

No. 633,129.

Patented Sept. 19, 1899.

E. L. EVENS.

WINDOW SASH FOR PURPOSES OF VENTILATION AND FASTENING.

(Application filed Nov. 14, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

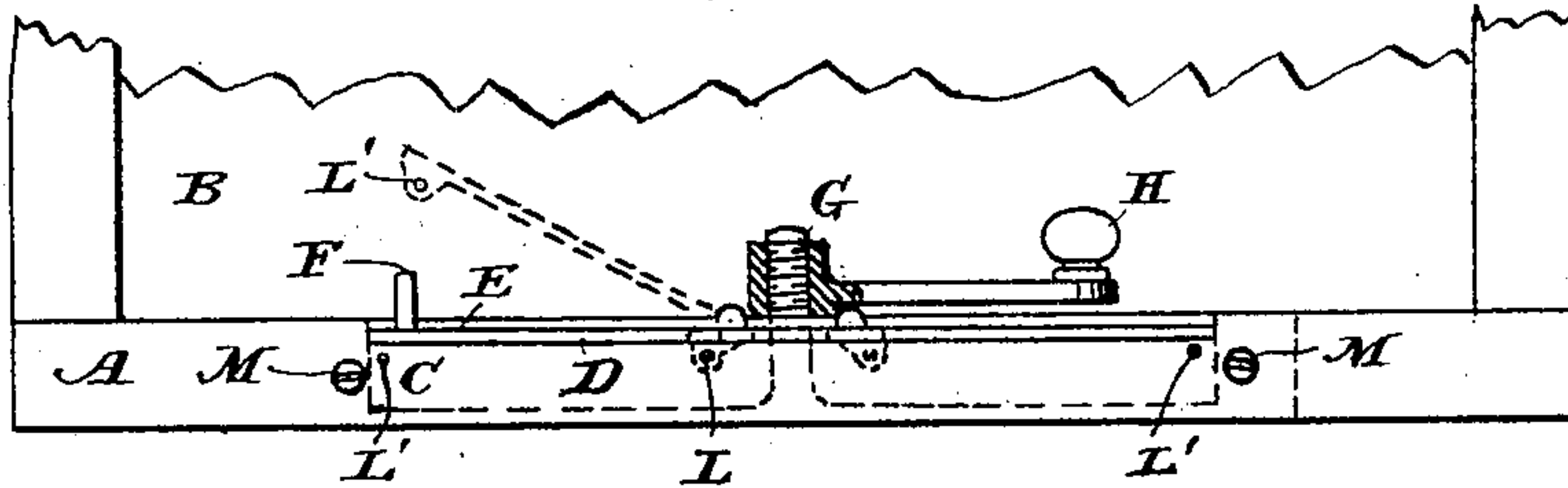


Fig. 2.

