March 13, 1934. C. FISCHER 1,950,545

COMBINED VENTILATOR AND AWNING

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Fig. 1

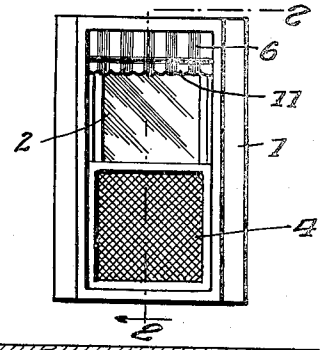
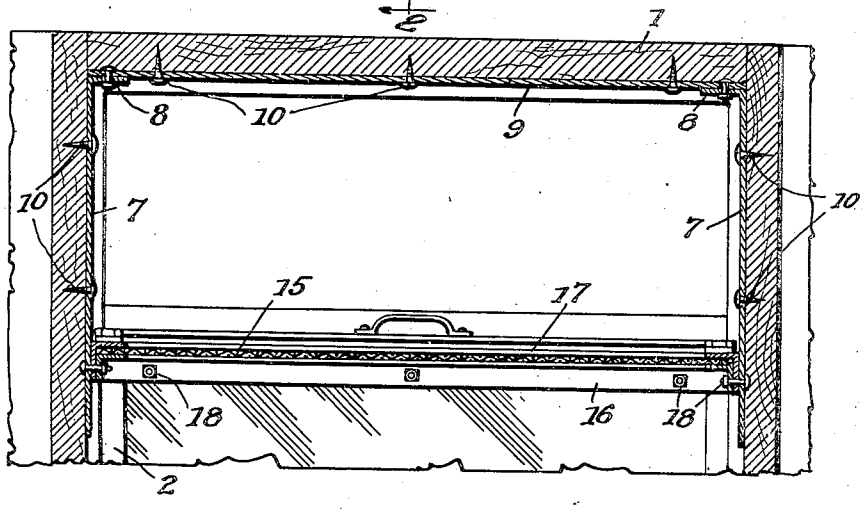


