

(No Model.)

L. SILBERMAN.
VENTILATOR.

No. 551,453.

Patented Dec. 17, 1895.

Fig. 1.

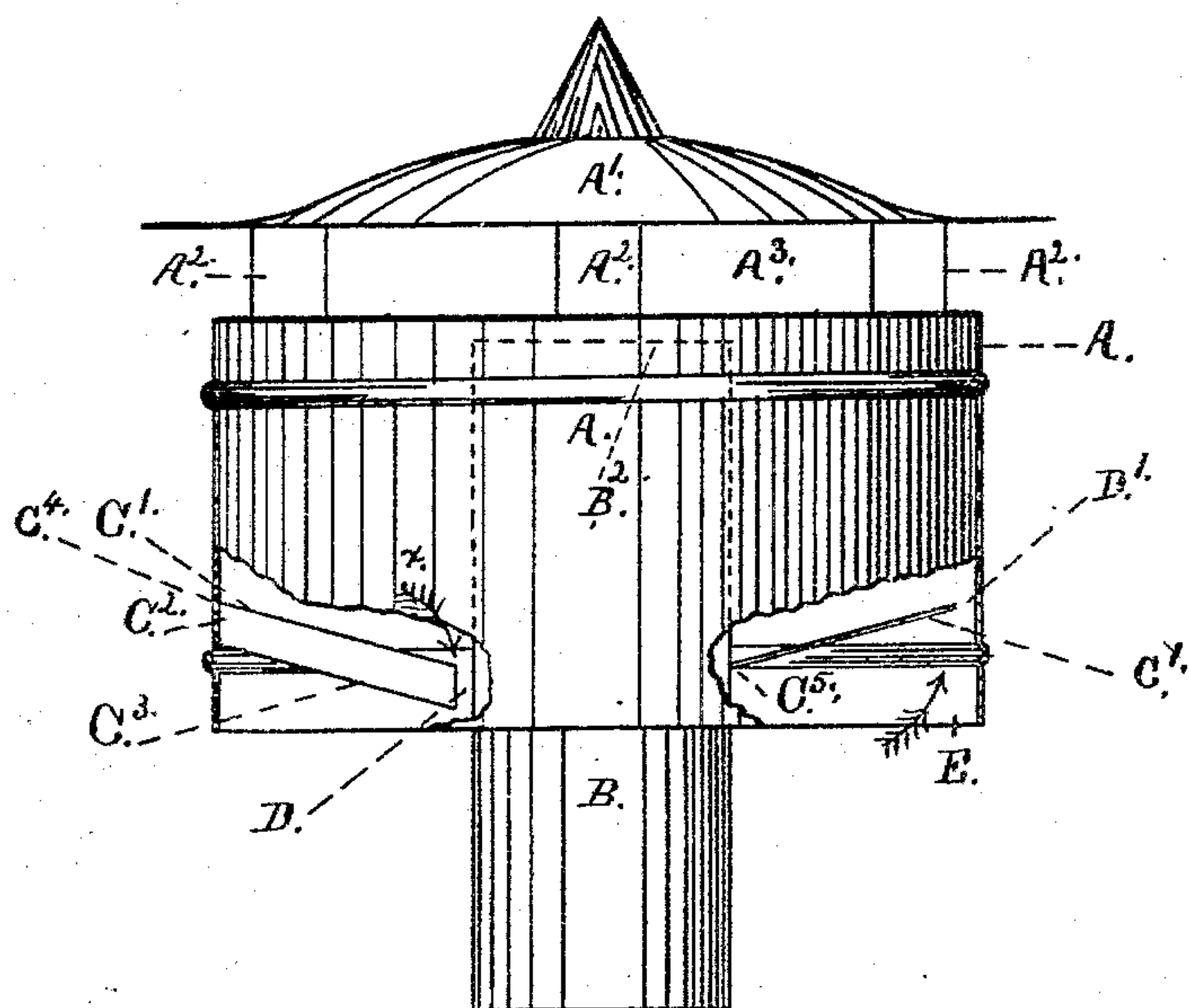


Fig. 2.

