J. HADKA.

VEHICLE SHIELD.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1908.

944,783.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

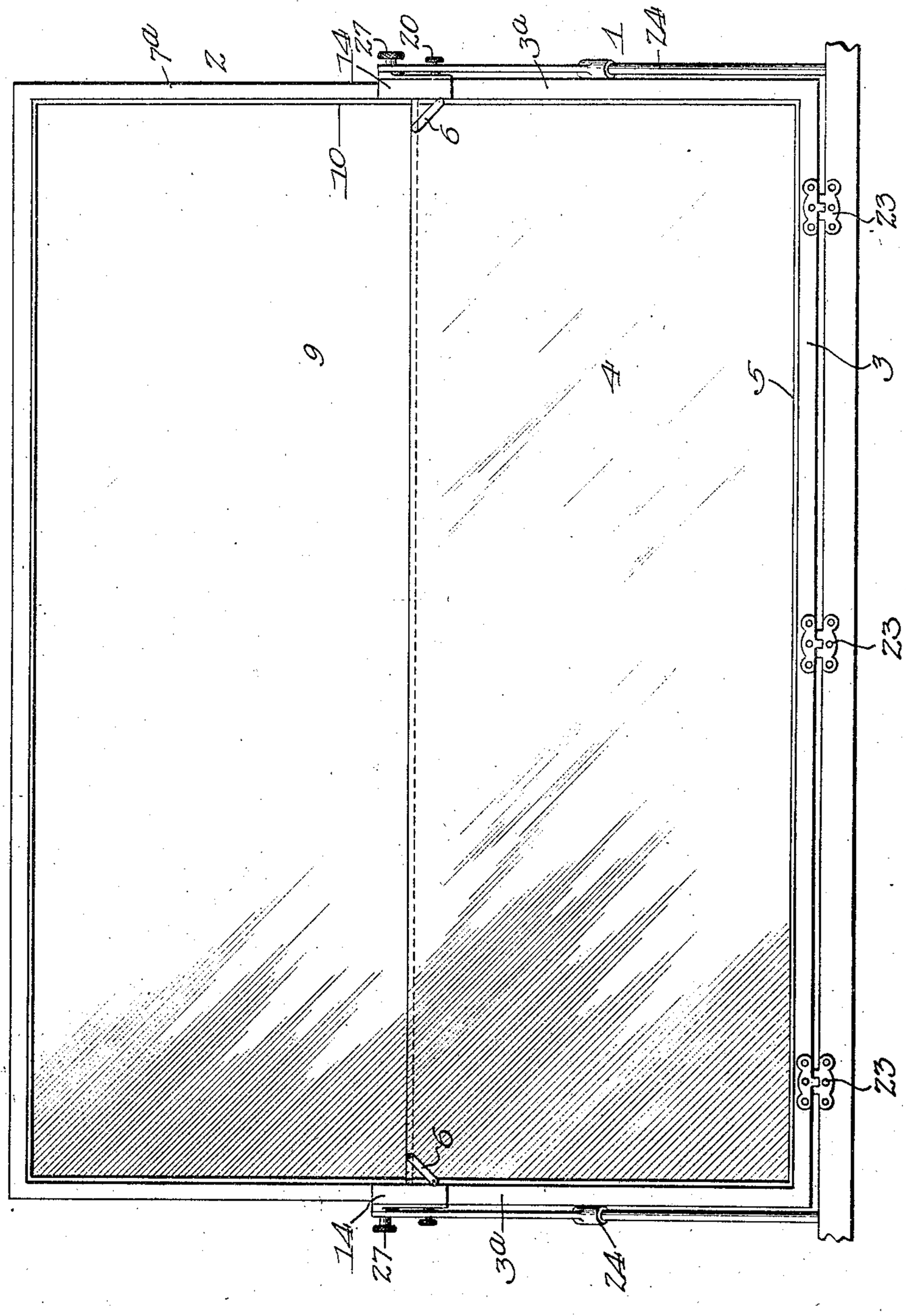

Fig. 1.