Fig. 4



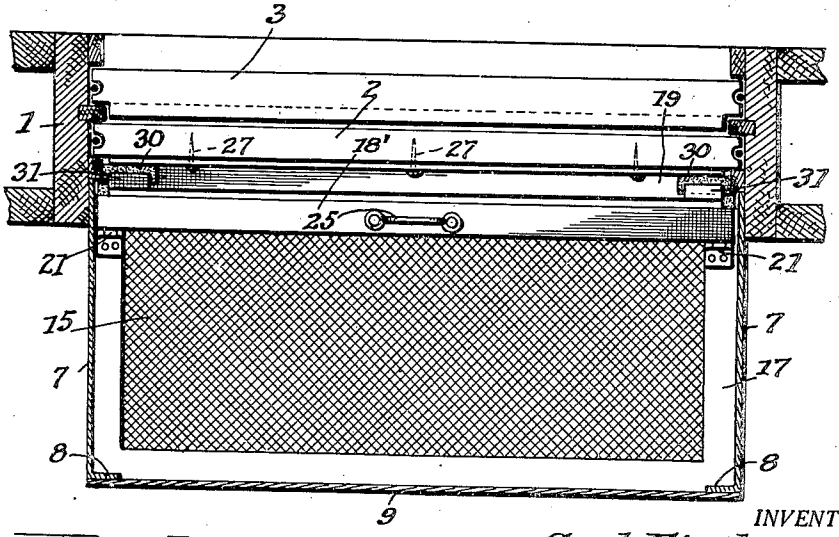


Fig. 5

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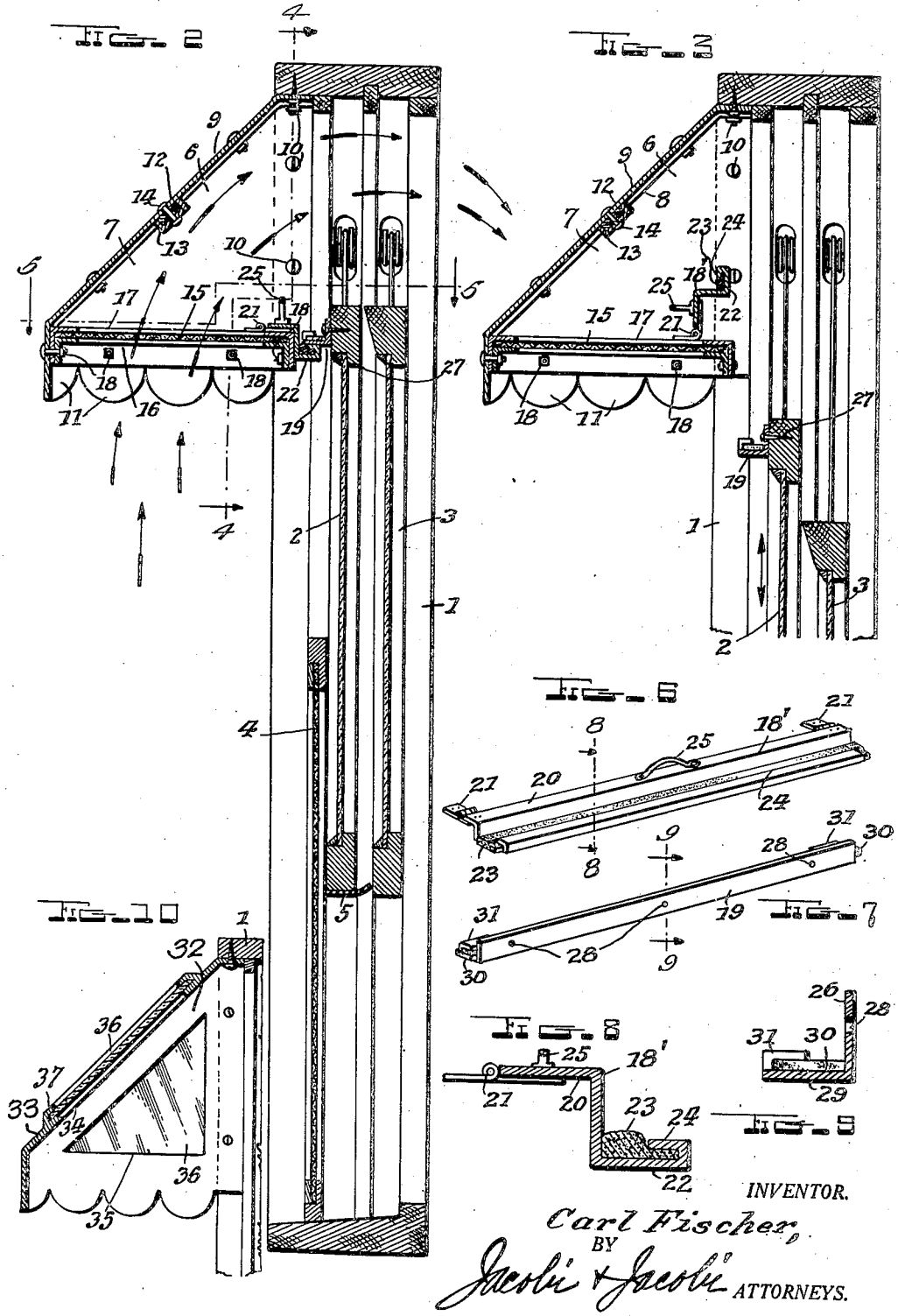

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COMBINED VENTILATOR AND AWNING

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Application October 6, 1932, Serial No. 636,599

3 Claims. (Cl. 98—93)

This invention relates to awnings of the type used for the windows of a house, apartment or other building.

One object of the invention is to provide an awning so constructed that it will serve as a sun shade for a window and also prevent rain or insects such as flies or mosquitoes from entering a window which has been left open at the top. Therefore, a window having a lower screen and an awning of the improved construction can have both its upper and lower sashes opened and a room very well ventilated without danger of insects entering through the top of the window or rain driving into a room which is temporarily unoccupied or occupied.

Another object of the invention is to provide the awning with a screen so constructed that while downward movement of the upper window sash may be limited and insects prevented from crawling upwardly between the sash and screen an abutment forming part of the screen may be moved out of the way when it is desired to completely lower the upper sash and wash the glass thereof.

Another object of the invention is to provide an awning which is formed entirely of metal and will be strong while at the same time attractive in appearance and not liable to be damaged by wind.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:—

Figure 1 is a view looking at the outside of a window equipped with an awning of the improved construction.

Figure 2 is a sectional view on an enlarged scale taken along the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a sectional view similar to Figure 2 showing the abutment of the screen of the awning moved upwardly to allow the upper sash to be fully lowered.

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken vertically through the awning along the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a section taken horizontally through the awning and window along the line 5—5 of Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the abutment hingedly carried by the screen.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a cooperating abutment carried by the upper window sash.

Figure 8 is an enlarged sectional view taken along the line 8—8 of Figure 6.

Figure 9 is a section taken along the line 9—9 of Figure 7, and

Figure 10 is a sectional view taken vertically through an awning of a modified construction.

The window frame indicated in general by the numeral 1 is of a conventional construction and carries the upper and lower sashes 2 and 3 which slide vertically in the frame. A short screen 4 is provided for the lower portion of the window which fits closely against the upper sash and in order to form a good joint between the sashes a strip 5 formed of rubber is secured along the lower edge of the upper sash and projects from the same to engage the lower sash.

The awning 6 is formed of metal and has side walls 7 marginal portions of which are bent to form flanges or strips 8 riveted or otherwise firmly secured to the main wall 9 of the awning which extends outwardly from the window frame at a downward incline. Screws or other suitable fasteners 10 are employed to secure the awning to the top and sides of the window frame. The lower portions of the walls 7 and 9 of the awning are scalloped to form an ornamental finish for the awning as shown at 11 and the outer surface of the awning walls may be painted as shown in Figure 1 to represent awning cloth. A cross bar 12 which is encased in a metal jacket 13 extends transversely through the awning to serve as a brace and is secured against the wall 9 by a suitable number of rivets 14 spaced from each other longitudinally thereof. Therefore, the awning will be of a strong construction and since it is formed of sheet metal it will be waterproof and not liable to be injured by wind.

