

June 14, 1938.

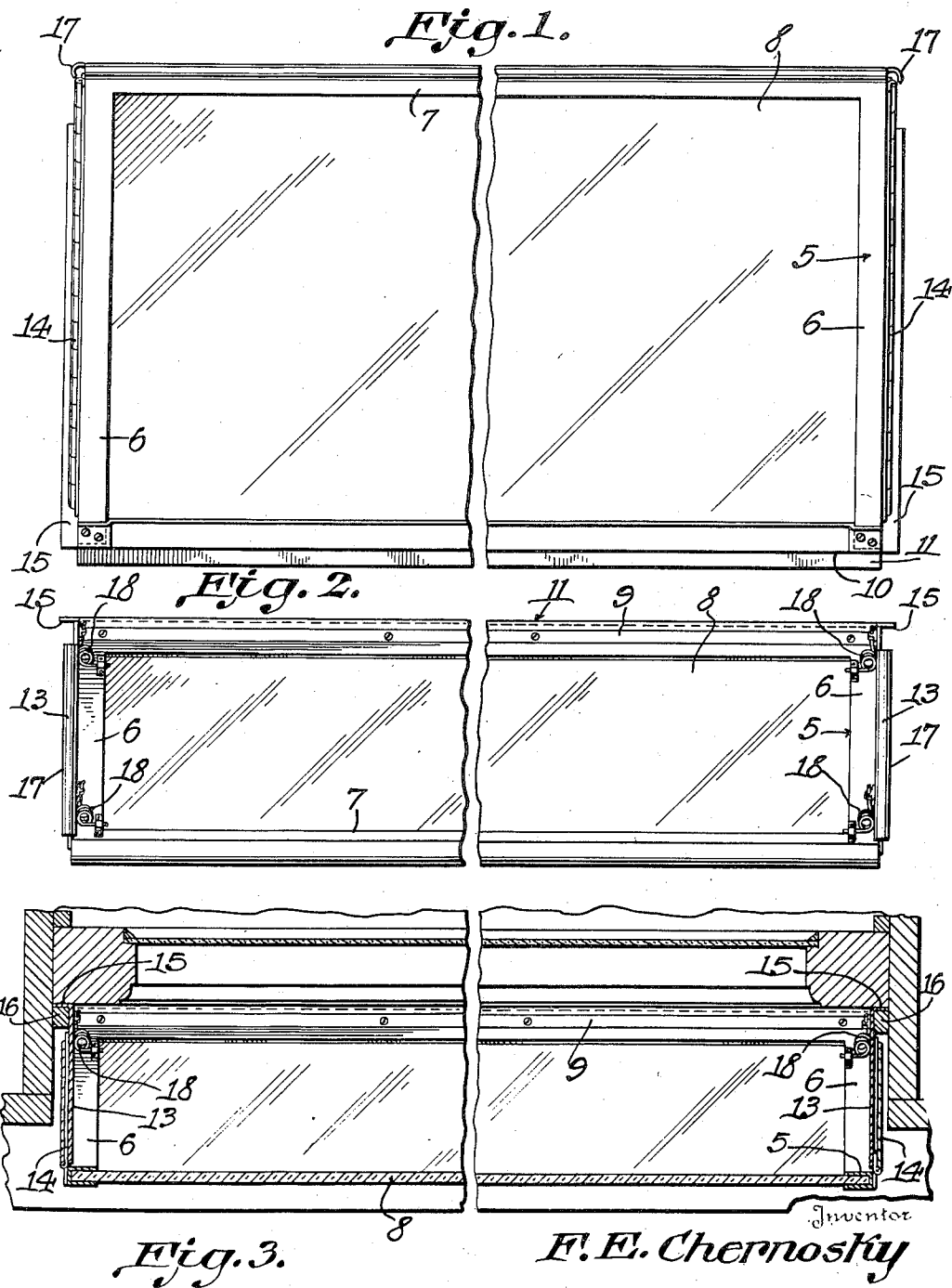
F. E. CHERNOSKY

2,120,730

WINDOW RAIN SHIELD

Filed Oct. 17, 1936

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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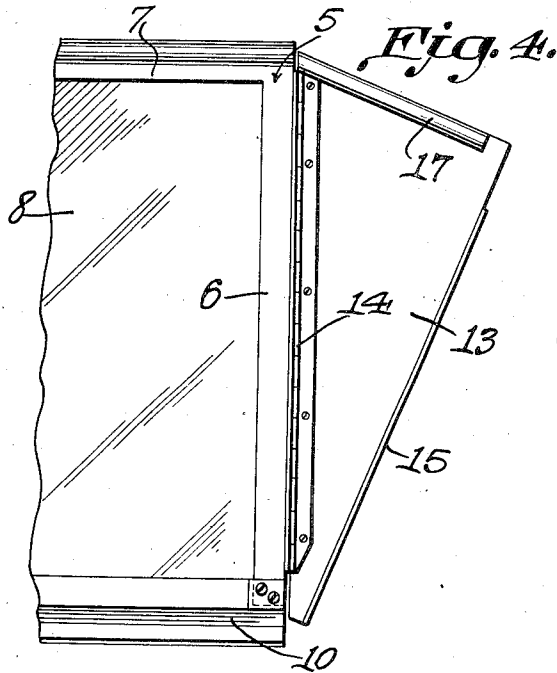
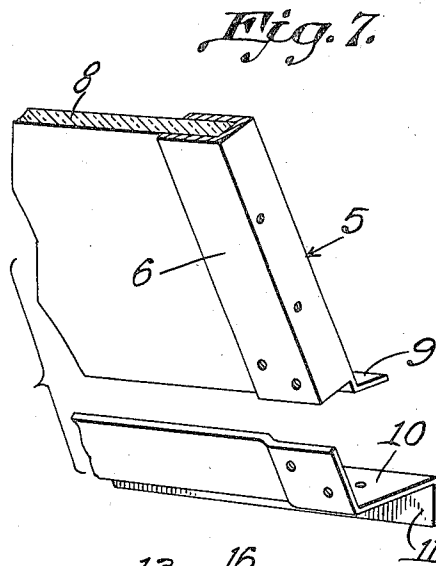
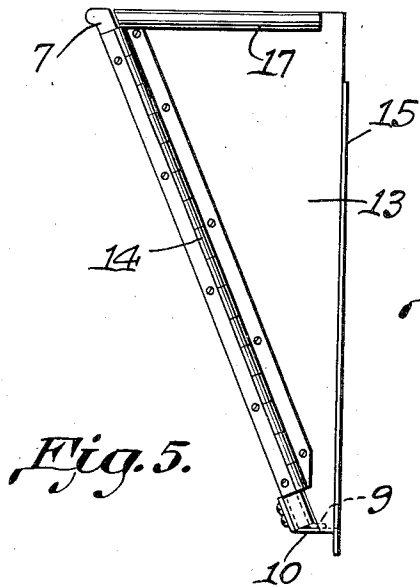
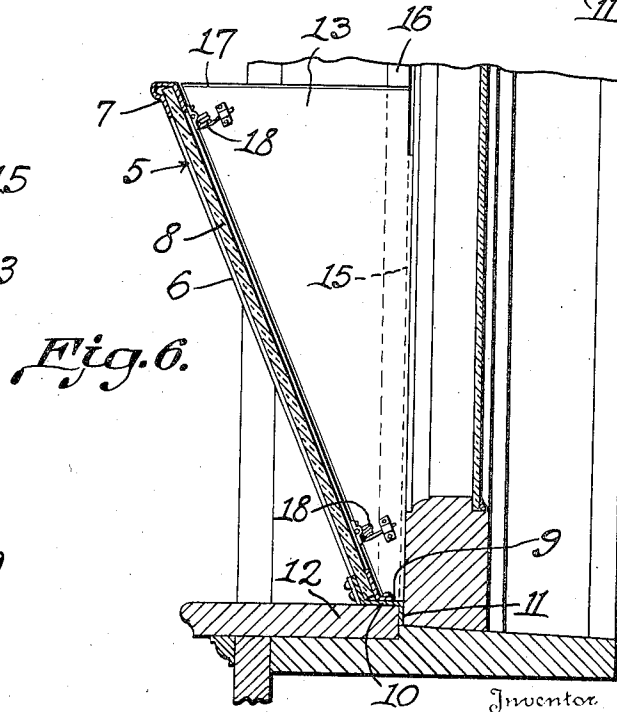
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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WINDOW RAIN SHIELD

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Application October 17, 1936, Serial No. 106,218

1 Claim. (Cl. 98—99)

This invention relates to window ventilators, the primary object of the invention being to provide a ventilator of this character which will allow fresh air to enter the room and at the same time will exclude rain or snow during inclement weather, thereby insuring perfect ventilation of the room at all times.