Witnesses:
Ira D. Perry
G. V. Donahue Jr.

Inventor:
Joseph Hadka
By Luther L. Miller
Atty.

NORRIS PETERS, INC., LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. HADKA.

VEHICLE SHIELD.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1908.

944,783.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

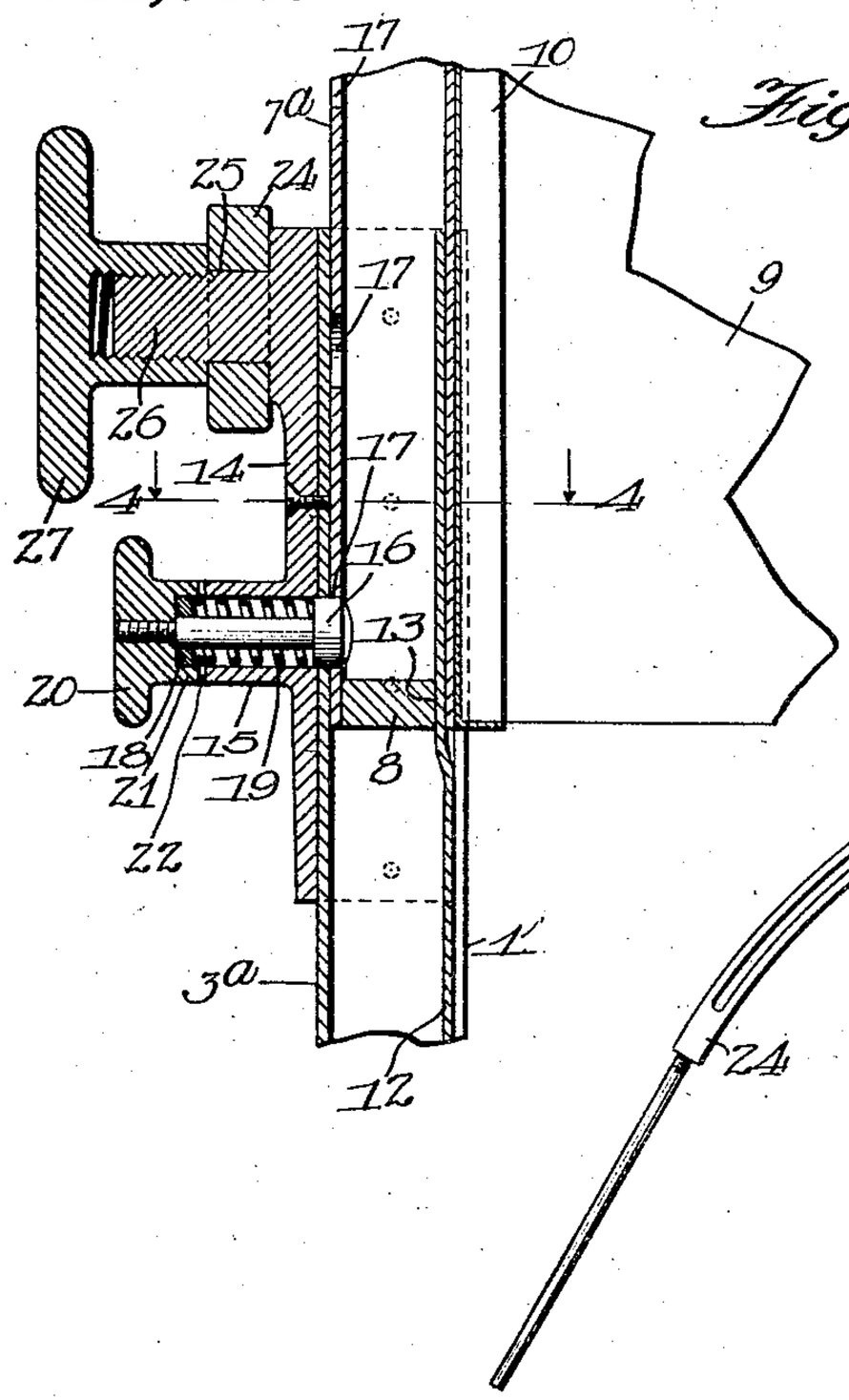

Fig. 3.

