

March 19, 1940.

W. HAUGH

2,194,388

WINDOW VENTILATOR

Filed Dec. 31, 1937

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

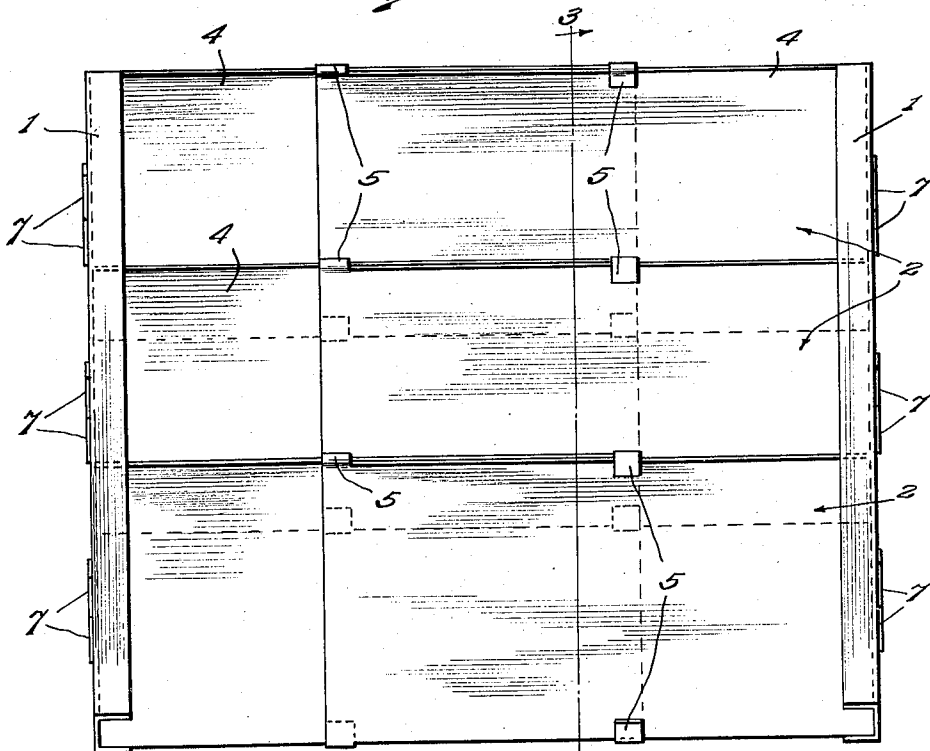
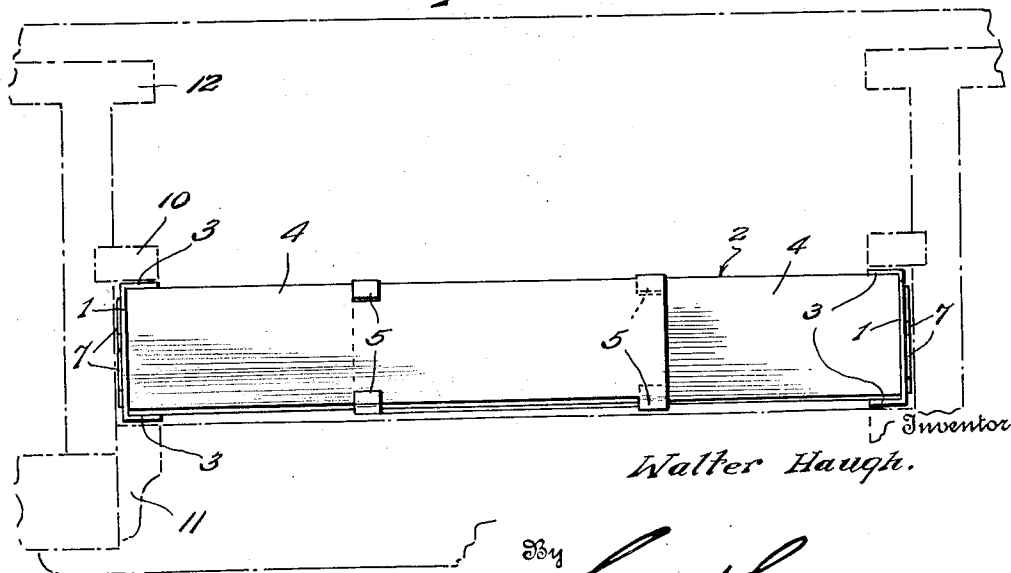


Fig. 2.



Inventor
Walter Haugh.

By *Lacey Lacey* Attorneys

March 19, 1940.

