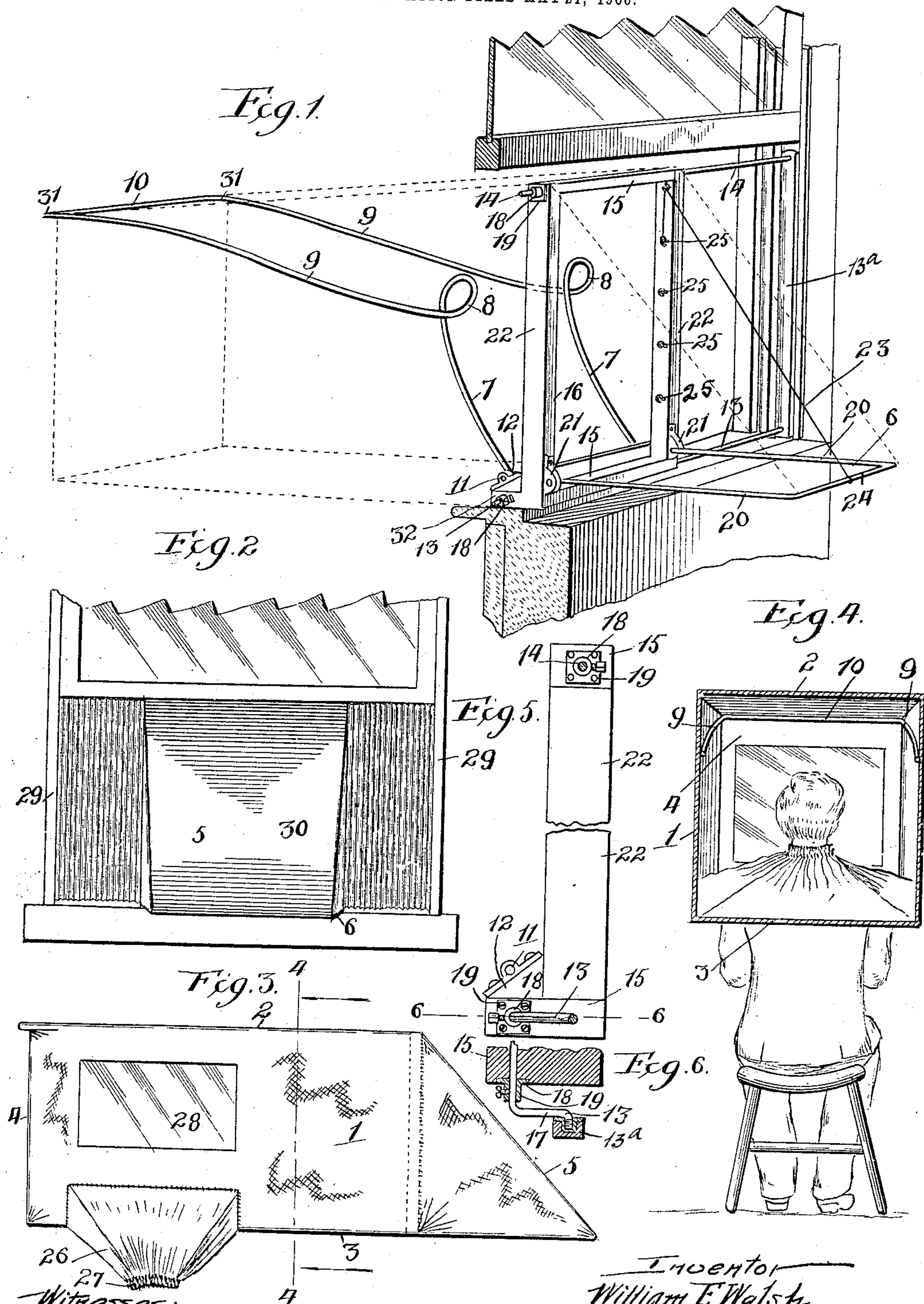


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W. E. WALSH.
WINDOW TENT.

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WINDOW-TENT.

No. 840,976.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 8, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. WALSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Morris, in the county of Grundy and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Tents, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates more particularly to ventilating-boxes or "window-tents" which are adapted to provide for patients substantially the same conditions afforded them by open-air life and without any of the discomforts or inconveniences usually attendant thereto.

