

H. M. MARSH.
VENTILATOR.

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1,389,261.

Patented Aug. 30, 1921.

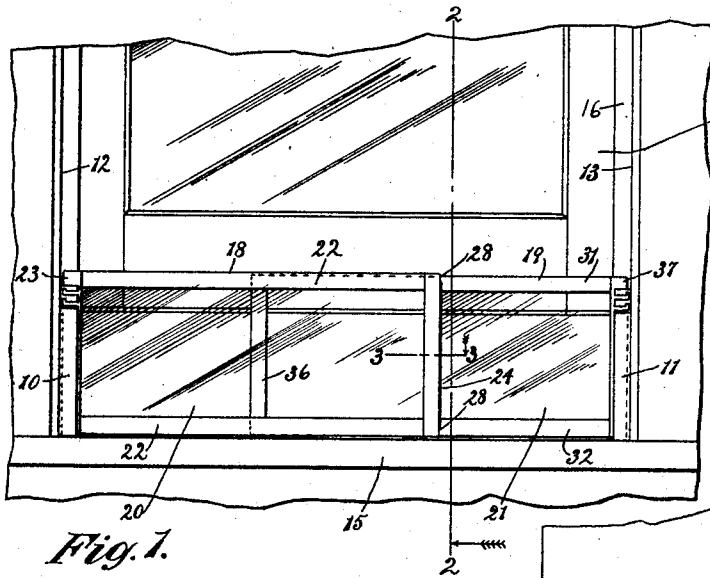


Fig. 1.

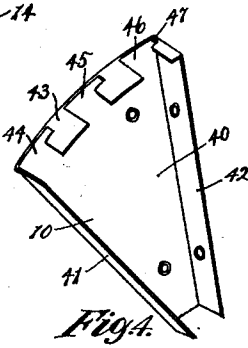


Fig. 4.

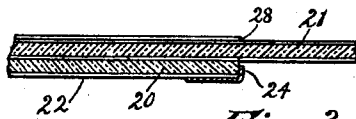


Fig. 3.

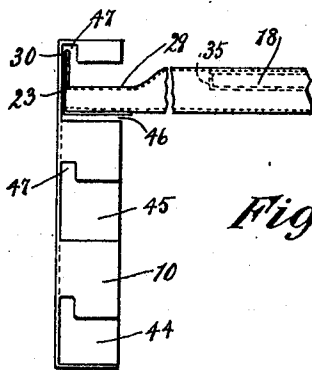


Fig. 5.

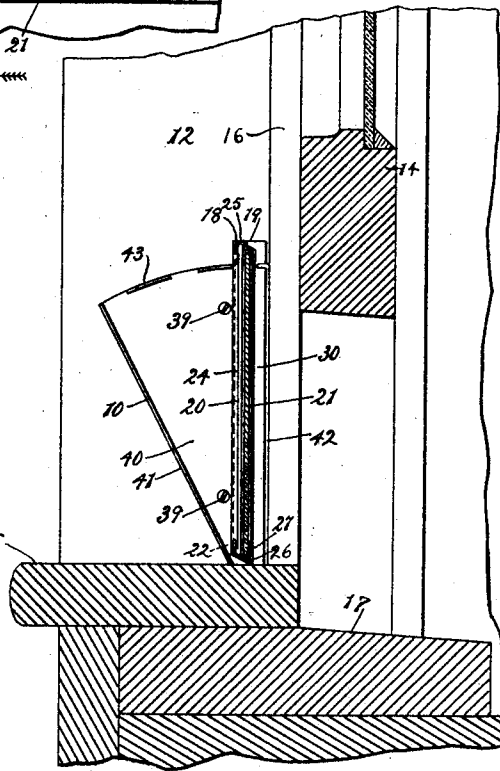


Fig. 2.

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VENTILATOR.

1,389,261.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGH M. MARSH, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ventilators, of which the following is a specification, and which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

This invention relates to ventilators, and has for an object the provision of a ventilator of the wind shield type which will not exclude light and which is at the same time adjustable for different widths of window opening.

