

May 19, 1953

V. K. ELORANTA

2,638,593

SUNSHIELD WITH DEPENDING VISOR

Filed April 19, 1951

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

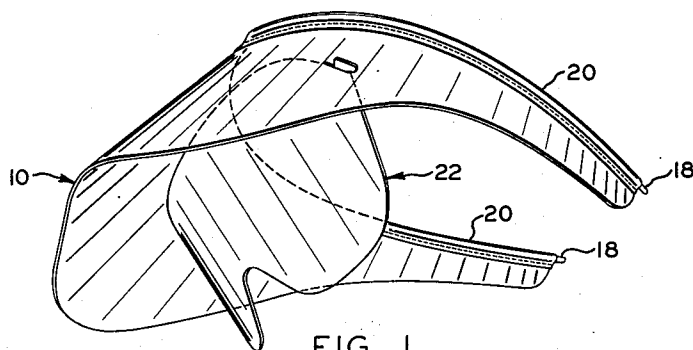


FIG. 1

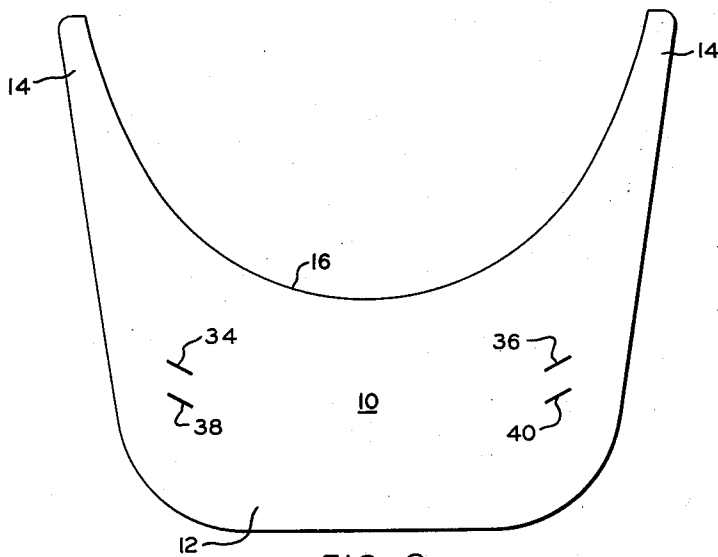


FIG. 2

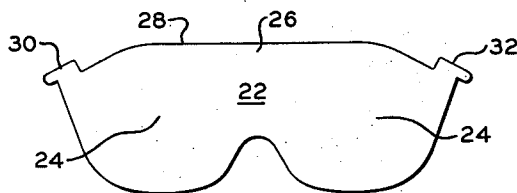


FIG. 3

INVENTOR

Vaio K. Eloranta

BY

Brown and Mikulka

ATTORNEYS

May 19, 1953

V. K. ELORANTA

2,638,593

SUNSHIELD WITH DEPENDING VISOR

Filed April 19, 1951

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

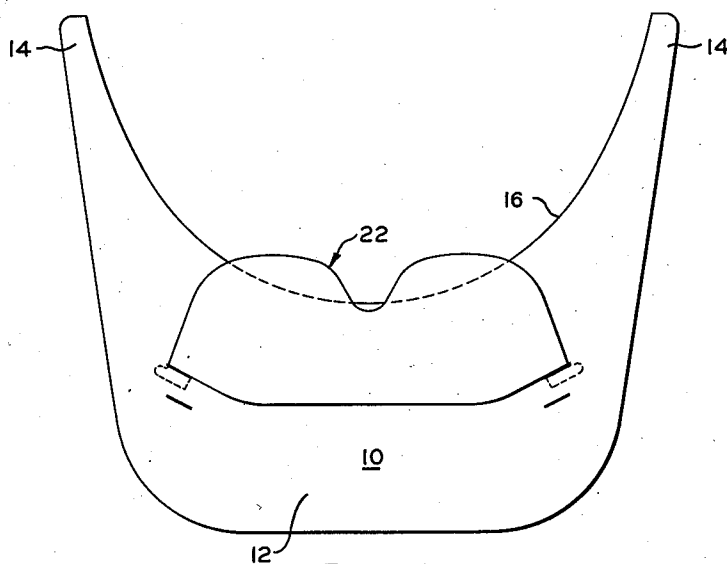


FIG. 4

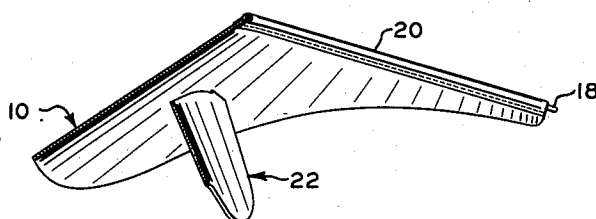


FIG. 5

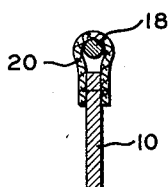


FIG. 6

INVENTOR

Vaite K. Eloranta

BY

Brown and Mikulka
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,638,593

SUNSHIELD WITH DEPENDING VISOR

Vaisto K. Eloranta, Boston, Mass., assignor to
Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., a cor-
poration of Delaware