One object of the present invention is to provide a ventilating-box or window-tent that is capable of being readily inserted through a window of any suitable size, so that an abundance of fresh air may be supplied to the patient's lungs, the patient's body meanwhile being unexposed to the cold air from out of doors.

Another object is to so arrange the parts that they will be thoroughly air-tight at all times when in use, and, furthermore, to so construct the device as a whole that it is capable of being readily set up for use and when in use to be practically air-tight, so that the atmosphere in the room will not be materially changed while the same is positioned within the window-casing, and this without regard to the width of the window-frame.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the window-tent attached to a window-frame; Fig. 2, a front elevation of the same, showing the hood and extensible side curtains in position; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the window-tent; Fig. 4, a cross-sectional view taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 3 in the direction of the arrow; Fig. 5, a longitudinal section of a portion of the frame, and Fig. 6 a cross-sectional view taken on line 6 6 of Fig. 5.

The ventilating-box or window-tent of the present invention is in the form of an elongated rectangular canvas box having side walls 1, a top wall or roof 2, a bottom 3, an inner end wall 4, and an outer end wall 5. The bottom of the box is cut away at the outer end to provide an opening 6, which preferably extends about one-third of the length of the entire box, but may of course be otherwise proportioned, if desired. The roof of the box is supported by means of a frame preferably made of light spring metal, consisting of lower converging bars 7, terminating in loops 8, and thence extending later-

ally, as indicated at 9, terminating in an end portion 10, the same being held in its proper relation with respect to the window-frame when positioned by means of eyelets 11, firmly secured to a triangular cross-piece 12. The frame 16 of the window-tent is securely held in the window-frame by means of a laterally-extending lower rod 13 and upper rod 14, respectively, adapted to be telescoped within the top and bottom cross-pieces 15 of the frame 16 when not in use, which rods are connected by means of a bar 13^a, and the lower rod at one end thereof terminates in an L-shaped portion 17 on the inside of the window-frame, so that the same may be rendered thoroughly air-tight at all times. These laterally-extending rods 13 and 14 enter the frame through sockets 18, having a collar 19 formed integrally therewith. A light metal frame 20 is adapted to be held in suitable position with respect to the frame 16 by means of eyelets 21, located at the bottom of side rails 22 in the frame 16, and the hood 30 can be raised and lowered at will by simply manipulating the cord 23, which is attached to the outer rail 24 of the frame 20 and when the desired position is obtained fastening the cord to cleats 25, suitably positioned along the side rail 22.

The ventilating-box or window-tent is provided with a flannel sack or pocket 26, being puckered at its orifice or mouth 27. This flannel sack or pocket 26 is so proportioned that free and ample movement can be obtained by the patient at all times when his head is inserted therein, as best shown in Fig. 4, and it is possible for him at the same time to observe what is taking place within the room by means of a celluloid window 28. The laterally-extending rods 13 and 14, as before stated, are capable of being retracted when desired, and extensible side curtains 29 are secured thereon, so that the difference in the space between the frame of the window-tent and that of the window-frame will be at all times bridged over, thus insuring a thoroughly air-tight arrangement.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the window-tent frame can be readily positioned when desired and that the same will be securely held in place when covered with fabric by reason of the fact that the top 2 of the box being fastened at one end to the frame 16 causes a tension to be exerted on the end of the frame at 10 and that when it is desired to dismantle the same the box

can be readily dismembered by first drawing out the ends of the frame at 31. Another feature of the present invention is the means for utilizing the extensible side curtains so as to always close the surplus space in the window, and this is done in such a manner as to make the closure air-tight at all times by reason of the fact that the diameter of the base-rail 32 of the frame 16 is considerably more than that of the upper cross-bar, so as to permit the insertion of the laterally-extending rod 13 within the frame on the inside of the window-sill, so that it can at all times be regulated from within, and also to effect a tight closure along the lower edge of the window. The window-tent in the present instance instead of employing a slit has a flannel sack or pocket of suitable dimensions and puckered at its orifice, so as to always snugly fit around the neck of the patient. The hood or awning 30 when in use has a sloping top, so that it serves the useful function of a shield in inclement weather, being preferably made of waterproof material, and the slope of its roof causes rain and snow to readily pass off. At the same time it is of a proper shape to be easily adjustable in a manner similar to that of an ordinary window-awning.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the device as a whole is one which is capable of being used to great advantage by tuberculosis patients and that the window-opening at all times is protected regardless of the dimensions of the window-frame by reason of the peculiar arrangement of the curtains and other features heretofore described.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A device of the class described, in the form of a box adapted to be inserted into a window-frame and open to the outer atmosphere, and adapted to have the head of a patient inserted therewith, leaving the body of the patient outside of the box and within the room, and a lateral extension adapted to close the surplus space in the window, substantially as described.

