G. EMERSON.

IMITATION STAINED GLASS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 28, 1914.

1,146,855.

Patented July 20, 1915.

Fig. 1.

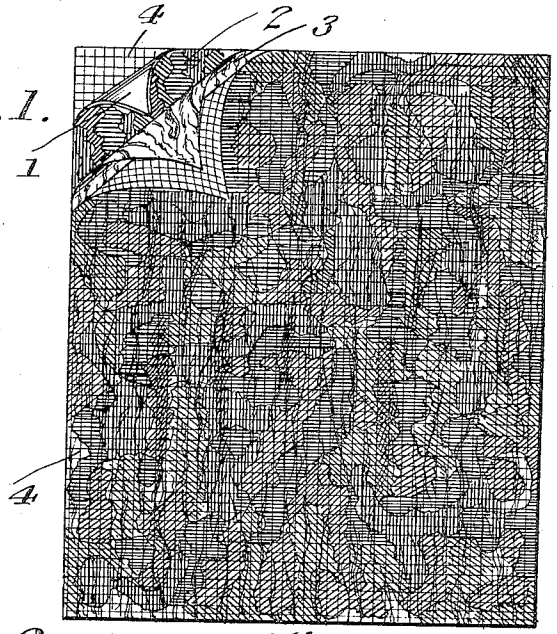


Fig. 2.

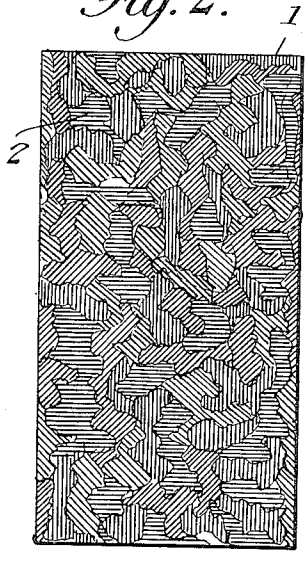


Fig. 3.

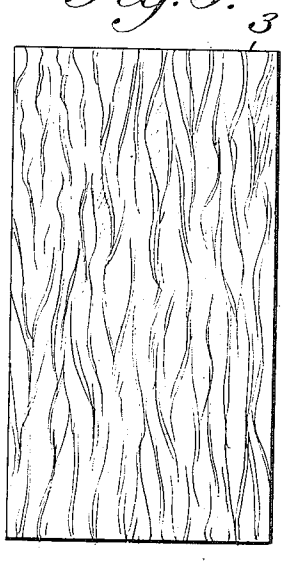
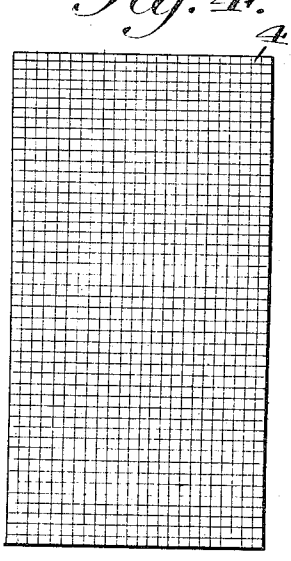


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMITATION STAINED GLASS.

1,146,855. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 20, 1915.

Application filed July 28, 1914. Serial No. 853,698.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GENEVIEVE EMERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at 55 High street, Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Imitation Stained Glass, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to imitation stained glass and it consists in the novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

An object of the invention is to provide an imitation of stained glass which is cheap to manufacture and which at the same time presents an attractive appearance and produces an artistic effect when interposed between a source of light and an observer.

Another object of this invention is to produce a light, durable and easily handled structure, cheap to manufacture which shall excellently imitate a high grade stained glass without using said structure either upon or between glass and this to my knowledge has never before been attempted.

Furthermore it is my object to give to the public a structure that may be used successfully anywhere where light may be transmitted and especially as window shades since this structure so used may be sufficiently beautiful to allow of dispensing with lace curtains and thus reduce labor and expense in the household.

With the above and other objects in view the structure comprises a combination of pliable translucent material as for instance a fairly heavy smooth paper, made translucent in the usual way, on which may or may not appear a free hand or mechanical design; second, a thin translucent pliable material such as thin paper crumpled or wrinkled; third, an open mesh fabric such as tarlaton or chiffon. The number of sheets or layers used of each of these materials comprising this structure depends upon the depth of color desired. The above combination is one of its simplest forms comprising a sheet of pliable material as for instance a fairly heavy paper which has been rendered translucent upon which are applied different colors. A second sheet of translucent pliable material is crumpled or wrinkled and secured to the first mentioned sheet over the colors. The wrinkled sheet is then lightly colored. Pieces of open mesh fabric, as for instance tarlaton, or chiffon the size of the sheet are then applied to the outer surfaces of the said sheet by means of glue which serves to hold materials together and strengthen or braces them. The outer surfaces are then given a coating of shellac which still further strengthens and renders more durable the structure.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the imitation glass. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are detailed views of the several features thereof.

The imitation stained glass comprises a sheet 1 preferably of paper which is rendered translucent and which is originally pliable or bendable. Colors indicated at 2 are applied to the sheet 1 in any desired form or arrangement. A sheet 3 is crumpled or wrinkled and applied to the sheet 1 over the colors 2. This sheet 3 is preferably thin tissue paper and is translucent and pliable. Strips 4 of open-mesh fabric as for instance tarlaton or chiffon are applied to the outer surfaces of the sheet 1 and 3 and serve as means for bracing the sheets and stiffening the same.

The imitation stained glass constructed as hereinbefore described may be hung in window sash in any suitable or desired manner and when the said imitation glass is interposed between a source of light and an observer the rays of light passing through the structure gives the same appearance of stained glass. The folds produced by the wrinkles or rumples in the sheet 3 gives the colors 2 the appearance of having various tints or hues and the said wrinkles also produce a moppled or marbled effect in the appearance of the imitation glass. Consequently the wrinkles add materially to the ornamentation of the structure and the folds produced by the wrinkles also serve to stiffen or brace the structure.

Having described the invention what is claimed is:—

A pliable translucent material comprising a pliable translucent smooth sheet; a pliable translucent wrinkled sheet applied thereto and an open mesh fabric applied to the surface of the material.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GENEVIEVE EMERSON.

Witnesses:

ROBERT W. KING,

JOHN J. MURRAY.