June 19, 1934. A. H. STEWART 1,963,156

ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Filed Sept. 21, 1932

Fig. 1.

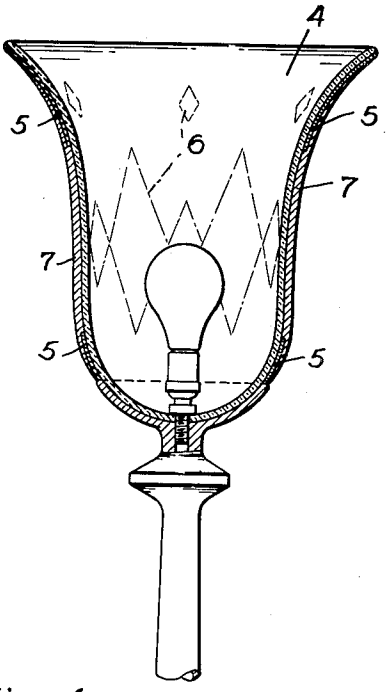


Fig. 2.

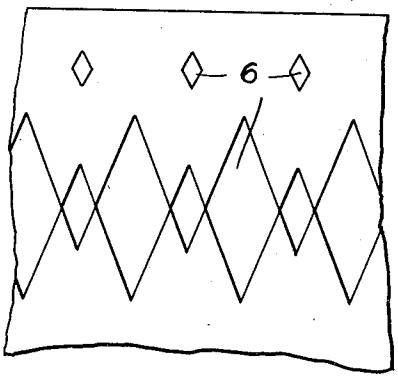


Fig. 3.

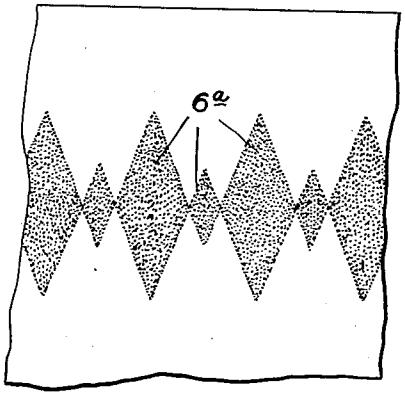
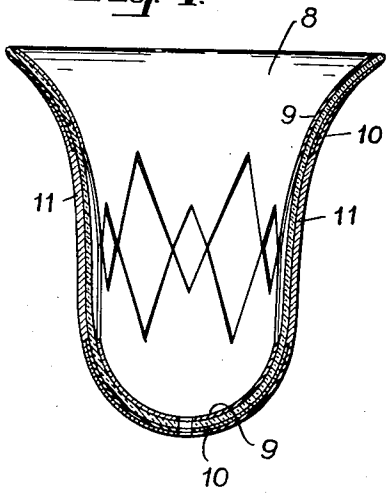


Fig. 4.



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ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

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Application September 21, 1932, Serial No. 634,178

2 Claims. (Cl. 41—21)

My invention relates to ornamental glassware and the method of making the same, and more particularly to ware that is interiorly illuminated, such as lamp shades, lamp globes, sign globes, etc.

One object of my invention is to provide an improved means and method of decorating globes and the like.

Another object of my invention is to provide a decorated globe of improved appearance.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a globe constructed according to my design; Fig. 2 shows a flat section of glass decorated as in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 shows a modification of the structure of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 shows another modification.

While the invention is hereinafter described as applied to the shade or globe of a floor lamp of the indirect lighting type, it will be understood that it may be employed in other types of globes, glass signs, etc.

The shade 4 may be formed of clear, translucent or semi-translucent glass, by pressing or blowing, and is thereafter coated on its exterior surface by painting or spraying an opaque material 5 thereon. This opaque material may be black enamel, aluminum powder, silver, or the like. If a reflecting material such as a metallic powder or silvering is employed, a better indirect lighting effect will be produced. For example, where total indirect lighting is required, a piece of illuminating glassware can be used in an inverted or upright position when treated in the manner described, and produce the same effect as metal or other non-transparent material heretofore used and the glass reflecting surface will produce, in general, greater efficiency than other materials so used.

A decorative effect can also be produced in a piece of glass so coated, by etching through or otherwise removing portions of the coating, permitting the light to become visible at the points where the coating has been removed, and this effect cannot be produced by etching or otherwise treating a non-transparent material unless the same is etched or sandblasted entirely through the material.

If a metallic powder, such as aluminum is employed, it can be mixed with a glass flux having a low melting point, and suitably moistened, so that after the article has been coated, firing thereof will cause the coating to firmly adhere to the shade.

Either before or after firing of the coating material, designs such as those indicated at 6 may be made on the surface of the shade by removing the coating material at those points. Obviously, the designs can be secured in various ways, as by sandblasting, by etching, or by the use of a stencil sheet which will prevent the coating material from coming in contact with certain areas of the shade, or by temporarily applying paper or wax of the desired design to the globe, before coating the same, and thereafter removing the paper or wax.

As shown in Fig. 3, the fields 6*a*, instead of being entirely clear of coating material, are stippled to remove only small particles of the coating material within the said fields.

After the coating 5 has been applied, as above explained, and the designs or the characters 6 etched or otherwise formed therein, I paint the entire exterior surface of the shade with suitable coloring material 7 that is translucent, so that light which shines through the areas 6 will be given the desired color. In the case of signs, letters and numbers could, of course, be substituted for the designs at 6.

When the globe is not illuminated interiorly, its exposed surface will, of course, have throughout its area, substantially the color and appearance of the illuminated areas 6, save for different degrees of brightness as between the etched designs and the opaque coated portions. If the opaque coating 5 has an appreciable reflecting capacity on its outer surface, exterior light will be reflected thereby to a greater degree than will that light which impinges against the designs 6, so that the shade will have a pleasing appearance and the designs will be visible even when the shade is not interiorly illuminated.

In some cases with shades or globes of proper shape it may be desirable to apply the opaque material to the inside of the shade or globe on which designs may be made visible through the wall of the glass article by removing the opaque material at certain points in the manner described above. The shade or globe may then be colored or otherwise decorated on the outside surface by methods well-known to the art.

Also, the shade 8 of Fig. 4 could have the opaque material applied both interiorly and exteriorly, as indicated at 9 and 10, with the translucent coloring material 11 overlying the outer layer and the cut-out areas, as in Fig. 1. The innermost face of the inner layer and the outermost face of the exterior layer could be highly reflective. One of the coatings 9 and 10 may be made translucent so that a faint amount of light can pass therethrough and through uncoated areas at the other

side of the article. Either of the coatings may be covered with the coloring material.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A glass globe or the like adapted to be illuminated interiorly thereof, the globe being coated on one surface with a light-reflecting material which restricts the passage of light, portions of said surface being left uncoated to form a design, and translucent coloring material applied to the exterior surface of the globe, in position to overlie the said coating material and uncoated area, and to intercept light rays which pass through the uncoated areas of the article.

2. A glass globe or the like adapted to be illuminated interiorly thereof, the globe being coated on its exterior surface with a light-reflecting material which restricts the passage of light, portions of said surface being left uncoated, and translucent coloring material applied to the exterior of the article to overlie the coating material and uncoated area, and to intercept light rays passing through the uncoated areas of the article.

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