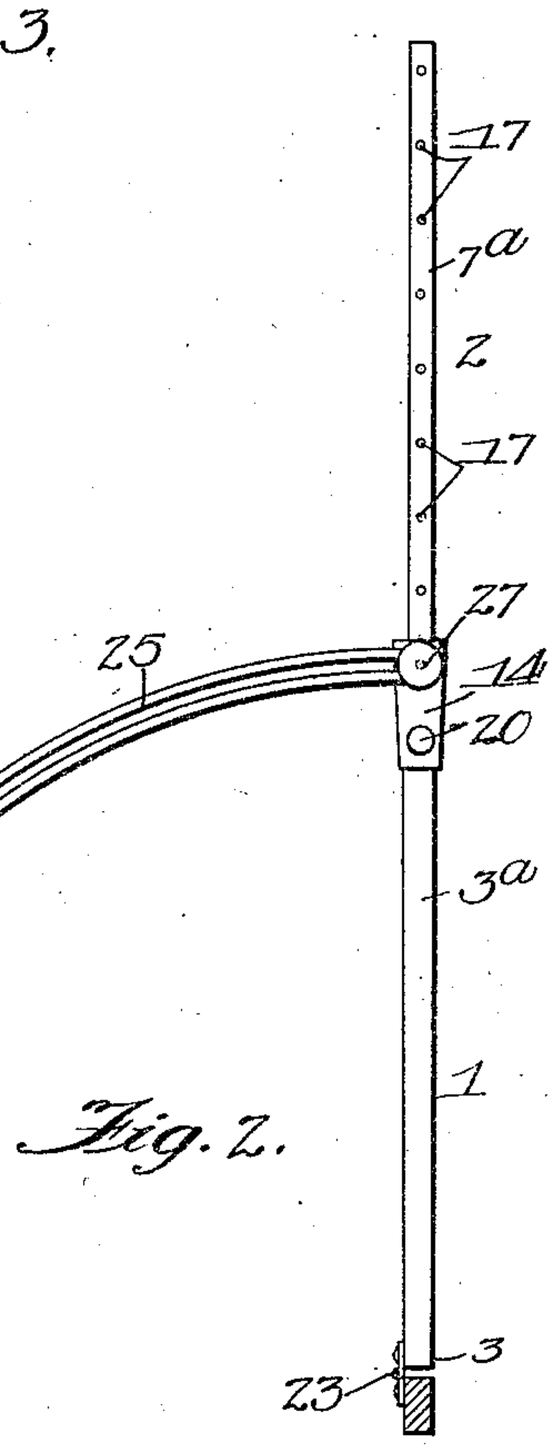

Fig. 2.