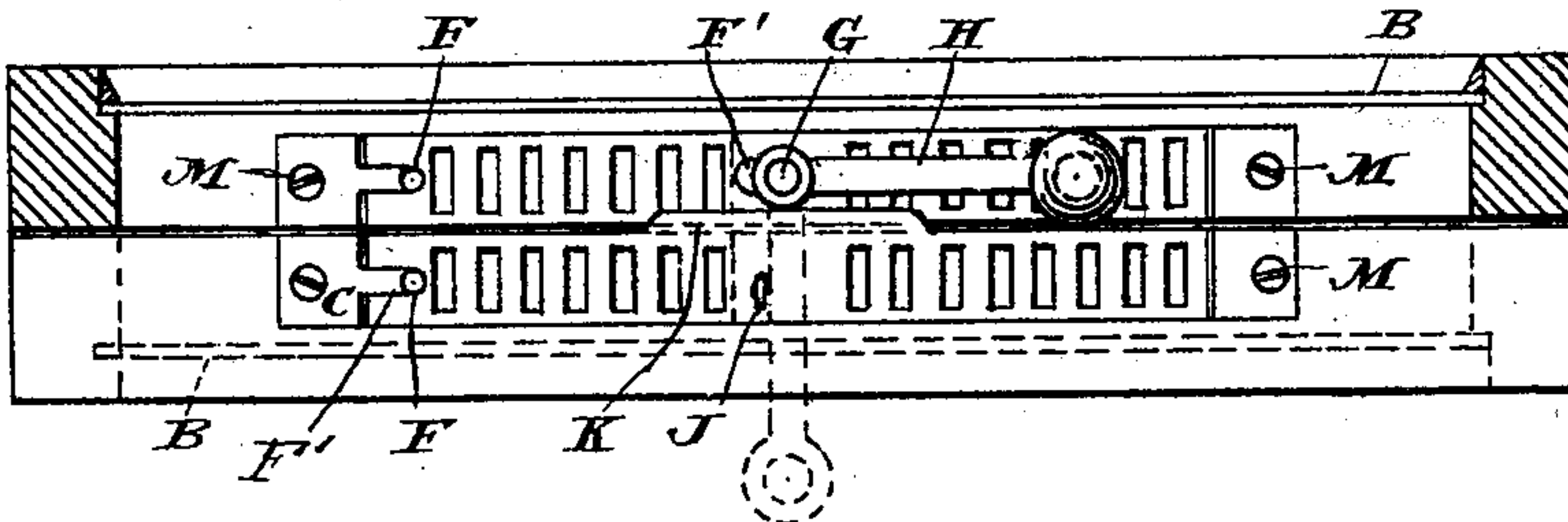


Fig. 3.

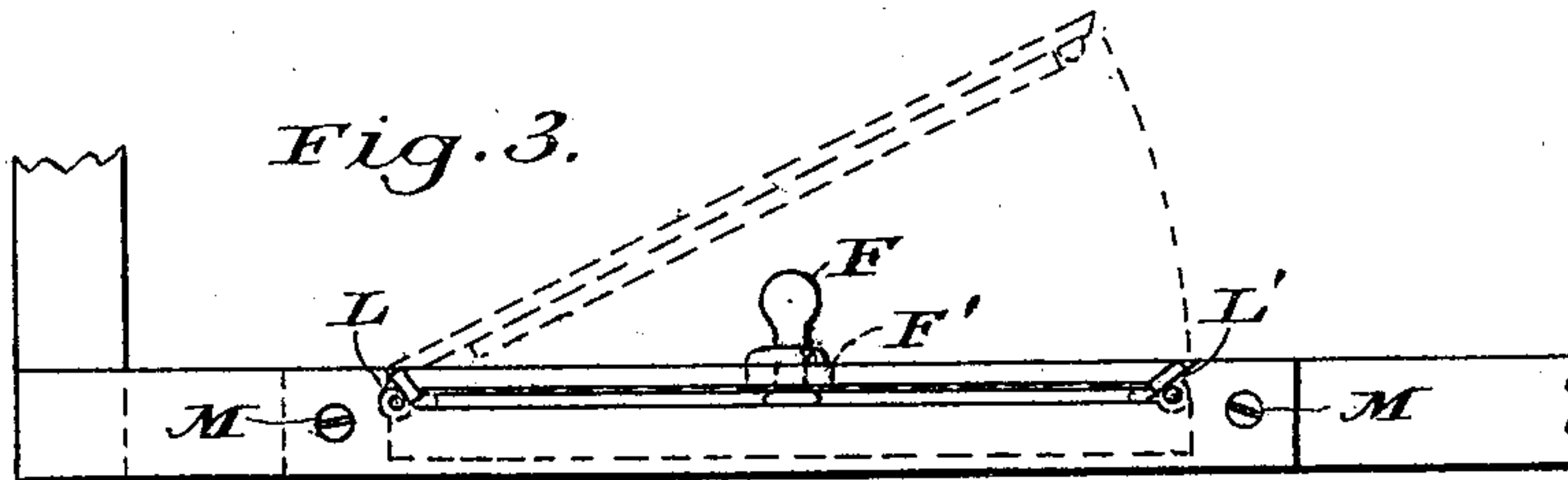


Fig. 4.

