

Oct. 12, 1943.

C. L. BALDOCK

2,331,823

VENTILATING WINDOW

Filed March 2, 1942

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

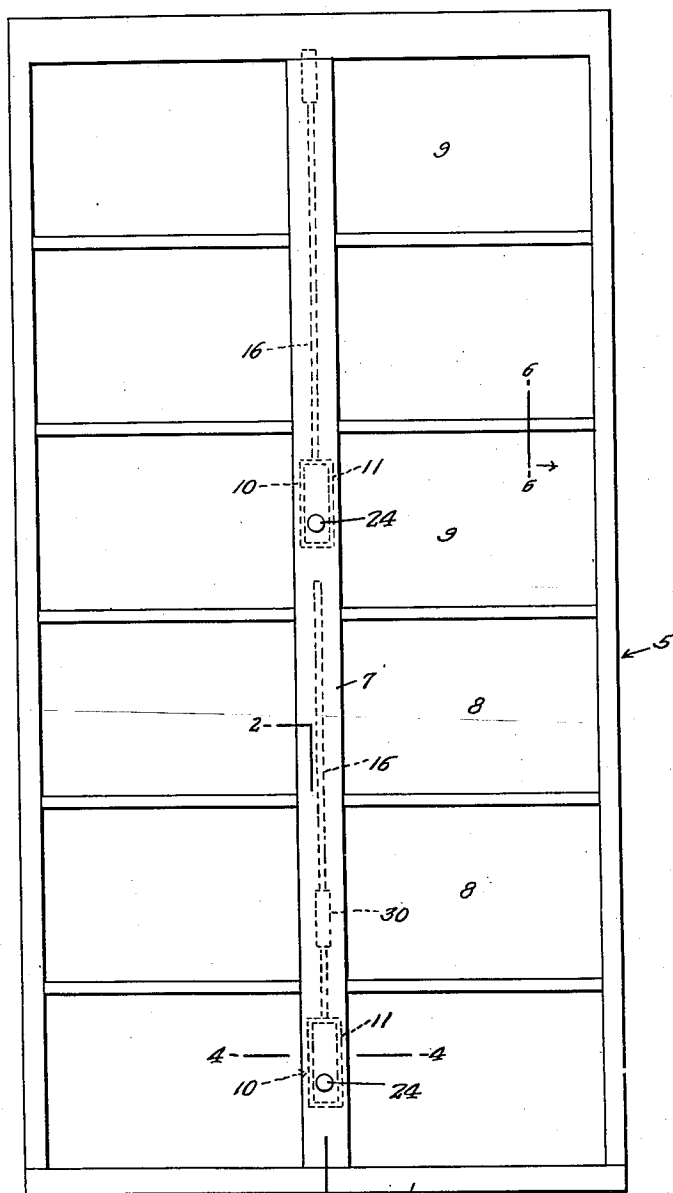
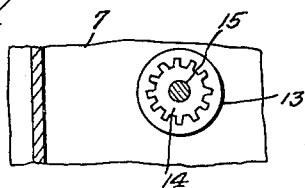


Fig. 7.



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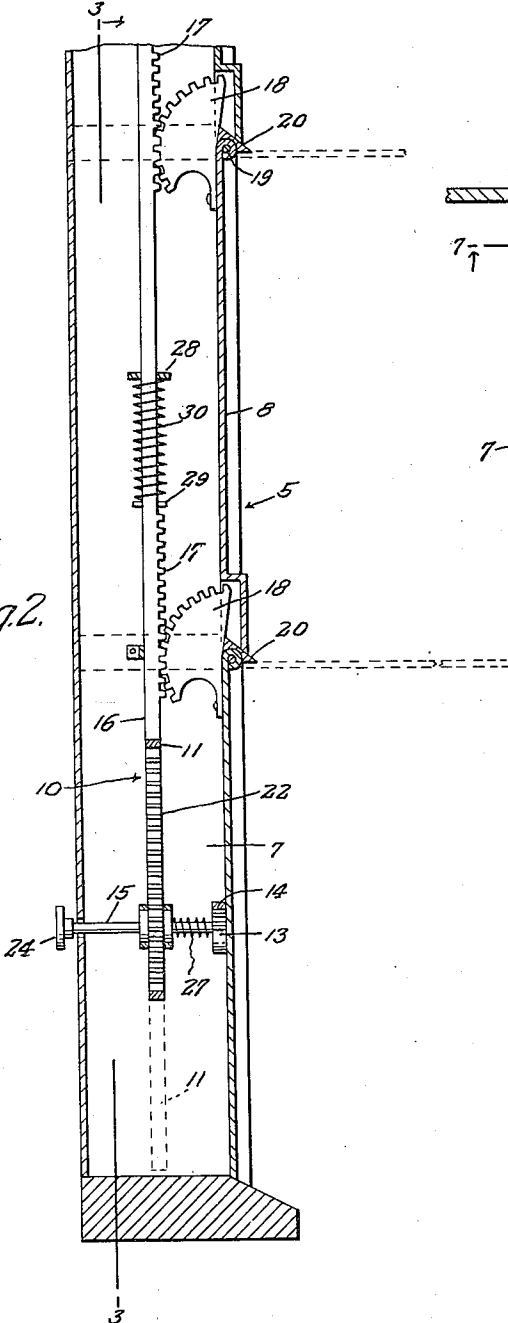
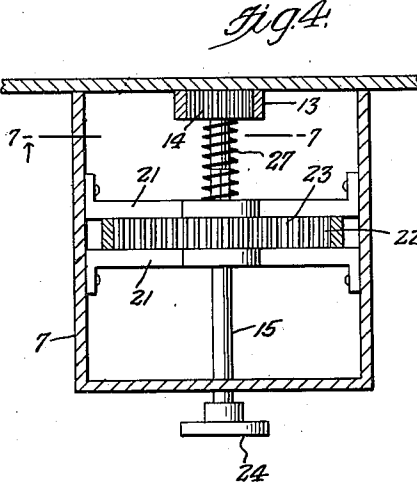
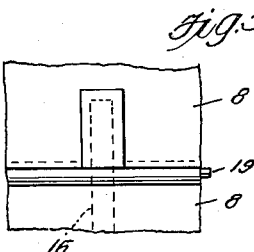
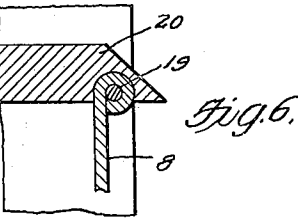
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3. Sheets-Sheet 2



