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1,686,453

P. JARNOWSKI

VENTILATED BUILDING

Filed Aug. 20, 1925

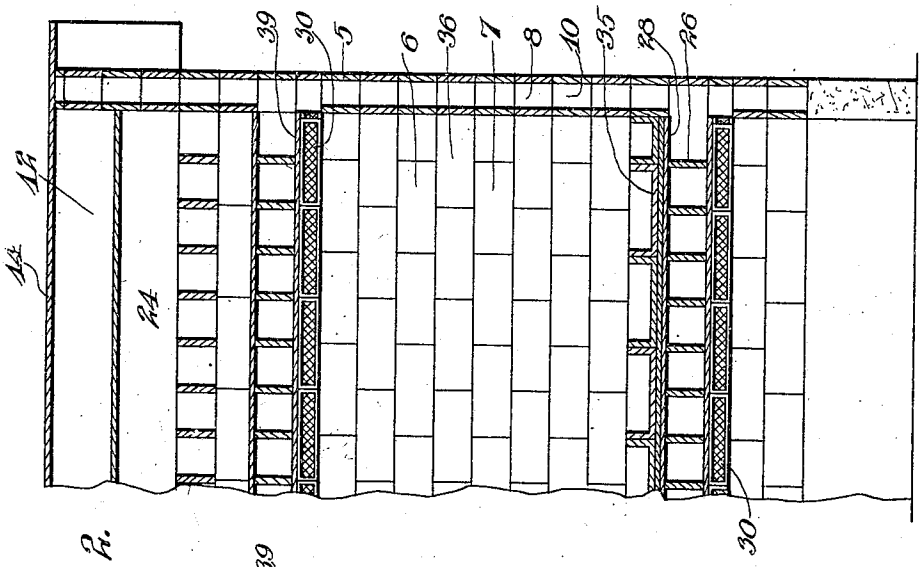


Fig. 2.

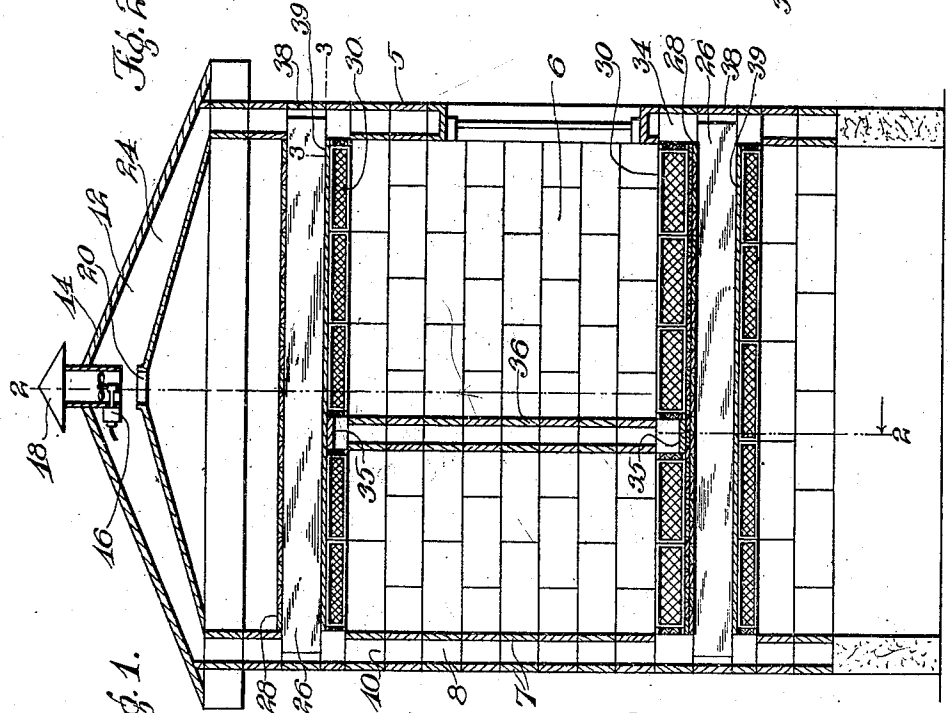


Fig. 1.