In order to prevent mosquitoes, flies and other insects from entering a room when the upper sash is lowered there has been provided a screen 15 consisting of a sheet of screening secured between inner and outer frames 16 and 17 formed of angle metal. The frame 16 fits snugly within the frame 17 and when the bolts 18 are passed through side flanges of the frames the sheet of screening will be held firmly in place. The bolts also serve to secure the screen in position within the awning. By removing the bolts the screen may be taken apart and a new sheet of screening set in place when necessary.

In order to prevent insects from passing upwardly between the screen and upper sash and into a room when the window is open there has been provided abutment 18′ and 19 carried respectively by the screen and upper sash. These abutments are of sheet metal and formed as shown in Figures 6 through 8. The sheet of metal from which the abutment 18′ is formed is folded longitudinally to form an attaching flange 20 to rest upon the screen and hinges 21 serve to

mount the abutment so that it may be swung from the operative position shown in Figure 2 to the raised or inoperative position shown in Figure 3. A second fold forms a flange 22 which projects from the screen towards the window sash and carries a pad 23 held in place upon its upper face by a lip 24. A handle 25 permits the abutment to be easily moved from one position to another.

The sheet of metal from which the abutment 19 is formed is also folded longitudinally to form an attaching portion 26 to be secured against the outer face of the top rail of the sash by screws or nails 27 passed through openings 28 and an outstanding flange 29 near ends of which pads 30 are secured by tongues 31. The flange projects from the window sash a sufficient distance to overlap the flange 22 when the abutment 18' is in an operative position and therefore when the sashes are opened as shown in Figure 2 space between the screen and upper sash will be closed and insects prevented from entering a room. By grasping the handle 25 after lowering the upper sash a short distance and swinging the abutment upwardly to the inoperative position shown in Figure 3 the upper sash may be moved downwardly as far as desired and its glass easily washed. The pad 23 serves to absorb shocks and form a tight joint when the sash is lowered and the pads 30 serve to absorb shocks and prevent damage if the abutment 19 should strike the abutment 18' as the sash is moved upwardly towards a closed position.

In Figure 10 there has been shown a modified form of awning. In this form the awning may have its side walls 32 formed integral with its main wall 33 or separate therefrom and secured to it by rivets. Openings 34 and 35 are formed in the main wall and side walls and these openings are closed by glass sheets 36 which may be transparent or translucent and are held in place by frames 37. The sheets 36 permit light to pass inwardly through the awning into a room thereby preventing the room from being darkened. It will be understood that in this form of the invention the screen 15 and abutments 18' and 19 will be used to prevent insects passing into a room.

From the foregoing description of the construction of my improved invention, the operation thereof and the method of applying the same to use will be readily understood. It will be seen that I have provided a simple, inexpensive and efficient means for carrying out the objects of the invention.

While I have particularly described the elements best adapted to perform the functions set forth, it is obvious that various changes in form, proportion and in the minor details of construction may be resorted to, without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the principles of the invention.

Having described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. In combination with a window frame having a sash slidable vertically therein, an awning projecting outwardly from the upper portion of the window frame, a screen mounted in said awning with its inner edge spaced outwardly from the sash, and means for closing the space between the screen and sash consisting of abutment strips carried by the sash and screen and normally extending into position for overlapping contacting engagement with each other when the sash is moved downwardly towards an opened position, one of the abutment strips being pivotally mounted for movement in one direction out of a position in which it may have engagement with the other abutment strip and thereby permit the sash to be fully opened, movement of the pivoted abutment strip in an opposite direction being limited and thereby insure close contacting engagement between the strips.

2. In combination with a window frame having a sash slidable vertically therein, an awning projecting outwardly from the upper portion of the window frame, a screen mounted in said awning with its inner edge spaced outwardly from the sash, and means for closing the space between the screen and sash consisting of abutment strips carried by the sash and screen and disposed for contacting engagement with each other when the sash is moved downwardly towards an opened position, the abutment strip carried by said screen having a portion bearing against the inner edge face of the screen and a portion resting upon the upper face of the screen and pivotally connected therewith to permit the said abutment to be swung upwardly onto the screen out of a position in which it may have engagement with the abutment carried by the sash and thereby permit the sash to be fully opened.

3. In combination with a window frame having upper and lower sashes slidable vertically therein, an awning projecting outwardly from the upper portion of the window frame, a screen mounted in said awning with its inner edge spaced outwardly from the upper sash, and means for closing the space between the screen and upper sash consisting of abutment strips carried by the sash and screen and disposed for contacting engagement with each other when the sash is moved downwardly towards an opened position, the abutment strip carried by said screen consisting of a metal strip folded longitudinally to form inner and outer offset flanges and a web connecting the same, a pad secured upon the outer flange, and hinges carried by the inner flange and secured to the upper face of the screen to permit the said abutment to be swung upwardly onto the screen out of a position for engagement by the abutment carried by the sash and thereby permitting the sash to be fully opened.

CARL FISCHER.