

No. 719,961.

PATENTED FEB. 3, 1903.

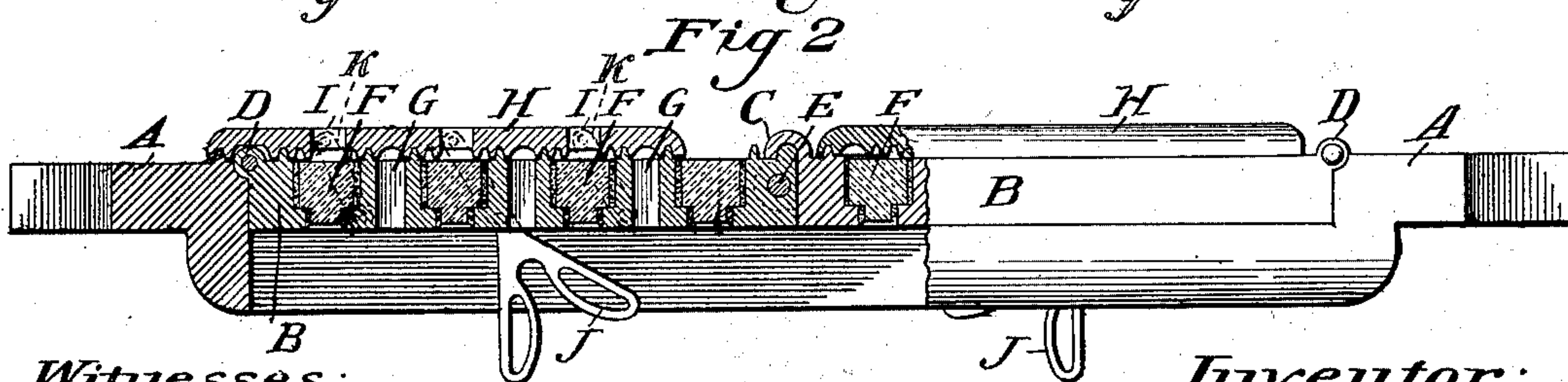