An important object of the invention is to provide a window ventilator of the portable type, which may be readily and easily positioned in a window frame and held in such position, without the use of nails, screws or similar securing means.

Another object of the invention is to provide a ventilator which may be folded into a compact article to facilitate storing of the ventilator when not in use.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a ventilator which may be stamped from sheet metal with a single stamping operation of a machine, to the end that the ventilator may be manufactured at an exceptionally low cost, due consideration having been given to the strength and durability of the ventilator.

With the foregoing and other object in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention hereinafter disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a ventilator constructed in accordance with the invention, and illustrating the side of the ventilator which is disposed within the room when the ventilator is positioned in a window.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the ventilator.

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view through the ventilator and illustrating the relation of the ventilator with the window sash.

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmental elevational view of one end of the ventilator, showing one of the hinged end members in an extended position for storing.

Figure 5 is an end elevational view of the ventilator.

Figure 6 is a vertical sectional view through the ventilator.

Figure 7 is a perspective view illustrating the manner of securing one of the side bars of the ventilator, to the lower bar of the ventilator.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the ven-

tilator comprises a substantially U-shaped frame indicated generally by the reference character 5, the frame embodying side members 6, and a top member 7, the members 6 and 7 being constructed of sheet metal material, and so formed as to provide spaced flanges, between which the member 8 is held, the member 8 being constructed of glass or other suitable materials.

As clearly shown by the drawings, the side members 6 have flanges 9, extended from the lower ends thereof, which flanges are adapted to rest against the lower rail 10 of the ventilator, where the flanges and lower rail are secured together by means of bolts passing through openings in the flanges 9 and lower rail. A flange indicated by the reference character 11 extends along one edge of the lower rail 10, and is adapted to fit against the dust rail 12 of the window sill, as clearly shown by Figure 6 of the drawings, the flange 11 bracing the lower edge of the ventilator and holding the lower edge in proper position at all times.

Secured to the ends of the main section of the ventilator, are end members 13, the connection between the end member 13 and main section of the ventilator being made by the hinges 14, with the result that the end members 13 may be readily and easily swung from their active positions, to a position where the end members will lie flat, consuming comparatively small space for storing. These end members 13 are substantially triangular in formation, and are provided with flanges 15 formed along their outer or free longitudinal edges. These flanges 15 are designed to fit against the window stop 16, forming a part of the window frame, so that when the ventilator is positioned within a window the end members will be held against inward movement, by the flanges 15.

Formed along the upper edges of the end members 13, are reenforcing members 17, which reenforcing members are formed by turning the upper edges of the end members 13.

In order that the end members 13 will be held in their positions within the frame of a window, coiled springs 18 are provided, which coiled springs have connection with both the frame of the ventilator, and the end members, as clearly shown by Figure 6 of the drawings. These coiled springs 18 act to normally urge the end members outwardly into close engagement with the frame of the window in which the ventilator is positioned.

From the foregoing it will be seen that due to the construction shown and described, I have

provided a ventilator which may be readily and easily removed from a position within a window frame, the end members 13 of the ventilator moving to positions in direct line with the main or body portion of the ventilator, to facilitate storing of the ventilator. When it is desired to position the ventilator within a window, the end members are moved inwardly against the tension of the springs 18, and the end members placed between the side member of the window frame, whereupon the springs 18 urge the end members into close engagement with the window frame, the flanges of the ventilator taking positions behind the dust sill and window stop.

Having described the invention, what is claimed is:

In a window ventilator, a frame embodying a lower rail, a depending flange formed along the

outer longitudinal edge of the rail and adapted to be positioned against the dust rail of a window sill, an upstanding flange formed along the inner edge of the lower rail and disposed at an oblique angle with respect to the main portion of the lower rail, said frame including an upper rail and end rails formed of channel-bar material having the open sides thereof disposed inwardly, said end rails being bolted to the upstanding flange of the lower rail, flanges extending laterally from the lower ends of the end rails, the latter flanges being bolted to the lower rail securing the end rails to the lower rail, pivoted end members connected with the end rails and adapted to swing to positions engaging the window frame in which the ventilator is positioned, and a shielding member held within the channels of the end rails and upper rail.

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