(No Model.)

R. H. REILLÉ.

SKYLIGHT.

No. 311,784. Patented Feb. 3, 1885.

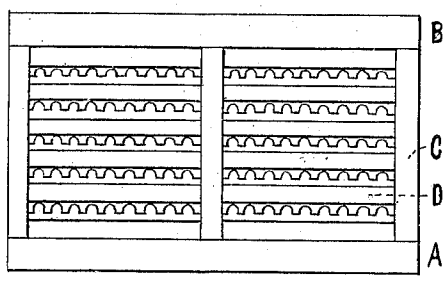


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

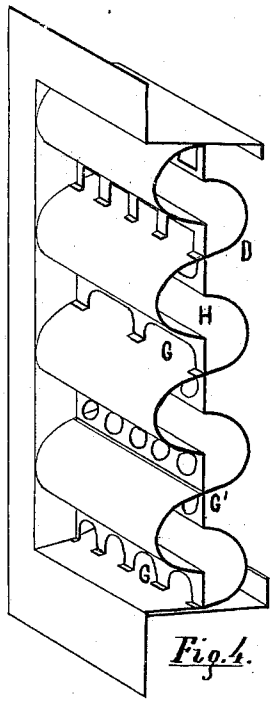


Fig. 4.

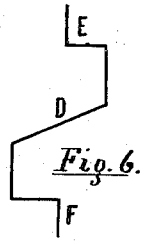


Fig. 6.

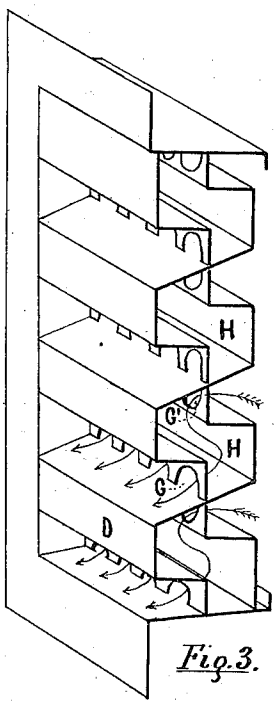


Fig. 3.

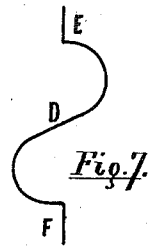


Fig. 7.

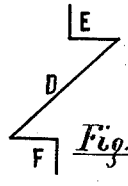


Fig. 8.

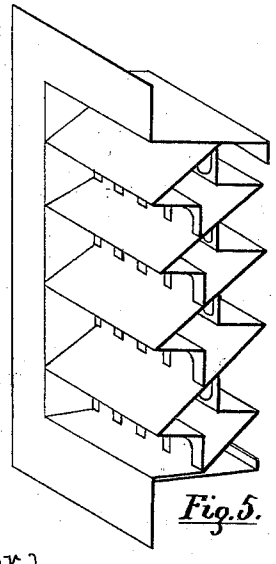


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:
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Geo. A. Hayes.

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD H. REILLÉ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE HAYES, OF SAME PLACE.

SKYLIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 311,784, dated February 3, 1885.

Application filed April 19, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD H. REILLÉ, a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Louvers for Skylight-Turrets, Clear-Stories, &c., of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is, first, to provide for effectual ventilation at all times in skylight-turrets, clear-story openings, &c.; second, while securing ventilation, to exclude rain, hail, or snow from the interior of the structure without excessive cost, and, third, to render the louver easy of transportation; fourth, to provide snow or storm proof louvers which will not retain water in any part thereof, to freeze up and create leakage, promote rust, or otherwise injuriously affect the effectual operation of the louver as a ventilator, and, fifth, to provide louver-slats which any ordinary workman can put into a structure without much labor.

The nature of my invention consists in providing louver-slats with upward-extending flange at top and downward-extending flange at bottom, said flanges scalloped, perforated, or otherwise cut that escape of air will be provided for, and each louver-slat rest one upon the other, the points of contact being the outer edges of the aforesaid flanges, and a series being thus put together into an opening without necessity of solder or rivets, although where extra strength is desired they or either may be used.

It also consists in providing a chamber within louvers having inlet and outlet apertures through the chamber-walls, the shape of the chamber and position of inlet and outlet apertures being such that two reversed turns must be taken by rain, hail, or snow within said chamber between the apertured walls before it can reach the interior of the building, thus very effectually providing against any inflow of snow, hail, or rain during in-driving storms.

In the drawings accompanying, Figure 1 is a front elevation of turret or clear-story wall provided with louvers. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section vertically through the louvers, with partial perspective showing one form. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section and partial perspective of another form. Fig. 5 is a vertical cross-section and partial perspective of another form. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 show in cross-section a separate louver-slat of each of the forms respectively.

These forms are alike in principle, differing only in bends, and as they, when united, accomplish the same results, they are equivalents.

Arrows on the drawings show the direction of the outgoing currents from the building.

A is the base of the turret, B the transom, C the posts.

D represents the louver-slats, of which there may be any number in the series superposed, all in contact, each supporting the other.

E is an upward-extending flange to the slat, and F a downward-extending flange. These flanges are perforated, or what I deem better, have their edges cut into and a portion removed, so that when in position apertures will be provided for the escape of vitiated air from the building. G and G' represent such apertures, several shapes being shown on the drawings. When several of these slats are superposed, a chamber, H, is formed between them, through which the escaping air must pass outwardly, and through which in an opsite direction all hail, rain, or snow must pass before it can reach the interior of the building, as well as through the apertures formed in the flanges E F. In the passage such in-driving material must make two (at least) complete revolutions. It will readily be seen that it would be very unlikely that such should ever make the complete passage. All water which from any cause may reach the interior chamber, H, will readily flow down over the face of the lower louver and away from the structure, the slats and chamber being so constructed as not to retain foreign matter within or about them. Their shape is such, also, that they may be set together, like sheets of paper,

and transported safely to any destination without waste of space in packing.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The louver-slat D, provided with flanges E F, said flanges being constructed with escape-apertures G G′, substantially as shown and described.

2. A series of louver-slats, D, two or more, each provided with flanges E F, supported one upon the other by said flanges, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination of ventilating-apertures G and G′ with chamber H, substantially as shown and described.

RICHARD H. REILLÉ.

In presence of—
JACOB KOCH,
GEO. A. HAYES.