

J. W. HUTTON.
CELLULAR SUN RAY INTERCEPTER FOR SKYLIGHTS.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 3, 1910.

994,924.

Patented June 13, 1911.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

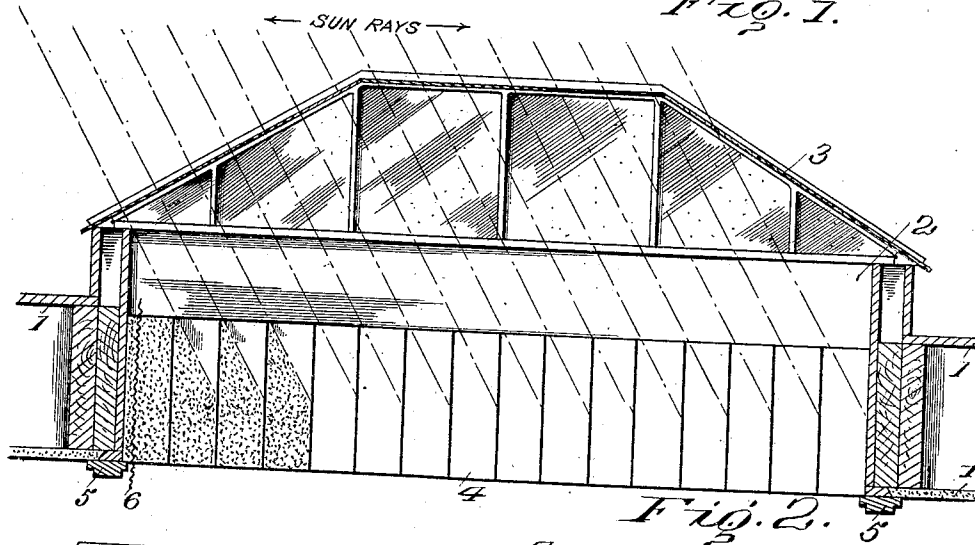
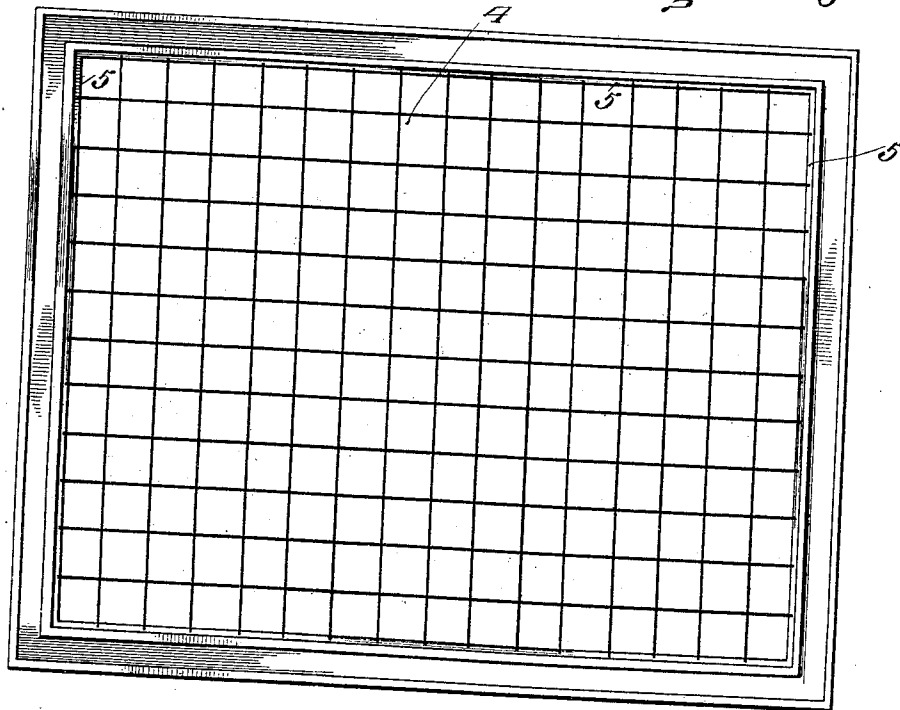


Fig. 2.



