

O. H. BASQUIN.
PRISMATIC CANOPY.

No. 586,212.

Patented July 13, 1897.

Fig. 1.

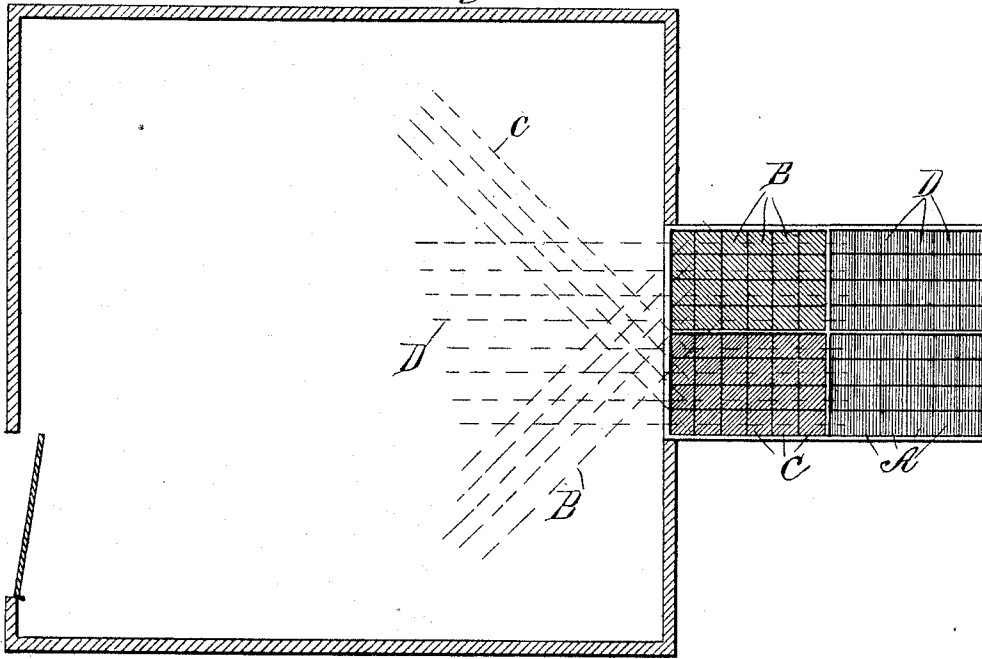
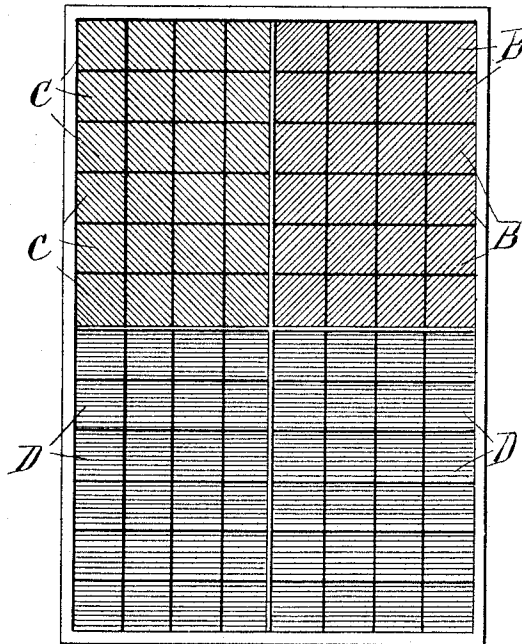


Fig. 2.



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H. C. White

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Fig. 3 Patented July 13, 1897.