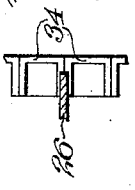


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETE JARNOWSKI, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

VENTILATED BUILDING.

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This invention relates to buildings, and more particularly to a ventilating means therefor when cement blocks constitute the building material, the primary object being to eliminate the objectionable dampness that is prevalent in buildings constructed of cement blocks.

Briefly stated, an important object of this invention is to provide a building wherein the walls are hollow and have communication with the basement and various rooms of the building to provide for the constant circulation of air through the building.

Another object of the invention is to include in the path of circulation the space between each floor and the corresponding ceiling below the same, so that foul odors incident to the decay of trapped rodents or vermin will be carried off before they settle in the structure of the building.

A further object of the invention is to provide novel means whereby a current of air may be forcibly drawn through the rooms and through the hollow walls to provide for the efficient cooling of the building and to provide for the expelling of the gas laden air in case a gas bomb is thrown into the house.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description:—

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this invention, and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through a house constructed in accordance with this invention;

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section at one end of the building, taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1; and

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

In the drawing, the numeral 5 generally discloses a building which may be for dwelling, office, storage, or other purpose, and having walls consisting principally of cement blocks designated by the numeral 6.

The blocks are provided with inner and outer sides 7 and end walls 8 and are suitably prepared for the reception of mortar or the like by means of which they may be firmly sealed together. When the blocks 6 are laid up in the walls of the building they form hollow passages or air chambers 10 through which the air may freely circulate and travel upwardly into and through the air chamber 12 in the roof generally designated by the numeral 14. Figure 1 plainly illustrates that the opposite sides of the roof, and more particularly the lower portions of the chambers 12, communicate with the oppositely arranged air chambers 10 to receive the air from the same. If desired, the circulation of air may be made more rapid by an electric exhaust fan 16 carried by a ventilator 18 at or near the ridge of the roof.

Figure 1 also illustrates that the roof is provided with an opening 20 establishing communication between the chamber 12 and the attic 24 so that the air in the attic may be carried off.

It will be seen that the beams 26 supporting the floors 28 are carried by the walls and other ventilators 30 and may be arranged above and below the floors 28 to establish communication between the various rooms of the building and the air chambers 10. The ventilators 30, which may be of wire or the like, are arranged at the open inner ends of blocks 34, which blocks are of U-shaped formation when viewed from above or below. The outside appearance of the blocks 34 is, however, substantially the same as the outside appearance of the blocks 6. U-shaped blocks 35, positioned for lateral passage, are situated at the top and bottom of a building partition 36.

At the side of the floor beams 26 the wall blocks 38 are open at their inner sides, precisely as the blocks 34, to provide communication between the space between the floor and the ceiling 39 therebelow and the vertical wall spaces in the sides of the building. It will therefore be seen that foul odors resulting from dead mice, insects and the like trapped in the horizontal spaces incident to the floors and ceilings will be carried off by the circulation or up-draught of air in the walls.

With reference to the foregoing description it will be seen that air may be taken from any source and circulated through the basement, the first story, the floor spaces, and then the attic, to provide for constant changing of the air. The air from the first story will enter the chambers 10 by the ventilators 30 in the upper portions of the rooms and this air continues upwardly through the chambers 10 and 12 and is expelled by way of the ventilator or stack 18.

It will thus be evident that dampness will be given no opportunity to develop, and foul odors will not settle in the building since there will always be a circulation of fresh air enter-

ing by way of windows and transoms to replace stale, damp or otherwise undesirable air which is carried out through the agency of the novel ventilating system. Similarly, in times of war or during a local disturbance, the novel system, with the aid of the fan 16 in operation, will be effective to rid the premises of foul or poisonous gases in the event that a gas bomb or shell is thrown into the building.

Having thus fully described my invention what is claimed is:—

In a ventilated building, supporting walls formed of laid blocks provided with vertically registering communicating air passages, hollow floors carried on intermediate joists supported in opposite walls, said joists being disposed in parallel spaced relation, and floor level blocks in said walls, said floor level blocks being three sided with one open side in communication with the spaces between said floor joists for establishing unbroken ventilating communication between all walls and floors in the building.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

PETE JARNOWSKI.