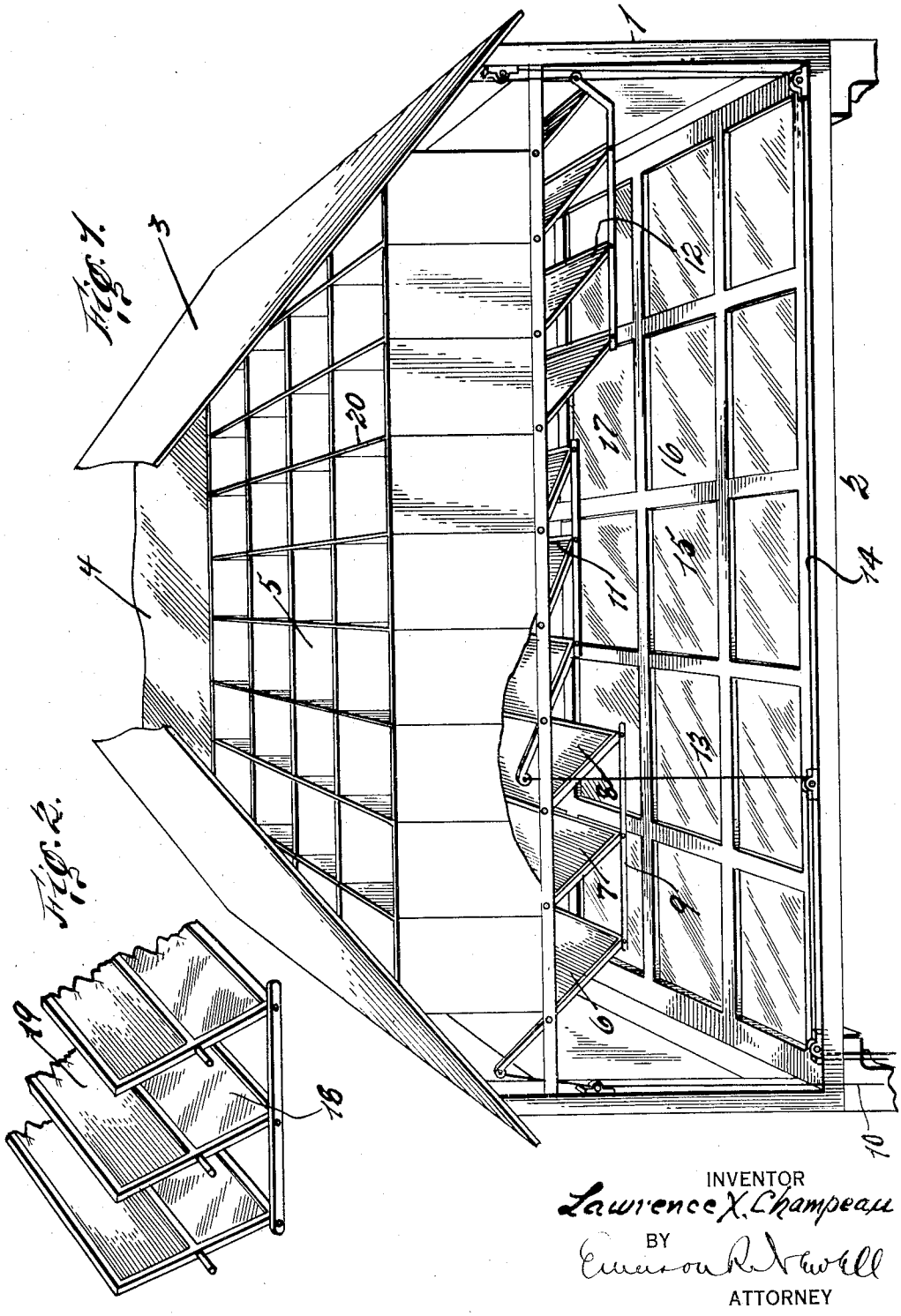
L. X. CHAMPEAU.

SKYLIGHT ILLUMINATING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1919.

1,341,259. **Patented May 25, 1920.**



INVENTOR

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SKYLIGHT ILLUMINATING DEVICE.

1,341,259. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 25, 1920.

Application filed April 26, 1919. Serial No. 292,997.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAWRENCE X. CHAMPEAU, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jersey City, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Skylight Illuminating Devices, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description.