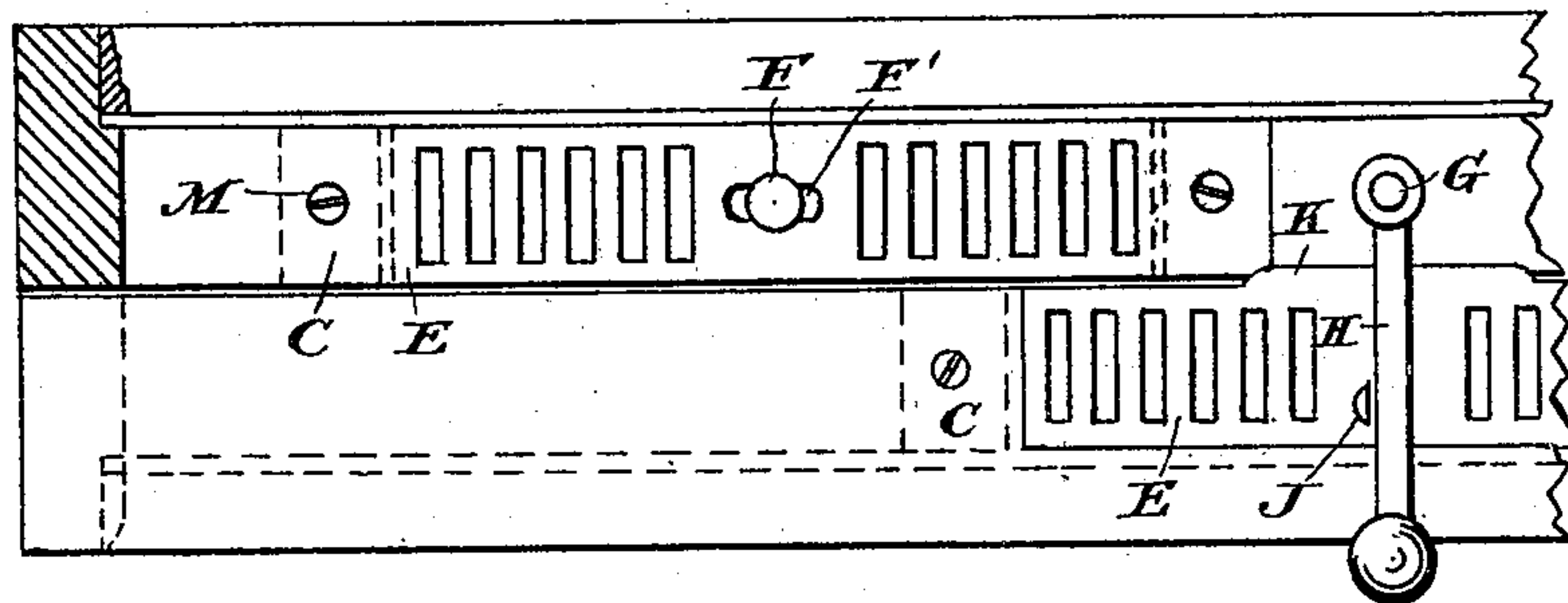


Fig. 5.

