No. 659,305. Patented Oct. 9, 1900.

S. M. KING.

VENTILATING ATTACHMENT FOR WINDOWS.

(Application filed June 16, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 2.

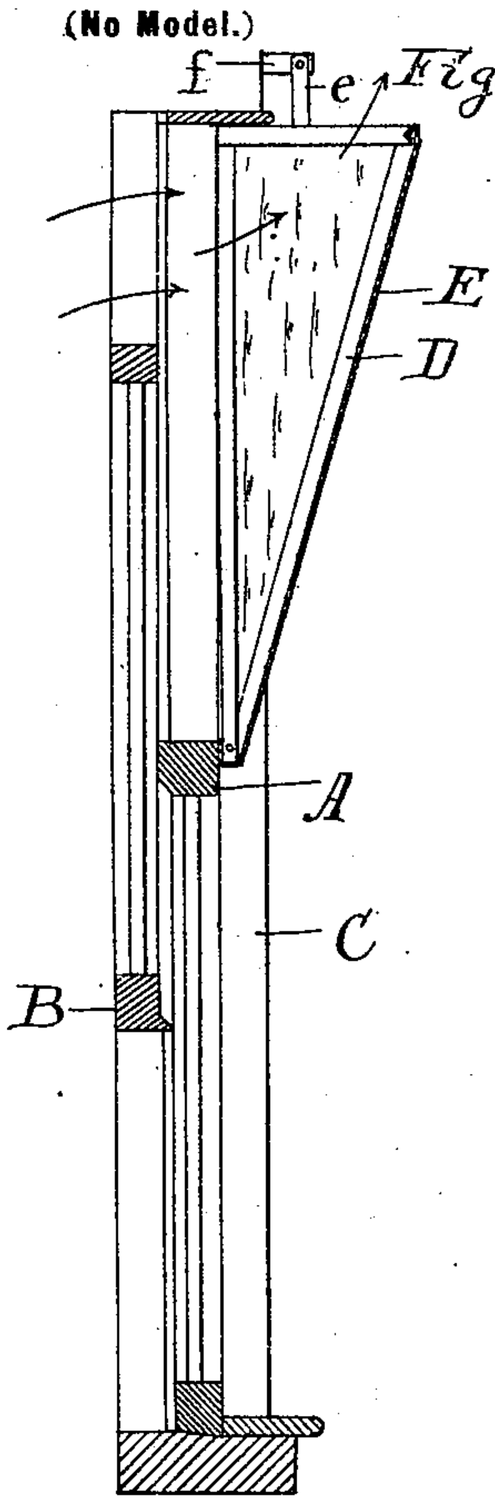


Fig. 1.