Application April 19, 1951, Serial No. 221,918

7 Claims. (Cl. 2-12)

1

This invention relates to an improved sunshield with a depending glare-eliminating visor.

An object of the invention is to provide a sunshield of the character described which may be cheaply and readily manufactured and assembled and which is so constructed that large numbers may be internested or superimposed in closely adjacent relation for compact shipment.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a sunshield of the character described wherein the shield body comprises an opaque peak adapted to shade the eyes of a wearer of the sunshield and temple extensions integral with the peak and adapted to shade the wearer's temples and ears; wherein a glare-eliminating visor, preferably of light-polarizing material, is supported by the peak in position before the eyes of a wearer of the sunshield; wherein the visor is detachably connected to the peak in such a manner that curvature of the peak incident to proper positioning of the sunshield on a wearer's head causes the visor to assume a face-conforming curvature and holds the visor in proper position; and wherein a resilient element, for example a spring-tensioned wire associated with the upper edge of the peak and temple extensions of the sunshield, is adapted to hold the shield in proper position on a wearer's head.

Other objects of the invention will in part be obvious and will in part appear hereinafter.

The invention accordingly comprises an article of manufacture possessing the features, properties, and relation of elements which will be exemplified in the article hereinafter described and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the claims.

For a fuller understanding of the nature and objects of the invention, reference should be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the sunshield of the present invention in the position in which it is worn;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of that portion of the sunshield forming the peak and temple-shielding extensions;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the depending glare-eliminating visor;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the peak and visor elements assembled;

Fig. 5 is a view in section along the median line of the sunshield of the present invention; and

Fig. 6 is an enlarged, fragmentary view of a portion of the device shown in Fig. 5.

2

In the embodiment of the invention shown in the drawings, 10 represents the sunshield body member which is preferably opaque and which may be formed of any suitable material, for example paper or organic plastic sheet material such as cellulose acetate. As shown in Fig. 2, this member is roughly U-shaped and comprises a peak portion 12, adapted to be positioned above the eyes of a wearer so as to shade them from direct sunlight, and rearwardly extending temple shields 14 which are preferably of such width as to provide some shade to the temples and upper cheeks of a wearer and extend rearwardly a distance sufficient to overlie the wearer's ears and thus provide protection for them. The inner edge of the member 10, i. e., the edge 16, which comes in contact with the wearer's face, is preferably roughly elliptical in shape, the distance between the ends of the temple shields 14 being somewhat greater than the width of the wearer's head so that as the edge 16 is brought into contact with the wearer's forehead and temples, the element 10 is curved, as shown for example in Fig. 1, thus extending downwardly and outwardly from the line of its contact with the wearer's head.

Means are provided adjacent the edge 16 for mounting a resilient head-gripping element which supports and positions the sunshield 10 as desired on the wearer's head. In the embodiment of the invention shown in the drawings, this resilient head-gripping element comprises a spring-tensioned wire 18 (Fig. 6) which may be positioned within a pocket formed along the edge 16 by stitching thereto the bias tape 20. If desired, the exposed ends of the wire 18 may be covered with small plastic pads for direct contact with the wearer's head.

The glare-eliminating visor 22 is preferably comprised of a flat sheet of flexible light-polarizing material, such for example as any of the light-polarizing sheet materials sold under the trade name "Polaroid." It may, however, comprise any suitable flexible light-polarizing material or, if desired, it may be manufactured from a flexible sheet of nonpolarizing material which is adapted to reduce the intensity of transmitted light, such as a sheet of colored organic plastic material. The visor 22 is shaped to provide two eye-protecting lens portions 24 connected by a bridge or nose-spanning portion 26. The light-polarizing material of the visor 22 is preferably positioned with its axis of transmission at an angle of substantially 90° to the upper edge 28 of the visor so that when the visor is swung into the

3

glare-eliminating position illustrated in Figs. 1 and 5 the axis of transmission will be substantially 90° to the horizontal.