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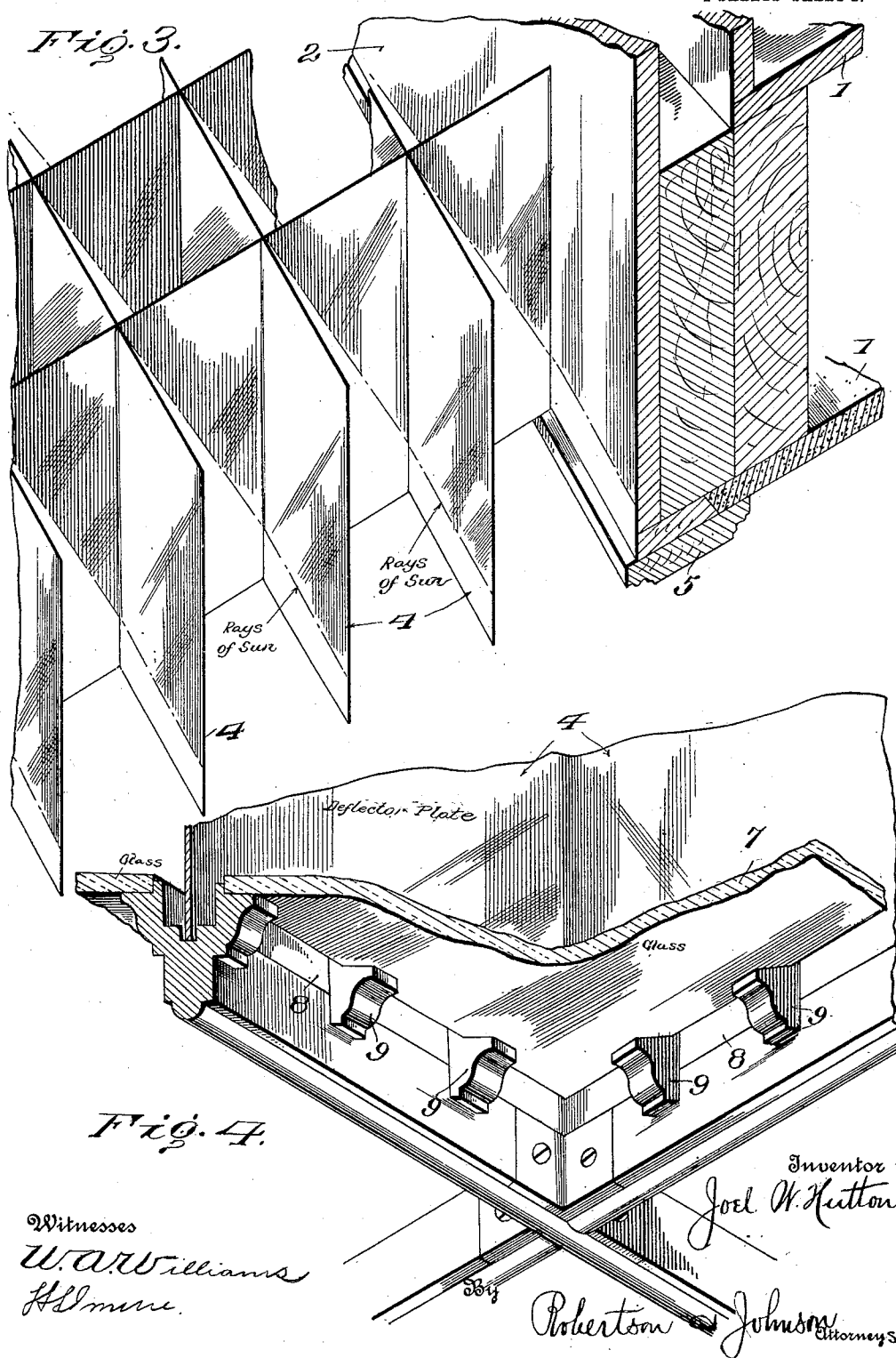
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOEL W. HUTTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CELLULAR SUN-RAY INTERCEPTER FOR SKYLIGHTS.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 13, 1911.

994,924.

Application filed December 3, 1910. Serial No. 595,440.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOEL W. HUTTON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cellular Sun-Ray Interceptors for Skylights, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device for intercepting the rays of the sun coming through a skylight and the object of the invention is to provide a simple means for intercepting the direct rays of the sun whereby the use of ground or stained glass, awnings, shades or curtains, or shutters formed of movable slats, may be dispensed with.