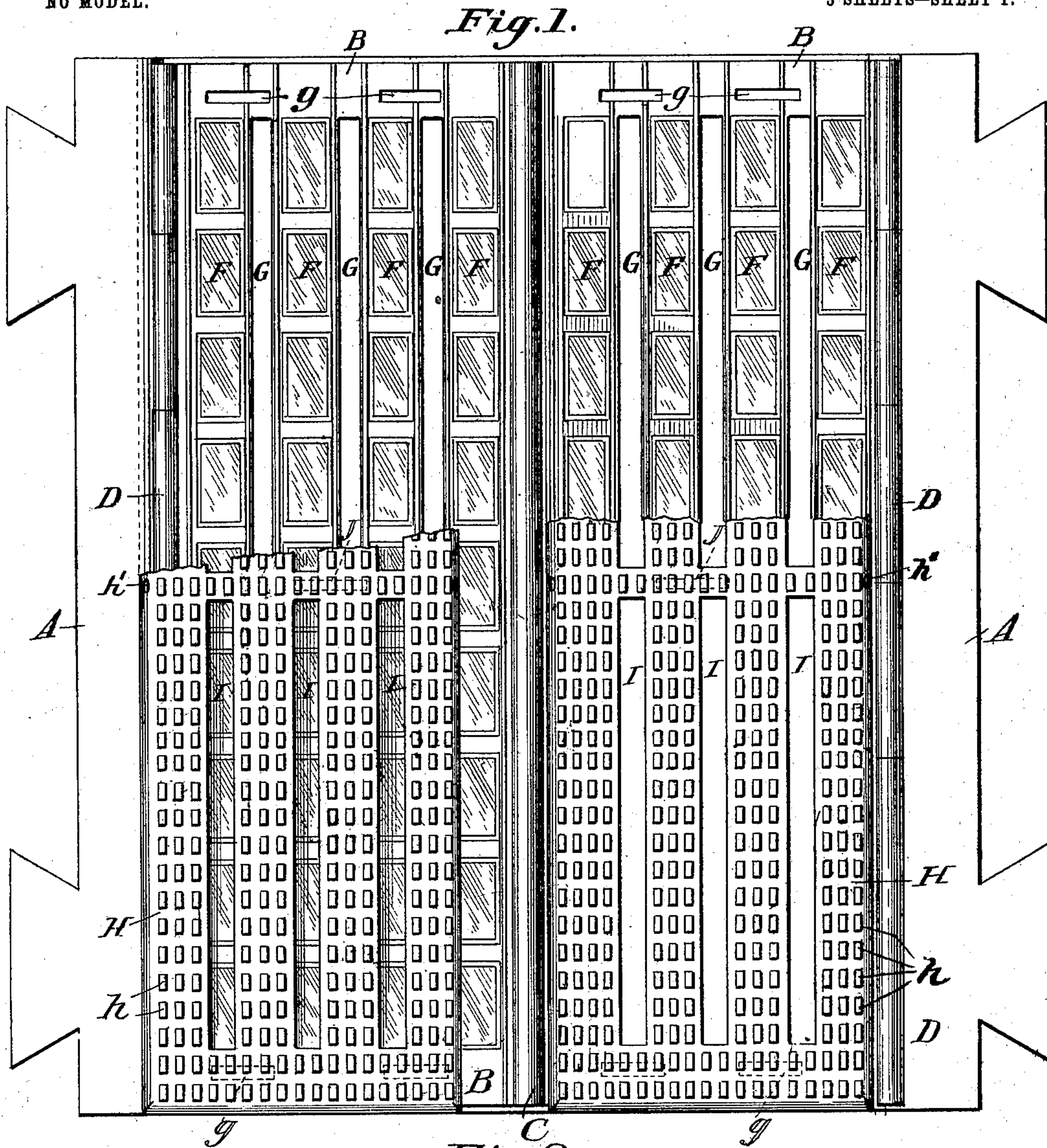
H. E. THOMPSON.