The upper edge 28 of the visor 22 may be roughly arcuate in shape or more preferably it may be shaped to provide three angularly positioned, relatively straight edges, a central straight portion above the nose-spanning portion 26 and two angularly positioned straight portions, one adjacent each edge of the visor. The upper edge 28 of the visor 22 is also provided with a pair of locking tabs or extensions 30, 32 which are adapted to be inserted in slits 34, 36 in element 10, as shown for example most clearly in Fig. 4. The slits 34, 36 are preferably so spaced that the visor 22 may lie flush against the element 10 when the latter is in flat, uncurved position, as shown in Fig. 4, and under these circumstances the visor 22 will extend rearwardly and toward the edge 16 of the element 10. The slits 34, 36 and the locking tabs 30, 32, which are adapted for insertion therein, are preferably angularly positioned with respect to one another so that as the element 10 is curved to conform to the shape of a wearer's head and the visor is swung into lowered or depending position, the tension on the visor 22 maintains it out of contact with the element 10 and in the depending position shown most clearly in Figs. 1 and 5, in which position the visor conforms approximately to the curvature of the wearer's face. In this position the short straight portions of the upper edge 28 of the visor 22, which are adjacent the locking tabs 30, 32, remain in contact with the under surface of the peak 12 whereas the straight central portion of the upper edge 28 of the visor 22 is spaced from the under portion of the curved peak 12 and thus provides a ventilating aperture or gap, as shown for example in Fig. 5.

If the curvature of the depending glare-eliminating visor 22 is to approximate the curvature of the face of a wearer of the sunshield, and this is a preferred condition, the slits 34, 36 and the tabs 30, 32 should be angularly positioned so that the angle between each slit and a line joining the centers thereof and the angle between each tab and a line joining the centers thereof is between 25° and 30°.

If desired, a supplemental pair of slits 38, 40 may be provided so that the glare-eliminating shield may be positioned at a different distance from the wearer's face, and if these slits are positioned at different angles to each other than are the slits 34, 36, the curvature of the glare-eliminating visor may be altered by insertion of its locking tabs in the supplemental pair of slits.

When the sunshield is not in use the glare-eliminating visor may be swung upwardly to the position shown in Fig. 4, in which case it will lie flush with element 10 and thus permit stacking of the sunshields for easy handling and shipment, even though the resilient element 18 remains in place and causes the element 10 to take the curved position shown in Fig. 1.

Since certain changes may be made in the above article of manufacture without departing from the scope of the invention herein involved,

4

it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What is claimed is:

1. A sunshield comprising, in combination, a body member comprising a peak portion and integral, rearwardly extending temple shields, shaped to provide a head-engaging edge, a resilient wire-like head-gripping member detachably affixed to the head-engaging edge of said body member for causing predetermined curvature of said peak portion and displacement of said temple shields towards one another and into head-gripping position, a transparent visor having selective light-transmitting properties, and means affixing said visor to said body member to depend therefrom in face-conforming curvature before the eyes of a wearer of said sunshield with its upper edge spaced from said head-gripping member and with its lower edge substantially in engagement with the wearer's face, when said sunshield is in position on a wearer's head and to lie closely thereadjacent with its lower, face-engaging edge positioned rearwardly and adjacent the head-engaging edge of said peak portion when said head-gripping member is removed.

2. The sunshield defined in claim 1 wherein said visor is affixed to said body member by a pair of spaced locking tabs extending from the upper edge of said visor and engaging angularly positioned slits provided in said body member.

3. The sunshield defined in claim 2 wherein said slits make with each other an angle of the order of 125°.

4. The sunshield defined in claim 2 wherein said body member is provided with a plurality of pairs of visor-positioning slits.

5. The sunshield defined in claim 1 wherein said body member comprises a substantially opaque paper.

6. The sunshield defined in claim 1 wherein said resilient head-gripping member is longer than the head-engaging edge of said body member and is positioned within a tubular pocket integral with said edge.

7. The sunshield defined in claim 1 wherein said temple shields are shaped to overlie the ears of a wearer of said sunshield.

VAITO K. ELORANTA.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
217,500	White	July 15, 1879
399,892	Harrison	Mar. 19, 1889
1,313,469	Crossley	Aug. 19, 1919
1,452,305	Mahony	Aug. 17, 1923
1,706,667	Haustein	Mar. 26, 1929
2,005,426	Land	June 18, 1935
2,565,362	Eloranta	Aug. 21, 1951

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
290,771	Great Britain	May 24, 1928