Dec. 15, 1942. J. FERRIGNO 2,305,468

INDOOR WIND BREAKER

Filed Oct. 7, 1942

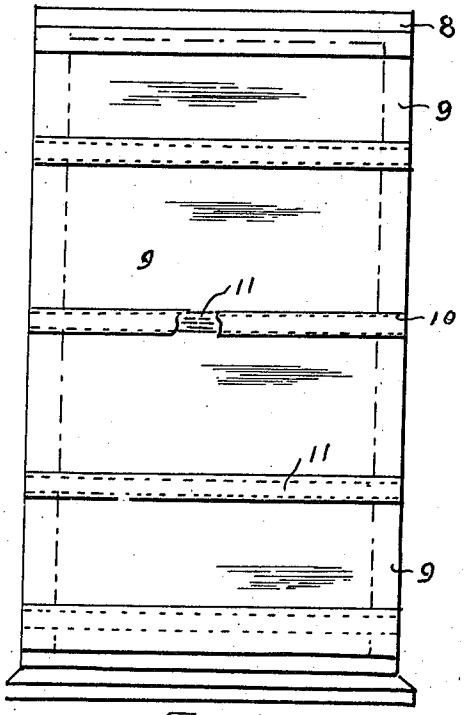


FIG. 1

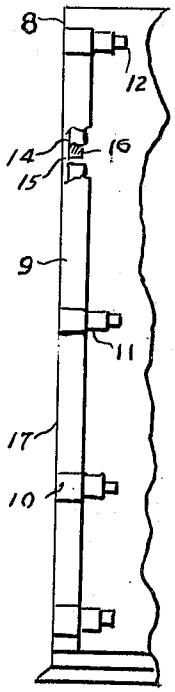


FIG. 2

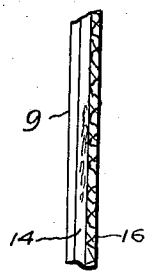


FIG. 7

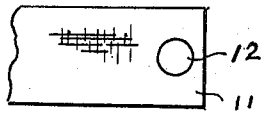


FIG. 4

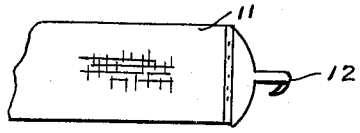


FIG. 3

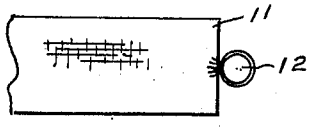


FIG. 5

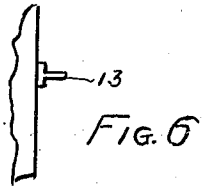


FIG. 6

INVENTOR
Jerome Ferrigno
By Maxwell Stevenson
Attorney

Patented Dec. 15, 1942 2,305,468

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,305,468

INDOOR WIND BREAKER

Jerome Ferrigno, Toms River, N. J.

Application October 7, 1942, Serial No. 461,193

3 Claims. (Cl. 160—354)

This invention relates to an indoor wind breaker, and one of the objects is to provide an article adapted to prevent cold air entering rooms; of simple construction and inexpensive to manufacture.

Another object is to provide an article in which no unsightly metal parts are used to maintain it in position, and no parts to attach on the outside frame in order to hold one or more of the lights open to permit air to enter a room when necessary or required.

While the foregoing explains the general purpose and objects of the invention, other objects will appear in the specification that follows, in which the novel features, construction, and arrangement will be brought out, described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating numerals, is illustrated the preferred form of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the invention is not necessarily limited thereto, as minor changes may be made without departing from the principle of the invention, or sacrificing any of the advantages, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the device.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary side view of a window casing.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary view of one of the methods of securing the device in position.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary view of one of the methods of securing the device in position.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view of one of the methods of securing the device in position.

Figure 6 is a side view of a means to receive securing means.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary sectional view of the sides of the device.

The numeral 8 shows a conventional window casing inside a room, in outline, with the innermost portions indicated by broken, or dot and dash lines. Lights 9, of a heavy grade of Cellophane, or like material, extending the full width of the casing, with pockets 10 of the same material spaced at predetermined distances, in which are maintained flat elastic material 11, or flat metal springs to which are attached any of the securing means indicated by the numeral 12, as illustrated by the Figures 3, 4, and 5. These means are adapted to hook or dig into the side of the casing, or to slip over a stud 13, secured to the side of the casing. The lights are supported and reinforced at the side edges by light metal or wood strips 14, the ends of which are spaced apart one from the other at each pocket to provide a joint 15, to permit the lights to be controlled. To these reinforcing strips are attached to the innermost side woven air resisting material 16, the said material being also attached to the top and bottom edges of the lights, that on the lower extremity being attached so as to fold or drag on the stool of the casing. The lights being thus prepared or constructed, it is placed in position on the casing, the edges of the lights being turned at 17, to the sides of the casing and the members 12 being secured at each side of the casing, and being held snugly thereto.

The supporting side members 14 are separated, or "broken" at 15 at each of the pockets, thereby presenting an opportunity for releasing the topmost light at the sides which will permit it to assume an angle to the front and direct air toward the ceiling of a room, when needed or necessary to permit foul air to escape, which is aided by the lower light being released at an angle and direct the air to the floor.

It will thus be readily understood that the construction will enable any one to place the device in place, as well as remove it, and that the breakers can be stored away within a limited space, and that no painting is required. Should any of the lights be broken, repairs can be made at once, no matter what the condition of the weather may be on the outside.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. An indoor wind breaker, lights of transparent material, pockets of the same material located thereon at predetermined points in which are inclosed contracting and expanding material, said material maintaining at the ends thereof means to secure the same to the sides of the casing.

2. An indoor wind breaker, lights of transparent material for the full width of a window casing, pockets of the same material located thereon at predetermined positions one from the other, in which are maintained stretching material, said material maintaining at the ends thereof means to secure the same in snug position to the casing.

3. An indoor wind breaker, lights of transparent material for the full width and length of a window casing, pockets of the same material located thereon at predetermined positions extending the full width of the lights, in which are maintained stretching and contracting material, said material maintaining at the ends thereof means to secure the structure in snug position to the casing, the said lights maintaining on the side edges supporting material with open joints at each of the said pockets and to the rear thereof, the said supporting means having attached thereto a soft air resisting material.

JEROME FERRIGNO.