VENTILATING CAP FOR CELLAR DOORS, SKYLIGHTS, &c.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1902.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:  
Kent Hunt  
Robert R. Maynard

Inventor:  
Henry E. Thompson



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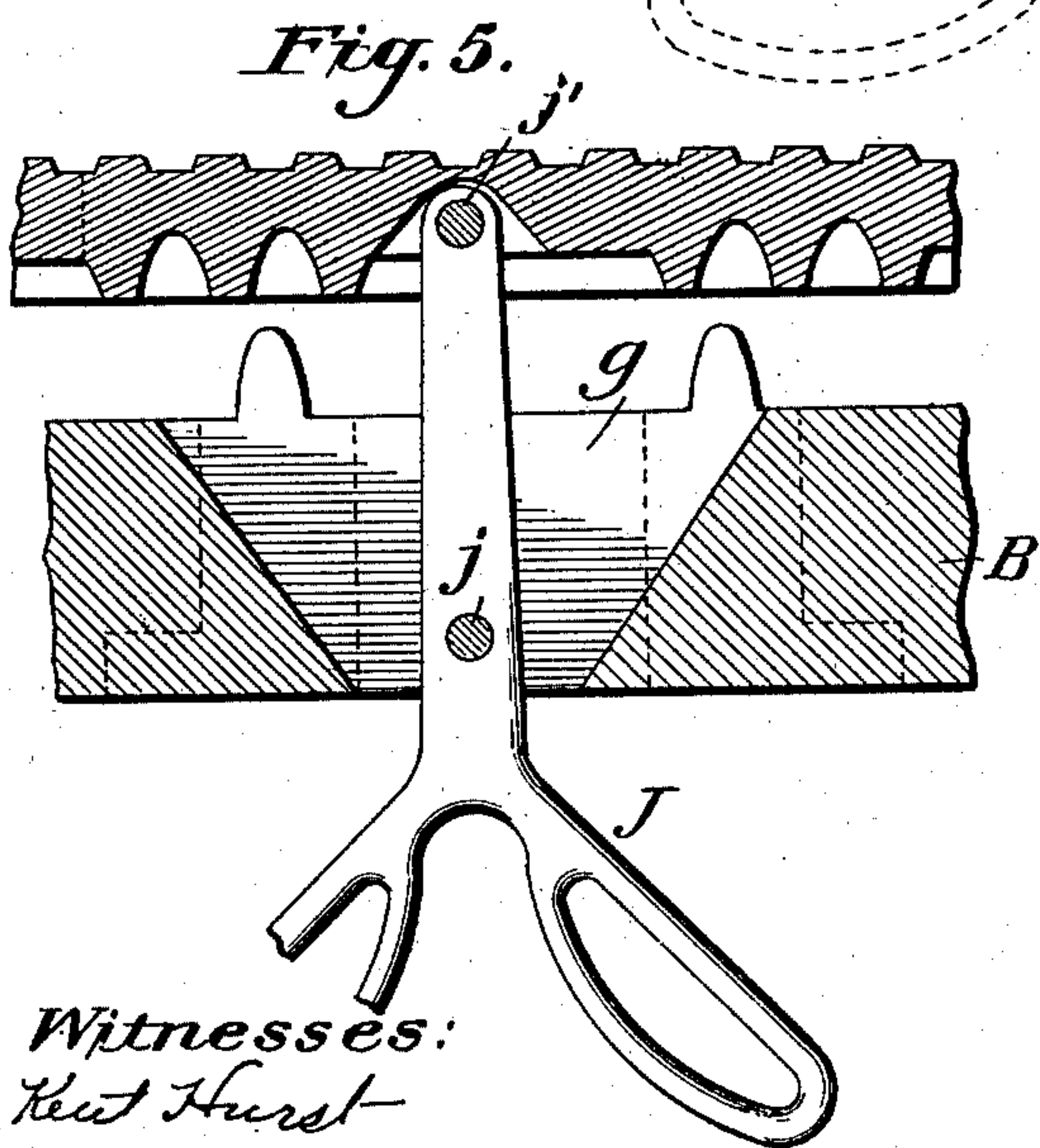
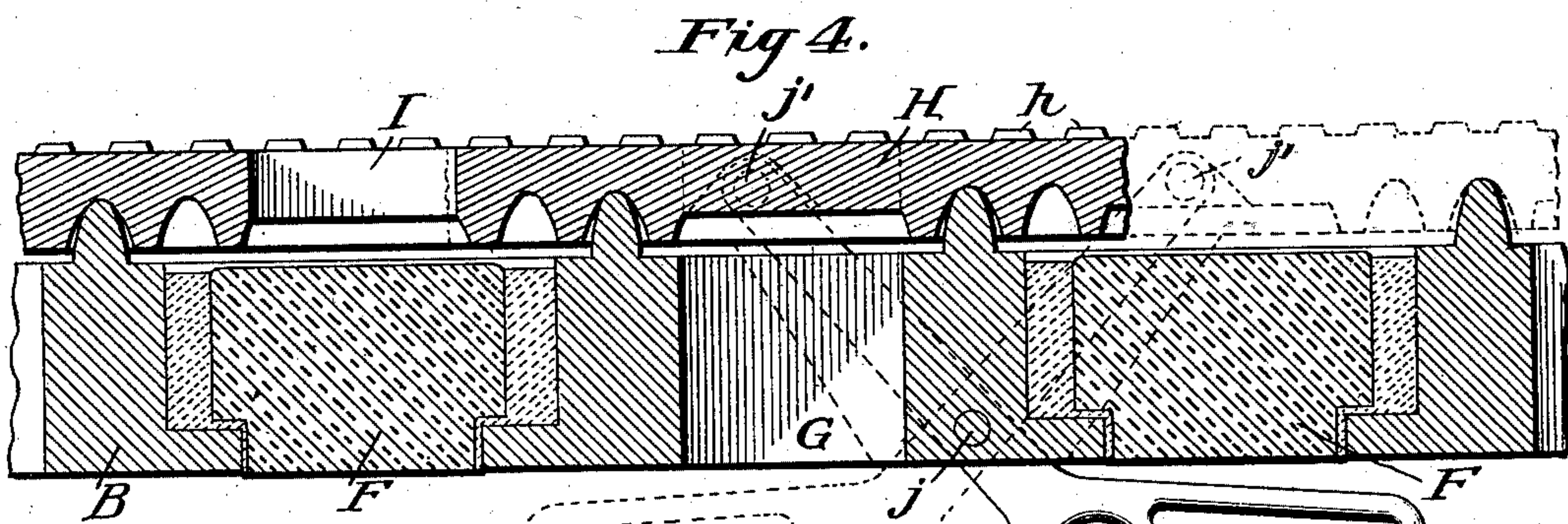
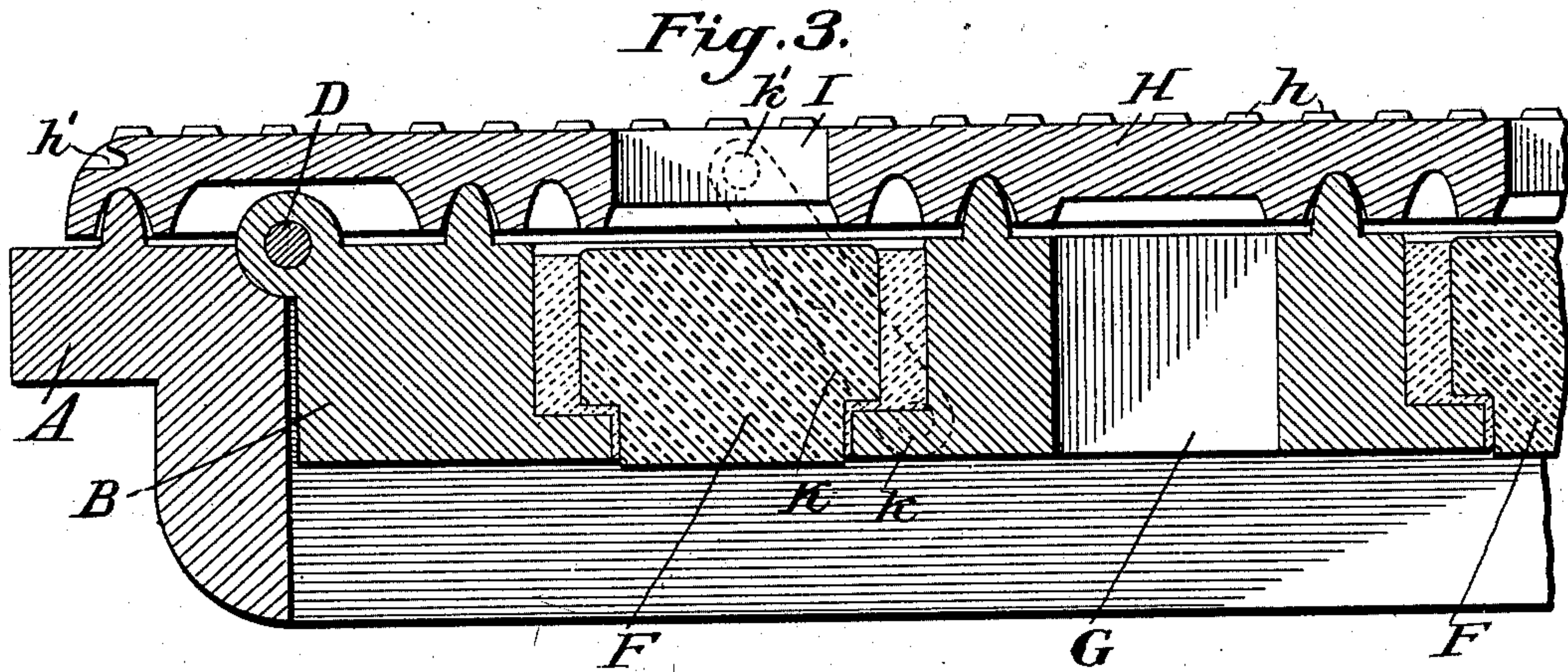
H. E. THOMPSON.

