15 being simultaneously turned, so that the reflector sectors are turned so as to become parallel to the axis of projection. In consequence, the light functions without a reflector, as the exposed back of casing 10 is purposely made dull. When the necessity for a dimmed light has been removed, the Bowden wire is released, which results in the springs 20 pushing the reflector sectors back into their normal reflecting position.

It will be apparent that the various details of construction are capable of considerable modification without necessarily departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim. Obviously, the reflector may be parabolic in shape, or otherwise curved to suit particular circumstances. Furthermore, only portion of the reflector may be formed of movable sectors.

I claim:—

A headlight including a reflector comprising a plurality of sectors each provided at its base with a spindle, bearings in which said spindles are mounted for pivotal movement of the sectors and universal joints connecting said spindles end to end for simultaneous movement of all of the sectors and means for moving said sectors, said means comprising springs active to hold the sectors in normal position and a Bowden wire connected to one of the spindles to move the sectors against the tension of the said springs.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1925.

GEORGE LESLIE NEAVE.