

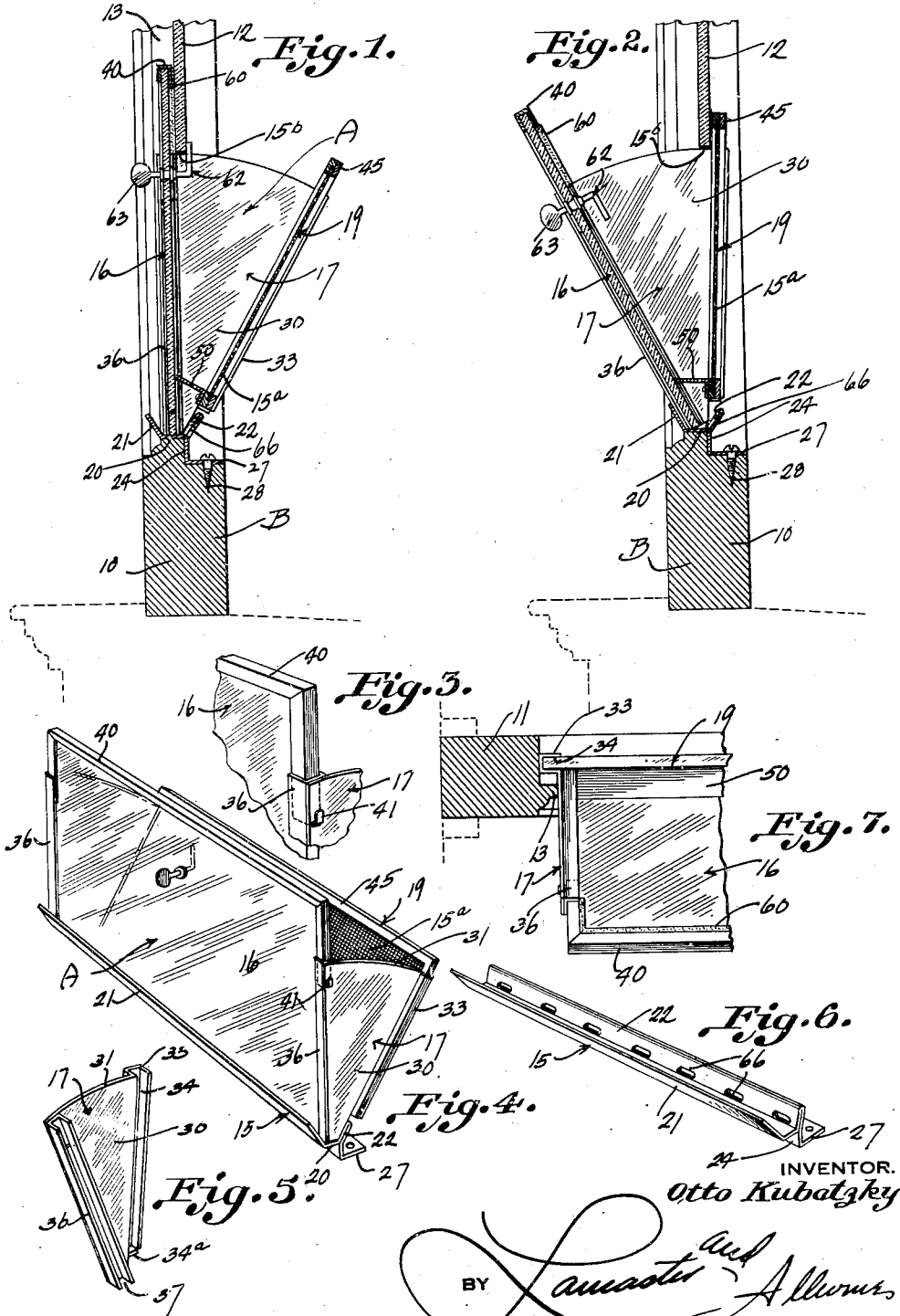
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WINDOW VENTILATOR

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WINDOW VENTILATOR

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This invention relates to improvements in ventilators.

The primary object of this invention is the provision of an improved ventilator which is used upon a conventional sliding or movable window sash, in a cooperative relation with the frame and window glass thereof, and by means of which a room may be ventilated without direct draft, and in such relation that the window in which the ventilator is built may be locked against unauthorized opening.