Other objects will appear from the following description when read in connection with the accompanying drawings showing an illustrative embodiment of the invention, and in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the lower portion of a window opening with the device in place;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale;

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1, on a reduced scale;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a retaining fixture, and

Fig. 5 is a detail plan view with parts broken out and partly in horizontal section.

As shown, the ventilator comprises a shield member which is adjustable for length, and a pair of retaining fixtures 10, and 11, which may be secured to the window jambs 12 and 13 inside of the window sash 14, and closely adjacent the window stool 15. The window stop is indicated at 16, and the sill at 17.

The shield is shown as comprising two frames 18 and 19, each carrying a pane of glass, as 20, 21. The outer frame 18 is shown as comprising an outer portion, as 22, upon which the glass 20 is supported and retained by a housing 23 at one end, by a lip, as 24 at the other end, and by the inner frame 19. The lip 24 is shown as having a projection slightly less than the thickness of the glass 20.

The metal of which the longitudinal members of the outer portion 22 of the frame 18 is formed is preferably bent at an angle to form the edges 25 and 26 of frame 18, and is bent a second time to a position parallel

with the portion 22, as at 27, and standing away from that portion a sufficient distance to receive the glass 20 and the frame 19. The groove thus formed is left open at the end, as at 28, for the reception of the frame 19. Preferably the spacing of the portion 27 from the portion 22 is reduced adjacent housing 23, as at 29, to leave the groove beyond this point only wide enough to accommodate the glass 20, whereby this portion of the groove forms an extension of the housing 23. As shown, the edges 25 and 26 are bent at such an angle to frame portions 22 and 27 that they will be substantially horizontal when the shield is in place at its greatest inclination from the vertical.

The metal forming the housing 23 at the end of frame 18 is preferably an integral sheet of metal doubled upon itself, and the doubled portion bent at an angle to the housing so as to form a terminal flange 30 for a purpose to be explained.

The inner frame 19 is shown as comprising longitudinal members 31 and 32, formed by bending integral sheets of metal in the manner explained in connection with frame 18, the separation of the two portions 33 and 34 of each frame member being only sufficient to form a groove wide enough to receive the glass 21. To retain the glass at one end of the frame 19 a lip, as 35, is turned on the edge of the frame member 36, and to receive the glass at the other end of the frame 19 a housing 37, like the housing 23, is provided, the metal of the end member comprising the housing 37 being turned into a flange, as 38, corresponding to the flange 30.

To hold the shield in place a pair of fixtures, as 10, and 11, are preferably secured to the window jambs 12 and 13, as by screws 39. The fixtures are shown as each comprising a plate 40, having side flanges 41 and 42, and an end flange 43 turned up from the material thereof. The end flange 43 is preferably arcuate in shape, as shown.

To allow of the insertion of the shield into the fixtures at different angular positions, the flange 43 is shown as cut away, as at 44, 45 and 46. The two frames 18 and 19 of the shield have no provision in themselves to hold them in their adjusted extension. Provision to this end is shown in the fixtures in the form of angular recesses 47, one at the bottom of each cut away portion

44, 45 and 46, which recesses are adapted to receive the flanges 30 and 38 on the shield when the shield is slipped into one of the cut-away portions of the flange 43.

5 The structure provided by the invention may be made in a limited number of standard sizes in order to be applicable to a wide range of window sizes. The ventilator may be placed by unskilled labor, it being only
10 necessary to screw or nail the fixtures in place and slide the frames to the position to give the shield an accurate fit.

I claim as my invention:

In a ventilator, in combination, a pair of

slidingly connected overlapping panels constituting a longitudinally extensible ventilator shield, and a pair of stationary brackets, one at each side of the window, each bracket and the outer end of the panel forming the adjacent part of the ventilator shield being constructed for hooked engagement in any one of a plurality of angularly adjusted positions of the shield whereby the brackets serve to hold the panels against relatively sliding movement in either direction in each of the said angularly adjusted positions of the shield. 15 20 25

HUGH M. MARSH.