

D. C. McCANDLESS.
 VENTILATOR.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1910.

1,001,421.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911

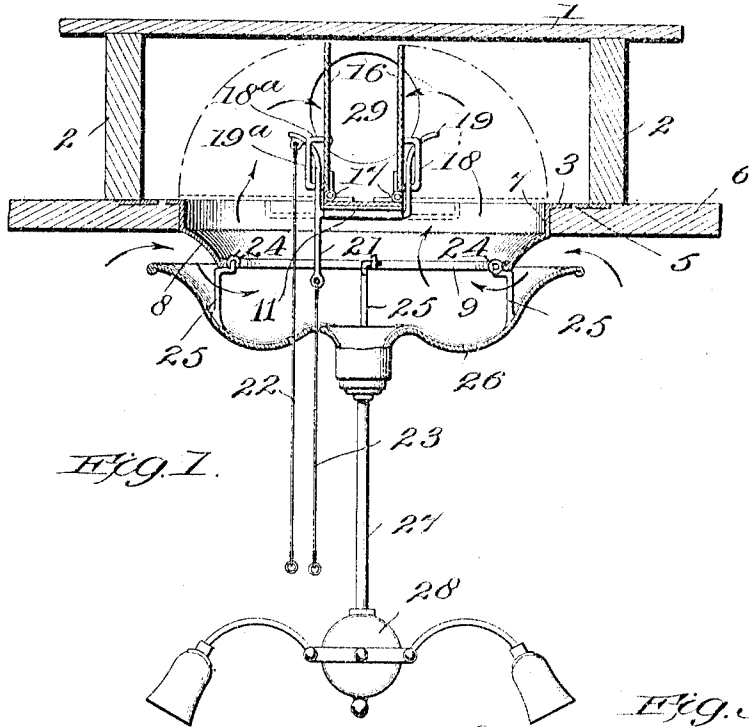


Fig. 1.

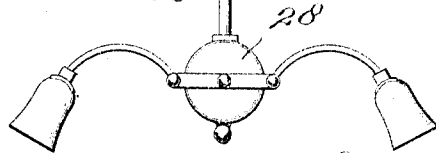


Fig. 3.

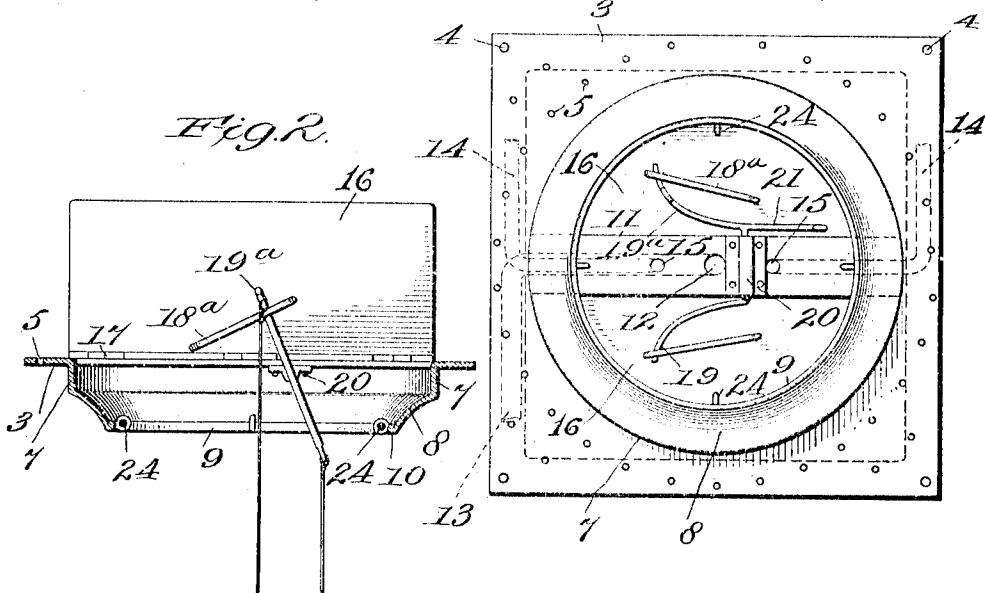
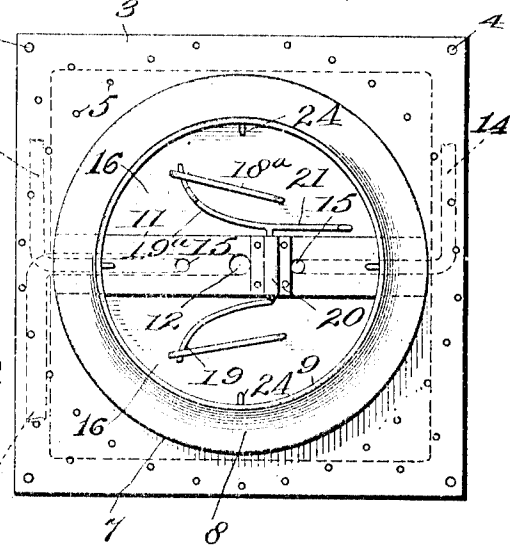
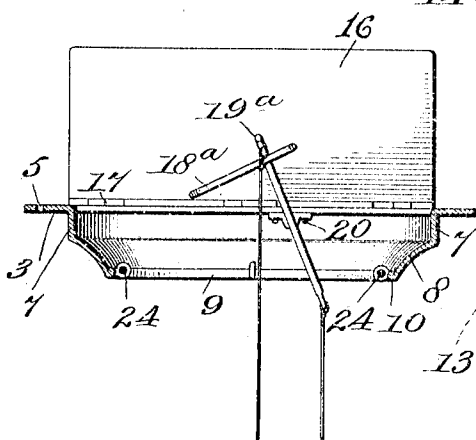