A further object of this invention is the provision of a compact and neat ventilating device for use upon window sashes, preferably upon the lower portion thereof in such manner that the ventilation may be readily closed off to prevent rain and the like from entering a room.

A further object of this invention is the provision of a novel window ventilator comprising a cooperative closure portion and a screen portion movably related with the frame of an opening whereby to close off the opening or open the same in a screened relation for ventilating purposes.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent during the course of the following detailed description.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Figures 1 and 2 are transverse sectional views taken through the improved ventilator and showing the adjustable relation of parts thereof upon a window sash.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the manner in which a glass closure portion of the ventilator, which incidentally is the draft shield portion of the ventilator, is secured to the ventilator frame.

Figure 4 is a perspective view showing the relation of parts of the improved ventilator after assemblage with respect to each other, but prior to assemblage in the frame opening.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of an end shield constituting part of the frame of the ventilator.

Figure 6 is a perspective view showing the

metal supporting strip attachable to the sill or other frame part of an opening for efficiently supporting other parts of the ventilator.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary view showing the relation in which the parts cooperate upon a conventional window sash, for ventilation; the window sash pane being omitted.

In the drawings, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown only a preferred embodiment of the invention, the letter A may generally designate the improved ventilator, which is used upon a frame B. In the present instance the frame B is a window sash, but it may be any other frame through which ventilation is accomplished, such as a door frame, or the like.

The sash B includes the lower rail or stile 10, and side stiles or frame pieces 11. The window pane 12 is secured against the beads 13 of the rails of the window sash in conventional relation, except that at its lower edge it terminates short of the lower rail or stile 10, for any approved distance, to define an opening 15 through which the ventilating draft passes, as permitted by the ventilator A.

The improved ventilator A preferably comprises a supporting base 15, movably supporting the draft deflecting shield 16, to which end shields 17 are connected, in a relation that will permit the oscillatory movement of the shield 16 upon the base 15; the end shields 17 constituting the frame of the windshield apparatus also detachably receiving a perforated screen 19.

The metal strip base 15 is adapted to be secured upon the upper edge of the conventional window sash lower rail 10. It includes a trough consisting of a bottom 20, having upwardly extending divergent flanges 21 and 22 adapted to respectively extend towards the inner and outer sides of the window, and providing a trough-way therebetween which receives the movable portions of the windshield to be subsequently described. The outer flange 22 is doubled upon itself and extends downwardly at 24 for abutment against the normal window pane engaging bead of the lower rail 10, and at its

lower edge the flange 24 is outwardly right angled and provided with an attaching flange 27 which is screwed or otherwise secured at 28 upon the rail 10, to hold the trough in place.

The general nature of the ventilator is that of an imperforate shield and a perforated screen arranged in a V-shaped relation and held in such relation by means of the end shields 17.

The end shields 17 are preferably of sheet metal. Each consists of a segmental body portion 30, which is convexly arcuated at its upper edge 31. Along the outer longitudinal edge the end shield 17 is provided with an offset channel 33, which is offset beyond the outer plane surface of the body 30, and provides a socket 34 facing inwardly. Along the opposite longitudinal edge the said body 30 has soldered or otherwise formed therewith a channel-shaped socket 36, projecting from the inner side of the plane of the body 30 and defining a socket opening 37. The channels 33 and 36 are arranged in a V-shaped relation.

The imperforate shield 16 is preferably of glass, although it may be of any approved material, even sheet metal. At its opposite end edges it is secured in the inner channels 36 of the end shields 17. The shield 16 may be detachably secured in this relation, to the end shields 17, and along its upper marginal portion it projects upwardly above the end shields 17, and thereabout at opposite ends and along the top thereof it is faced with channel framing 40, as a protecting and guarding expedient. Flexible or bendable retaining tongues 41 are secured on the edging 40, at opposite side edges of the shield 16, adapted to be detachably anchored in suitable openings provided in the end shields 17, to prevent the accidental detachment of the shield 16 from the end shields 17.

The screen 19 is preferably of the conventional gauze type, including a wire gauze or perforated body 15^a secured in marginal framing 45. The side frame pieces of the screen 19 are receivable in the sockets 34 of the channels 33 above mentioned. This positions the screen 19 in a V-shaped relation with the imperforate screen 16. The screen 19 is held in the sockets 34 by bottom clips 34^a, shown in Figure 5.