I am aware that it is very common to use ground or stained glass under a skylight, and also to use awnings and shades of various kinds, and in some instances to employ shutters formed of parallel slats arranged to be adjusted so as to intercept the rays. All of these expedients cut off a certain amount of the light and most of them greatly reduce the opening through which the light passes.

In the preferred embodiment of my invention, my interceptor is made of a series of square or rectangular "cells" formed of any material whatsoever with sufficient depth in comparison to their width so that when such an interceptor is set up under a skylight with the sides of the cells vertical, the direct rays of the sun will be intercepted by these vertical sides so as not to enter and fall directly upon the objects underneath the skylight.

Having in mind this brief statement, this invention consists in the interceptor shown in its preferable embodiment in the accompanying drawings and hereinafter described in detail and then definitely claimed.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part hereof: Figure 1 is a sectional view of an ordinary form of skylight having my invention placed thereunder in position for use. Fig. 2 is a plan view looking down on the interceptor, the skylight not being illustrated. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of part of the interceptor showing how the sun rays are intercepted. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing how my interceptor may be used in connection with a diffusing sash especially

where ventilation is desired through the skylight well.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by numerals and more particularly Figs. 1, 2 and 3, 1 designates the roof of a building having a skylight well 2 over which is placed the ordinary or any form of skylight 3, all of these, as illustrated, being those very commonly employed and they therefore need no further description. With this form of skylight the direct rays of the sun would pass through the well and strike directly upon the objects in the room below, and to intercept these direct rays of the sun, I place in suitable position underneath the skylight my cellular interceptor 4 which, as illustrated in Fig. 1, may be carried by suitable supports 5. This cellular interceptor is formed very much as an egg-crate is constructed; that is to say, it is formed of a series of square or rectangular "cells" formed of any material whatsoever, these cells having sufficient depth in comparison to their width so that when they are set up with their sides vertical, the direct rays of the sun, even at noon (except in the tropics), would be intercepted by these vertical sides as shown more particularly in Fig. 3. In actual use, I prefer to make these cells only six inches across, whereas they are preferably one foot six inches in depth. By making the cells of this shape they are of sufficient height, with respect to their breadth, to intercept the direct rays of the sun in this latitude, although if the interceptor should be used in a tropical country, where the rays of the sun are nearer the vertical, it may be better to make the sides of the interceptor slightly oblique.

The interceptor may be supported in any desirable way and it can be supported by fastening to the lining of the light well or, where it is necessary that the interceptor support the weight of a man, it can be trussed in any desirable way.

My cellular interceptor does not interfere with any ventilator operating device that may be necessary in the skylight above since it is easily seen that where operating devices for ventilation are necessary the rods, chains, etc., may be brought down through the cells as indicated at 6 in Fig. 1; or where it is desirable to provide a diffusing sash and still have ventilation the deflector may be supported as indicated in the perspective

view, Fig. 4, where the diffusing glass 7 is supported with ventilating spaces 8 left around its edge between the supporting brackets 9 as clearly shown, the cellular interceptor 4 being arranged so that a pane of the diffusing glass is within each cell of the interceptor.

From the foregoing and accompanying drawings, it will be seen that I have provided a cellular sun ray interceptor which effectively intercepts the direct rays of the sun coming through a skylight and which permits of the passage of substantially all the light without shutting off a large amount of the space.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In a device of the character described, a skylight, and an interceptor located adjacent thereto, said interceptor comprising open cellular formation, the interior walls of the cells acting as diffusing surfaces, substantially as described.

2. In a device of the character described, a skylight, and an interceptor located ad-

jacent thereto, said interceptor comprising open cellular formation, the cells being of small width compared with their depth, substantially as described.

3. In a device of the character described, a skylight, and an interceptor located adjacent thereto, said interceptor comprising cellular formation, and a diffusing pane for each cell of the interceptor, substantially as described.

4. In a device of the character described, a skylight, and an interceptor located adjacent thereto, said interceptor comprising cellular formation, and a diffusing pane for each cell of the interceptor, with ventilating spaces at the edges of each pane, substantially as described.

Signed by me at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of December 1910.

JOEL W. HUTTON.

Witnesses:

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THOMAS E. ROBERTSON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."