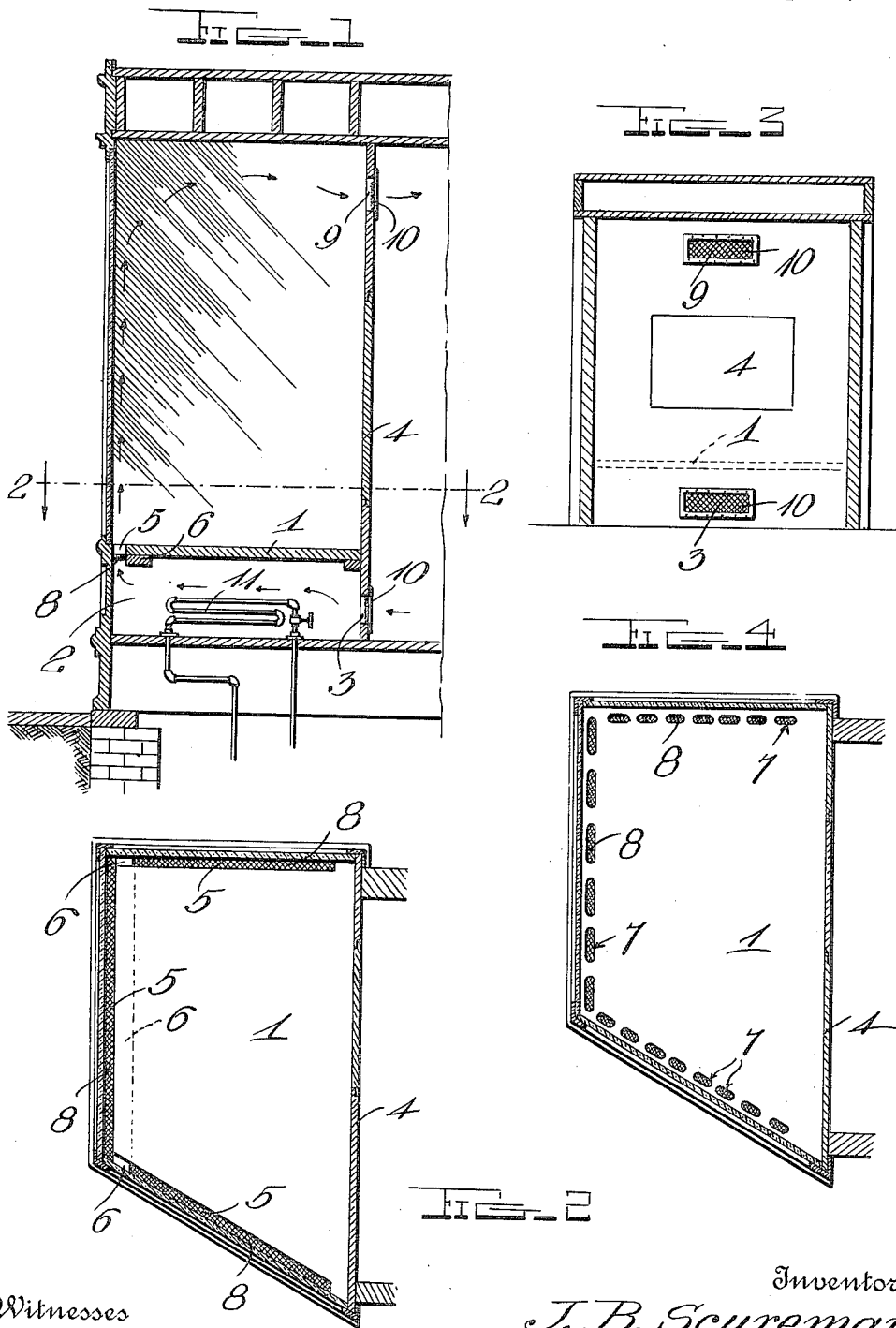


J. B. SCUREMAN.
WINDOW VENTILATOR.
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971,412.

Patented Sept. 27, 1910.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH B. SCUREMAN, OF NANTICOKE, PENNSYLVANIA.

WINDOW-VENTILATOR.

971,412.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 27, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH B. SCUREMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nanticoke, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Ventilators; and I do 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.

This invention relates to improvements in the ventilation of show windows.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved ventilation for show windows whereby the window panes will be kept absolutely dry and free from steam, sweat or frost.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section through a portion of a building and a show window constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same; Fig. 3 is a side view of the inner side of the window; Fig. 4 is a horizontal section showing a modified arrangement of the air passages in the floor of the window.

In carrying out my invention, the floor 1 of the window is arranged a suitable distance above the floor of the room to provide an air circulating space 2, which may be connected with the cellar or basement or with the room through an inlet opening 3 of suitable size formed in the lower portion of the inner side or back wall 4 of the window, as shown.

In the floor of the window, adjacent to the inner side of each of the panes of the window, is formed one or more air passages. In Fig. 2 of the drawing the floor is formed with a continuous passage or slot 5 along each window pane. This construction of the passage would be used when building new windows preferably by forming the floor slightly smaller than the window, thus leaving a space all around between the edge of the floor and the adjacent sides of the window. The floor, when thus constructed, would be supported at its outer edge by a suitable cross strip or cleat 6.

In Fig. 4 of the drawing, the floor is shown as having a series of short passages or holes 7, which may be of any desired shape and which are arranged in line adjacent to each of the window panes, as shown. These openings or passages 5 and 7 are covered either on the upper or lower side of the floor with a suitable screen or screens 8.

When the back or inner wall 4 of the window extends entirely to the ceiling, said wall is provided with an outlet or discharge opening 9, through which the current of air after entering the window through the passages in the floor may pass out into the room. The inlet opening 3 and discharge opening 9 in the back or inner wall of the window are preferably covered with screens 10, which may be of any suitable form and constructed in any suitable manner. The screens for the various air passages are provided to keep out insects, dust and the like.

By providing an arrangement of air passages such as herein shown and described, a continuous current of fresh air will be caused to pass through the window, close to or over the panes, thus keeping them dry and free from steam, sweat or frost. The currents of air, after passing over the window panes, are discharged from the upper portion of the window through the discharge opening 9 in the back wall 4. In windows having no back wall, the air currents pass out into the room at the upper portion of the window.

When the natural draft is not sufficient to keep up a proper circulation of the air currents, a forced draft may be created by providing a heater 11 and arranging the same at a suitable location, preferably beneath the floor of the window, as shown.

As the air below the floor of the window is heated, it rises through the passages in the floor and passes upwardly through the window, as hereinbefore described, thus forcing the air in the upper part of the window out through the discharge opening 9 in the back wall and drawing more fresh air in at the inlet opening 3, thereby keeping up a continuous circulation of air through the window. The heater 11 may be of any suitable construction and is here shown as a radiator.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

A show window having a floor space above the floor of the room, said window floor having a plurality of air passages formed therein adjacent to the window pane, a back wall in said window, said wall having formed therein an inlet opening from the room into the space below the window floor and an air discharge port opening out of the upper portion of the window into the room whereby a

continuous circulation of air is provided through the window and over the window panes, means carried by the back wall for supporting said window floor, screens arranged over the air passages in the floor and back wall, and a radiator section through which is adapted to circulate a heating medium arranged in the space below the window floor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH B. SCUREMAN.

Witnesses:

JOS. WASELEWSKI,
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