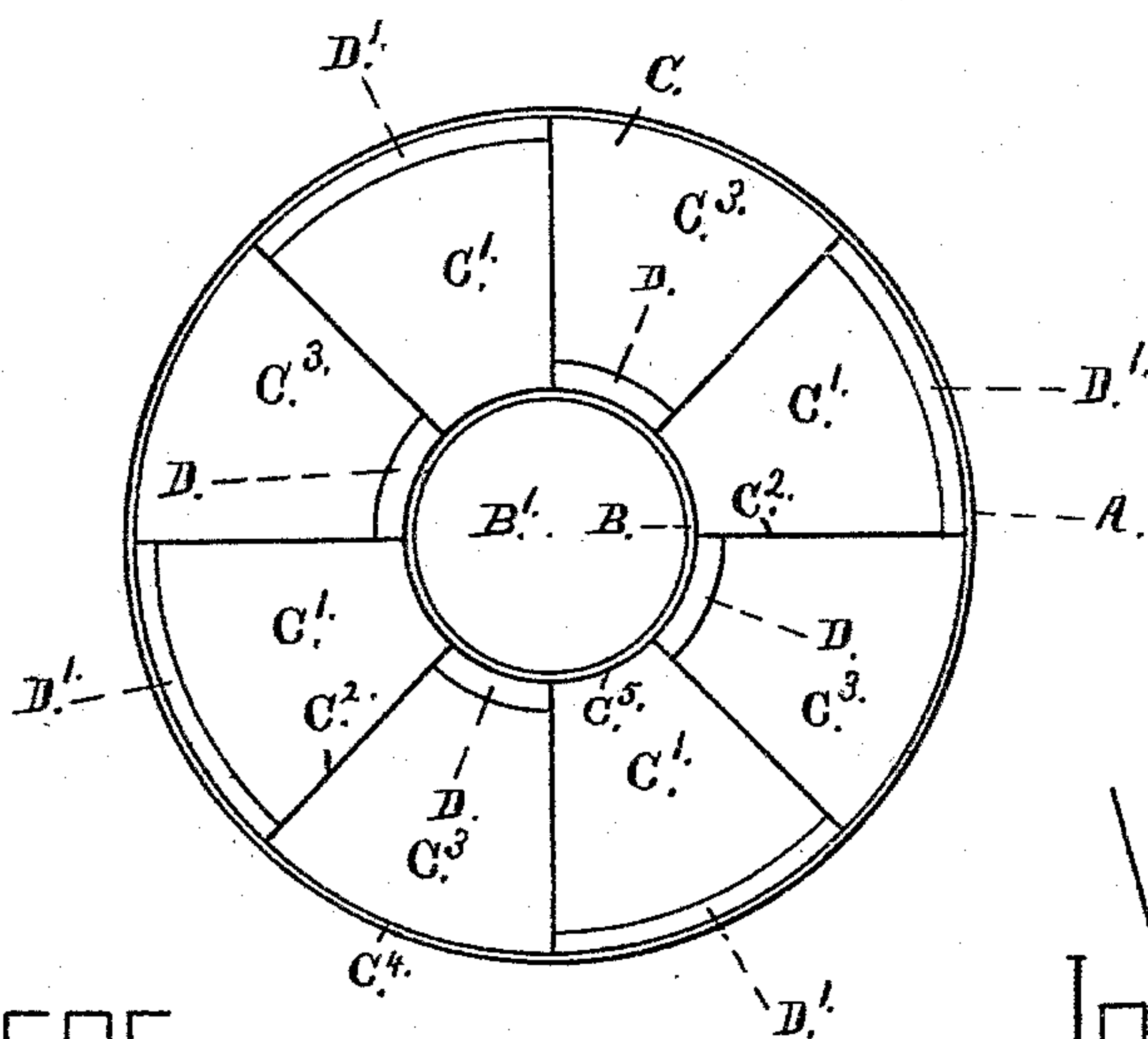
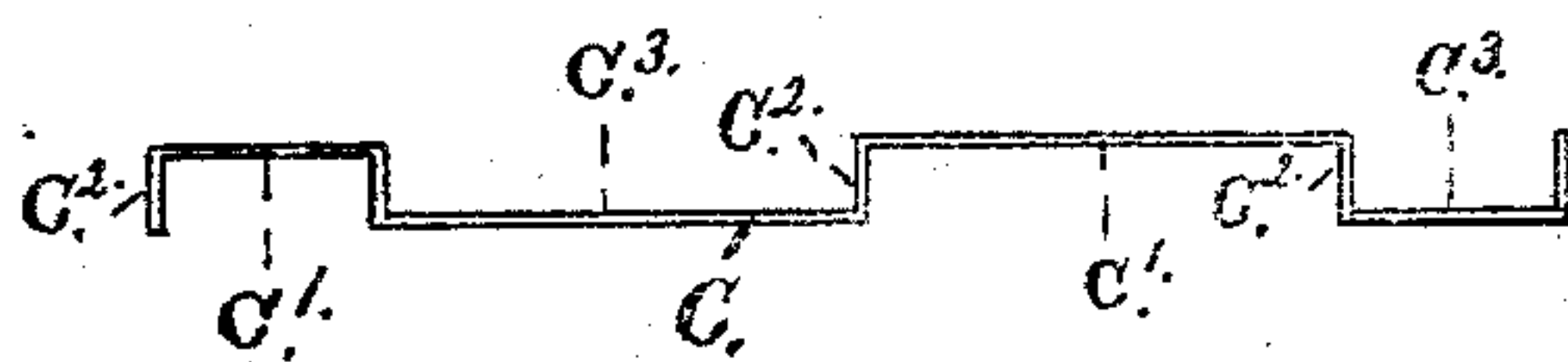