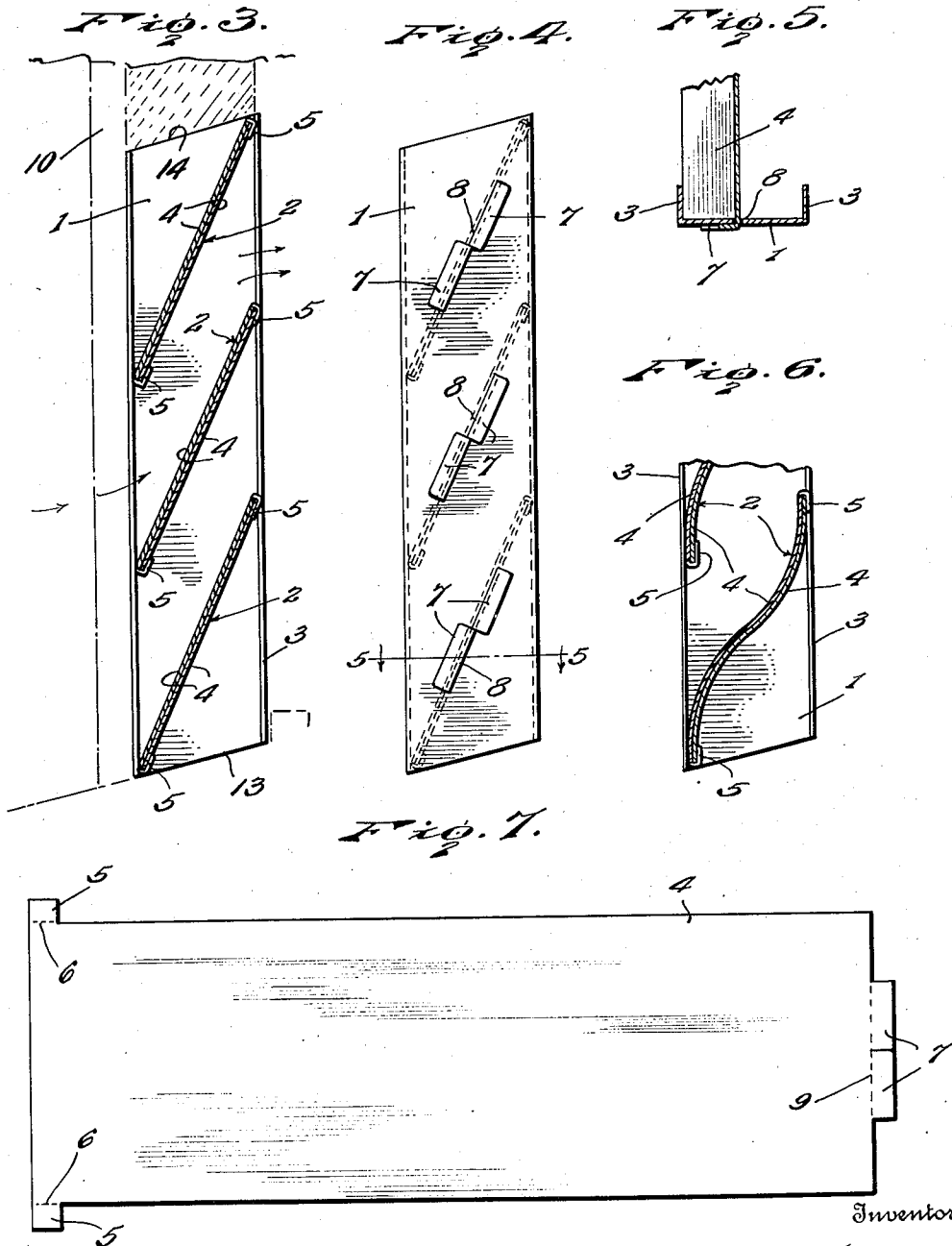
W. HAUGH

2,194,388

WINDOW VENTILATOR

Filed Dec. 31, 1937

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



Walter Haugh.

By *Lacey Lacey* Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,194,388

WINDOW VENTILATOR

Walter Haugh, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Application December 31, 1937, Serial No. 182,877

1 Claim. (Cl. 98—121)

This invention relates to a window ventilator, and it is one object of the invention to provide a ventilator of such construction that, when it is set in place in a window frame between a sash and an upper or lower portion of the window frame, it will be very firmly held in place and prevented from slipping out of its proper position between the track forming strips or working loose and rattling.

Another object of the invention is to provide a ventilator consisting of extensible strips or baffles having their outer ends firmly connected with vertically extending end bars of such formation that the extensible strips will be firmly braced and prevented from being bent out of shape during adjusting of the ventilator.