2. In a device of the class described, a framework and a covering for the framework constituting a box adapted to be inserted into a framework and provided with an opening in its outer portion for the admission of air and provided with an opening in its inner portion for the insertion of the head of a patient therethrough, leaving the body of the patient outside of the box and within the room, and a lateral extension adapted to close the surplus space in the window, substantially as described.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination of a frame and a covering of fabric therefor constituting a box adapted to be inserted in a window-casing and pro-

vided with an opening in the lower side of the outwardly-projecting portion for the admission of air, and provided with an opening in the inner portion of the box for the insertion therethrough of a patient's head, leaving the patient's body outside of the box and within the room, and a lateral extension adapted to close the surplus space in the window, substantially as described.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination of a framework, a covering provided therefor, a substantially rectangular box having an opening in the bottom of the outer end portion, a hinged bracket to which the fabric surrounding the opening is secured, means for raising and lowering the hinged bracket, an opening for the insertion of a patient's head, and a lateral extension adapted to close the surplus space in the window, substantially as described.

5. A device of the class described, in the form of a box adapted to be inserted in a window-casing and open to the outer atmosphere, and adapted for the head of a patient to be inserted therewith, leaving the body of the patient outside of the box and within the room, and an extensible framework having secured thereto a flexible covering adapted to provide a closure for the surplus window-space, substantially as described.

6. In a device of the class described, a framework and a covering for the framework constituting a box adapted to be inserted into the window-casing and provided with an opening in its outer portion for the admission of outside air and provided with a sack or pocket in its inner portion for the insertion of the head of a patient therethrough, whereby the body of the patient is outside of the box and within the room, substantially as described.

7. In a device of the class described, a framework and a covering for the framework constituting a box adapted to be inserted into the window-casing and provided with an opening in its outer portion for the admission of outside air and provided with a sack or pocket in its inner portion for the insertion of the head of a patient therethrough, whereby the body of the patient is outside of the box and within the room, and an extensible framework having secured thereto a flexible covering adapted to provide a closure for the surplus window-space, substantially as described.

8. In a device of the class described, the combination of a frame consisting of stiff wire and a covering of fabric therefor constituting a box adapted to be inserted into a window-casing, and provided with a downwardly-opening hood at its outer end for the admission of air, provided with a sack or pocket which is puckered at its mouth for the insertion therethrough of the patient's head, whereby the patient's body is left outside of

the box and within the room, and an extensible framework having secured thereto a flexible covering adapted to provide a closure for the surplus window-space, substantially as described.

5 9. In a device of the class described, the combination of a frame consisting of stiff wire and a covering of fabric therefor constituting a box adapted to be inserted into a
10 window-casing and provided with a downwardly-opening hood at its outer end for the admission of air, provided with a sack or pocket which is puckered at its mouth for the insertion therethrough of the patient's head,
15 whereby the patient's body is left outside of the box and within the room, and a lateral extension consisting of a straight upper cross-bar and a lower L-shaped cross-bar adapted to position extensible side curtains to provide
20 a closure for the surplus window-space, substantially as described.

10. In a device of the class described, a box adapted to be inserted into a window-frame and provided with an opening adapted to have the head of a patient inserted there- 25 through into the box, and an outwardly-projecting downwardly-opening hood having a sloping roof and having its lower edge secured to a hinged bracket, substantially as described.

30 11. In a device of the class described, a box adapted to be inserted into a window-frame and provided with an opening adapted to have the head of a patient inserted there- through into the box, and an outwardly-pro- 35 jecting downwardly-opening hood having a sloping roof and having its lower edge secured to bracket, substantially as described.

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