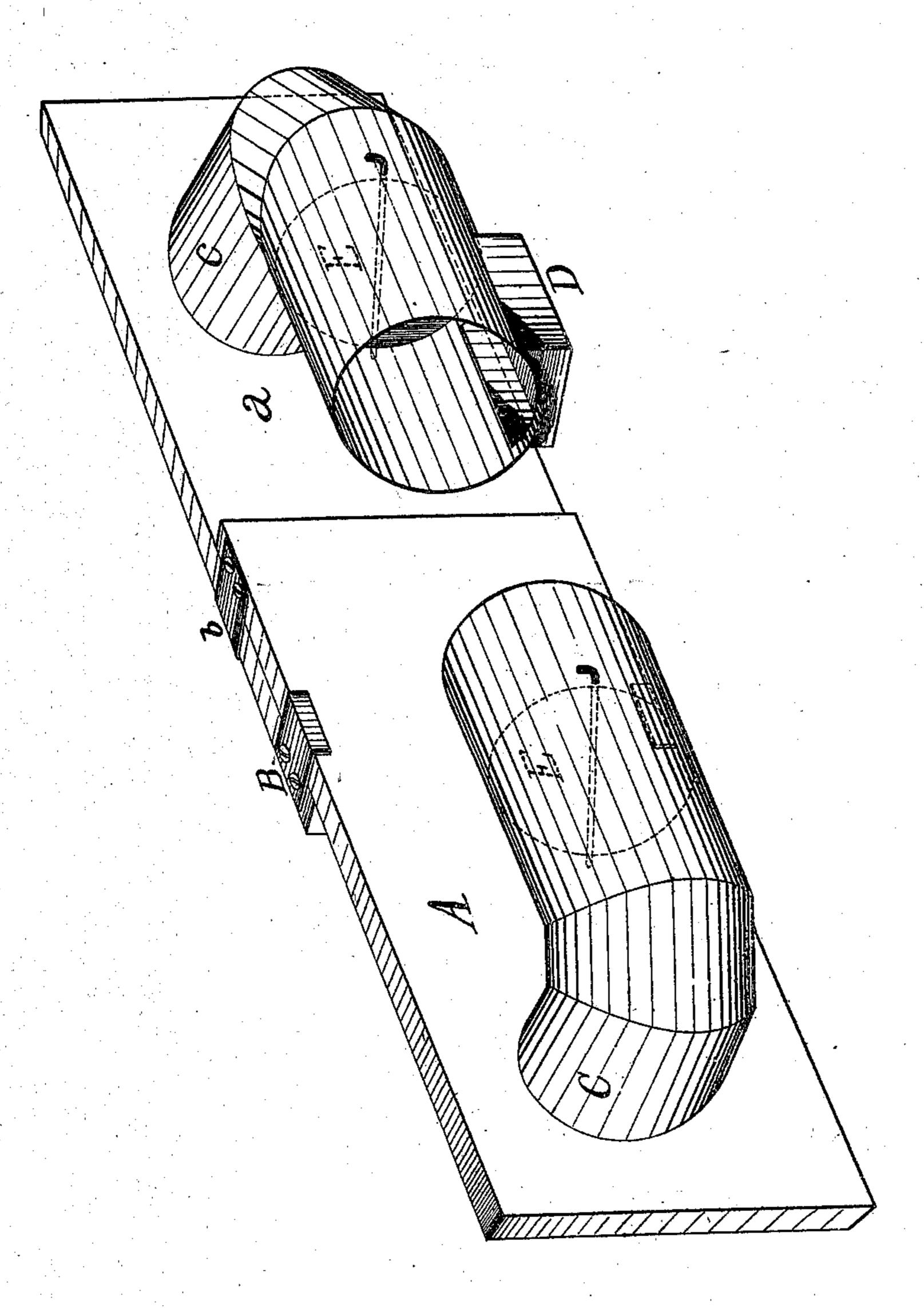
S. C. Mairie. Veritilator. No. 100429 Fatented. Mar. 1. 1870.



William Edson J.L. Newton

Suventor.

J. C. Maine

United States Patent Office.

SEBEUS C. MAINE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

VENTILATOR FOR WINDOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 100,429, dated March 1, 1870.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Sebeus C. Maine, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Ventilating Rooms; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in placing two pieces or more of boards together, by hinges, slides, or in any like manner, so as to admit of their being extended, folded, or contracted, so as to fill the space or distance between the sides of any window. Through these boards I cut holes, one or more, of any desired size, and in them I place tubes or pipes, made in elbow form, or quarter circles, so that the lines across the ends are at right angles with each other. In one end of each tube I place a damper, by which I can regulate the flow of air into or out of a room. I also, on one side of one end of the tube, depress or sink the line of the side, so as to form a cup, or the cup may be attached to the outside of the tube; or a small pan may be substituted for the cup, and placed within the tube and removed at pleasure.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same in its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view, in perspective, of the entire apparatus.

A and a are two pieces of board. B and b are clasps, between which the boards are held, so as to allow them to slide. C and c are the tubes through which the air passes. D is a cup attached to the side of one of the ends of the tube, and E is a damper in the tube.

In constructing my ventilator, I take two pieces of boards, A a, in the drawings, about two feet long, eight inches wide, and half inch thick. Near one end of each piece I cut a hole about six inches in diameter. In these holes I place tubes or pipes C c, made of tin, in the form of an elbow, or quarter circle, in the middle, making the ends at right angles with each other. With clasps B b, secured to

the edges of the boards, I hold them together, at the same time allowing them to slide upon each other. In this manner they may be extended or drawn out to the width of any ordinary window. In the tubes I put dampers E, to regulate the current of air passing in or out of the room. I have also in the sides of the tubes a cup, D.

If the air of the room is offensive from morbific matter or other causes, I turn one or both tubes so that the line of the side of the tube will be parallel with the window-stool. This places my cup in position to hold liquids. I now place in it some good disinfectant, and open the damper E, so as to admit a flow of air into the room, passing over the surface of and in contact with the liquid disinfectant in cup D. A sponge may be placed in the cup to hasten evaporation and to prevent spilling. By this simple process the room is supplied with fresh air charged with disinfectants, chemically changing the foul air of the room. Should it be desired, deodorizers may be used in the same manner, thus distributing any desired perfume through the room.

It will be readily seen that this method of introducing air into a room is free from the serious objection raised against almost every other—to wit, drafts or currents of air.

In this apparatus the tubes may be set at any angle directing the air from the inmates of the room. If turned upward, the air is thrown upon the ceiling, and will continue upon its surface all over the room, gradually settling from its own gravity. If turned downward, it will come in contact with the floor, and spread out upon its surface, pervading all parts of the room, rising as it becomes heated by the air of the room.

Should air be required in greater quantities than can be admitted through the tubes, the tubes may be dispensed with, and the sliding boards doubled, forming a sliding box with two or three sides, that can be placed in a window, so as to admit a flow of air upward or downward the entire width of the window; but this I leave for future patents.

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

1. The extension-boards A a, constructed

and operated substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The tubes Cc, with cups to receive disinfectants, and constructed substantially as set forth.

3. The dampers, cups, pans, and tubes, or their equivalents, in combination with the extension-boards, all constructed and operating relatively to each other substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

S. C. MAINE.

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William Eason.