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A. Z. MOSS

2,537,478

WEATHER DEFLECTING VENTILATING SHIELD FOR WINDOWS

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FIG. 5.

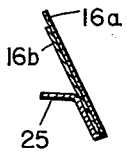


FIG. 1.

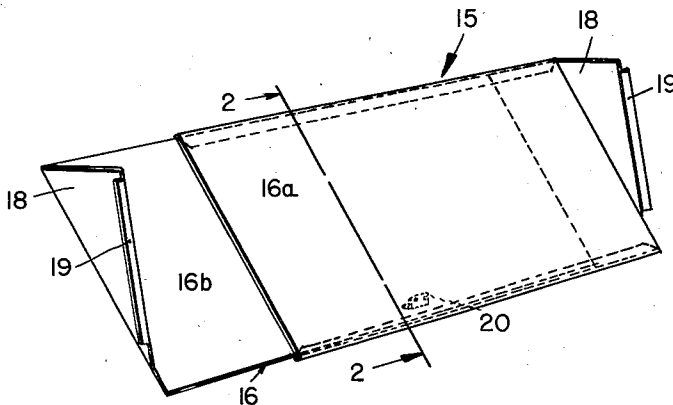


FIG. 2.

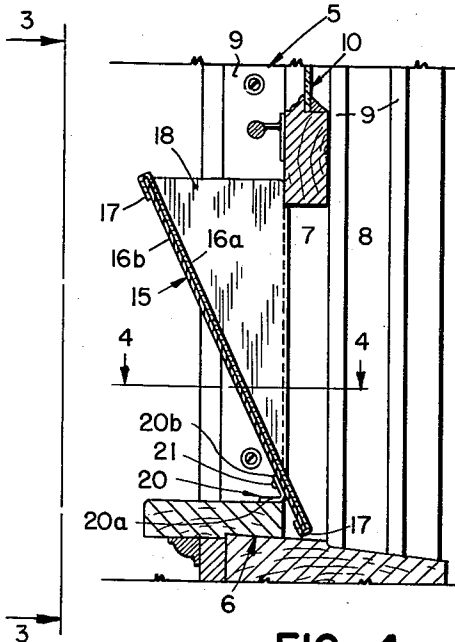


FIG. 3.

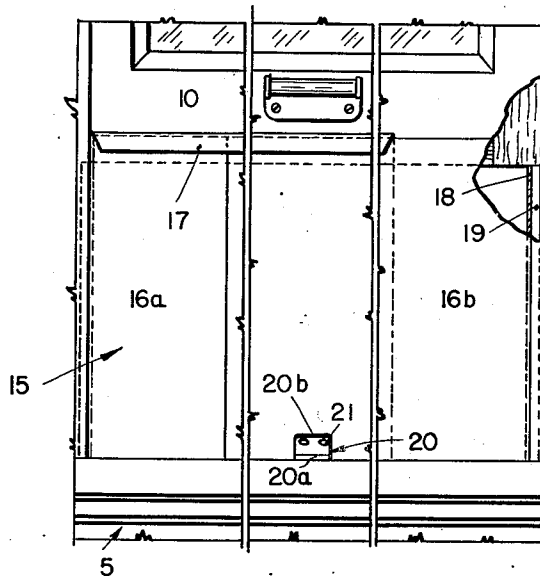
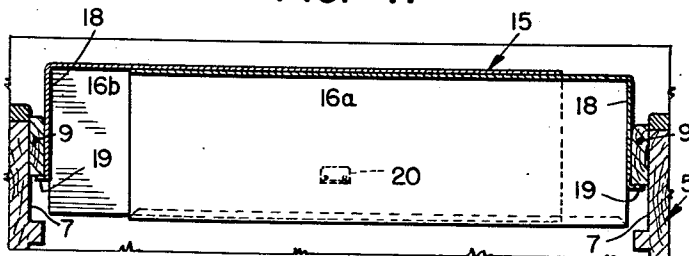


FIG. 4.



