(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. P. RIEFFEL.

VENTILATING SASH.

No. 429,796. Patented June 10, 1890.

Fig. 1.

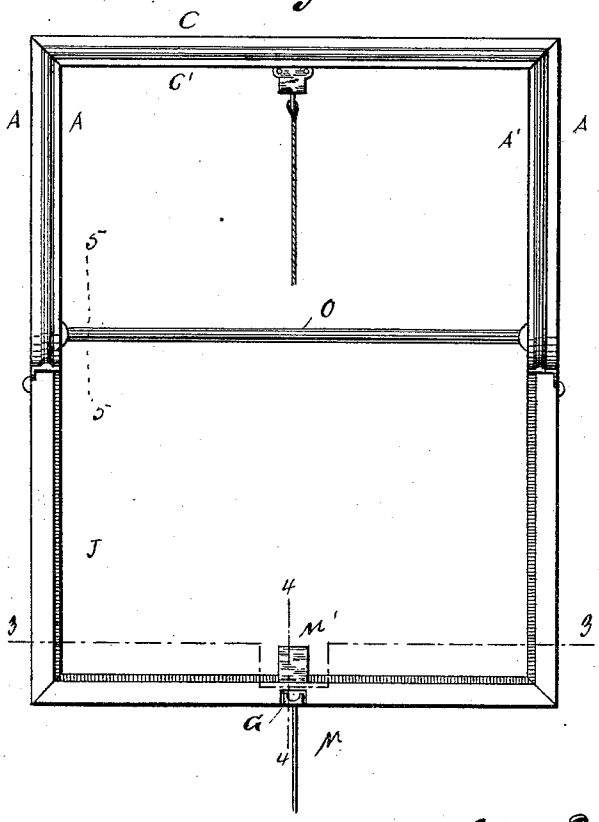


Fig. 2.

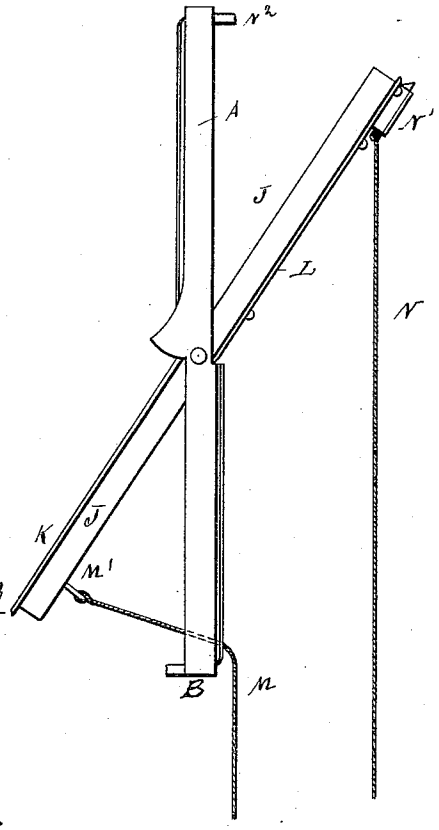


Fig. 3.

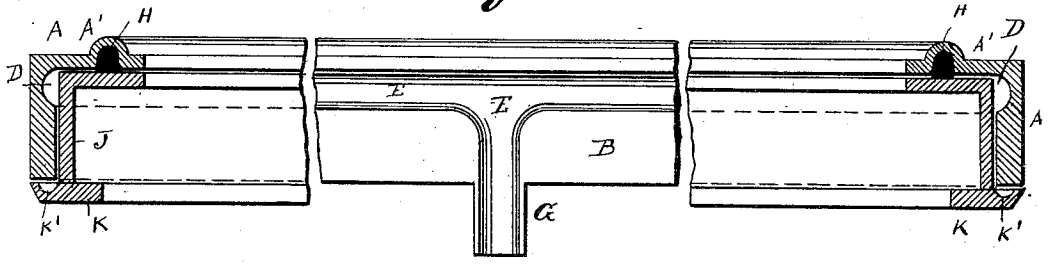
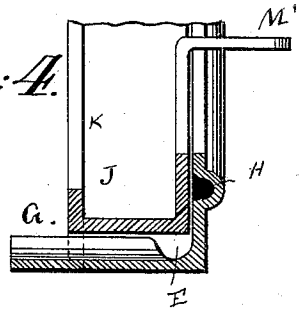


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:
A. Schehl.
W. Kiinker

INVENTOR
John Philipp Rieffel
BY Goepel & Raegener
ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. P. RIEFFEL.

