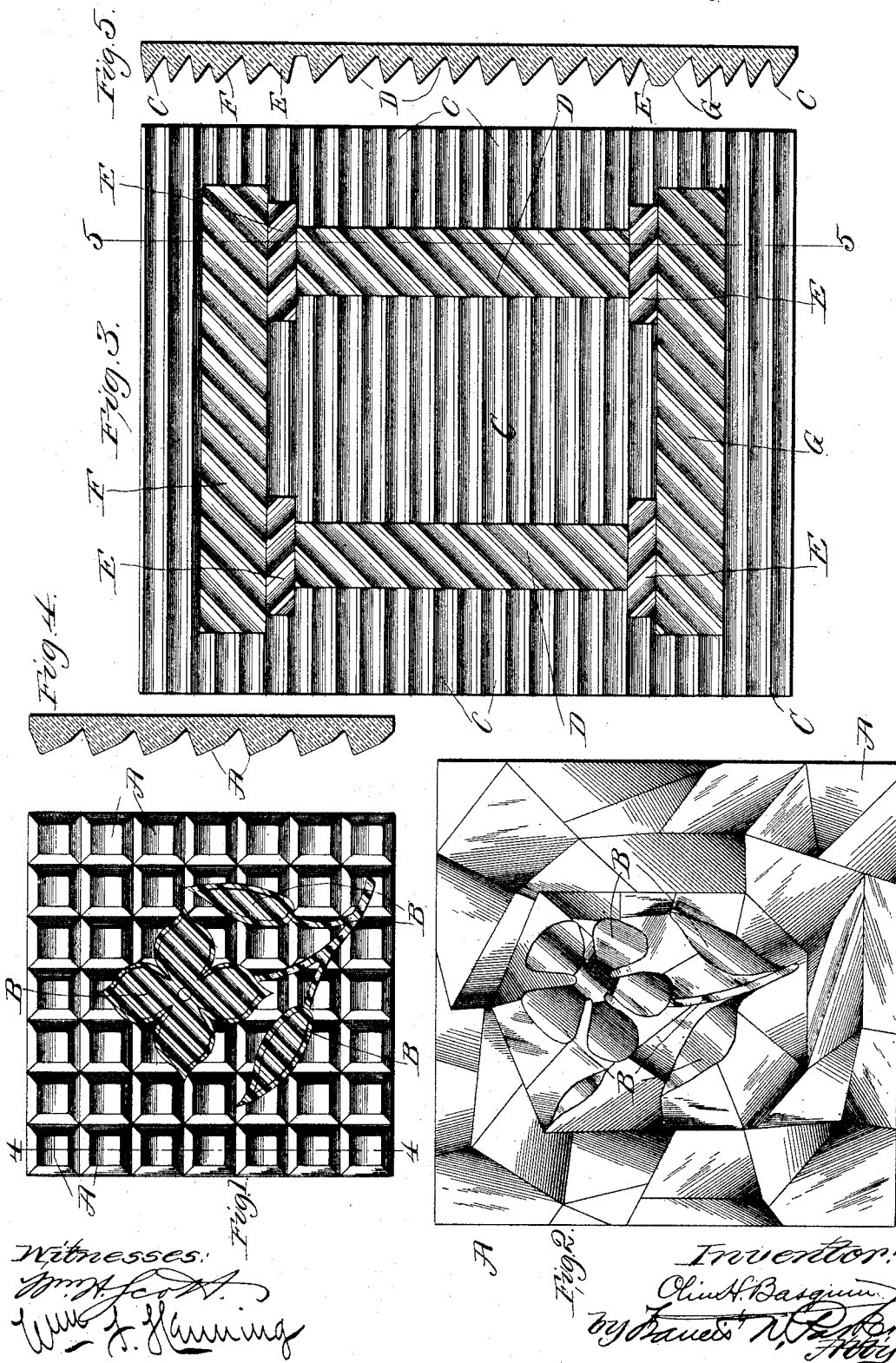


(No Model.)

O. H. BASQUIN.
ORNAMENTAL PRISMATIC GLASS.

No. 586,216.

Patented July 13, 1897.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

ORNAMENTAL PRISMATIC GLASS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,216, dated July 13, 1897.

Application filed March 3, 1897. Serial No. 626,335. (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 Ornamental Prismatic Glass, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to ornamental prismatic glass, and has for its object to produce effects, designs, ornamental figures, geometrical figures, designs, and the like by variations in the shape, relation, size, and quality of the prisms.