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WEATHER DEFLECTING VENTILATING
SHIELD FOR WINDOWS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 98—99.5)

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My invention has to do with weather deflecting ventilating shields adapted to be temporarily mounted in windows; it being an object to provide a detachable shield of this character which is economical of manufacture, very easy to quickly install and remove, and which is highly efficient in use.

Another object of the invention is to provide a shield of this character which has novel and efficient positioning and retaining means to insure that it is at all times properly mounted in a window.

A further object is to provide a shield which is longitudinally adjustable to enable it to fit in any size of window.

The invention has still further objects and corresponding advantages, but those will appear from the following description of a presently preferred embodiment, for which purpose I shall refer to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my improved shield;

Fig. 2 is a section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, but showing the shield mounted in a window casing;

Fig. 3 is a front elevation, taken from the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2; and

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view illustrating a modified form of positioning and retaining member.

Referring now to the particular embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1-4 of the drawings, the numeral 5 generally indicates a conventional window casing having a stepped window sill 6 and sash slideways 7, 8 provided by vertical strips 9. The inner window sash 10 is shown mounted in the inner slideway 7. The casing which I have just described is the usual form of window casing and is merely described and illustrated to indicate one of the various forms of casings into which my improved weather deflecting ventilating shield is adapted to be used.

Said shield, which is generally denoted in the drawings by the numeral 15, has a front wall 16 composed of telescopically associated sections 16a, 16b, and has right angularly disposed end walls 18 whose outer side edge portions terminate in outwardly projecting vertically disposed attaching flanges 19. The purpose of the telescopic association of the wall sections 16a, 16b is to permit longitudinal adjustment. To provide for this telescopic action, the top and bottom edges of section 16a are curved outwardly and upwardly

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to provide channels 17 to slidably carry the side edges of wall section 16b.

The flanges 19 terminate short of the ends of the end walls 18 and the vertical plane of each flange is at an acute angle to the front wall.

The advantage provided by terminating the flanges short of the top edge of the end walls is to permit the window sash to be lowered until its bottom is below the plane of the top edge of the front wall, whereby to deflect any wind upwardly (Fig. 2). The purpose of having the end walls intersect the front wall above the bottom edge of the latter is to enable the bottom edge portion of the front wall to extend into the window to a point below the plane of the top of the window sill 6 (Fig. 2).

In use, the flanges 19 should bear flatly against the inner vertical strip 9 forming one side of slideway 7, which insures that the plane of the front wall is at an acute angle to the plane of the window.

An important feature of my invention resides in the positioning and retaining member now to be described. In its presently preferred form, this member, which is best shown in Figs. 2 and 3, consists of an angle iron bracket 20, having a bottom leg 20a and an upper leg 20b secured to the wall section 16b as by a rivet 21.

The bottom leg 20a is disposed normal to the vertical plane of the flanges 19 and at an acute angle to the front wall, so that one may know that when leg 20a rests flatly against the top of the window sill, the flanges are parallel with the strips 9. And when the window sash is pushed downwardly into engagement with the top edges of the flanges 19, the consequent weight or pressure is taken by the bracket 21 and is thus prevented from displacing or distorting the shield.

Another advantage provided by the bracket 20 is this: if an operator fails to move the window sash downwardly into engagement with the top edges of the flanges 19, the shield device nevertheless will remain in proper position because the front wall fulcrums about the bracket to retain the flanges 19 in engagement with the inner strip 9.

It will be apparent that other specific means may be utilized to provide an equivalent of the bracket 20. For instance, in Fig. 5 I show the equivalent of the bottom leg 20a, which is the main functional part of the bracket, as being provided by an extension 25 of the upwardly bent edge portion of wall section 16a.

Within the scope of the appended claim, I con-

template that still further modifications may be made.

I claim:

A weather deflecting ventilating shield for windows, comprising a front wall, substantially triangular end walls whose outer edges terminate in outwardly disposed vertical flanges disposed at an acute angle to the plane of the front wall, the bottom edges of said flanges intersecting the front wall above the bottom edge of the latter and the top edges of said flanges terminating short of the top edges of the end walls, and means providing a lateral projection extending forwardly from the front surface of the front wall adjacent but spaced from the bottom edge of the latter and normal to the plane of the flanges.

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