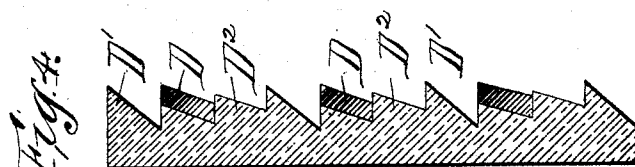
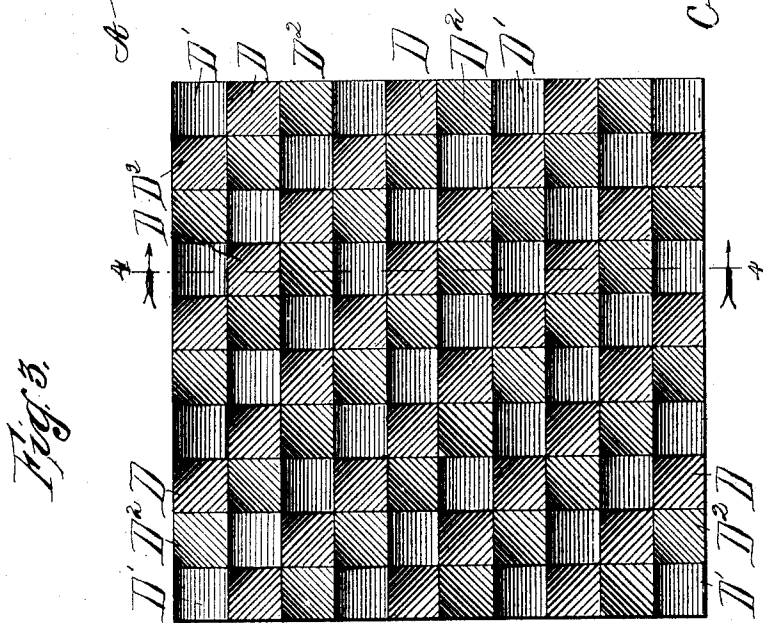
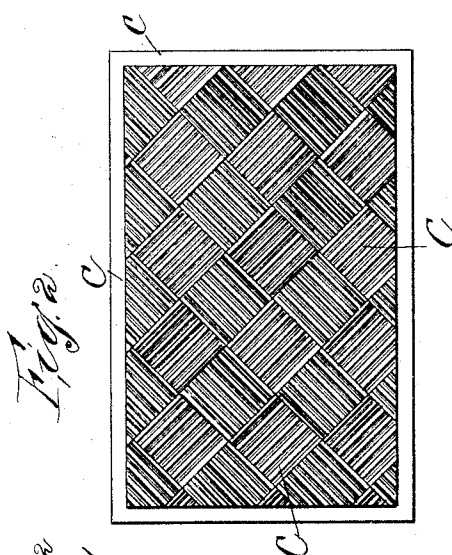
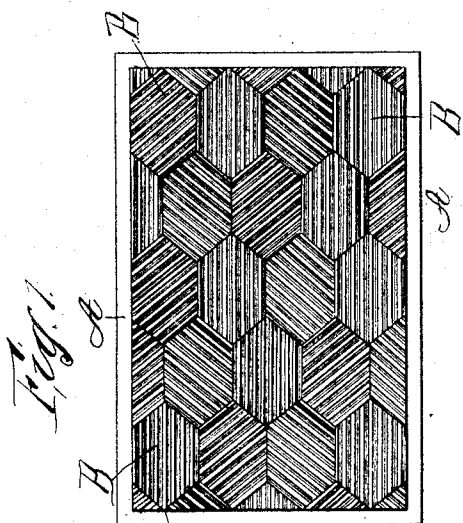


(No Model.)

O. H. BASQUIN.
WINDOW LIGHT.

No. 586,211.

Patented July 13, 1897.



Witnesses:
R. R. White.
R. A. White.

by

Inventor:
Olin H. Basquin
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

WINDOW-LIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,211, dated July 13, 1897.

Application filed March 8, 1897. Serial No. 626,384. (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 certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Lights, of which the following is a description.

My invention relates to light-diffusing devices for windows or the like, and has for its object to provide a new and improved light-diffusing device for this purpose.

I have illustrated my invention in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view of a section of a window embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing a somewhat modified form. Fig. 3 is a section of glass, showing a further modified form of my device. Fig. 4 is a section on line 4 4 of Fig. 3.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

When ordinary prismatic glass is used in windows, the light striking the window is changed in direction and is projected toward the rear of the room and greatly increases the illumination of such room. I have found, however, that under some conditions—as, for example, where the light can only be received through narrow openings on account of buildings or the like opposite a window—the illuminating effect produced by the use of the ordinary prismatic glass is very much reduced. When the construction herein shown is used, the light is more thoroughly diffused throughout the room, such light being thrown in several different directions instead of being projected straight forward, as is the case when the ordinary prismatic glass is used.

I have illustrated several forms of glass embodying my invention in order to more clearly illustrate its use, but it is of course evident that other forms than those shown may be used to produce the desired result, and I of course do not wish to be limited to the construction shown.

In Fig. 1 I have shown the portion A of a window provided with a series of sections B of glass, such sections being provided with projecting ribs or prisms. These sections, as shown in Fig. 1, are hexagonal in shape and are so positioned that the projecting ribs or

prisms face in several different directions. The position of the prisms or ribs will of course depend upon the conditions to be met. These prisms may, however, be so positioned as to direct the light toward any given point. Hence the window, instead of diffusing the light in a haphazard manner, is constructed after a definite plan, so as to direct the light toward definite points.

In Fig. 2 I have shown the portion of a window provided with a series of sections C of ordinary prismatic glass, the sections being set upon end, as it were, and so positioned that the prisms face in several different directions, thereby throwing the light toward different parts of the room.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a section of glass provided with a series of prismatic sections D, such sections being formed so as to project the light in several different directions. The section D', for example, projects the light in one direction, while the section D² throws the light in another direction. These sections are formed after a definite plan, so as to throw the light in certain given definite directions.

Of course I do not wish to be understood as indicating that I have shown all of the arrangements of such prisms as might be made to accomplish the desired result.

Briefly stated, my invention is essentially as follows: When the prism window-light, having prisms thereon systematically arranged to increase the illumination of the apartment, is applied to a window, such prisms, as ordinarily arranged heretofore, throw the light directly back into the room, and thus concentrate the light in certain parts of the room. Now to secure a comparatively even distribution of such light it is necessary to set the prisms which go to make up such prism-plate angularly with reference to each other or to tilt them. By this means the light can be distributed as desired, some being sent directly back into the room, some of the light being thrown on one side of the course of such direct light, and some light being thrown on the other side.

I claim—

A prism-plate for a window, consisting of a series of individual prism-lights, each prism-

light having on one side a receiving-surface and on the other a prism-surface comprising a series of prisms systematically arranged to produce an increased illuminating effect, and
5 a frame whereby all of these prism-lights are attached together to produce a prism-plate, the individual prism-lights tilted or inclined in their positions in the plate so as to set the prisms at angles to each other to throw the light from any part of the completed plate in 10 any desired direction, substantially as shown and described.

OLIN H. BASQUIN.

Witnesses:

DONALD M. CARTER,
LILLEY W. JOHNSTONE.