The light received upon a window comes commonly from some general source or direction—that is, the mass of the light may be said to fall upon the window from some general direction, which is a comparatively small portion of the entire sphere. The prisms when arranged of uniform size and shape in the window obviously produce a comparatively uniform effect on the interior of the room. For example, a glass having prisms calculated to raise the light which comes from above upon the window, so as to lift it, as it were, from the floor and direct it back through the room along horizontal lines, will of course present, when viewed along those horizontal lines, a comparatively uniform surface of illumination. Now if such a body of glass be broken—as, for example, by a rib or vertical or diagonal strip of prisms of a different quality or arrangement, so that they tend to throw the light down instead of to raise it from the floor—it is evident that the figure or design formed by such prisms, which vary in quality from the prisms of the principal surface, will be revealed to the observer by dark lines or bands coincident with the changed prism; and, again, if we have in the body of the prismatic glass a design traced by glass of a different prismatic quality, so that such design will be bright when viewed from some position in the room, while the body of the glass is perhaps dark when viewed from the same position, it is evident that we will get another effect. In this manner the effects may be greatly varied and the light be distributed throughout the room, so that in some parts there will be brilliant light and in others obscure light. In one part a certain

design will appear and in another part another design will appear. In some respects the effect might be likened to the varying principle of changeable dress-goods. I have given in the drawings a few illustrations of the work which may thus be accomplished.

Figure 1 is a view of a body of glass having a series of sections with prisms arranged as indicated. Fig. 2 is a view of a different design with the parts arranged in a somewhat different manner. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a window-piece, showing an architectural effect. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3.

A A are the prismatic sections, shown in Fig. 1 as rectangular and in Fig. 2 as irregular. These sections are formed in a body of glass together or in separate pieces subsequently united in any desired manner. They are properly inclined so as to give the desired prismatic effect for the body.

B B are the ornamental pieces set in or formed in the body and having prismatically-arranged surfaces, but so as to give a different direction to the light passing therethrough from the direction given by the surrounding body portions.

As previously suggested, these forms may be infinitely varied and the arrangements of the several prisms may be equally varied. The particular design, however, which is characteristic of the total structure must present a prismatic surface different from the prismatic surface of the body.

In Fig. 3, C C represent the body of the window, which should be of prismatic glass in large sheets or small sections, as desired, but intended to raise the light and give an increased illumination to the interior of the room.

D D are sections of prismatic glass arranged so as to throw the light in some particular direction, or, in other words, to be luminous when viewed from some particular direction.

E E are capitals and bases, which may or may not have the same prismatic arrangement as the columns.

F is the lintel, and G the pedestal, which are also of prismatic quality differing from the body of the glass.

From what has already been said and from this brief description of the drawings, which are intended not to show all possible applications of my invention, but simply to suggest the manner in which it may be utilized, it will be evident that any desired design may be produced by the application of the principle which I have employed.

I do not wish to be limited to the particular quality or character of the glass or glass like the substance used, nor to the particular form or fashion of the prism, nor to the particular designs employed.

The prisms may be inside or out, or on both sides, the glass may be colored, and any desired design employed. I prefer, however, the employment of light-transmitting prismatic glass arranged so as on the whole to increase the volume of light usefully introduced into the room.

Of course my invention is intended to be applied to practically flat glass bodies, such as are used for windows, and the prisms employed are intended to be substantially flat-surfaced prisms, which will be substantially all of them arranged so that they will cooperate to reflect or refract the light, so as to increase the illumination of the room, and such prisms I call "useful" prisms as distinguished from mere irregularities or roughened or broken surfaces of the glass, which are not

intended and do not have the power of increasing the illumination of the room. The complete window-light is called a "prism-plate," and the several sections are called "prism-lights."

I claim—

1. A prism-plate for windows comprising a series of prism-lights united together to form the plate, the prism-lights arranged in groups so as to form a predetermined design or figure, and the prisms of the prism-lights forming such design or figure inclined or tilted with reference to the prisms of the prism-lights surrounding the same, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A prism-plate for a window having a receiving-surface and a series of projecting prisms systematically arranged to produce an increased illuminating effect for the apartment on the other surface, certain prisms arranged in groups to form a predetermined design, the prisms of the group which forms the design varied with reference to the surrounding prisms so as to throw the light in a different direction and thus exhibit the design.

OLIN H. BASQUIN.

Witnesses:

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