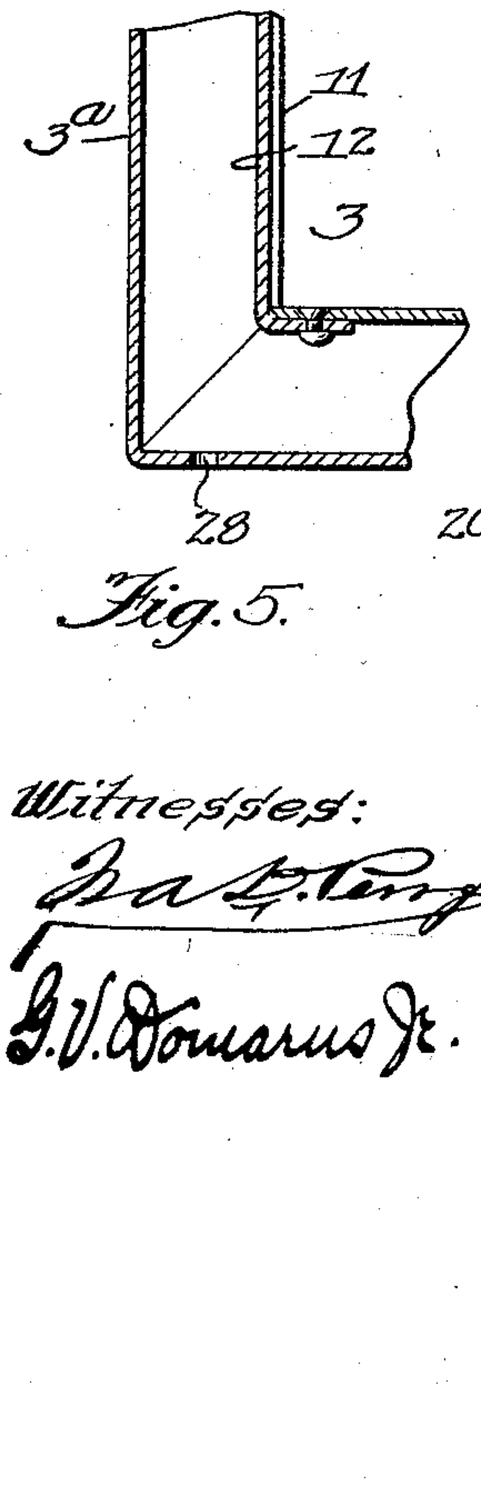

Fig. 5.

