

(No Model.)

L. C. TIFFANY.
Colored Glass Window.

No. 237,417.

Patented Feb. 8, 1881.

Fig. 1.

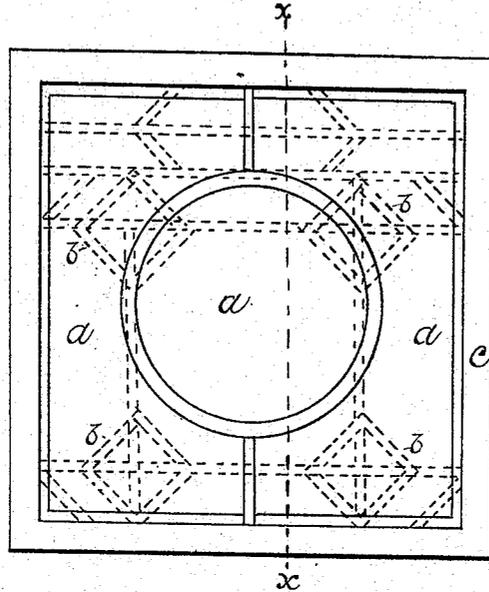
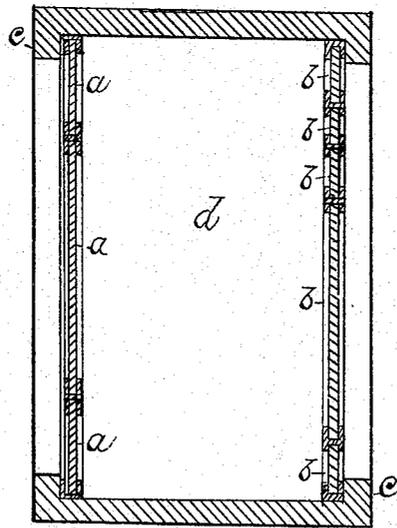


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
James Hunter
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS C. TIFFANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COLORED-GLASS WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 237,417, dated February 8, 1881.

Application filed October 25, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS C. TIFFANY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Colored-Glass Windows, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists in the combination, in a colored-glass window, of a mosaic of opalescent glass with a mosaic of colored glass, the two mosaics or sections being separated by an intervening air-space, so as to permit of the free passage of the rays of light through one mosaic before it passes to and through the other mosaic. The effect on the opalescent glass is to greatly increase its brilliancy and iridescence.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a window containing panes of opalescent glass, with panes of colored glass at the rear, shown in dotted lines; and Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the window, taken in the line xx of Fig. 1.

a is the window containing a mosaic of opalescent glass. b is the window containing a mosaic of colored glass. These two are joined together by any convenient frame-work, such as shown at c . d is an intervening air-space.

The transmission of the light after it has passed from the colored mosaic a and the intervening air-space into and through the opalescent mosaic b gives greater variety of color to the opalescent glass.

In the plating of colored glasses—that is, where the colored mosaics are placed against each other, technically called “plating”—only a direct and dull color is given; but by my arrangement, and with the new feature of opalescent glass introduced into one of the mosaics, a changeable color—that is, a more beautiful play of color—is given to the opalescent mosaic, with a less rigid outline to the color. The effect thus produced is not obtained where plating—that is, colored glass placed back to back—is employed.

I claim—

The combination, in a colored-glass window, of a mosaic pane or window of opalescent glass with a mosaic pane or window of colored glass, the two mosaic panes or windows being separated by an intervening air-space, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

LOUIS C. TIFFANY.

Witnesses:

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