

(No Model.)

J. H. REYNOLDS.
VENTILATOR.

No. 509,947.

Patented Dec. 5, 1893.

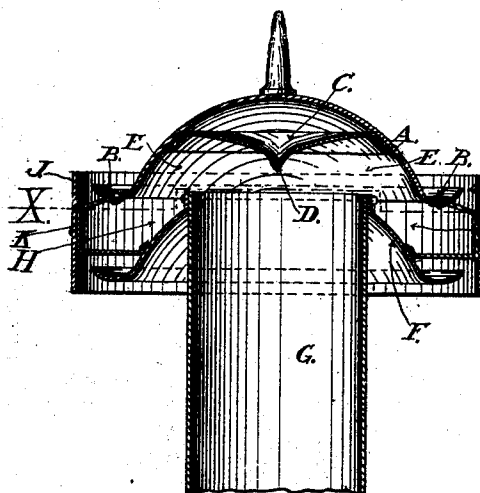


Fig. 1.

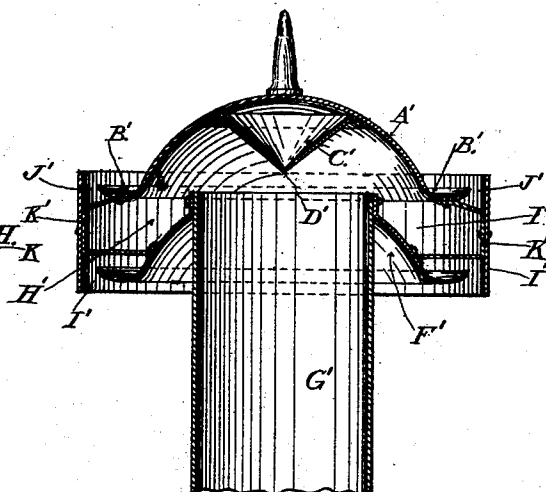


Fig. 2.

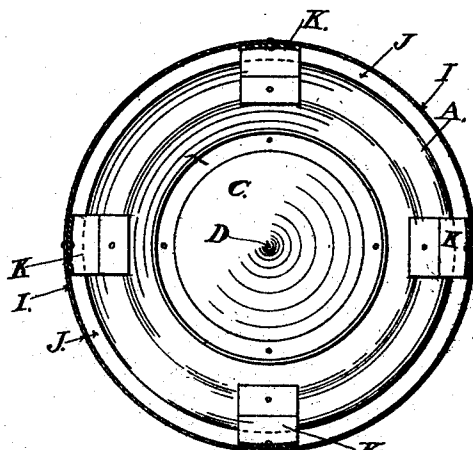


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

S. B. Brewer,
Wm. H. Sackell

Inventor:

John H. Reynolds;
by William D. Loo,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. REYNOLDS, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

VENTILATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,947, dated December 5, 1893.

Application filed August 4, 1893. Serial No. 482,347. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented new and useful
5 Improvements in Ventilators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements on the ventilator for which Letters Patent No. 383,592, of the United States, were granted
10 to me on the 29th day of May, 1888; and the object of my present invention is to provide means for rendering said ventilator more effective in its operation. I attain this object by attaching a coniform projection in an
15 inverted position to the lower face of the upper dome, so as to produce an easement in the passage through which smoke or foul air will escape from the ventilator.

In the accompanying drawings, which are
20 herein referred to and form part of this specification, Figures 1 and 2 are central vertical sections of two forms of my invention; and Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the ventilator shown in Fig. 1, at the line X X, showing the
25 upper part of the same in an inverted position.

As represented in the drawings, A designates the upper member of my ventilator, which is made in a dome-shaped form with
30 an annular gutter, B, formed at its lower edge for the purpose of catching any dust or water that may fall upon the dome and be prevented from passing into the ventilator. In the hollow side of the dome there is a
35 coniform projection to form an easement in the passage through which the smoke or foul air will pass in escaping from the ventilator. In Fig. 1, C designates said coniform projection whose surface is formed by hollowed lines,
40 whereby a comparatively sharp central point, D, is formed to extend downwardly, whereby an easy curve is given to the upper side of the passage, E, formed in the upper part of the ventilator.

As shown in Fig. 2, C' designates the coniform projection made in conical form with its point D' downward and the larger part of the cone attached to the lower side of the dome A'.

50 F designates the lower member of the head of my ventilator, which is the same in both forms of the latter; said lower member is

made substantially in the same form as the dome A of the upper member except that it has its central part removed for the recep- 55
tion of a pipe, G, which is secured therein and extends upwardly into the concavity of the upper member A or A'; the lower member is arranged directly under the upper member, so as to be parallel with the latter and
60 leave a circumferential opening, H, between them.

I designate a circular belt or shield which surrounds the head of the ventilator at a short distance from the opening H, so as to
65 form an annular opening, J, into which the opening H communicates so as to afford an egress for the smoke or foul air which passes through the opening H. The belt I is secured to brackets, K, which are also secured to the mem- 70
bers A and F to secure the several parts named in their respective places. By reason of the coniform projections hereinbefore described, the smoke or foul air is prevented from re-
75 maining in a quiescent condition in the crown of the upper dome of the ventilator, but, by virtue of the easement formed by said coniform projections, the smoke or foul air will be accelerated in their passage out of the
80 openings H and J.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a ventilator the combination of an upper and lower dome-shaped member of substantially the same form and having their
85 convex surfaces arranged uppermost, a coniform appendix secured in the concave portion of the upper member; said upper and lower members being secured together—one above the other—to form a circumferential
90 opening between them, a pipe which passes centrally through the lower member and extends into the cavity of the upper member, and a belt concentrically surrounding said
95 circumferential opening and forming in conjunction with said upper and lower members an annular opening into which said circumferential opening forms a communication, as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN H. REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:

WM. H. LOW,
S. B. BREWER.