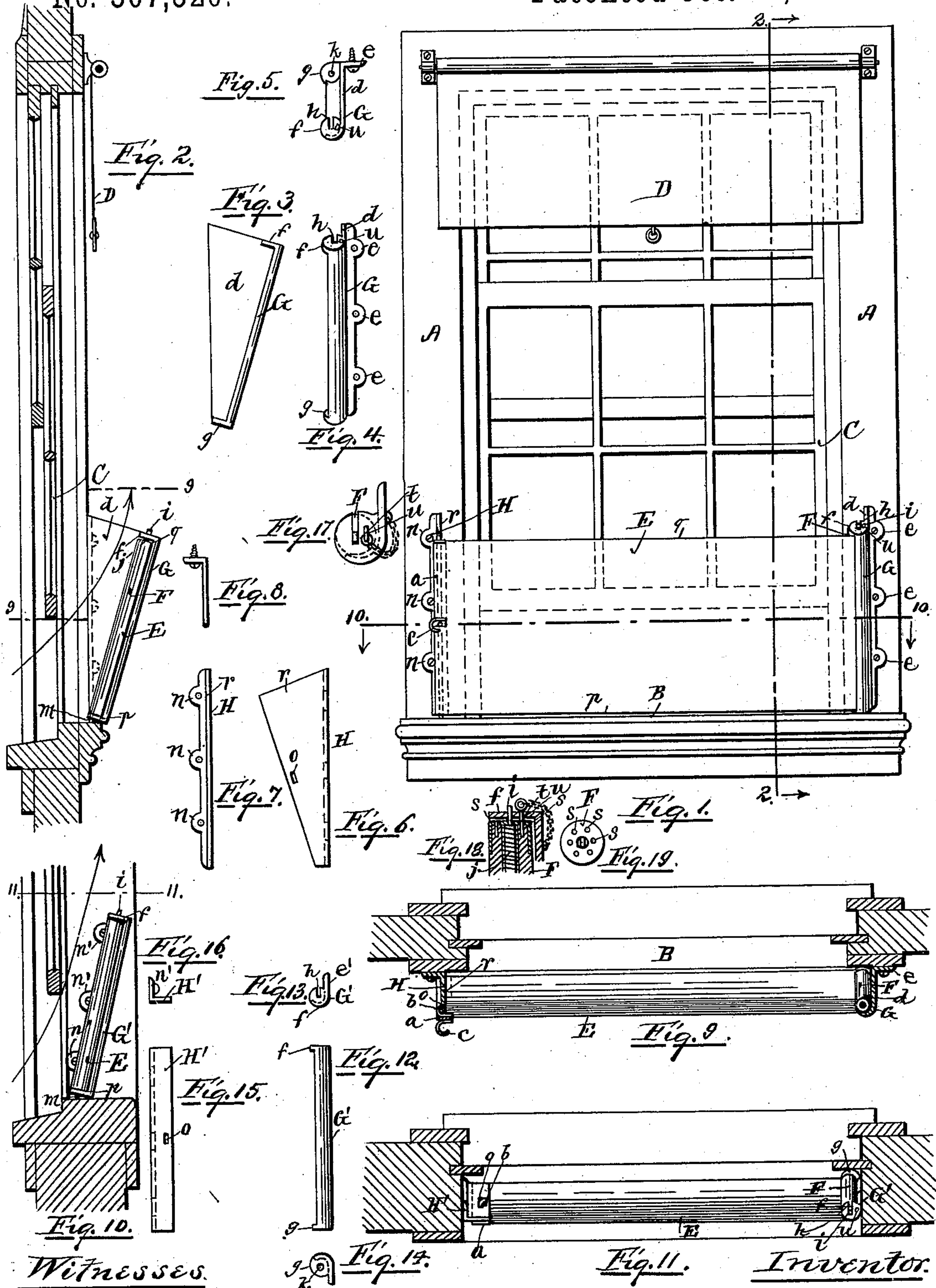


(No Model.)

W. AMOS.
VENTILATING CURTAIN FOR WINDOWS.

No. 507,520.

Patented Oct. 24, 1893.



Witnesses.

Charles Harrigan.

James W. Munroe

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM AMOS, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

VENTILATING-CURTAIN FOR WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,520, dated October 24, 1893.

Application filed December 7, 1892. Serial No. 454,368. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM AMOS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ventilating-Curtains for Windows, of which the following is a specification.