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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

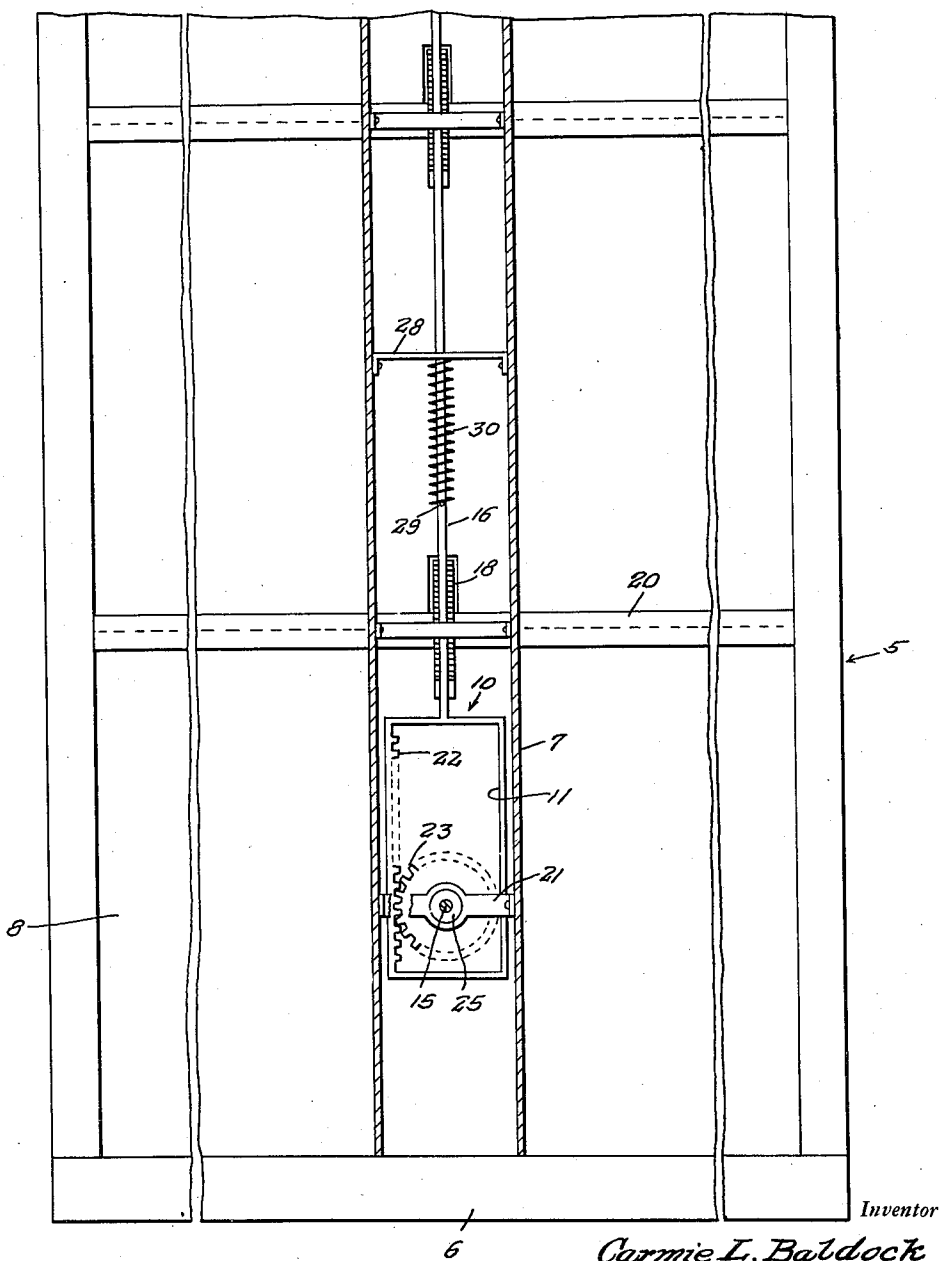


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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VENTILATING WINDOW

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Application March 2, 1942, Serial No. 433,066

1 Claim. (Cl. 268—21)

This invention appertains to new and useful improvements to building constructions, and more particularly to a ventilating window.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a ventilating window divided into a plurality of controllable sections which can be readily adjusted from the inside of the window.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a ventilating window including a plurality of adjustable sections which are so related and which can be so adjusted as to exclude inclement weather, although in a partly opened position.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following description.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the window.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary enlarged vertical sectional view taken substantially on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken substantially on line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary side elevational view at one of the segmental gears.

Figure 6 is an enlarged detailed sectional view taken substantially on line 6—6 of Figure 1.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary detailed sectional view taken substantially on line 7—7 of Figure 4.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen that numeral 5 generally refers to a rectangular-shaped window frame having a sill 6. A hollow post 7 extends vertically at the intermediate portion of the frame and contains certain mechanism for the operation of closure sections 8, which are preferably arranged in groups of three, such as 8, 8, 8 and 9, 9, 9.

Each group of ventilating sections is controlled by a mechanism such as is clearly shown in Figure 3 and generally referred to by numeral 10. This mechanism consists in the provision of a rectangular-shaped vertically movable frame 11 located in the lower portion of the post 7 and this structure which is shown in Figure 3 is associated with the lower group of ventilating sections 8, 8, 8.

Attached to the inside of the front wall of the post 7 is an internal semi-circular gear forming a toothed cradle 13 for meshing engagement by a gear 14 carried by one end of a slide shaft 15, which is also rotatable when the shaft is slid to

a position with the gear 14 removed from the teeth of the cradle 13.