VENTILATING CAP FOR CELLAR DOORS, SKYLIGHTS, &c.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1902.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:  
Kent Hurst  
Robert R. Deagood

Inventor:  
Henry E. Thompson



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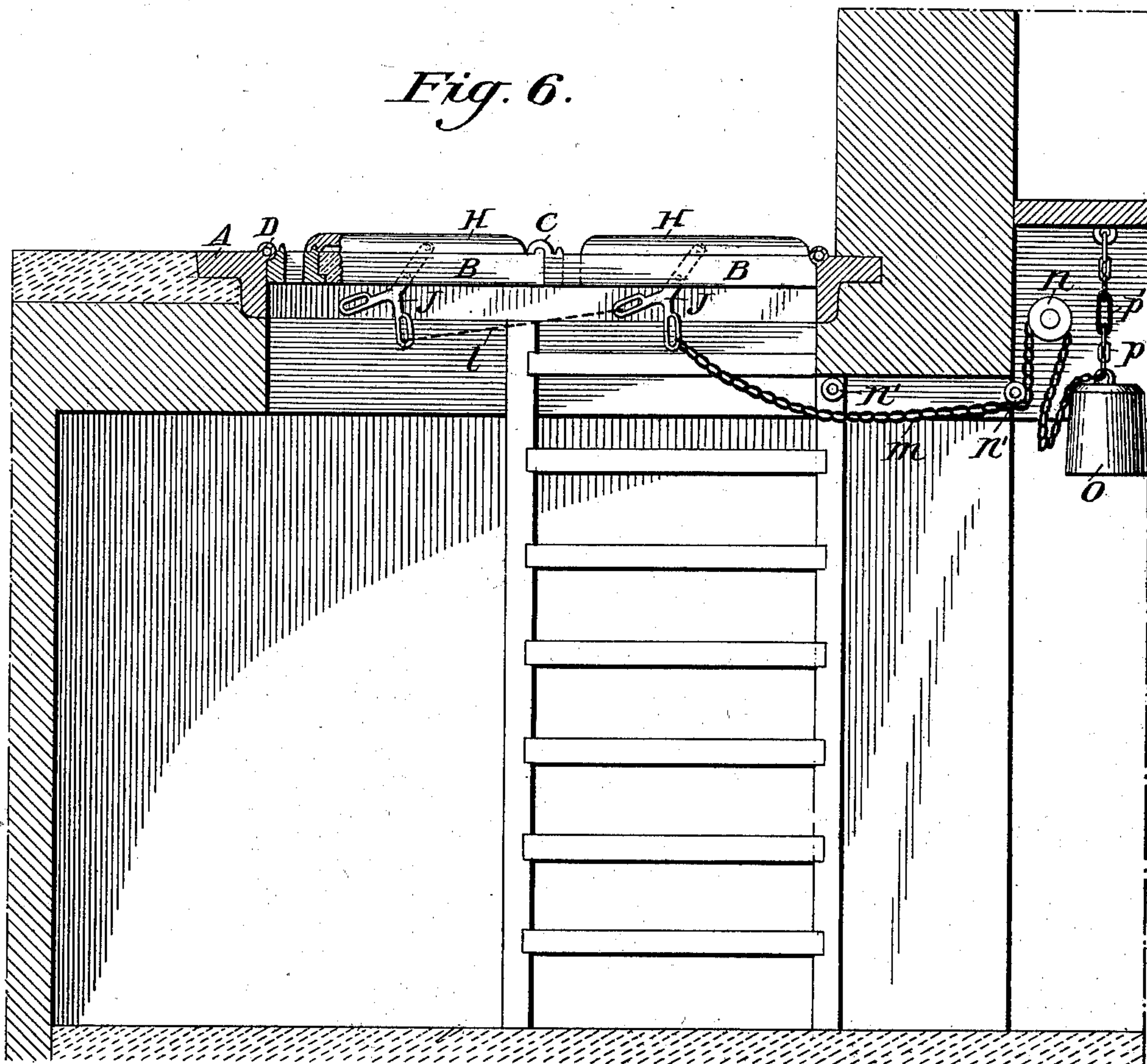
VENTILATING CAP FOR CELLAR DOORS, SKYLIGHTS, &c.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1902.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

*Fig. 6.*



*Witnesses:*

*Hunt Hunt*

*Robt R Daygood*

*Robert R Daygood*

*Inventor:*

*Henry E Thompson*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY E. THOMPSON, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

## VENTILATING-CAP FOR CELLAR-DOORS, SKYLIGHTS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 719,961, dated February 3, 1903.

Application filed December 1, 1902. Serial No. 133,422. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY E. THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ventilating-Caps for Cellar-Doors, Skylights, and Analogous Uses, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide cellar-doors, skylights, and other closures with a cover which will permit a ready ventilation, will exclude the rain, and will not materially shut off the light passing through the closure.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a plan view of a pair of cellar-doors or other closures provided with my improved ventilating cap or cover, the latter being shown as partly broken away to expose the doors beneath. Fig. 2 is an elevational view, partly in section, of the same; Fig. 3, a sectional view of a part of a closure, showing the cover or cap in its non-ventilating position; Fig. 4, a sectional view of another part of said closure, showing how the cap or cover may be shifted from its ventilating to its non-ventilating position; Fig. 5, a sectional view showing the cap or cover in its mid-position, ready to be shifted to either a ventilating or a non-ventilating position; Fig. 6, a sectional view showing my closure provided with a weight for operating the cap.

