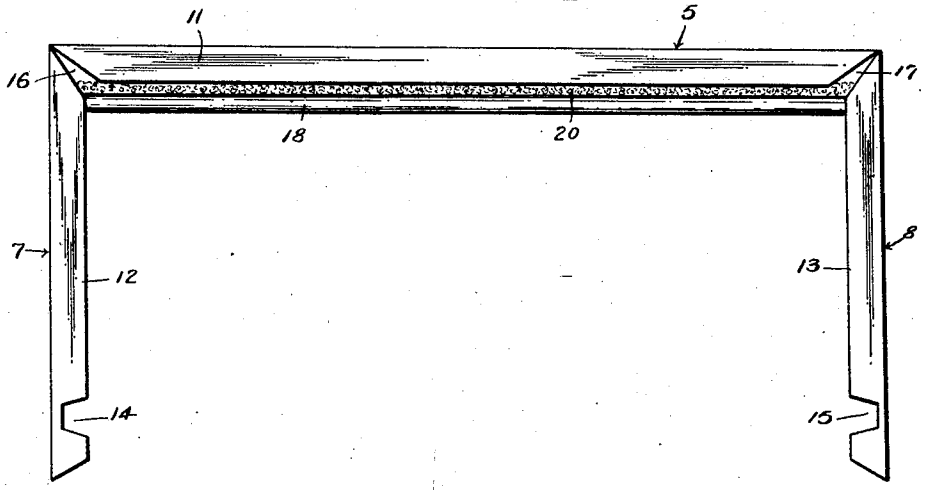
Nov. 2, 1926. 1,605,673

C. F. MACK

DEFLECTOR SHIELD

Filed April 6, 1926

Fig. 1.



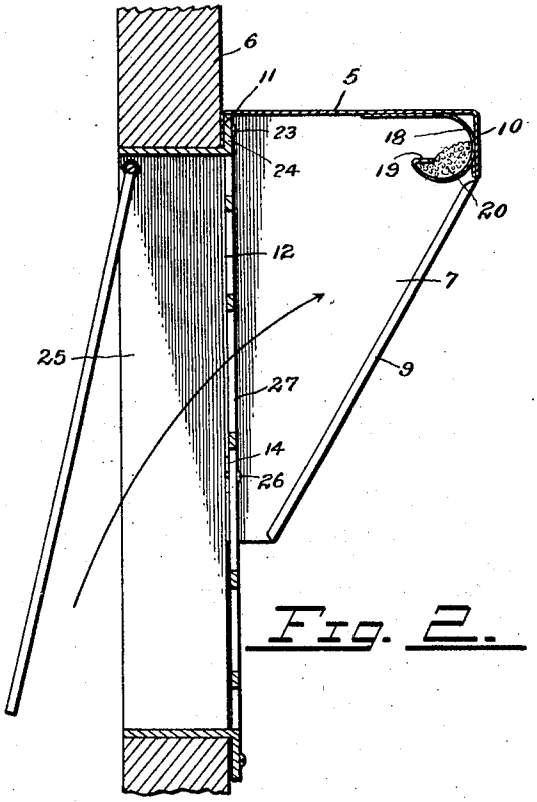
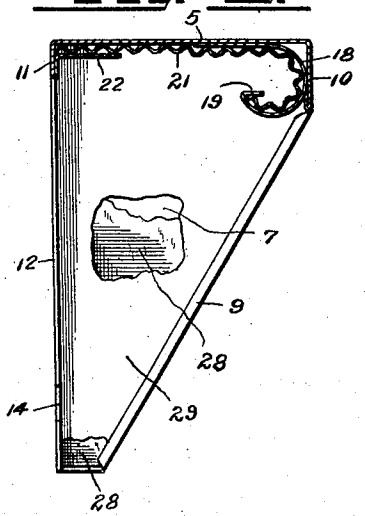


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



INVENTOR.
Clinton F. Mack
BY
Frank Warren
ATTORNEY.

Patented Nov. 2, 1926. 1,605,673

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLINTON F. MACK, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

DEFLECTOR SHIELD.

Application filed April 6, 1926. Serial No. 100,203.

My invention relates to improvements on deflector shields and is particularly adapted for installation on wall registers leading from hot air furnaces and wall electric heaters and other heaters that are installed in or against the walls of dwellings. The principal objects of the invention are to provide a deflector shield having rear side and upper flanges that may be readily inserted between the wall and register or heater whereby same may be effectively and readily installed for directing the heat away from the wall and thus prevent charring and smoking of same. Further objects are to provide the shield with resilient side members having a novel arrangement of notches whereby the device may be installed by removing the two upper screws only from the register or heater. Another object is to provide a novel arrangement and means for preventing the top of the shield from becoming overheated.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of the novel construction, adaptation, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed. These objects are accomplished by devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view in rear elevation of the device showing the flanges and arrangement of notches for installing same;

Fig. 2 is a view in transverse vertical section showing the device installed on a hot air wall register; and

Fig. 3 is a view in transverse vertical section showing the novel means for mounting a corrugated asbestos insulator lining within the upper portion of the device.

Referring to the drawings throughout which like reference numerals designate like parts, the numeral 5 indicates the top of the device that is sufficiently broad to direct the heat away from a wall 6 and whose width is governed by the dimensions of the register or heater upon which it is to be mounted.

The numerals 7 and 8 respectively designate the sides that are ordinarily formed by pressing the end portions downwardly at right angles to the top 5. The forward edges of said sides slant inwardly from points slightly below said top and are turned inwardly upon themselves, as at 9, to provide smooth reinforced edges.

The top 5 is provided with a right angle forward flange 10 extending downwardly to the upper ends of the slanting edges 9 where it is doubled upon itself to form a smooth strong edge, and its ends are welded or otherwise secured to the upper portions of the sides 7 and 8 to form smooth corners. Said top is also provided with a rear flange 11 at right angles thereto more fully hereinafter described.

The sides 7 and 8 are likewise provided with rear flanges 12 and 13 respectively at right angles thereto and in the same plane with the flange 11. The lower portion of said flanges are provided with notches 14 and 15. Before bending notches are cut at the juncture of the sides and top in such fashion that when the three flanges are pressed to form V shaped notches 16 and 17 will thereby be provided at the upper rear corners as shown in Fig. 1.

A dust roll 18 is mounted within the angle formed by the top 5 and the forward flange 10. Said roll is bent in semi-circular form and is welded in place with its inner edge portion 19 deflected inwardly to serve as retaining means for a dust absorbing pad 20.

In Fig. 3 I have shown means for preventing the top of the shield from becoming excessively heated. Said means comprises a sheet of corrugated asbestos 21 that forms a lining for the underside of the top 5. The outer edge of said lining is placed in engagement with the bent portion 19 of the dust roll 18 while its inner edge may be secured by a sheet metal bracket 22. Said insulator lining has been omitted from Fig. 2 and is more particularly adapted to the shields installed on electric heaters where the local radiation of heat is very intense. In connection with this arrangement I also usually install sheets of asbestos 28 covering the entire inner surfaces of both sides 7 and 8 and place thereover thin sheet metal linings 29 to protect and retain same in place. This, of course, is done for the purpose of insulating said sides against excessive heat.

To install my deflector shield it is necessary to remove the two upper screws 23 that pass through the upper flange 24 of the register or heater 25, as shown in Fig. 2, and to loosen the next screws 26, that pass through the side flanges 27 of the register, a sufficient distance for the entry of the flanges 12 and 13 of the shield. It will be understood that the device is usually made