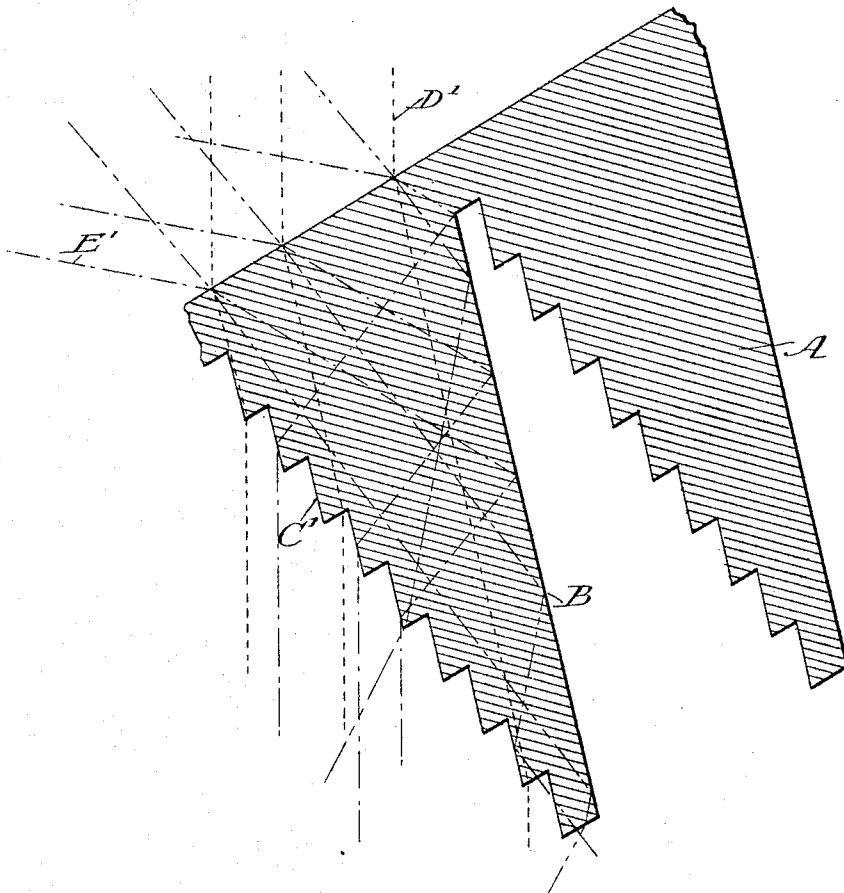


(No Model.)

F. C. SOPER.
SKYLIGHT.

No. 586,250.

Patented July 13, 1897.



Witnesses:

Frank S. Blanchard
Donald M. Carter,

Inventor:

Frank C. Soper
By Francis W. Parker,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK C. SOPER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE LUXFER PRISM PATENTS COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SKYLIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,250, dated July 13, 1897.

Application filed March 8, 1897. Serial No. 626,424. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK C. SOPER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Skylights, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to light-distributing devices—such, for example, as skylights and
10 the like—and has for its object to provide a new and improved device of this description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein the figure is a view
15 of a light-diffusing device embodying my invention.

I have illustrated in the drawing a device particularly adapted for skylights and the like, and which is so constructed that the vertical rays of light are projected in a certain definite direction, and the rays of light
20 from some other direction are also projected in a direction substantially parallel to the vertical rays.

I have shown a series of prisms A, having
25 the plane surface B and having the prism-surface C'. The two surfaces are so positioned with relation to each other that the vertical light and light from some other direction on passing therethrough are projected
30 in substantially parallel lines toward some given point. The ray of light D', for example, enters the prism and is refracted out

through the surface C', by which it is again refracted so as to leave such surface in a substantially vertical direction. The ray of
35 light E' enters the prism A and strikes the surface B at such an angle as to be reflected by such surface. The ray passes out through the surface C' and is refracted so as to be projected in a direction substantially parallel
40 to the ray D'.

The side C' of the secondary prism is parallel with the smooth side B of the prism, as indicated in the drawing, whereas the short side of the secondary prism in question is
45 substantially parallel with the receiving side of the body of the prism proper.

I claim—

As a new article of manufacture, a prism-light for skylights or the like, comprising a
50 body of glass with a receiving-surface on one side and a prism-surface on the other side, said prism-surface consisting of a series of projecting prisms having each one plane surface and one prism-surface, such last-named
55 prism-surface made of a series of prisms having each one surface parallel with the receiving-surface, and the other surface inclined to the receiving-surface and parallel with the plane surface of the prism.

FRANK C. SOPER.

Witnesses:

DONALD M. CARTER,
LILLEY W. JOHNSTONE.