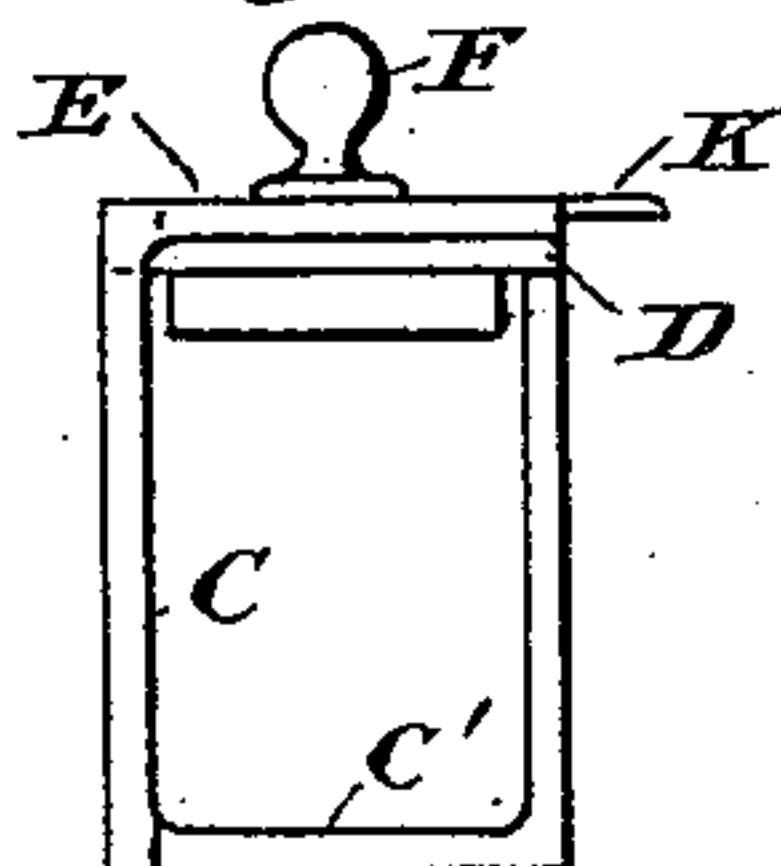
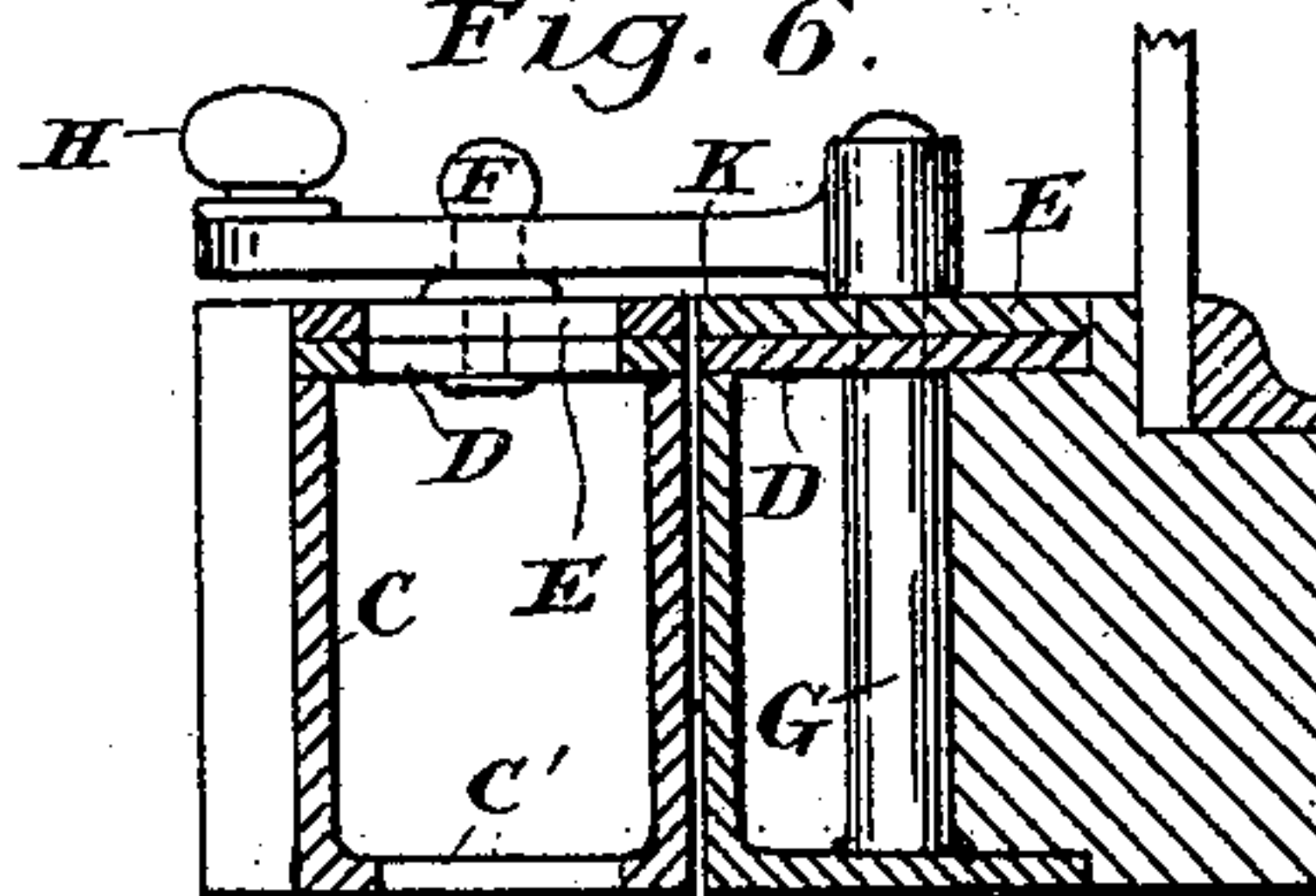


Fig. 6.