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS SILBERMAN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

VENTILATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,453, dated December 17, 1895.

Application filed June 14, 1895. Serial No. 552,772. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS SILBERMAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ventilators, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to create contrary air-passages that will be effectual in producing a draft, whether the wind comes from one direction or another.

The invention consists in contrary diverging recesses leading into openings or air-passages.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved ventilator. Fig. 2 is a base or under side view, and Fig. 3 is a side view of the base-plate.

A in the several figures represents a casing or outer air-chamber which supports the base-plate and flue pipe or tube. It is provided with a crown or dome A', which is held above the chamber A by stanchions A², forming an open space A³, while the dome A' extends beyond the chamber A, preventing rain and snow from passing down the flue or air-tube B.

B is a flue-tube or draft-pipe supported centrally in the chamber A by the base-plate C, and extends upward into the chamber A, as shown by dotted lines B², Fig. 1.

C in the several figures is a base or deflecting plate conically formed and secured to the air-chamber A at C⁴ and to the flue-pipe B at C⁵. This plate is formed with alternate depressed and elevated sections C³ and C', as shown in the edge view of Fig. 3. These are formed by the vertical walls C², Figs. 1 and 3.

In Fig. 2 there are eight sections, four depressed (represented by C³) and four elevated, as shown by C'. The several walls C² diverge toward the flue B, as shown in Fig. 2, forming upper and lower inclined channels, as in Fig. 3. These channels C' at their periphery lead upward into open spaces D' D' while channels C³ lead downward into the inner openings D D, as shown in Fig. 2. The air

passing along the open space E, Fig. 1, strikes the inclined bottom of the channel C' and passes up through the opening D' into the chamber A, as indicated by the arrow, creating a draft or suction and causing the air, gases or smoke to be drawn from the flue-pipe B and to pass out of the space A³, while the inclined channels C³ leading downward into the open space D carries away any surplus air through the opening D in the line of the arrow α . This is caused by the wind blowing against the inner side of the chamber A.

By the construction of several deflecting-channels C' and C³ it will be readily seen that a draft is always created through the flue-pipe B, whether the wind comes from one point of the compass or another.

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

1. In a ventilator the chamber A. having elevated dome A', forming space A³, in combination with the inclined base plate C. having openings D. and D', supporting a flue pipe B. as and for the purpose described.

2. In a ventilator the chamber A. having elevated dome A', forming space A³, in combination with the base plate C. having depressions C³ and elevations C' leading into the openings D. and D' as and for the purpose described.

3. In a ventilator the combination of the chamber A. dome A', stanchions A², conical or inclined base plate C. having openings D. and D' and the flue pipe B. as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 6th day of June, 1895.

LOUIS SILBERMAN.

Witnesses:

E. T. THOMAS,
JACOB FREEMAN.