

M. G. ROBERTS.
VENTILATOR.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 13, 1916.

1,241,660.

Patented Oct. 2, 1917.

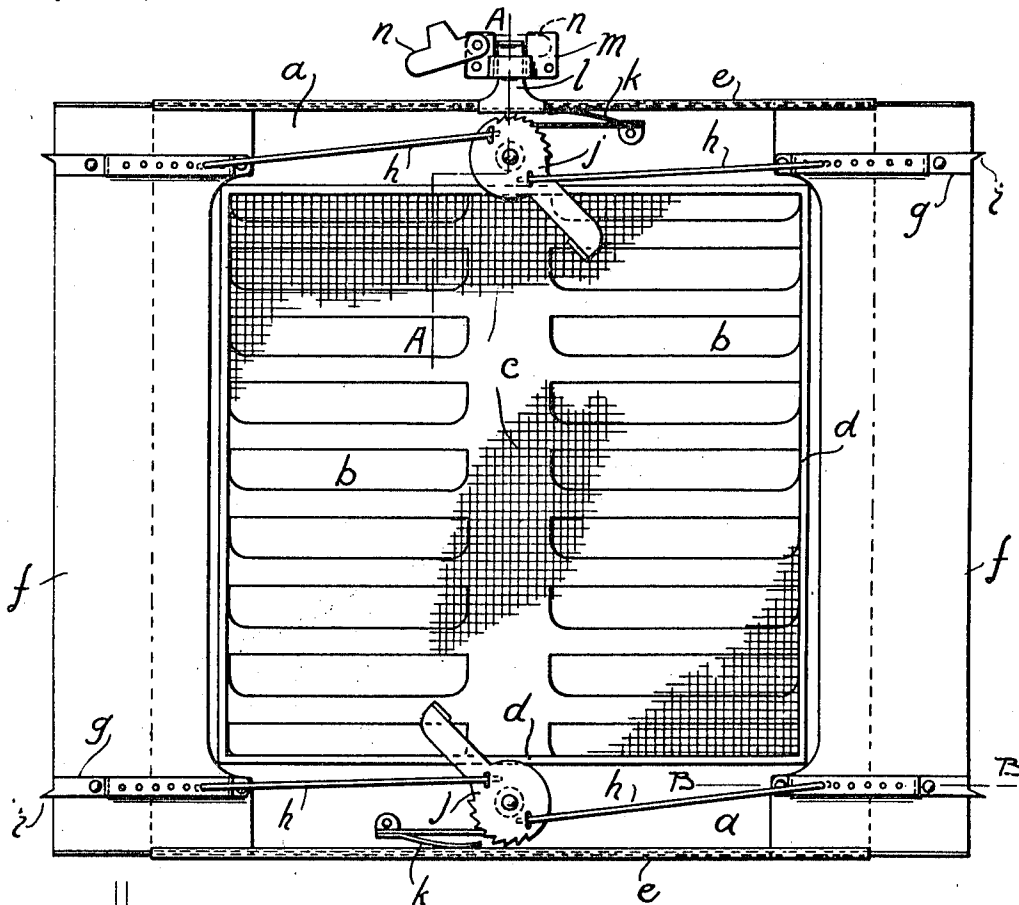


Fig. 1

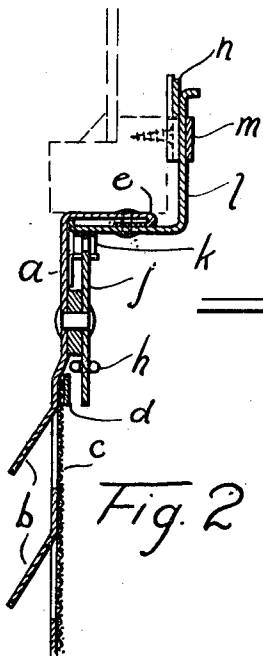


Fig. 2

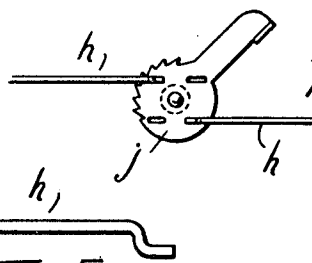


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

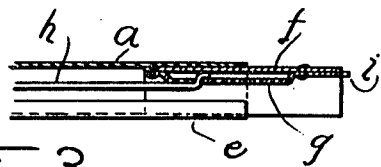


Fig. 3

INVENTOR
Marshall G. Roberts
 BY *Raymond A. Parker* ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARSHAL G. ROBERTS, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

VENTILATOR.

