

No. 763,428.

PATENTED JUNE 28, 1904.

H. SAX.
DECORATIVE LIGHT.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig: 1

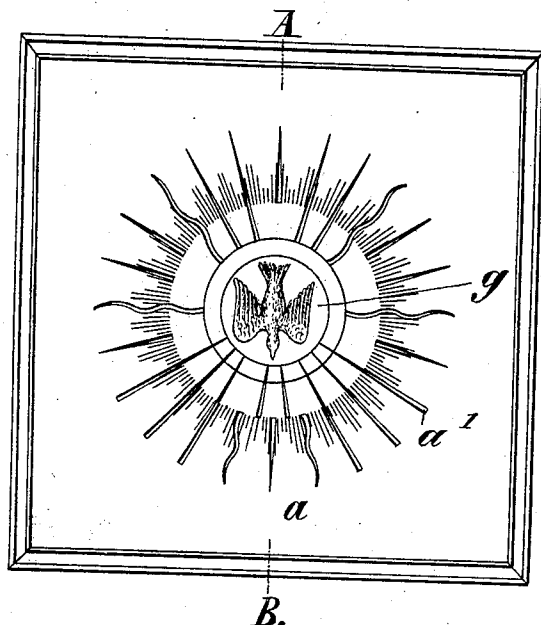


Fig: 2.

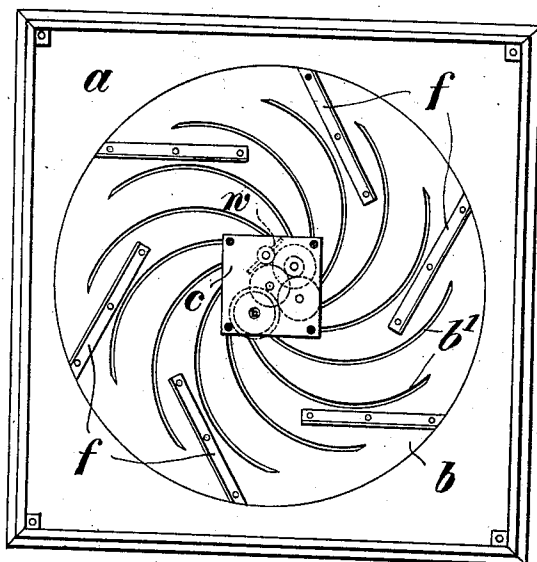
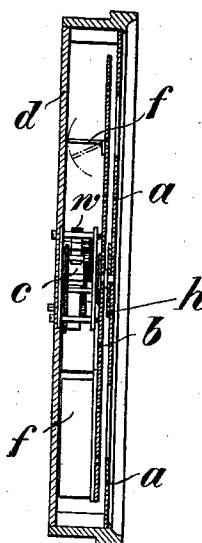


Fig: 3.

Witnesses:
Arthur Juniper.
William Schutz

Inventor:
Henry Sax
by Frank Briesen atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY SAX, OF TEGELEN, THE NETHERLANDS.

DECORATIVE LIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 763,428, dated June 28, 1904.

Application filed January 30, 1904. Serial No. 191,306. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY SAX, a citizen of the Netherlands, and a resident of Tegelen, the Netherlands, at present sojourning at Dusseldorf, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Decorative Lights, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a device for the production of radiating rays for the purpose of imparting to images in churches, theaters, and other places a peculiar nimbus or aureola appearing as flaming rays or glories issuing from said images.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved apparatus; Fig. 2, a cross-section on line A B, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, a rear view of the apparatus with the casing removed.

As is shown by the accompanying drawings, my device consists of a stationary front disk or plate *a*, centered behind the image *g* or attached to the same, and of a rotary rear disk or plate *b*. The said stationary disk is provided with radiatory slits or slashes *a'*, emanating from the said image and of straight or serpentine or zigzag or any other suitable form, the effect in view being increased by covering the said slashes with diaphanous paper or glass or other translucent material of any suitable color or colors or shades or blank. The said rotary disk *b* has also slits or slashes *b'*, which are, however, tangential or eccentrically curved, so as to intersect the slits *a'* of disk *a*. It is connected with a clockwork or other suitable mechanism, which may be actuated by a spring or weight or any other suitable means for producing a uniform rotary motion of the said rotary disk *b*. In the example shown by the drawings there is provided a small rotary fan or fly-wheel *w*, which is set into quick rotary motion by a suitable mechanism, the said motion being, however, retarded and at the same time rendered more uniform by the resistance of the air. To regulate the motion more fully, the disk *b* is pro-

vided with flat projections or wings *f*, which are hinged or otherwise flexibly attached to permit their raising to any desired extent. By the action against the resisting air the extent to which the said wings are raised will proportionately restrain the motion of the wheel and disk. An extra reduction of the rotary speed will be brought about by raising the said wings to their full extent, in which case they touch the stationary back plate of the casing *d*, within which the disks *a* *b* are mounted during the motion of the rotary disk. Between the said rotary and stationary disks a washer *h* may be interposed. Either the ordinary daylight, especially brilliant sunlight, may be used for producing the desired effect, or, if this is not available, there may be provided any suitable light or illuminating device behind the said disk *b* in such a way that the rays of the light will pass through the slits of the disk *b* and the translucent slashes of the disk *a* and become visible when crossing each other. On rotating disk *b* in suitable direction the places where the slits of the said disks *a* and *b* cross will appear to move from inside to outside, owing to the curved form of the slits in the rotary disk, and thus it will appear as if the light would emanate in flaming brilliancy from the images. If the rotary disk is made to turn in the opposite direction, the movement of the rays will likewise be reversed. In accordance with the effect desired to be produced the aforesaid disk *b* may be provided with slits in different directions, or instead of radiating in all directions they may point all in one direction.

Instead of making the disk *b* rotary it may be stationary, and the disk *a* with the image may be turnable, or both disks may be turnable, each in another direction. For the rest there are no restrictions with regard to the shape of the disks.

The image may be pictorial or sculptured in relief or in full, and the aforescribed effect

may be produced so as to embellish the whole representation or figure or only certain parts or places of the same.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to
5 protect by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of an image, with a centered front disk having radial slits, a rear disk having curved slits that intersect the slits of

the front disk, and means for rotating one of said disks, substantially as specified. 10

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY SAX.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM ESSENWEIN,
HANS FRIEDRICH.