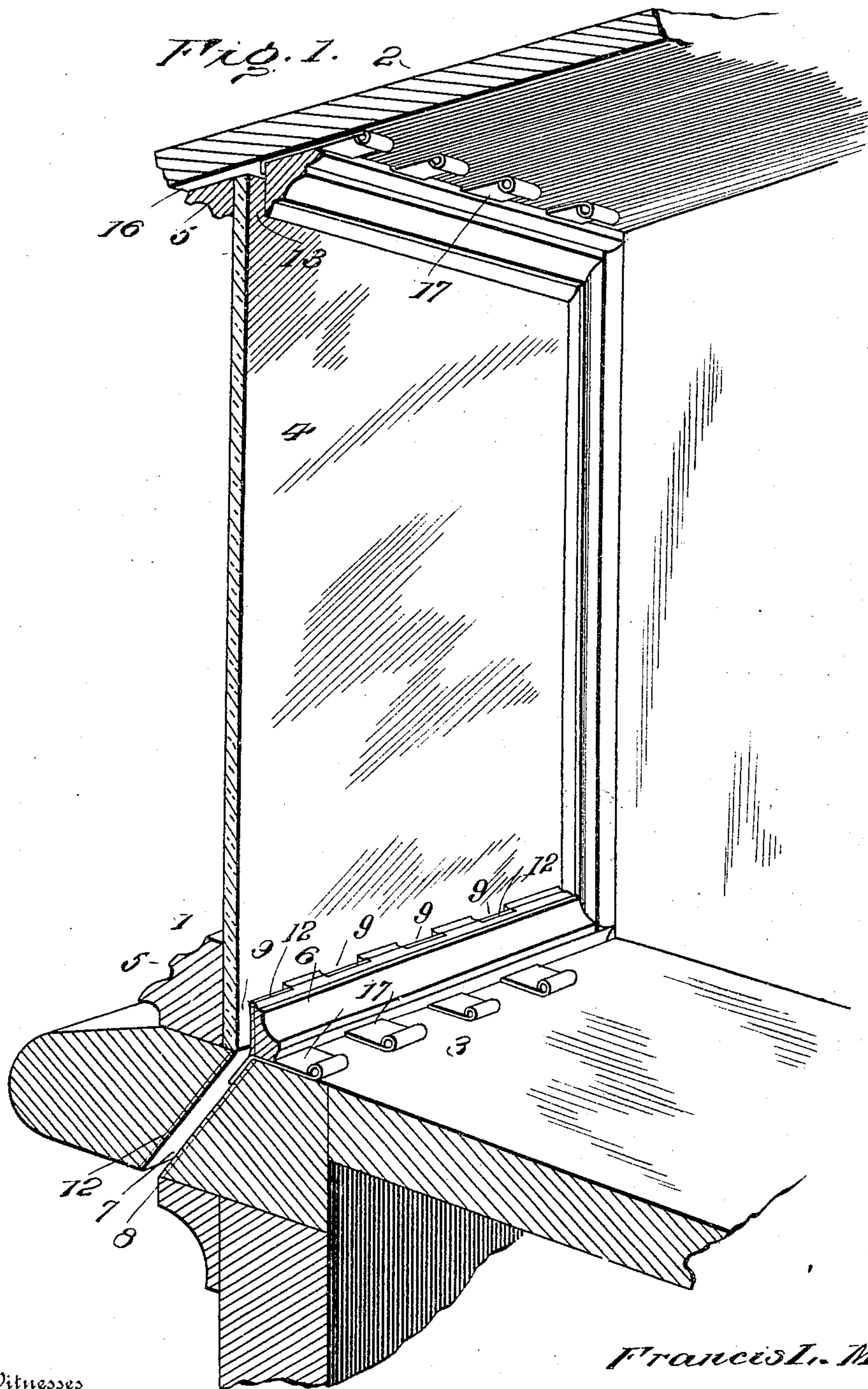


No. 791,924:

PATENTED JUNE 6, 1905.

F. L. MAGEE.
WINDOW VENTILATOR.
APPLICATION FILED JAN, 19, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor

Francis I. Mayes

Witnesses

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G. R. Thomas.