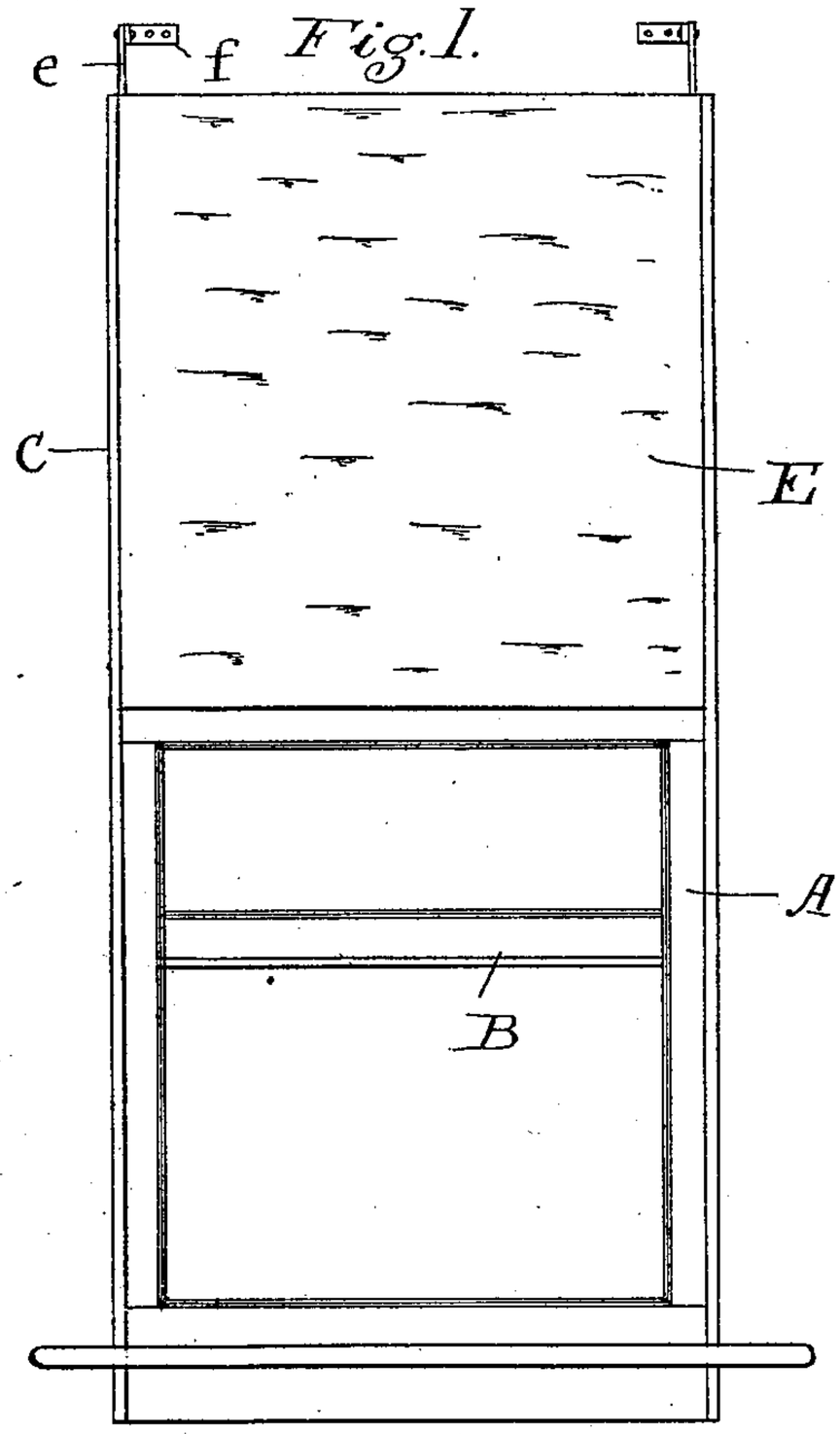
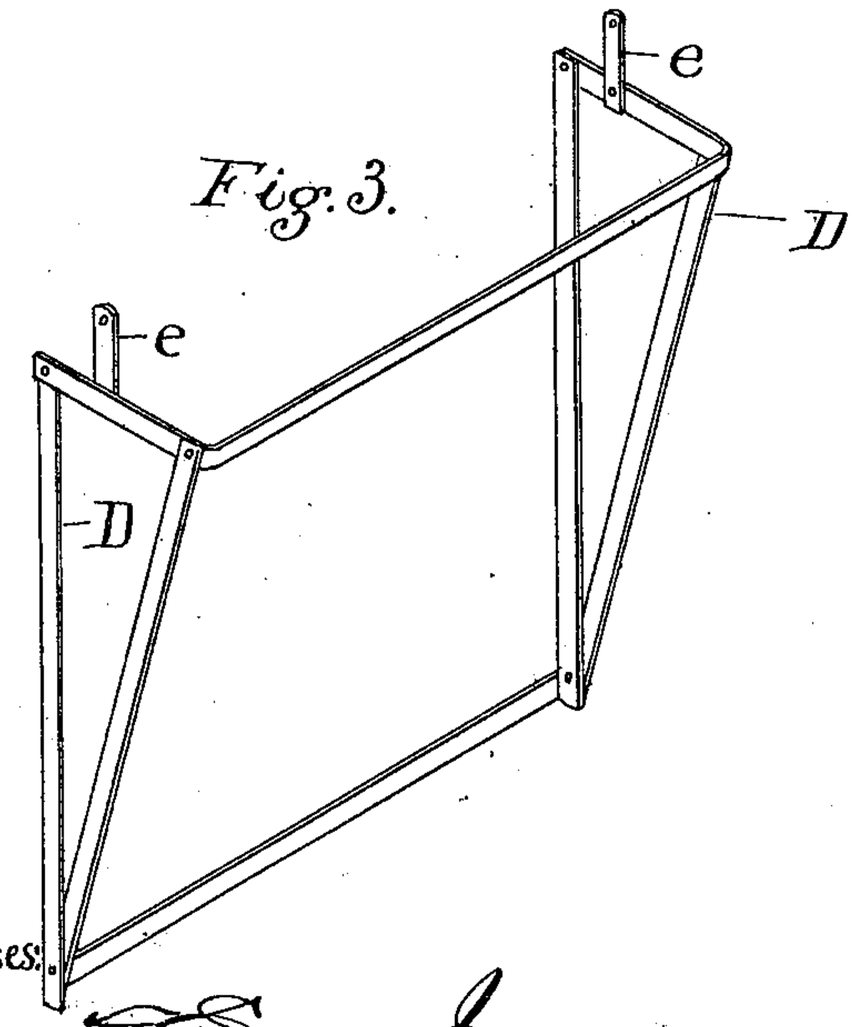


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL M. KING, OF PARIS, MAINE.