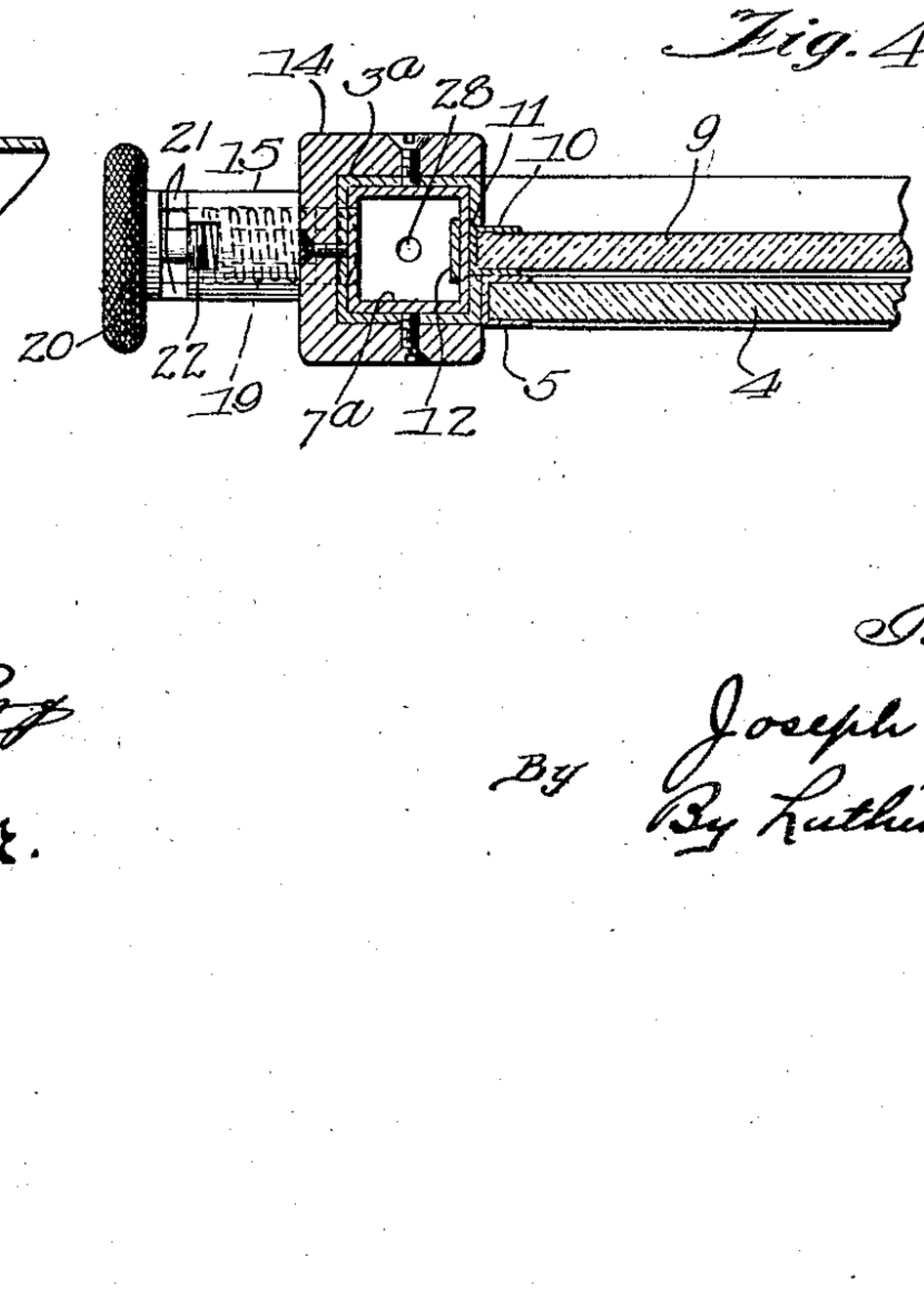

Fig. 4.

Witnesses:

G. V. Donahue Jr.

Inventor.

Joseph Hadka

By Luther L. Miller

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH HADKA, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

VEHICLE-SHIELD.

944,783. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

Application filed November 9, 1908. Serial No. 461,652.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH HADKA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vehicle-Shields, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction of wind shields for automobiles and other vehicles.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a front elevation of a shield embodying the features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side or edge elevation of said shield. Fig. 3 is a fragmental sectional detail view. Fig. 4 is a section on dotted line 4 4 of Fig. 3, the block 8 being omitted. Fig. 5 is a fragmental sectional detail, showing a means for closing a slot in the lower frame.

The embodiment selected for illustration comprises a lower section 1 and an upper section 2, the lower section comprising a frame 3 containing a panel 4 of glass or other suitable material. As herein shown, the members of the frame 3 are tubular. The panel 4 is secured in the frame 3 by means of the inner frame 5 rigidly secured to the frame 3 in any suitable manner. 3^a indicates the stiles of the lower frame. The frame 3 may be stiffened by means of cleats 6 secured to the upper corners of the panel 4 and to the upper ends of the stiles 3^a. The frame 7 for the upper section 2 also is represented as being of tubular construction. The stiles 7^a of said frame are mounted to telescope with the stiles 3^a of the lower frame, said stiles being in the present case of substantially the same cross-sectional form. The lower end of each of the stiles 7^a is herein shown as closed by a block 8 rigidly secured in place. The frame 7 of the upper section contains a panel 9 of glass or other suitable material. Said panel is secured within the frame 7 by means of an inner frame 10 fixed to the frame 7 by any suitable means.

The stiles 3^a of the frame 3 have slots 11 in their inner sides to accommodate the frame 10. In order to close said slots when the upper section is in its normal elevated position, and thereby prevent the entrance of dust and the like into the frame 3, I provide suitable means, such as strips 12, preferably of spring metal, the lower ends of said strips being secured to the frame 3, and said strips extending upwardly along the inner faces of the slotted walls of the stiles 3^a (see Figs. 3, 4 and 5). The upper ends of said strips extend through openings 13 in the blocks 8. When the upper section is lowered, the blocks 8 pass downward over said strips, the latter entering the tubular stiles 7^a.

Fixed to the upper end of each of the stiles 3^a of the lower frame, is a cap 14. Upon each of said caps is a tubular stud 15 in which is mounted a spring plunger 16 adapted to engage in openings 17 formed at intervals in the outer walls of the stiles 7^a. The outer end of the tubular stud 15 may be closed by a screw plug 18. A coiled spring 19 surrounding the stem of said plunger and bearing against the screw plug 18 and the head of the plunger tends to move said plunger inwardly into locking position. To the outer end of the plunger stem is fixed a knob 20 that carries upon its inner end two studs 21 adapted to lie in notches 22 in the outer end of the tubular stud 15. The plunger 16 may be held out of locking position by pulling outwardly upon the knob 20, and said plunger may be held in such non-locking position by giving the head a quarter-turn to carry the studs 21 out of register with the notches 22. Preferably the extent of the movement imparted to the plunger when the knobs 20 are drawn outwardly and rotated as just described, is not sufficient to carry the plungers wholly out of engagement with the stiles 7^a, the rounded inner ends of said plungers remaining in position to bear against the stiles and slipping into and out of the openings 17 as the upper section moves up and down, and thus serving as a brake for the downward movement of the upper section.

