Jan. 21, 1930. F. A. BETTAG 1,744,154

ATTACHMENT FOR AUTOMOBILES AND THE LIKE

Filed April 6, 1928

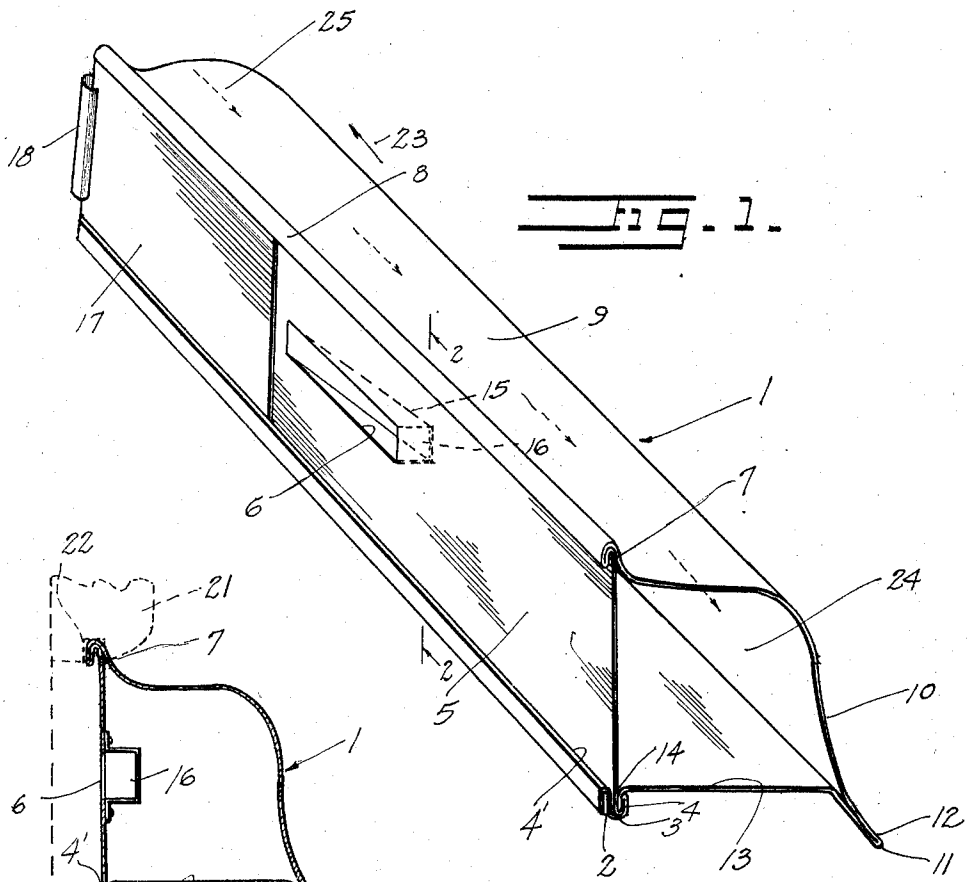


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

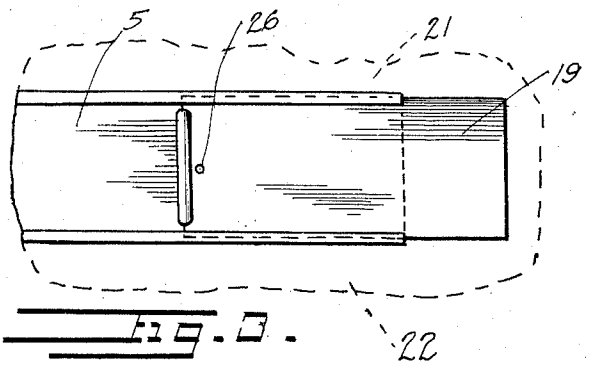


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR
F. A. BETTAG

BY Munn & Lea

ATTORNEYS

Patented Jan. 21, 1930 1,744,154

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRANK A. BETTAG, OF MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA

ATTACHMENT FOR AUTOMOBILES AND THE LIKE

Application filed April 6, 1928. Serial No. 267,993.

My invention relates to improvements in attachments for automobiles and the like, and it consists in the combinations, constructions, and arrangements herein described and claimed.

An object of my invention is to provide an attachment for automobiles and the like which is especially adapted to be applied to the movable windows of an automobile and firmly held in place for ventilating the automobile in cold weather without creating a draft.