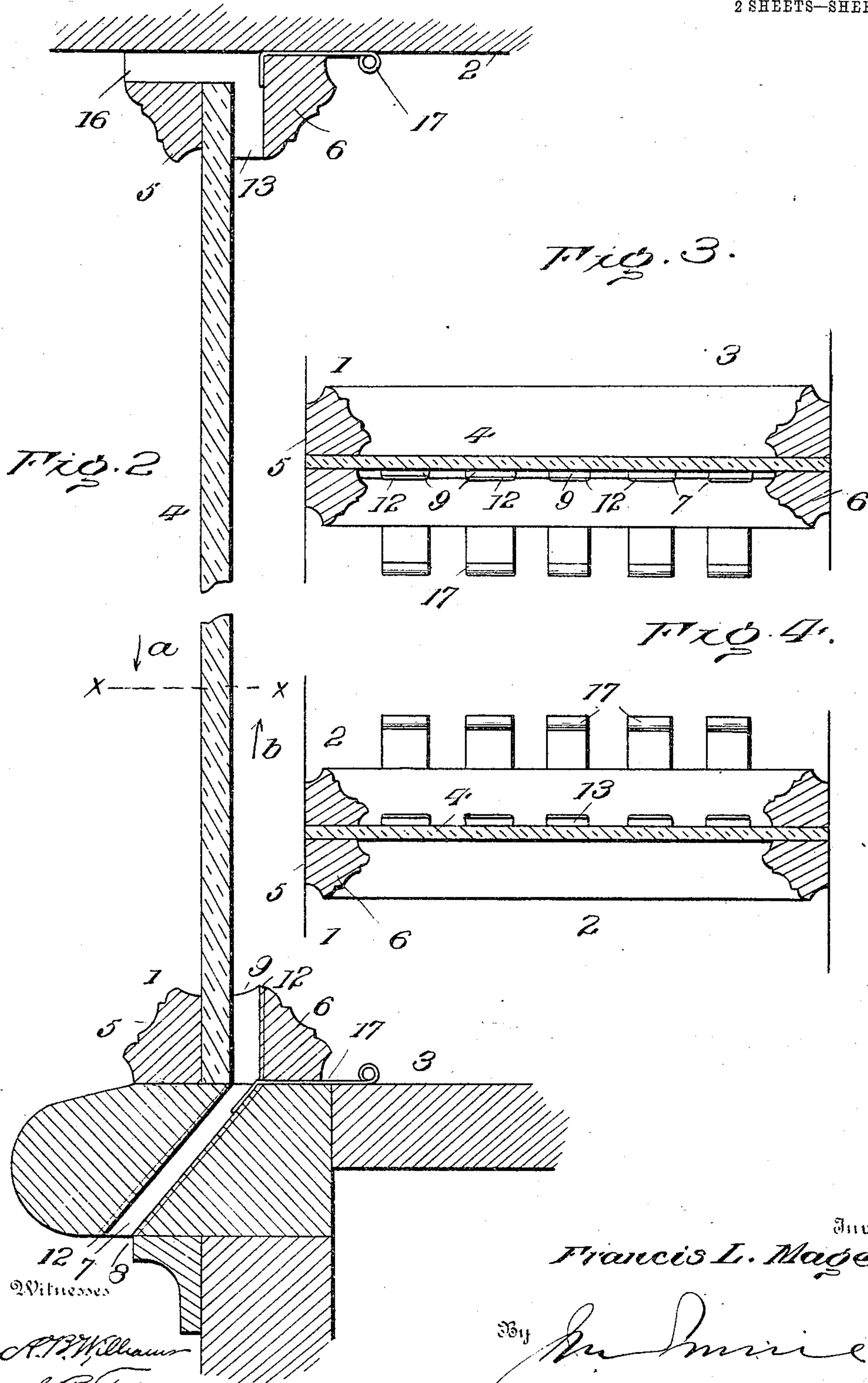
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By *John Emme* At

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS L. MAGEE, OF BROWNSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

WINDOW-VENTILATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 791,924, dated June 6, 1905.