Referring to the drawings, in which like letters refer to like parts in all the views, A represents a suitable frame surrounding a cellar-door or skylight-opening; B, a closure for the same, in this instance illustrated as a pair of cellar-doors meeting near the center of the opening and one of the same being provided with a turned-over flange C.

D represents the hinges for the doors B, E a suitable bolt to lock the same together, and F the glass prisms usually employed in such doors.

G represents ventilating-openings extending through the doors B and adapted to register with similar openings I in caps or covers H, one for each door, when said caps are in their ventilating position and adapted to be closed by said caps when in their non-ventilating position, as will be evident from an in-

spection of Figs. 3 and 4. Said caps or covers H are suitably pivoted on links K (shown in dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 3) and to levers provided with handles J. The latter are pivoted to the doors B at *j* and to the caps at *j'*, and the former are pivotally connected to the doors and caps at *k* and *k'*, respectively. The doors B are suitably slotted at *g g* (see Figs. 1 and 5) to permit the links and levers to swing on their pivots.

The caps are provided on their under sides with depressions which fit into corresponding projections on the doors, as shown, when in either the ventilating or the non-ventilating positions, and are thereby held firmly against displacement by the movement of pedestrians, trucks, or other disturbing agents thereon.

In order to render the caps easily shiftable from one position to another without opening the cellar-doors, I provide a notch *h'* in the outer rim of each, into which any suitable instrument, as a hook, pick, &c., may enter and through which the caps may be lifted and moved from their ventilating to their non-ventilating positions, and vice versa. The handles J serve the same purpose when the operator is in the cellar.

In case of fire it is desirable that the caps should automatically change to the non-ventilating position, and to that end it is my intention to connect them with any suitable device which will accomplish this purpose. Such devices are well known, and I have conventionally illustrated one, consisting of a weight O, hung by a fusible link *p'* and connected by a chain to the handle J of the operating-lever.

*n n'* are pulleys to facilitate the operation of the chain when the weight falls.

In order to operate both caps, I have shown a chain *l* connecting the two levers, and which may be readily unhooked when it is desired to open the doors B.

The operation of the device will be readily understood from the foregoing—that is to say, a person on the outside, by means of a suitable instrument inserted in notches *h'*, will bodily shift the caps as desired, while if one is on the inside he will readily do the same through the handles J. Upon the breaking out of a fire the melting of the fusible con-



nection  $p'$ , which may be located at any suitable point in the building, will permit the weight to drop and cut off ventilation. Since the openings I in the caps register with the  
 5 prisms F when the openings G in the doors are closed, it is evident that light is permitted to enter the cellar notwithstanding rain is excluded. Also since the edges of the caps extend over the hinges D, as shown in Fig. 3,  
 10 ample protection of the latter is assured.

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

1. The combination with a cellar-door or  
 15 analogous closure, having projections on its upper side, and openings G, of a pivoted cap, provided with openings I adapted to register with said openings G and having depressions on its under side adapted to receive said pro-  
 20 jections, when the cap is shifted from the ventilating to the non-ventilating position, and vice versa, and to hold said cap from accidental displacement, substantially as described.

25 2. The combination with a pair of ventilating cellar-doors or analogous closures of a pair of ventilating-caps, links and levers pivotally mounting the same on said doors, and handles J on the levers for shifting the caps  
 30 from ventilating to non-ventilating positions, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a cellar-door or

analogous closure provided with projections on its upper surface, of a pivoted ventilating-cap provided with depressions on its under  
 35 surface adapted to receive said projections in both ventilating and non-ventilating positions, and a device adapted upon an undue rise of temperature to automatically shift the cap from its ventilating to its non-ventilating  
 40 position, substantially as described.

4. The combination with a pair of cellar-doors, of ventilating-caps, handles for shifting the same, a weight, a readily-fusible link  
 45 for supporting the weight, and a connector between said weight and handles, whereby upon the fusing of the link, the weight will fall and shift the caps from ventilating to non-ventilating positions, substantially as  
 50 described.

5. The combination with a pair of cellar-doors provided with glass prisms F and ventilating - openings G, and projections upon their upper surface, of a cap H, provided with  
 55 openings I adapted to register with said openings G, depressions on their under sides adapted to receive said projections, pivoting-links K, and pivoting-levers provided with handles J, substantially as described.

HENRY E. THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

KENT HURST,  
 ROBERT R. HAGOOD.