The shield, as a whole, may be arranged to be tilted forwardly by mounting it upon hinges 23, and securing it in position by means of supports 24, one at each end of the shield. As herein shown, the upper portion of each of the supports 24 is curved upon the arc of a circle substantially concentric with the axis of the shield, said upper portion having an elongated slot 25 therein through which extends a stud 26 upon the cap 14. The shield is secured in adjusted position upon its supports 24 by means herein shown as nuts 27 turned upon the screw-threaded outer ends of the studs 26 and clamping the supports 24 against the sides of the caps 14. The lower end walls of the slots 25 consti-

tute stops to limit the forward tilting movement of the shield.

The frame 3 being of tubular construction, the air inclosed in said frame forms a cushion for the downward movement of the upper section. If desired one or more vents 28 (Fig. 5) may be formed in the lower frame 3 at suitable points.

In use, the upper section 2 is held at any desired height above the lower section 1 by the engagement of the plungers 16 with the stiles 7a. When it is desired to lower the frame, the plungers 16 are partially withdrawn by pulling the knobs 20 outwardly and giving them a partial rotation, as before described. In this position the plungers 16 serve to retard the descent of the upper section 2. The wind shield may be tilted forwardly at any desired angle within the limits of the slots 25 and secured in such position by tightening up the nuts 27.

By reference to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the panel frames 5 and 10 are open at their adjacent sides, or, in other words, the upper edge of the panel 4 and the lower edge of the panel 9 are not bound or inclosed. There is, therefore, no bar or frame member extending across the middle of the shield to interfere with the vision of the occupants of the vehicle.

Certain features of the construction herein illustrated are claimed in my copending application Serial No. 430,450, filed May 2, 1908.

I would have it understood that I desire not to be limited to the details of construction herein shown and described, for various modifications will occur to persons skilled in the art.

I claim as my invention:

1. A vehicle shield comprising two sections, the lower section having a frame comprising tubular stiles in which the stiles of the upper section are slidably mounted, the stiles of the lower section being slotted to accommodate the upper section; and means for closing the slots.

2. A vehicle shield comprising two sections, the lower section having a frame comprising tubular stiles in which the stiles of the upper section are slidably mounted, the stiles of the lower section being slotted to accommodate the upper section; and members for closing the slots, the stiles of the upper section being arranged to receive said members.

3. A vehicle shield comprising two sections, the lower section having a frame comprising tubular stiles in which the stiles of the upper section are slidably mounted, the stiles of the lower section being slotted to accommodate the upper section; strips secured near their lower ends within the stiles of the lower section, said strips normally closing the slots in said lower stiles; and blocks in the lower ends of the upper stiles said blocks having openings therein to receive said strips.

4. A vehicle shield comprising two sections, the lower section having a frame comprising tubular stiles in which the stiles of the upper section are slidably mounted; and spring plungers carried by the stiles of the lower section arranged to engage the stiles of the upper section to lock said upper section in adjusted position, said spring plungers being arranged to be held in partially withdrawn position to act as brakes for the upper section.

5. A vehicle shield comprising two sections, the lower section having a frame comprising tubular stiles in which the stiles of the upper section are slidably mounted, a series of locking openings being formed in one of the stiles of the upper section; a tubular stud on the lower section; a spring plunger slidable in said stud and having a rounded end adapted to engage in said locking openings; and a member attached to said plunger and arranged to engage said stud to hold said plunger in partially withdrawn position.

JOSEPH HADKA.

Witnesses:
LUTHER L. MILLER,
GEORGE L. CHINDAHL.