It should be noted that the channels 33 terminate short of the lower end of the end shields 17 which seat in the trough of the base 15, to permit of an efficient rocking action of the ventilator upon the base 15. The screen 19 does not seat along its lower margin in the trough, but is prevented by means of a right angled flange or stop 50, formed on the lower frame portion 45 of the perforated screen 19, as shown in Figure 2; said flange 50 at its free edge abutting the shield 16. This supports the perforated screen 19

above the trough flange 22, as shown in Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings.

It is quite apparent that the device may be readily assembled for an efficient cooperation in the lower portion of the sash B. With the draft deflecting shield 16 placed upon the end shields, the same are slipped at their lower margins, from the inner side of the sash, into the passageway of the trough 15, and in this position the upper convex edges 31 of the end shields lie closely spaced below the lower edges of the sash pane 12. The end shields lie in close abutment with the retaining beads 13 of the side stiles 11 of the sash frame, as shown in Figure 7, and it is to be noted that the channels 33 are in position for engagement with the pane facing shoulders on the retaining beads 13, to limit the movement of the ventilator into the room. The flange 21 of course receives the lower margin of the deflecting shield 16 thereagainst when the parts are in a room ventilating position, as shown in Figure 2. When it is desired to close off the draft it is merely necessary to swing the ventilator until the shield 16 is vertically positioned, and the shock absorbing tape or padding 60, on the pane facing side of the shield 16 will engage the inside surface of the sash pane 12, as shown in Figure 1. This prevents breaking of the parts and enables a tight engagement of the shield 16 against the lower margin of the pane of the sash, in a weather-proof arrangement. The shield 16 may be held in this relation by means of a latch 62, having an inner thumb piece 63 extending transversely through the shield 16 and at its outer side having a crank for latch engagement with the outer side of the pane 12, as shown in Figure 1. In order to prevent seepage of water to the trough, the flange 22 is provided with transverse openings 66 at the bottom of the trough. The flange 50 acts as a floor to prevent the draining of water into the trough, and this floor 50 if desired may be provided with drain openings, or the end shields adjacent thereto may be suitably provided with drain openings.

It is intended that the opening in the sash for receiving the ventilator shall be only about four inches in height. It is quite apparent that the ventilator in this environment is of great practical use, since the window can be locked during use or disuse of the ventilator.

Various changes in the shape, size, and arrangement of parts may be made to the form of invention herein shown and described, without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the claims.

I claim:

1. In a window ventilator the combination of a sash having a pane therein and provided with an opening, and a ventilator pivoted in an operative relation in said open-

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ing including spaced imperforate shield and perforated screen shield portions connected in a rigid relation for selective disposition across said opening and operating at opposite sides of the plane of said pane.

2. In a ventilator, a window sash including a margin or frame provided with a pane of glass therein terminating at its lower end short of the lower portion of the frame to define an opening through the sash, means on the lower portion of the frame at the lower part of said opening consisting of a guide trough, a draft deflecting shield, means rockably supporting the lower portion of the draft deflecting shield in said trough, including side shields having stop portions thereon for engaging the pane retaining beads of the sash frame to limit maximum ventilating positioning of said draft deflecting shield, and means carried by the draft deflecting shield for engaging to the lower portion of said pane for closing off the opening in said sash.

3. In a window ventilator the combination of a sash having a pane therein provided with an opening below the pane, a ventilator movably mounted in said opening including rigidly connected imperforate and screen shields in V-shaped relation, means mounting them at their convergent ends along the lower edge of said sash in the opening so that the said shields are relatively positioned at opposite sides of the plane of the pane, said shields at opposite ends being connected in their rigid V-shaped relation by imperforate rigid plates slidably engageable with the sash at the ends of said opening, said shields at their upper ends extending so as to overlap the lower marginal portion of the pane to hold either the perforate or imperforate shields in position across the opening in said sash, and latch means to lock the imperforate shield with respect to the pane to shut off the opening in said sash.

4. In a ventilating device the combination of a sash having a pane therein and opening through the sash below the pane, an elongated trough connected upon the sash at the bottom of said opening, said trough including an inner imperforate and an outer wall relatively extending in upwardly divergent relation, the outer wall being broken to permit water to drain therethrough from the trough, and a ventilating screen pivoted in said trough between said walls for positioning to open or close the opening in said sash.

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