(No Model.)

G. HAYES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SKYLIGHT.

No. 252,375. Patented Jan. 17, 1882.

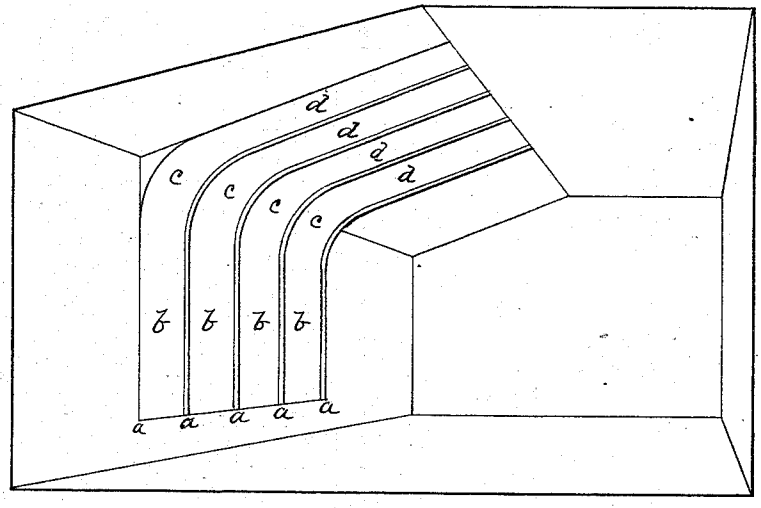


Fig. 1.

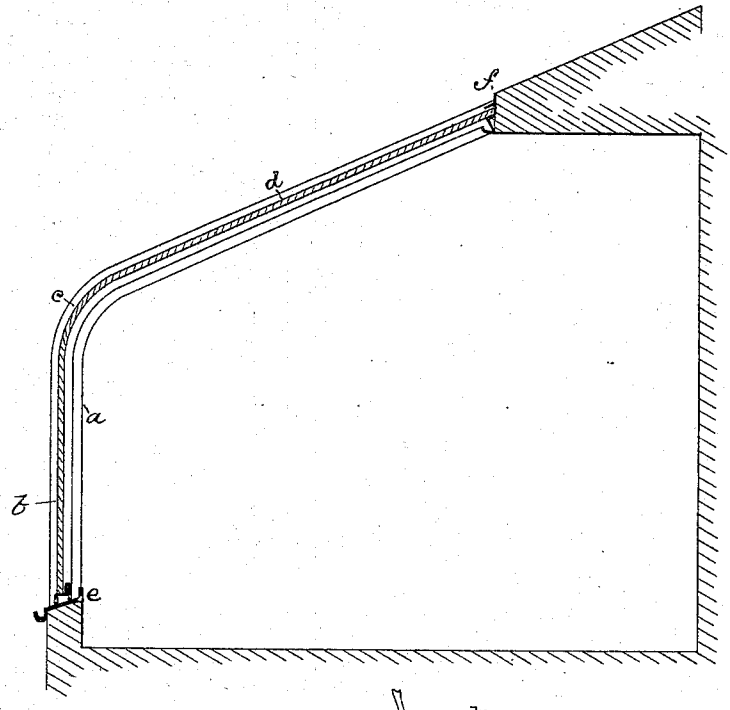


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.
George W. Ford
Thomas Mooney

Inventor.
George Hayes

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HAYES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SKYLIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 252,375, dated January 17, 1882.

Application filed April 6, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HAYES, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Photographic Skylights, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a combination of top or slope light and vertical or side light in one, the combination being effected by curved or bent glass in place of the usual transom, thus constituting a continuous light reaching from the ridge, apex, or highest point of the top or slope light to the base of the vertical or side light without interruption and without angle, dispensing entirely with dead spaces, transoms, or cross-bars, thus securing a combination of straight and curved surfaces of glass plates supported by vertical, curved, and diagonally-arranged continuous bars running in straight and curved line in conformity with the diagonal slope, curve, and vertical position required for the glass plates, and the object sought being, first, the obtaining of a full, free, and extreme quantity of daylight without shadow or distorted rays, and, second, to obtain the daylight at such an angle as may be desirable, according to the subject in hand, and from a direction heretofore considered unattainable.

In the drawings accompanying, Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing the interior of a photographic operating-room, and in which is represented my improved skylight. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same through the skylight direct.

a represents the bars which support the glass, and of which there will be as many as necessary, according to the size of the skylight.

b represents the vertical glass, *c* the curved glass, and *d* the sloping glass.

e represents the base-frame of the skylight, and *f* the ridge, apex, or highest point thereof.

It has been heretofore customary to have a transom at the point of junction of the vertical or wall light with the sloping (diagonal) or roof light, which were thereby entirely separated. In fact, they were two distinct lights, and where the transom was no light could be obtained; besides, it threw a dark shadow injurious to the proper effect. I have combined the wall-light with the sloping or roof light by means of curved plates of glass, in lieu of the heretofore considered necessary transom, and make my skylight continuous from base of wall or vertical light to the apex or ridge of the sloping or roof light, both as regards glass and the bars supporting the same. Light entering at an angle, say, of about forty-five degrees is often found very desirable in the operation of photography, and heretofore this could not be readily obtained owing to the breadth of the transom; but owing to there being no transom in my light, in the place of which I have substituted the curved glass, it will be readily seen that there is no obstruction to light entering at that angle.

Shades may be rolled down readily from the top of my light, and others rolled upward (or drawn upward) from the bottom or base, so as to shut off entirely all light entering except at that particular angle (forty-five degrees) or at any other angle desired to meet the desired purpose. In fact, in place of a dark obstructive transom, I use what might be termed, perhaps, a "glass" or "translucent" transom. I make in one the light roof or sloping light and wall or vertical light, and in addition thereto a curved or transom light, all operating together; and when desired either may be shut off or dispensed with, thereby enabling the operator to get rays of light from any angle which he may find most suitable—a facility never before considered practicable.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A photographic skylight consisting of wall-light with plane-surface glass, roof-light, also with plane-surface glass, and angle-light of curved or bent glass, all sustained by lengthwise bars or rafters, and combined so as to constitute a continuous glass surface, without transom or cross-bar, from base of wall-light to highest point or apex of roof-light, substantially as shown and described.

GEORGE HAYES.

Witnesses:

GEORGE W. FORD,

THOMAS MOONEY.