Numeral 16 denotes a vertically movable bar arising from the frame 11 and this bar is provided with rack teeth 17 at each point opposite the upper portion of a closure section 8, at which point a segmental gear 18 is located and suitably secured to the closure section 8, it being observed that certain of the closure sections 8 are swingable on rods 19 carried by beveled cross-members 20 bridging the side portions of the frame 5.

As shown in Figure 2, inwardly of the lowermost ventilating section 8, a pair of bridge members 21, 21 are disposed in parallel spaced relation across the inside of the post 7, so as to define a guide for the frame 11 which is provided with an internal rack 22 on one side thereof meshing with a gear 23 which is splined to the shaft 15. As is shown in Figure 2, the shaft 15 is disposed through an opening in the rear of the post 7 and at its rear end is equipped with a handle or knob 24. It will here be observed that the intermediate portions of the bridge members 21 are formed circularly to define bearings for the cylindrical portions 25 at each side of the gear 23. Obviously, this arrangement prevents horizontal movement of the gear 23 in the post 7, allowing the shaft 15 to spline through the gear whenever it is desired to reciprocate the bar 16. A coiled compression spring 27 is interposed between the gear 14 and the adjacent cylindrical formation 25 (see Fig. 2) for the purpose of holding the locking gear 14 engaged with the teeth of the cradle 13 when the knob 24 is not being held. At this point it will be observed that the members 21 confine the gear 23 against lateral movement on the shaft 15 and within the frame 11.

The bar 16 travels through a bridge member 28 and between a pin member 29 on the bar 16 and said bridge member 28 a coiled compression spring 30 is provided, normally tending to counteract a force of gravity of the section 8 so as to assist in the opening of the section when the shaft 15 is rotated.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

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

Operating mechanism for swinging vertically spaced cross louvres of a window frame compris-

ing a hollow post adapted for upstanding position in said frame, a pair of spaced-apart, horizontal bridge members in the lower part of said post, an internally toothed, rectangular frame vertically slidable between said members and guided thereby, a rack bar arising from said frame and vertically movable therewith, gear sectors adapted to be mounted on the louvres concentrically of the axes thereof and meshing with said rack bar, and manipulative means to slide

5 said frame comprising a shaft journaled in said post and bridge members and extending out of the post for manipulation outside the frame, a gear within said frame splined on said shaft and confined against lateral play between said bridge members, said gear meshing with the teeth of said frame, and means to lock said shaft against rotation at will.

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