Application filed January 19, 1905. Serial No. 241,842.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS L. MAGEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brownsville, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Window-Ventilators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in means for preventing the interior surface of show-window glass from frosting.

The object of the invention is to provide a series of spaced openings at the bottom of the glass and other openings at the top of the glass to permit currents of air to pass in against the face of the glass and thence out at the top. The introduction of these air-currents equalizes the temperature of the air inside the window and successfully prevents frosting; but if conditions should be such that condensation should take place the water incident thereto will pass off through the lower openings.

Other objects and advantages will be hereinafter referred to and be particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view looking from the inside of a window, showing the application of my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line *xx*, Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrow *a*. Fig. 4 is a similar view taken on the same line, but looking in the direction of the arrow *b*.

The numeral 1 indicates a show-window of ordinary construction; 2, the top, 3 the bottom, and 4 the glass, of the same.

5 is the outside strip, against which the glass 4 rests, and 6 is the inside strip, the glass being firmly held in place by the strips 5 and 6.

The bottom 3 has formed in it at appropriate intervals slots 7, which incline so as to open to the atmosphere just outside the front 8 of the window 1 and to enter the inside of the window in a plane with the inner face of the glass. Grooves 9 are cut in the face of the strip 6 and they are coincident with the openings 7, which insures the air-currents being directed against the face of the glass.

The grooves 9 and openings 7 are lined with

metal 12 to prevent the dampness rotting the wood, as will be obvious. The upper part of the strip 6 is formed with openings 13, which register with openings 16 in the outside strip 5, which communicate with the atmosphere. Slides 17 regulate the inlet and exit of air through the openings 9 and 13, respectively, which is a very important part of my improvement.

By reference to the drawings it will be noticed that the grooves 9 and 13 are elongated and spaced from each other, each groove being controlled independent of the other. The purpose of this feature is to be able to equally distribute the various air-currents and equalize the same at different points on the glass.

It frequently happens that only one side of a window will become frosted on the inside, due, it is true, to local conditions, and it is to meet this condition that I provide a slide for each opening. Under such circumstances a dealer may find it expedient to open the slides of the openings at that part of the window where frost has made its appearance, whereupon the air coming in from the atmosphere will cause condensation, and the water will pass off through the grooves 9.

By arranging the grooves 9 in the face of the strip 6 adjacent the face of the glass any water due to condensation can be carried off to the outside of the window without interfering with the goods displayed. The condensation between the grooves will be directed to said grooves by the valley formed in the top of the strip 6.

My invention is extremely simple in construction and effective in operation. The arrangement of a plurality of individually-controlled openings across the window insures of currents of air being directed to particular points on the glass to equalize the temperature and remove the frost without admitting sufficient air into the room as would perceptibly reduce the temperature and make it uncomfortable.

What I claim as new is—

1. In combination, a window comprising a casing, and a glass, a series of openings formed in the bottom of the casing, a strip formed

with grooves next the glass at the bottom, the openings in the bottom of the casing and the grooves registering, slides controlling the admission of air through the grooves, a strip
5 formed with grooves adjacent the glass at the top of the window, a strip formed with openings outside the window, said openings communicating with the grooves in the top strip, and slides for individually controlling the
10 exit of air through the openings at the top of the window.

2. In combination, a window comprising a casing and a glass, a series of elongated openings formed in the bottom of the casing, a
15 strip having a series of elongated grooves in its face adjacent the glass, slides individually controlling the inlet of air through the grooves, the series of grooves extending entirely across the glass, and exit-openings formed at the top
20 of the window.

3. In combination, a window comprising a

casing and a glass, a strip at the bottom and on the inside of the glass, said strip being flat on the face which bears against the glass and formed with a series of grooves to form open- 25
ings parallel with the glass to direct currents of air against the face of the glass, slides individually controlling the exit of air through the openings, a series of elongated openings formed in the bottom of the window-casing 30
which open at their outer ends to the atmosphere and communicate at their inner ends with the grooves, and a series of elongated exit-openings which are parallel with the face of the glass and formed at the top of the 35
window.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANCIS L. MAGEE.

Witnesses:

HARRY A. COTTON,
MARY WHETZEL.