

No. 823,622.

PATENTED JUNE 19, 1906.

O. A. MYGATT.
COMPOSITE SHADE FOR ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1906.

Fig. 1

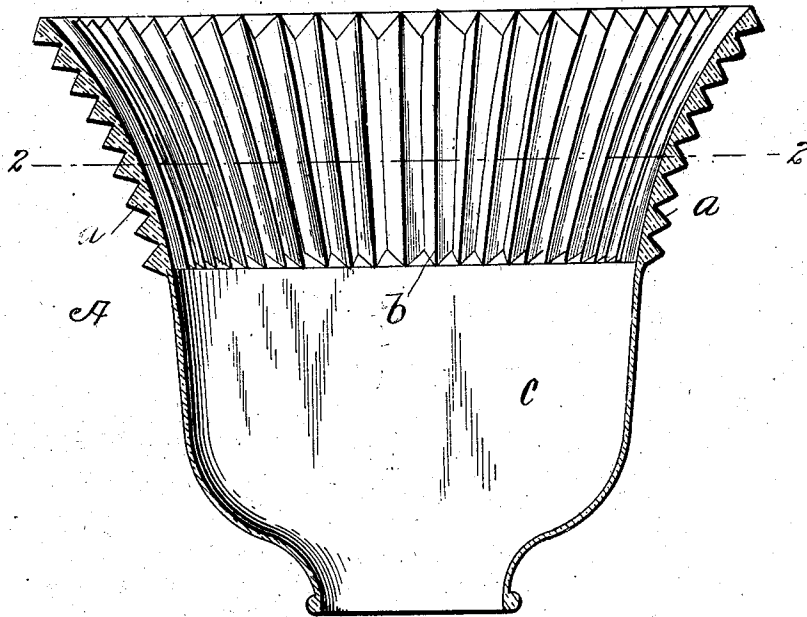
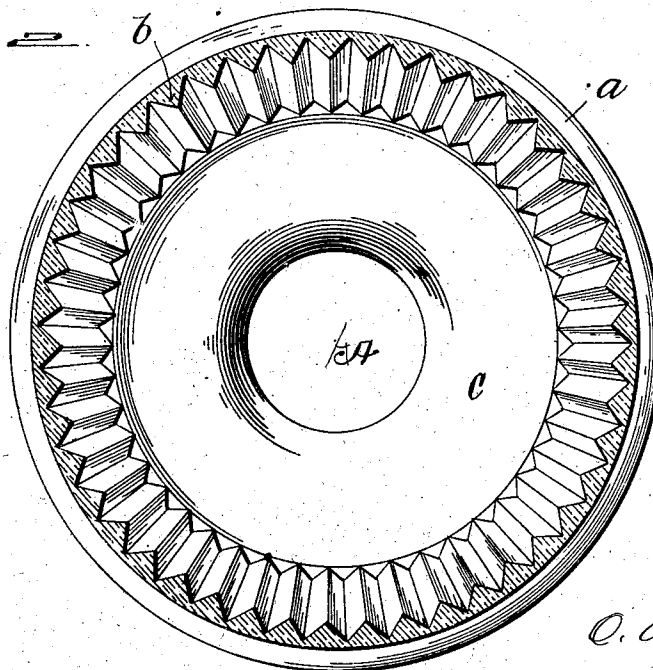


Fig. 2



Witnesses

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COMPOSITE SHADE FOR ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS.

No. 823,622.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 19, 1906.

Application filed March 9, 1906. Serial No. 305,103.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTIS A. MYGATT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Composite Shades for Artificial Lights, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to composite shades for artificial lights.

The object of the invention is to produce a prismatic globe or shade which shall have substantially the efficiency of the ordinary prismatic shade as to light direction, but shall be of less weight and less subject to depreciation by dust.

Figure 1 is a vertical central section of a shade involving the present invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line 2 2, Fig. 1.

For use with certain kinds of lights a part of the common prismatic shade or globe is inert or useless and sometimes even obstructs and absorbs some of the light. The prisms may be omitted from this part of the shade or globe with a gain in lightness and sometimes with a gain in light distribution.

Prism-glass has many advantages for many purposes, but in instances is objectionable on account of its weight and on account of the difficulty of removing dust from the prisms. My present invention reduces both these objections to a minimum.

In the glass "shade" or "globe" (so called in the trade) A the upper portion of the body has external circumferential prisms *a* of a character now well known in this art and adapted to direct the light-rays which pass through this part of the shade in directions determined by the plane faces of these prisms. The interior of the prismatic part of the shade has vertical ribs *b* of a character which will

divide and diffuse the light-rays before they pass to the light-directing prisms. A portion (and in the example the lower portion) C of the shade is made thin and free from prisms. This portion of the shade can be much thinner and lighter than the ribbed body and being substantially smooth does not accumulate dust to anything like the extent that the prismatic portion of the shade is likely to do. Such dust as gathers on the thin part can be readily wiped away. The thin body passes rays which reach it with little divergence. The thin part of the body can be used as a support for decorative designs without in any way interfering with the light-distributing qualities of the prismatic part of the shade.

It will be understood that the prismatic part of the shade will have the desired form and prismatic construction to give the desired light distribution or direction. The thin or smooth part of the shade will be adapted thereto as circumstances require. The shade is pressed in a mold, as usual with prismatic shades.

I do not herein claim a shade made with one part prismatic and another part thin and decorated, as such is claimed in my application, Serial No. 269,548, filed July 13, 1905; but

What I claim herein is—

An integral shade of transparent glass, having external light-directing prisms on its upper body, internal diffusion-prisms opposite the same, and a zone of thinner glass below said prismatic portion.

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

OTIS A. MYGATT.

Witnesses:

W. A. BARTLETT,
M. E. BROWN.