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID CHARLES McCANDLESS, OF BOISE, IDAHO.

VENTILATOR.

1,001,421.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

Application filed July 18, 1910. Serial No. 572,630.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID CHARLES McCANDLESS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boise, in the county of Ada and State of Idaho, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ventilators; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in ventilators to be used in connection with electric or gas lamps, and adapted to be applied directly to the ceiling of a room or to the floor.

The object of my invention is to provide means whereby an abundant ventilation can be secured by opening suitable shutters, the operating means being hidden by an ornamental canopy.

With this object in view, my invention consists in the construction and combinations of parts as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing—Figure 1 is a cross-section of my improved ventilator, partly in elevation. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the shutters and means for operating them and the support, and Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view, the lamp fixture and canopy being removed.

1 represents an ordinary floor and 2 the supporting floor beams therefor. To the beams 2 is secured my ventilating device, which consists of a rectangular plate 3, provided with holes 4 at the corners, through which pass nails or screws into the beams 2, and with smaller holes 5 for the reception of the plastering 6, it being understood that the ventilating device is fastened to the floor beams before the plastering is put in place.

The central part of the plate 3 has a downward extension 7, curving inwardly as shown at 8, and terminating in a central aperture 9, surrounded by a curved rim 10, the aperture 9 serving for the upward passage of air for ventilating purposes.

Across the top of the support and centrally located with relation to the aperture 9, is a broad brace 11, provided with a central hole 12 for the passage of a gas pipe, indicated in dotted lines by 13, and with holes 15 for the passage of an electric cable, the wires of which are indicated at 14.

Hinged on each side of the brace 11, are the shutters 16, arranged to be thrown up, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1, or to rest on the top of the plate 3, 17 indicating the hinges supporting these shutters on the brace 11.

Each of the shutters is provided with a curved wire or guide 18, through which passes a curved arm or wire 19. This arm is extended and passes through a bearing 20 on the bottom of the brace 11, and is there joined to another arm or wire 19^a, having an extended portion 21. The part 19^a engages with a guide 18^a on the other shutter. To the ends of the arm 19^a, are attached cords or wires 22 and 23 for operating the shutters, and it is obvious that a pull on the cord 22 will close the shutters and that a pull on the wire 23 will open them, the wires or arms 19 and 19^a being bent and engaging the guides 18 and 18^a.

To the lower edge 10 of the part 8, are secured a series of eyes 24, which receive hooks such as 25 projecting from the upper side of an ornamental canopy 26, which is made concaved, as shown in Fig. 1, and which is used for the purpose of hiding the ventilating construction proper, which would otherwise seem unsightly. To the lower part of the canopy 26, is attached an ornamental pipe 27, to which is attached the lamp fixture 28. The canopy 26 is, of course, perforated for the passage therethrough of the wires or cords 22 and 23.

The operation will be evident from the foregoing description. If the cord 23 is pulled, the shutters will be lifted into the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1. If the cord or wire 22 is pulled, they will be closed. The air, which is heated around the gas or electric lamp, passes, as shown by the arrows, over the canopy through the opening 9, when the shutters are lifted, and finally is conducted off by any suitable means, as by a pipe, the end of which is shown at 29.

I claim:—

In a ventilating device for lamps, the combination of a frame having a vertical opening therethrough, a bar extending across the top of said opening, shutters hingedly connected to the bar and adapted to close said opening, guides on the shutters, bent arms pivotally connected to said bar and passing through the guides, one of the arms extending beyond the pivotal point and

5 cords attached to opposite ends thereof, an
ornamental canopy removably secured to
the lower part of said frame, said canopy
being provided with holes through which
the cords pass, and a lamp fixture secured to
the center of said canopy, substantially as
described.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature,
in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID CHARLES McCANDLESS.

Witnesses:

WM. C. DUNBAR,
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