When the lower sash of a window is raised for the purpose of ventilation, the direct inward rush of air into the room, is such, as to cause the occupants of the room to take a cold, or to be otherwise disagreeably affected; and it is the object of my invention to provide convenient and effectual means for diverting the inwardly flowing current of air toward the ceiling, and it consists in a deflecting curtain, in combination with a spring roller, and inclined holding brackets, as hereinafter fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1, represents a front elevation of a window provided with my improved air deflecting curtain. Fig. 2, represents a vertical section taken in the line 2, 2, of Fig. 1. Figs. 3, 4 and 5, are different views of the inclined bracket for the spring roller of the curtain. Figs. 6, 7, and 8, are different views of the opposite inclined bracket. Fig. 9, represents a horizontal section taken in the line 9, 9, of Fig. 1. Fig. 10, represents a detail vertical section showing a modification in the construction of the roller bracket. Fig. 11, represents a horizontal section taken in the line 11, 11, of Fig. 10, showing a top view of both of the holding brackets of the modification. Figs. 12, 13 and 14, are views illustrating the construction of the roller bracket, shown in Figs. 10 and 11. Figs. 15 and 16, are views illustrating the construction of the opposite bracket. Figs. 17, 18 and 19 are views illustrating the holding stop for the curtain roller.

In the drawings, A represents the window frame, B the window sill, C the lower sash, which it is desired to raise for the purpose of ventilation, and D the ordinary window shade. The deflecting curtain E is attached to and wound upon a spring roller F, and is provided at its free end with a wooden bar *a*, to the inner side of which is secured the engaging hook *b*, and to the outer side, the finger hook *c*, by means of which the curtain E may be conveniently manipulated. The bracket G

for the roller F, is constructed with the triangular side *d*, the attaching ears *e*, and the heads *f* and *g*, the head *f* being provided with a slot *h*, adapted to receive the flattened head *i* of the spring spindle *j*, to prevent the same from turning, and the head *g* is provided with a perforation *k*, to receive the journal *m*, of the roller. The opposite bracket H is made in triangular form, and provided with the attaching ears *n*, and with the perforation *o*, adapted to receive the hook *b* of the bar *a*, of the curtain. When the brackets G and H are constructed and attached, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the curtain E will be held with its lower edge *p* in close proximity to the window sill B, and with its upper edge *q* at a considerable distance inwardly from the side of the lower sash C, so that when the said sash is raised, as shown in Fig. 2, a sufficient space will be left between the inclined curtain E, and the sash C, for the free passage of the upwardly deflected air, as shown by the arrow, the passage of the air around the ends of the deflecting curtain being prevented by the closed triangular sides *d* and *r*, of the brackets G and H. Upon the release of the hook *b* from the perforation *o*, the curtain E will be automatically wound upon the spring roller F, where it will be compactly retained for subsequent use.

In order to prevent a strong wind from causing the deflecting curtain to bag inwardly, owing to its slackness when hooked into the perforation *o*, I provide a series of holes *s* in the end of the roller F, and when the curtain has been drawn perfectly tight, I insert the pin *t* through the perforation *u* in the head *f*, and into one of the holes *s*, thus serving to prevent the roller F from turning so as to slacken the curtain.

When the curtain is employed in a building having thick walls, the brackets G' and H', may be attached to the side wall of the window opening, as shown in Figs. 10 and 11, the said side wall taking the place of the triangular side portions of the brackets shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the brackets in this case being attached to the wall in an inclined position by means of the ears *e'* and *n'*, so as to secure the proper opening between the curtain and the sash.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination with the window frame, and the sash, of the inclined brackets, the spring roller held at the side of the window frame by one of the brackets, the air deflect-
5 ing curtain held at one end upon the roller, and at the other end upon the bracket at the opposite side of the window frame, to form with the window sash an expanding upwardly directed passage for the air, substantially as
10 described.
2. The combination with the window frame, and the sash, of the inclined brackets, the air
deflecting curtain held at one end upon the roller, and at the other end by the bracket at the opposite side of the window frame, to
15 form with the window sash an expanding upwardly directed passage for the air, and means for preventing the further unrolling of the curtain, substantially as described.

WILLIAM AMOS.

Witnesses:

SOCRATES SCHOLFIELD,
JAMES W. BRAMAN.