1,241,660.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 2, 1917.

Application filed November 13, 1916. Serial No. 130,954.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARSHAL G. ROBERTS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Ventilators, and declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to what might be termed a burglar-proof ventilator. The idea is to employ a screen protected by a strong and rigid frame and attachable to the window frame and the bottom sash of the lower window in such a way that the window cannot be separated from the screen or the screen from the frame except through unusual and unlikely efforts. The screen with its frame is constructed in such a way that it cannot be successfully pierced in any ordinary house-breaking operation.

The screen is also so designed that it is a protecting screen of general application, making possible the proper ventilation of rooms or the house with little or no likelihood of anyone getting in and little chance of the rain or snow beating in.

This will more fully appear in the description following, in which—

Figure 1 represents an inside elevation of the screen and frame.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary vertical section showing how the attachment is made to the lower bar of the lower sash.

Fig. 3 is a section on the line B—B of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a detail of a modified form of lever to operate the slides used to adjust the frame to windows of different width.

Fig. 5 is a detail of one of the rod ends.

a is a sheet metal plate provided with two vertical rows of struck-out portions *b* forming louvers. Back of these louvers is a screen *c* having a thin metal margin *d* which can be soldered in place. The plate or frame *a* is turned over at the top and bottom to form guides *e*, while a pair of end slides *f* have turned-over top and bottom edges which fit into the guides formed by the channels *e*, *e* of the plate *a*. These slides serve to adjust the ventilator to window frames of varying widths. Attached to the top and bottom of each slide is a heavy

metal strip *g* having its inside end bowed out and perforated so that the rods *h* may be hooked thereto at different positions, depending upon the width of the window that the ventilator is to be used on. The ends of these strips *g* terminate in spurs *i* projecting from the sides of the slides so as to be jammed into the substance of the window frame to hold the ventilator from being lifted or slid out.

Now the rods *h* connect in connecting pairs at top and bottom, the members of a pair being on opposite sides of the fulcrum point of the small levers *j*. The terminal of this lever is provided with ratchet teeth engaged by spring pawls *k*. It is apparent that by swinging either one of these levers counterclockwise the slides will be driven out and the spurs *i* will be driven into the window frame. The idea of these devices is to make quick application of the ventilator to the window in case, for instance, one desires to put the ventilator in at a certain time every day or every few days. The rods *h* having been placed in the hole in the strap *g* most advantageous for the particular width of window upon which the ventilator is customarily used, all that it is necessary to do is to hook the upwardly projecting lug *l* of the ventilator into the bracket *m* on the lower sash of the window, then lower the sash until the ventilator strikes the bottom of the window frame, then throw the levers as far as can be done, thereby embedding the spurs in the window frame, and bringing the slides out to occupy the complete opening between the sash and the window frame. The catch *n* may then be swung over behind the upwardly projecting lug *l*. This will effectually prevent the separation of the bracket and the lug *l* as the lug is provided with the turned-over lip at its top which will prevent the same passing through the bracket when the catch *n* has been thrown.

What I claim is:

1. A ventilator, comprising a sheet of metal provided with slides at opposite sides of the sheet metal, guides at the top and bottom of the sheet metal for the slides, a pair of levers, one fulcrumed at the top and one at the bottom of the sheet metal, rods in pairs connecting the slides at the top and bottom thereof, one rod of a pair engaging the lever at one side of the fulcrum and the other rod of a pair engaging the lever at the

other side of the fulcrum, and means for locking the levers at different positions of their throws, and means for locking the sheet of metal to the window sash.

- 5 2. A ventilator, comprising a sheet of metal provided with ventilating openings therein, slides at opposite sides of the sheet metal and guided therein, a pair of levers, one fulcrumed at the top and one at the
10 bottom of the sheet of metal, spurs on the outside edges of the slides, rods connecting

the slides in pairs at the top and bottom, one rod of a pair engaging the lever at one side of the fulcrum and the other rod of a pair engaging the lever at the other side of the fulcrum, means for locking the levers in various positions of their thrust and means for locking the sheet of metal to the window sash. 15

In testimony whereof I sign this specification. 20

MARSHAL G. ROBERTS.