VENTILATING SASH.

No. 429,796. Patented June 10, 1890.

Fig: 5.

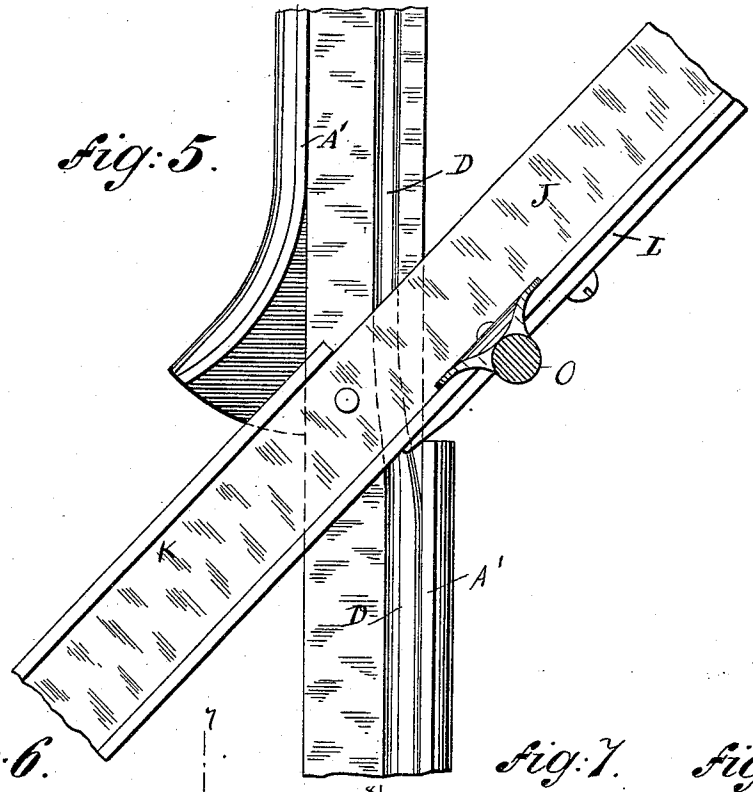


Fig: 6.

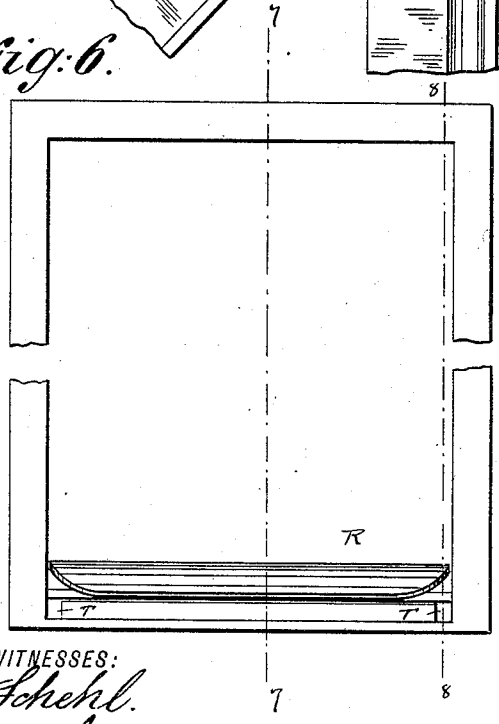


Fig: 7.

