

S. A. WIGHT.

Dust-Trap for Bulk-Windows.

No. 161,312.

Patented March 23, 1875.

Fig. 1.

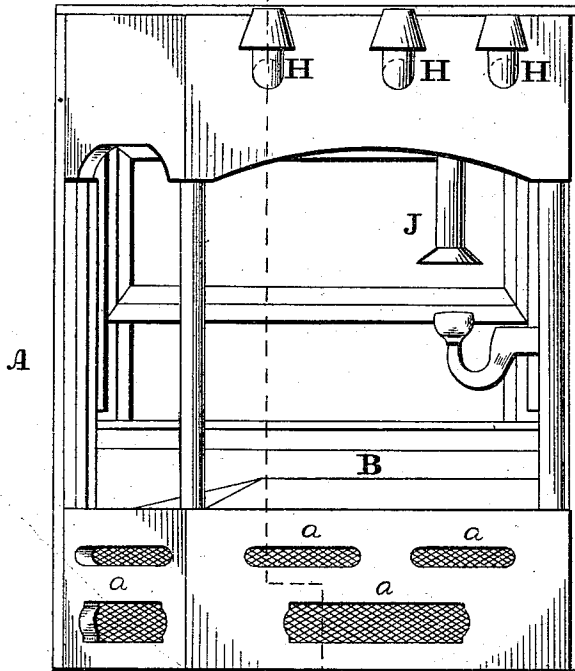
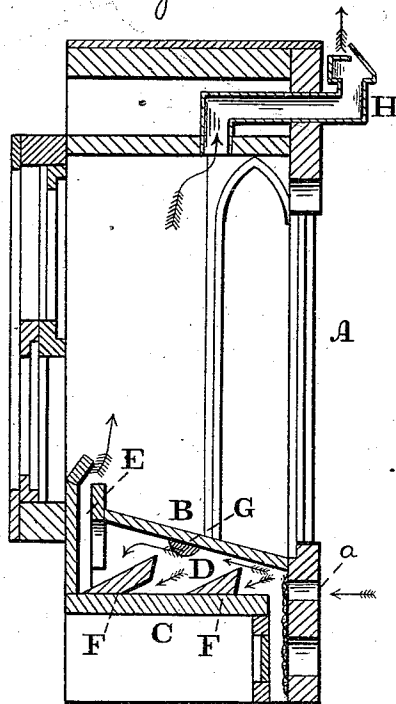


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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SPENCER A. WIGHT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN DUST-TRAPS FOR BULK-WINDOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **161,312**, dated March 23, 1875; application filed January 23, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SPENCER A. WIGHT, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ventilators and Dust-Traps for Bulk-Windows; and I do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the nature thereof, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand, make, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section thereof in line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

My invention consists of a ventilating-passage having means for trapping or collecting dust, and preventing the entrance thereof into space of the bulk-window.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a bulk-window, which may be of well-known form and construction. B represents the floor of the window, and C the floor of the store or apartment. Between the two floors is a space or passage, D, which communicates with the atmosphere by means of the openings *a* in the lower portion of the base of the window, said openings, if desired, being gauze-covered. A passage, E, is formed at the rear or sides of the floor B of the window, and, communicating with the passage D, forms the communication between the window and atmosphere, through the medium of said passage D. From the floor C there project into the space D one or more longitudinally-arranged deflectors, F, which incline somewhat toward the front of the window, and extend sufficiently high without closing said space D. If desired, a deflector, G, may be suspended from the under side of the floor B, and occupy a position be-

tween the deflectors F. In the upper portion of the bulk-window there will be located one or more pipes, H, which communicate with the interior of the window and the atmosphere, and a pipe, J, may be arranged over the burner of the gas-fixture or lamp, so as to convey the heated products to one of the pipes H, respectively, and consequently to the atmosphere.

The operation is as follows: The air enters the horizontal passage D under the floor B, through the openings *a*, and strikes the deflector F, which thus checks its passage, and causes the dust to fall, a portion of which will be collected against or by said deflector. The air then passes on, and is directed by the deflector D against the next deflector, F, whereby the remainder of the dust is caused to be collected, as indicated by the short arrows, and the pure air reaches the upright passage E, by which it is directed into the bulk-window A. The air immediately ascends and seeks the top pipes H, through which it makes its exit.

It will be seen that the air has a continuous passage from point of entrance to discharge, and that the floor C of the bulk-window remains intact, so that the entire surface of the floor is afforded for the display of goods in the window, the dust does not reach said goods, the glass is free of frost or sweat, and danger of injury of goods by the water of the sweat and frost is entirely avoided.

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

The combination, with the ventilating-passage D of a bulk-window, of the dust-trap F, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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