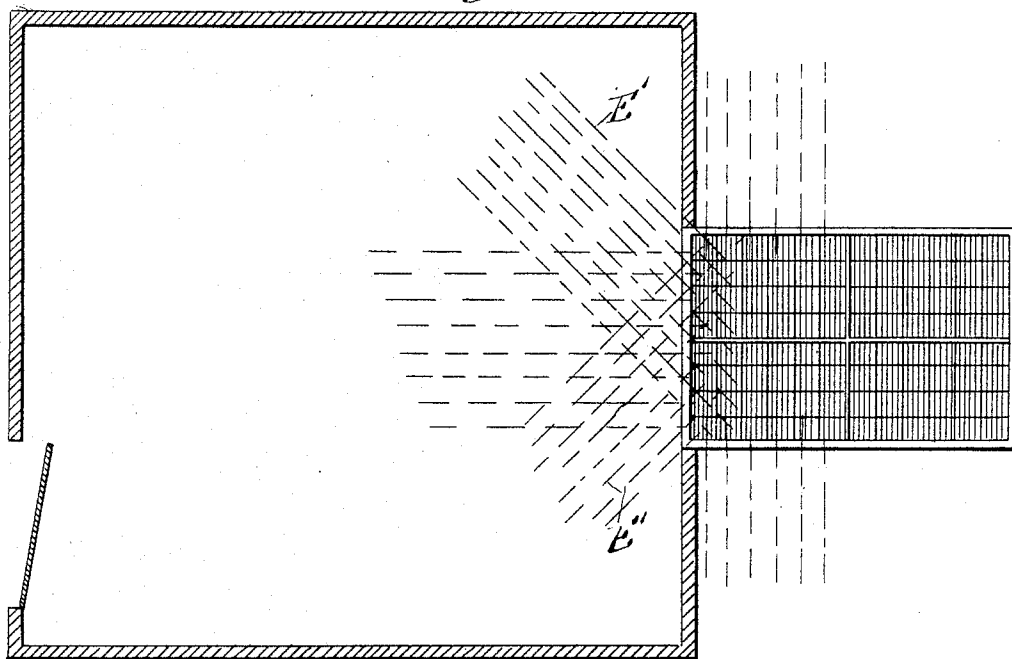
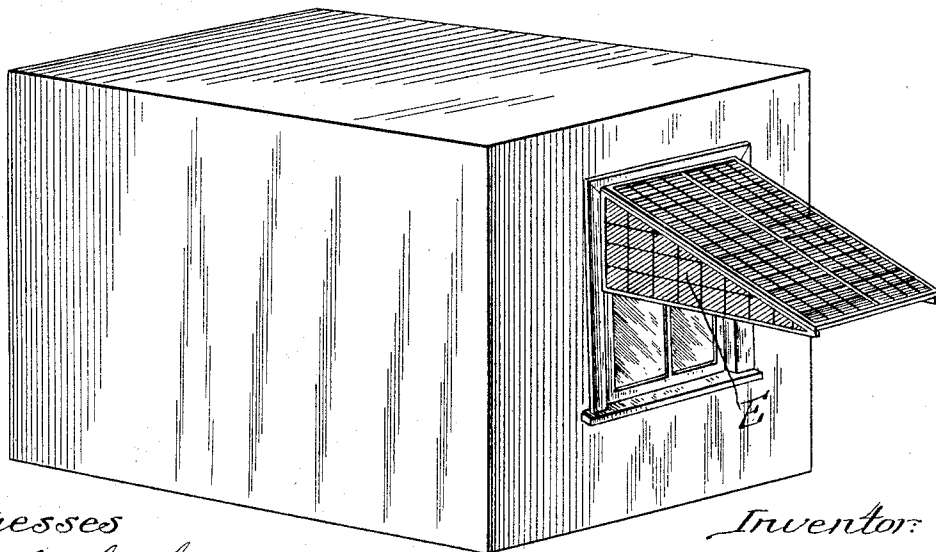


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIN H. BASQUIN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE LUXFER PRISM PATENTS COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

PRISMATIC CANOPY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,212, dated July 13, 1897.

Application filed April 19, 1897. Serial No. 632,711. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIN H. BASQUIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented and produced new and useful Improvements in Prismatic Canopies, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to prismatic-tile canopies and the like, and has for its object to provide a new and improved canopy, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a horizontal section through an apartment provided with one form of my improved canopy. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the canopy shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through an apartment, showing a modified form of my canopy. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a building, showing the canopy in position.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

My present invention is applicable to devices for lighting apartments and the like wherein prism tiles or plates are used, and where such prism tiles or plates, instead of forming part of the window, are made to project outwardly therefrom.

In Figs. 1 and 2 I have shown a simple form of my device which consists of the canopy A, adapted to project from the window and which receives the light and directs it into the apartment. This canopy is composed of a series of prism-lights so formed and positioned as to direct the light toward different parts of the apartment. The prism-lights B, C, and D throw the light in different directions, and the rays of light cross each other so as to be directed toward different parts of the apartment. The direction of the light coming from the prism-lights B, C, and D is indicated by the lines B', C', and D'.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown a different form for obtaining this same result. In this construction the canopy is provided with the additional prism-lights E, which are placed at the side thereof and which direct the light along the lines E' E'. The prism-lights in the canopy proper may direct the light straight forward, as shown, or may be so

formed as to throw the light in any given direction.

The drawings herein shown are more or less diagrammatic and are simply used to indicate the purpose of my present invention. I of course do not limit myself in any manner to these drawings, as the directing of the light to different parts of the apartment by means of the prism-lights placed outside of the window may be accomplished by numerous constructions.

I claim—

1. A canopy for illuminating a dark interior, comprising a frame projecting from the building opposite the aperture through which the light is to be introduced, with a series of prism-lights held in such frame, each prism-light provided with a series of parallel prisms systematically arranged thereon to produce an increased illuminating effect, said prism-lights arranged in groups with the prisms of one group tilted with reference to the prisms of another group, so that the light received upon one group is thrown through the aperture in one direction while the light received upon the other group is thrown through the aperture across the path of the light from the first group.

2. A canopy for illuminating a dark interior, comprising a frame projecting from the building opposite the aperture through which the light is to be introduced, with a series of prism-lights held in such frame, each prism-light provided with a series of parallel prisms systematically arranged thereon to produce an increased illuminating effect, said prism-lights arranged in at least three groups with the prisms of one group tilted with reference to the prisms of another group, so that the light received upon one group is thrown through the aperture in one direction while the light received upon the other group is thrown through the aperture across the path of the light from the first group, and a third group with its prisms set so as to throw the light directly in through the aperture.

OLIN H. BASQUIN.

Witnesses:

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