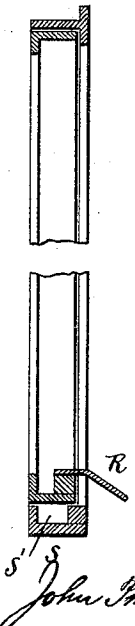
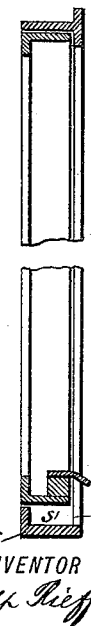


Fig: 8.



WITNESSES:

A. Schehl.

W. Reinherr

INVENTOR

John Philipp Rieffel

BY

Goepel & Raegener

ATTORNEYS.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PHILIPP RIEFFEL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

VENTILATING-SASH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 429,796, dated June 10, 1890.

Application filed November 29, 1889. Serial No. 332,061. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN PHILIPP RIEFFEL, of the city, county, and State of New York, a citizen of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ventilating-Sashes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of sashes that are known as "ventilating-sashes," and are usually provided in the upper parts of the walls for the purpose of ventilation.

The object of my invention is to provide a sash of this kind, and to so construct it that the water of condensation that collects on the panes, or the water that is driven in by the wind, is conducted off and cannot flow down on the inner surface of the wall.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts and details, as will be fully described and set forth hereinafter, and finally pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an outside elevation of my improved ventilating-sash. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, showing the sash open. Fig. 3 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view on the line 3 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail cross-sectional view on the line 4 4, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail cross-sectional view on the line 5 5, Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an outside elevation of a modified construction of the ventilating-sash. Figs. 7 and 8 are vertical transverse sectional views on the lines 7 7 and 8 8, respectively, Fig. 6, parts of Figs. 6, 7, and 8 being broken out.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 5 the sash-frame is made of metal, the side pieces A, the bottom piece B, and the top piece C being provided at the inner edges with inwardly-extending flanges A′, B′, and C′, respectively. In the inner surface of the side pieces A the vertical grooves D are formed, the lower ends of which are in communication with the longitudinal groove E in the upper surface of the bottom piece B, said groove being in communication with the grooved spout G, projecting toward the outside of the sash-frame. The interior and exterior flanges A′, B′, and C′ are provided with longitudinal grooves H in their inner faces, into which grooves rubber packing-strips can be placed, so as to form a wind and water proof joint. The sash J is pivoted in the sash-frame slightly below the center of the sash, so that when the sash is released its upper part swings outward. The lower half of the sash is provided on the inner side with a laterally-projecting flange K, in the inner surface of which the longitudinal groove K′ is formed, which also serves for carrying off water. The upper part or half of the sash is provided on the outer surface with the flange L, which is also provided with an internal longitudinal groove for carrying off water.

A cord M is secured to an eye or lug M′ on the bottom part of the sash, and a cord N is connected with the spring-bolt N′, provided at the top part of the sash, which spring-bolt can snap into a suitable catch N^2 on the top of the casing. The water of condensation, or the water that is driven in from the outside, flows down through the grooves C into the groove E and flows off through the outwardly-projecting spout G, thus preventing this water from flowing down on the inner surface of the walls, as it would do if proper means were not provided for conducting it off.

O is a stiffening-rod connecting the two side bars of the swinging sash.

In the construction shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8 the sash is to be hinged at one side to swing inward, and is provided on the outside with a downwardly and outwardly inclined deflecting-plate R. The water that flows down the panes is conducted outward by said deflecting-plate. The bottom piece S of the window-casing is provided with a longitudinal groove S′, at the ends of which openings T are formed, through which the water can flow off.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination, with a window-casing having grooves in the inner surfaces of its side pieces and a groove in the upper surface of its bottom piece, said groove in the

bottom piece having an outlet-aperture, of flanges formed on parts of said casing, which flanges have grooves for receiving packing-pieces, and a sash hung in said frame, which sash is provided with flanges having grooves in their inner surfaces, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN PHILIPP RIEFFEL.

Witnesses:

W. REIMHERR,

JOHN A. STRALEY.