Another object of the invention is to so connect the extensible strips with the end bars that they will be very firmly secured and prevented from working loose or moving out of their proper angular disposition.

Another object of the invention is to so form the ventilator that all portions thereof may be formed from strong sheet metal and very easily assembled, thus producing a ventilator which may be cheaply manufactured and sold at a reasonable price.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improved ventilator,

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the ventilator showing the same applied to a window indicated by dotted lines,

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken vertically through the ventilator along the line 3—3 of Figure 1,

Figure 4 is a view looking at one end of the ventilator,

Figure 5 is a fragmentary sectional view through one end of the ventilator, the view being taken along the line 5—5 of Figure 4,

Figure 6 is a fragmentary sectional view taken vertically through a ventilator of a modified construction, and

Figure 7 is a view of the blank from which one of the extensible strips of the ventilator is formed.

This improved ventilator consists briefly of end bars 1 and a plurality of baffles 2 which extend between the side bars 1 and are extensible in order that the ventilator may be adjusted and accommodate itself to the width of the window in which it is applied. Each side bar is formed from channeled metal to provide side flanges 3.

In view of the fact that each side bar is formed with side flanges, the bars will be braced and prevented from bending out of shape when subjected to strain during adjustment of the ventilator or by pressure exerted when the ventilator is in place in a window frame.

The baffles may be flat in cross section, as shown in Figure 3, or curved as shown in Figure 6. Each of the baffles consists of companion strips 4 which are stamped or otherwise cut from sheet metal, as shown in Figure 7. Side arms or tongues 5 extend from opposite sides of inner ends of the strips 4 and each strip has its side arms bent along the dotted line 6 so that they overlap the companion strip, as shown clearly in Figures 1, 2 and 3, and slidably hold the companion strips in engagement with each other. These side arms serve not only to slidably connect the companion strips but also constitute abutments for limiting movement of the strips in a direction to extend the ventilator. It will thus be seen that the companion strips may slide easily relative to each other to extend or contract the ventilator but they cannot become entirely disengaged from each other. At its outer end each strip is formed with a pair of tongues which are arranged as clearly shown in Figure 7. The tongues of each strip are passed through a slit 8 formed in a companion end bar 1 and the companion tongues are then bent in opposite directions along the dotted line 9 so that they have flat contacting engagement with the outer surface of the companion end bar. By having the companion tongues bent in opposite directions against the end bar as shown in Figure 4, the tongues will be prevented from accidentally slipping through the slits after they are bent to the clinched position of Figure 4, and these strips will be prevented from becoming accidentally disengaged from the end bars.

When this improved ventilator is in use, it may be installed either between a raised lower sash and the bottom of a window frame or between a lowered upper sash and the top of the window frame. Referring to Figure 2, it will be seen that the ventilator fits within the track occupied by the window sash with which it cooperates and is of such dimensions that it will fit snugly between the parting bead 10 and the window stop 11, as shown in this figure, or between the parting bead 10 and the blind stop 12. Therefore, the ventilator will be maintained in an upright position, as shown in Figure 3, with the beveled lower ends of the side bars resting upon the sill and the beveled upper ends 14 of

the side bars engaged by the under face of the lower sash. Of course, if the ventilator is disposed between the upper sash and the top of the window frame, these beveled ends of the side bars will have contacting engagement with the top of the frame and the upper edge face of the upper sash. By beveling the ends of the side bars they conform to the bevel of the surfaces with which they contact and a close fit will be provided between the ventilator and the sash and window frame. The baffles extend outwardly at an incline disposing the lower edge of each baffle in overlapping relation to the upper portion of a lower baffle, and therefore, rain and snow will be prevented from entering a room through a ventilator while at the same time free inward movement of air will be permitted. This will also cause the air to be deflected upwardly as it enters a room and persons in a room near a window equipped with the ventilators will not be subjected to drafts. By forming the ventilator of

sheet metal of a non-rusting type it will not be damaged when subjected to the wetting effect of rain or snow. The fact that the side bars are formed of channeled metal to provide them with side flanges serves to greatly strengthen the side bars and also brace the baffles.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A ventilator comprising side bars formed of channeled material to provide each bar with inwardly extending side flanges, and baffles extending between the side bars and each consisting of companion sections slidably engaged with each other and each having its outer end formed with securing tongues, the side bars being formed with slits and the tongues of the baffle sections being passed through the slits and the tongues of each section bent in opposite directions against the outer face of the cooperating side bar.

WALTER HAUGH.