VENTILATING ATTACHMENT FOR WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 659,305, dated October 9, 1900.

Application filed June 16, 1900. Serial No. 20,506. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL M. KING, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Paris, Oxford county, Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ventilating Attachments for Windows, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an attachment to be applied to the windows of dwelling-houses, halls, churches, &c., for the purpose of admitting air into the room without causing a downward draft from the top and middle portions of the window.

It is a well-known fact that colds and other disorders are often caused by drafts of cold air descending from the top of a window which has been lowered for the purpose of admitting fresh air.

In heated and crowded rooms much discomfort is often caused by dropping the windows at the top, and the reason is because the cold air which enters through the open top, as well as that which comes in through the center, where the sashes part, descends at once in a cold stream and readily chills any persons who are in its path. I overcome this difficulty, according to my present invention, by providing a wedge-shaped frame covered on its triangular ends, which fit closely at the sides of the casing, and on its front face with suitable fabric and open as to its rear face and upper end, the lower edge resting against the upper rail of one of the sashes, preferably the lower, and the upper or large end of the frame being suspended or pivoted to the casing immediately above the window. I thus form a ventilating-flue, inclosing the space occupied by the upper sash and open at its back and top, with an inclined front face, which gives the air an upward shoot as it enters from the top or middle of the window.

I illustrate my invention by means of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window to which my attachment is applied. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view, of the wedge-shaped frame.

The frame D is constructed in any suitable manner, so that it has a generally wedge-shaped form, with the front surface inclining upward. The frame is made the size of the upper sash, so that the triangular ends fit closely against the casing at the sides of the window, the lower edge of the frame being normally in contact with the upper rail of the lower sash. The upper end of the frame is pivoted to the casing above the top of the window, so that the frame may be lifted or turned up to a horizontal position if the light of the upper half of the window is desired in the room. In order that the frame may extend in at the sides of the casing, it is desirable to pivot the frame by means of an arm or offset *e*, which extends up from the upper end of the frame and is pivoted to a bracket *f*, one at each end of the frame. The triangular ends and front face of the frame are covered with some suitable material, such as awning-cloth. It will be seen that as the air enters through the upper part of the window it is given an upward inclination by the inclined face of the frame and that the latter constitutes an upwardly-inclined flue to carry the air to the top of the room, where it mingles with the heated air and becomes diffused, so that no uncomfortable and dangerous drafts are produced.

In addition to acting as a ventilating-flue the device also serves as a screen for the upper half of the window, and the ordinary roller-curtain may be mounted on the lower end of the frame.

The frame may be made in skeleton form, as here shown, and covered with some light fabric, or the front or inclined portion may be formed of a glazed sash or other like construction. As here shown, the lower end of the frame rests against the upper rail of the lower sash; but, if desired, it may be made shorter, so as to fit against the upper rail of the upper sash when the latter is partially lowered. In this case it would be desirable to stop up the opening between the sashes when the upper sash is down.

The sides of the frame, instead of extending in by the inner surface of the side casing, as here shown, may rest against the outer face of the casing, the essential point being to make a comparatively-tight joint between the ends of the frame and the casing.

I claim—

1. The herein-described ventilating attachment for windows consisting of a wedge-

shaped frame the large end of which is pivoted to the casing above the window, the small end of said frame resting against the upper rail of one of the sashes and a covering for the triangular ends and the outer surface of said frame.

2. The herein-described ventilating attachment for windows consisting of a wedge-shaped frame the large end of which is provided with an upward extending arm, a bracket on the casing above the window to which the upper end of said arm is pivoted, the small end of said frame being adapted to rest against the upper rail of one of the sashes and a covering for the triangular ends and outer surface of said frame.

Signed at Portland, Maine, this 9th day of June, 1900.

SAMUEL M. KING.

Witnesses:
S. W. BATES,
L. M. GODFREY.