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WINDOW-SASH FOR PURPOSES OF VENTILATION AND FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,129, dated September 19, 1899.

Application filed November 14, 1898. Serial No. 696,399. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD LUSCOMBE EVENS, solicitor, of Adelaide, South Australia, have invented Improvements in Window-Sashes for Purposes of Ventilation and Fastening, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in or connected with window-sashes for purposes of ventilation and fastening, the special object of such invention being, first, to combine with certain portions of the window-sash, hitherto serving only one purpose, a ventilator, so that fresh air may be admitted into the room without causing the usual discomfort of draft, and, secondly, to combine with such sash and ventilator a locking appliance which, while being simple in construction, will afford great safety to the occupants or contents of the room.

In order that my invention may be fully understood, I will now refer to the accompanying sheet of illustrations, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of combined sash, ventilator, and lock. Fig. 2 is a plan of same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a single ventilator which may be used on a larger sash; Fig. 4, a plan of the above, but also indicating the position of adjacent ventilator on the opposite sash, which affords protection to the lock; Figs. 5 and 6, an end view and cross-section of ventilators.

Throughout the various figures similar letters of reference are used to denote similar or corresponding parts wherever they occur.

A is the frame or sash of the window, B being the glass in same.

C is the main ventilator-casting, the bottom portion of which is perforated, so as to form a grid C'. D is a similarly-perforated sliding grid, which works upon suitable bearings formed by portions of the main casting and is covered with a fixed grid E. All of the grids above mentioned are similar in their general construction.

F is a slide-button, the shank of which passes through a slot F' in the upper grid and is rigidly fixed to the sliding grid D. By means of this button it will be readily under-

stood that the holes in the sliding grid may be set opposite to either the holes or the bars of the fixed grid E, so as to open or close the air-passage between the parts, as may be required.

G is a portion of the main casting placed at right angles to the grids and projecting vertically above the same, the top part being screw-cut for attaching the lock H thereto, the shouldered portion of such projection forming a support for the sliding grid D above mentioned. The lock H swings or turns on the projecting portion G, being screwed thereto, and thus dispensing with the necessity of using a lock-nut. The lock is placed in position either before the ventilator is fixed to the sash or before the glass is inserted.

J is a lug or stop for limiting the traverse of the lock.

The various portions hereinbefore described will be found on the ventilator, which is combined with the bottom rail of the outer sash, and in addition to these parts the ventilator which is used on the top rail of the inner sash has a projecting lip K, which slightly overlaps the edge of the outer sash. The ventilator which is on the latter is recessed for the reception of the same, as will be well understood on reference to Fig. 6 of the drawings.

In the construction of the grids D and E, I prefer to arrange the ends with hinges, so that access can be obtained to the interior of the ventilator for cleaning purposes. The hinging arrangement will be well understood on reference to Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings, in which L is the hinge and L' a lug and pin-hole for securing the grid when in a closed position. The sliding grid may thus be one continuous but hinged piece, as will be seen in Fig. 1, the middle portion being slotted to allow it to pass the middle projection. To prevent flies and insects from gaining admission to the interior of the ventilator, a piece of ordinary wire-gauze (not shown in the drawings) may be inserted above the bottom grid. The main castings may be either closed on the inner side, as shown in Fig. 5, or open, as in part of Fig. 6, in which latter case it will not be necessary to cut away so much of the sash-rail.

The ventilators are attached to the sash by screws M.

In large sashes three or more ventilators can be used and may be arranged as illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

10 1. In combination, the sash-rail, the casting comprising the grids, one of said grids having a lip K projecting across the joint between the

sash and the lock protected by the said lip, substantially as described.

2. In combination, the casting having a grid 15 and having an integral projecting pivot G and the lock engaging the same, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD LUSCOMBE EVENS.

Witnesses:

JOHN HERBERT COOKE,
SAMUEL JAMES MITCHELL.