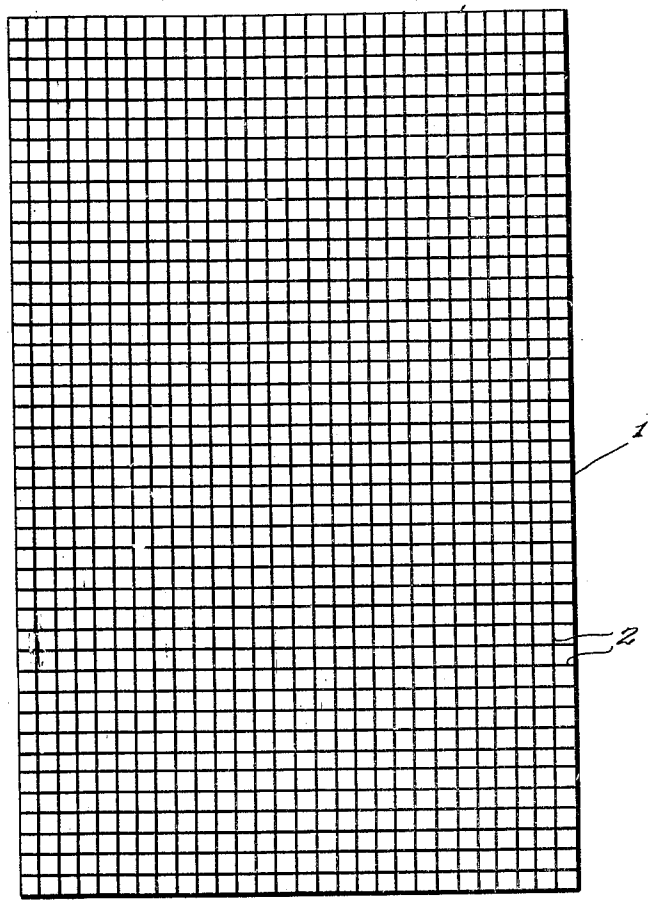
Nov. 10, 1931. F. W. RENZ 1,830,887

WINDOW GLASS

Filed Jan. 18, 1928



Inventor

F. W. Renz

By Lacey & Lacey, Attorneys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRED W. RENZ, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

WINDOW GLASS

Application filed January 18, 1928. Serial No. 247,657.

The object of my invention is to provide a pane of window glass which will be effective to admit light into a room but will serve as a screen to prevent outsiders from gazing into the room while affording ample view of the outside to occupants of the room. Also to permit more light to come into the room than would ordinarily pass through a window when covered with a curtain for the purpose of partly screening or obscuring the view through it. The invention provides a scheme whereby open mesh curtains may be dispensed with without losing the effect of ornamentation imparted to a window by such dressings and draperies and it may be applied to any window at a very low cost. One embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing and will be hereinafter fully set forth.

The drawing is a plan view of a pane of window glass having the invention embodied therein.

In the drawing, the reference numeral 1 indicates a window pane which may be of any desired dimensions and is shown as rectangular in outline. The pane is formed of glass manufactured by any approved or known method and the sides of the same are highly polished as is now the general practice. Upon the inner side of the pane, lines 2 are formed and these lines may be of any approved width and arranged in any desired relation. In the illustrated form, the lines are disposed at right angles and intersect each other throughout the entire area of the pane. These lines are translucent but the spaces between the lines or intervening areas defined by the lines are left polished so that the transparency of the glass will be maintained. The lines may be painted, etched or otherwise formed upon the surface of the pane and a very convenient method of producing the lines in the particular example illustrated is to provide a gang of abrading disks arranged equi-distantly apart and effect relative travel between the pane and these disks so that the edges of the disks will grind or cut parallel lines across the side of the pane. When parallel lines disposed at right angles, as illustrated, are formed upon the window pane, the window at a short distance will have the effect of open mesh curtains hung thereover, and it will be understood that the lines may be of any desired thickness and arranged at any desired distance apart. Persons within the room will, of course, be sufficiently close to the window at all times to obtain a view of the outside but persons outside the building will ordinarily be at such a distance from the window that the interior of the room will be screened from them just as effectually as it is screened by curtains now very generaly hung over windows for dressing the same. The lines will produce translucent areas upon the window pane which will interfere with a view through the window from the outside without entirely shutting off the transmission of light while the intervening areas between the lines will provide for ample illumination and will permit occupants of the room to view the outside. The pane too by dispensing with curtains may provide even more illumination because the folds and weave of curtains often shut out a good portion of the light.

While I have illustrated the lines as disposed at right angles to each other and running vertically and horizontally of the window pane, it is to be understood that they may be disposed in other relations and may take the form of circles or other geometrical figures whereby a variety of ornamental effects may be obtained without eliminating the open transparent spaces extending throughout the area of the pane. It will be also understood that the pane may be marked with lines running only in one direction either vertically or horizontally of the window provided they are spaced apart sufficient to provide open clear areas which will permit occupants of the room to observe occurrences outside while at the same time the lines will prevent outsiders looking into the room. It is well known that distance imparts perspective to any object and this principle causes the lines marked or otherwise produced upon the pane to appear so close together to outsiders that they obscure the interior of the building, while, on the other hand, occupants

of the building will ordinarily be so close to the pane that the lines offer no substantial obstruction to their vision. Herebefore to my knowledge this principle has not been recognized and applied in this particular way in the making up of window glass nor has the greater efficiency of translucent lines over opaque lines been recognized and applied in this specific way.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

A pane of glass having both sides smooth and flat throughout their area and having spaced intersecting narrow translucent lines on one side defining small clear-vision areas.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

FRED W. RENZ. [L. S.]