A further object of my invention is to provide a device of the type described which has novel means for preventing frost from forming on the windows in cold weather and for preventing the windows from steaming as ofttimes occurs when the windows are closed when driving in the rain.

A further object of my invention is to provide a device of the type described which serves as a sunshade.

A further object of my invention is to provide a device of the type described which may be applied to any size window.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the following specification, and the novel features of the invention will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming part of this application, in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device,

Figure 2 is a section substantially along the line 2—2 of Figure 1, illustrating the device as applied to an automobile, and

Figure 3 is a side elevation of my device as being applied to a window which is larger than its general length.

In carrying out my invention, I provide a body portion 1 which is formed of one piece of sheet metal. The metal is formed at one end to provide a window-receiving recess 2 and then doubled back upon itself as at 3 to provide a gripping slot 4. During this formation of the metal, an elongated slot 4′ is formed.

The metal is then formed into a flat inner wall 5 which is provided with an elongated passageway 6. The metal is then bent back upon itself and over again to form an elongated slot 7 and to form a bead 8 which is positioned parallel with the recess 2.

The metal then curves into a top portion 9 and into an outer wall 10. The wall 10 extends to the edge 11 and then the metal is bent back upon itself to form a shade portion 12. The metal then is bent and extended at right angles with respect to the inner wall portion 5 to form a bottom portion 13. The bottom portion 13 is provided with a flange portion 14 which extends at right angles with respect thereto and is receivable in the gripping slot 4. The flange 14 is secured in place by any suitable means, such as welding. It is also obvious that the metal may be gripped sufficiently adjacent the slot 4 to frictionally held the flange 14 in place.

A tapered guide 15, which is substantially U-shaped at the outlet end 16, is rigidly secured to the outer surface of the inner wall 5 adjacent and in communication with the elongated slot 6.

A slide 17 is provided and is movably disposed in the slots 4′ and 7 adjacent the inner wall 5. One end of the slide 17 is provided with a gripping or handle portion 18.

An additional slide 19 is also receivable in the slots 4′ and 7 for a purpose hereinafter described.

From the foregoing description of the various parts of the device, the operation thereof may be readily understood. In Figure 2, I have shown the manner in which the device is applied to an automobile. The portion of the device adjacent the recess 2 is disposed over a window 20 of an automobile body 21. The window 20 is then raised by the usual means until the bead portion 8 is receivable in the slot 22 which is provided in the body portion 21 for receiving the upper edge of the window 20. The device may be of certain standard lengths and adapted to extend the full width of the window.

Let us assume that the slide 17 is moved out of alignment with the slot 6 and that the automobile to which the device is attached is in motion. The motion of the device therefore is in the direction of the arrow 23. During the motion of the device in this direction,

air is forced through the passageway 24 of the body portion 1 as indicated by the arrows 25. During the passage of air through the passageway 24, a vacuum is created at the outlet 16—thus causing a suction for drawing air from the interior of the automobile. In this manner, the circulation of air may be created through the automobile without causing a draft, due to the fact that the air is drawn out by a vacuum and is not forced in as when the windows are opened without the use of my device.

The circulation of the air; i. e., the vacuum created for drawing the air out, may be varied by moving the slide 17 to any desired position over the slot 6. In this manner, the inlet capacity of the slot 6 is decreased and increased.

If the window is relatively wide, or if the user does not wish to employ a device of the full length of the window, the slide 19 may be disposed in the slots 4′ and 7. The purpose of the slide 19 is to fill the additional space between the window, the slot 22, and the adjacent end of the window opening. This slide may be secured in place by any suitable means, such as a pin 26.

The portion 12, which is termed as a shade portion, serves as a sunshade and is positioned away from the window a desired distance so as to not obstruct the vision of the driver.

I claim:

A device of the type described comprising a body portion provided with an inner wall having an opening therein, outer walls cooperating with said inner wall for forming an elongated passageway through said body portion, the ends of said body portion being open to provide an inlet opening and an outlet opening, a tapered guide disposed in said passageway and carried by said inner wall, said tapered guide providing a passageway through said inner wall extending toward said outlet opening whereby air may pass through the passageway in said body portion and draw air through the passageway in said inner wall without the air which passes through said body portion entering the passageway in said inner wall, and transversely extending portions integral with said outer walls for forming a shade portion.

Signed at Mitchell in the county of Davison and State of South Dakota this 27 day of March, A. D. 1928.

FRANK A. BETTAG.