My invention relates to a lighting apparatus for galleries and the like, and my object is to provide a construction by which the light falling, for example, through a skylight, may be directed as desired so as to illuminate the interior more equally or as wished. In the drawings showing the preferred embodiment of my invention,

Figure 1 represents a perspective view with one wall removed and parts broken away, and

Fig. 2 is a modification.

1 is a building having a gallery 2 or other space desired to be lighted, and 3 is a skylight of glass or other translucent material, the apex of the skylight and a portion of the farther wall 4 being broken away. 5 represents the intercepter for the transmitted light such, for example, as a cellular device, the cells running downwardly and of such a length as to intercept the rays of the sun unless the sun is nearly overhead. This intercepter, however, is not necessary in all cases and may be dispensed with if desired. The walls of the cells are made of some light reflecting material.

If, for example, the right hand side of the building shown, faces the south, the south wall or portion of the gallery will not be lighted as well as the north wall (in the northern hemisphere) and I have provided beneath the intercepter several banks of shutters, each bank (in the embodiment illustrated—three banks) consisting of several pivoted shutters and being independently operable. In the drawings, the shutters 6, 7 and 8 of the bank at the left are pivoted on axes which lie in different planes and are connected by the bar 9 so that all move simultaneously and are operable by the cord 10. The other banks 11 and 12 are similarly constructed and operable by the cords 13 and 14.

The shutters, at least on the side from which the greatest light comes (the right or south in this case), are light reflecting and preferably translucent. They may be constructed of ground glass, thin white cloth, or other materials. The gallery may have a ceiling of translucent or transparent glass plates 15 and 16, if desired.

The shutters are preferably pivoted substantially coincident with those sides of the intercepter on which the greatest amount of light falls, the shutter 17, for example, being pivoted at the left or north partition 20 of the cell or cells directly above it. Fig. 2 shows a modification in which each of the shutters has a light reflecting and translucent portion 18 and an opaque portion 19 so that when the shutters are closed into substantially horizontal position, the opaque portions will cover the translucent portions and shut out most of the transmitted light.

With this construction the gallery attendant may operate the banks of shutters independently and to a greater or less amount as desired, so as to throw the light as desired in the gallery.

I am aware that my invention is susceptible of various modifications and therefore do not limit myself to the particular embodiments shown in the drawings.

What I claim is—

1. In a lighting apparatus, in combination, a skylight, and beneath it several pivoted shutters whose axes lie in different vertical planes, each shutter being light reflecting on one side of its pivot, means arranged to rock the shutters, and a cellular intercepter between the skylight and the shutters to direct the light on to the latter.

2. In a lighting apparatus, in combination, a skylight, and beneath it several pivoted shutters whose axes lies in different vertical planes, each shutter being light reflecting and translucent on one side of its pivot, and substantially opaque on the other side, and so arranged that when the shutters are closed the opaque portion covers the translucent portion of another shutter, and means arranged to rock the shutters.

3. In a lighting apparatus, in combination, a skylight, and beneath it a plurality of banks of shutters, each bank consisting of a plurality of pivoted shutters whose axes lie in different vertical planes, each shutter being light reflecting on one side of its pivot, and independently operable means for each bank arranged to rock the shutters of its bank simultaneously.

4. In a lighting apparatus, in combination, a skylight, and beneath it several pivoted shutters whose axes lie in different ver-

tical planes, each shutter being light reflecting on one side of its pivot, means arranged to rock the shutters, and a cellular intercepter between the skylight and the shutters to direct the light on to the latter, the axes of said shutters being substantially coincident with those sides of the intercepter on which the greatest amount of light normally falls.

5. In a lighting apparatus, in combination, a skylight, and beneath it a plurality of banks of shutters, each bank consisting of a plurality of pivoted shutters whose axes lie in several different vertical planes, each shutter being light reflecting and translucent at one side of its pivot, and for each bank independently operable means arranged to rock the shutters of that bank simultaneously, a cellular intercepter between the skylight and the shutters to direct the light on to the latter, the axes of said shutters being substantially coincident with those sides of the intercepter on which the greatest amount of light normally falls, and a ceiling below the shutters of translucent material.

6. In a lighting apparatus, in combination, a room to be lighted, said room having a southern wall, a skylight, and beneath it several shutters movable on axes running in a generally east and west direction and lying in different vertical planes and whose southerly faces are light reflecting, and means arranged to move said shutters to vary the amount of light reflected by said shutters on said southern wall.

Signed at Laconia, N. H., this 24 day of April, 1919.

LAWRENCE X. CHAMPEAU.

Witnesses:
F. W. FOWLER,
FRANK A. BRYAR.