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PATENTED MAR. 12, 1907.

A. P. CHUTE.

RAIN GUARD OR HOOD FOR WINDOWS.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 4, 1906.

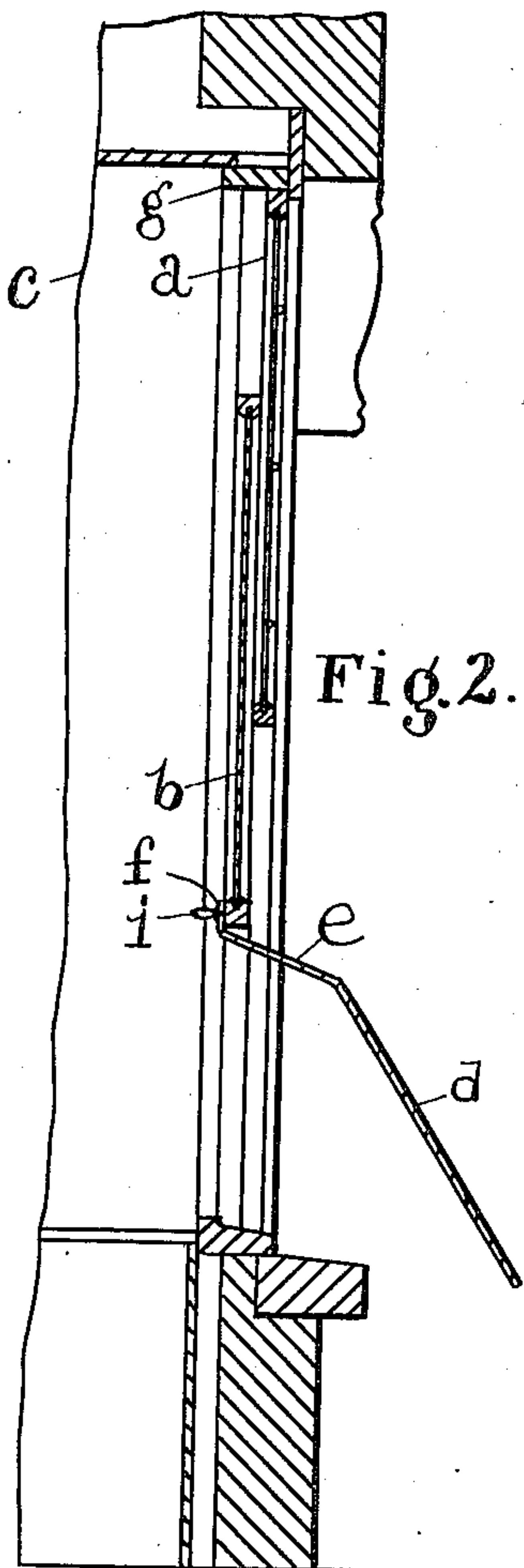


Fig. 2.

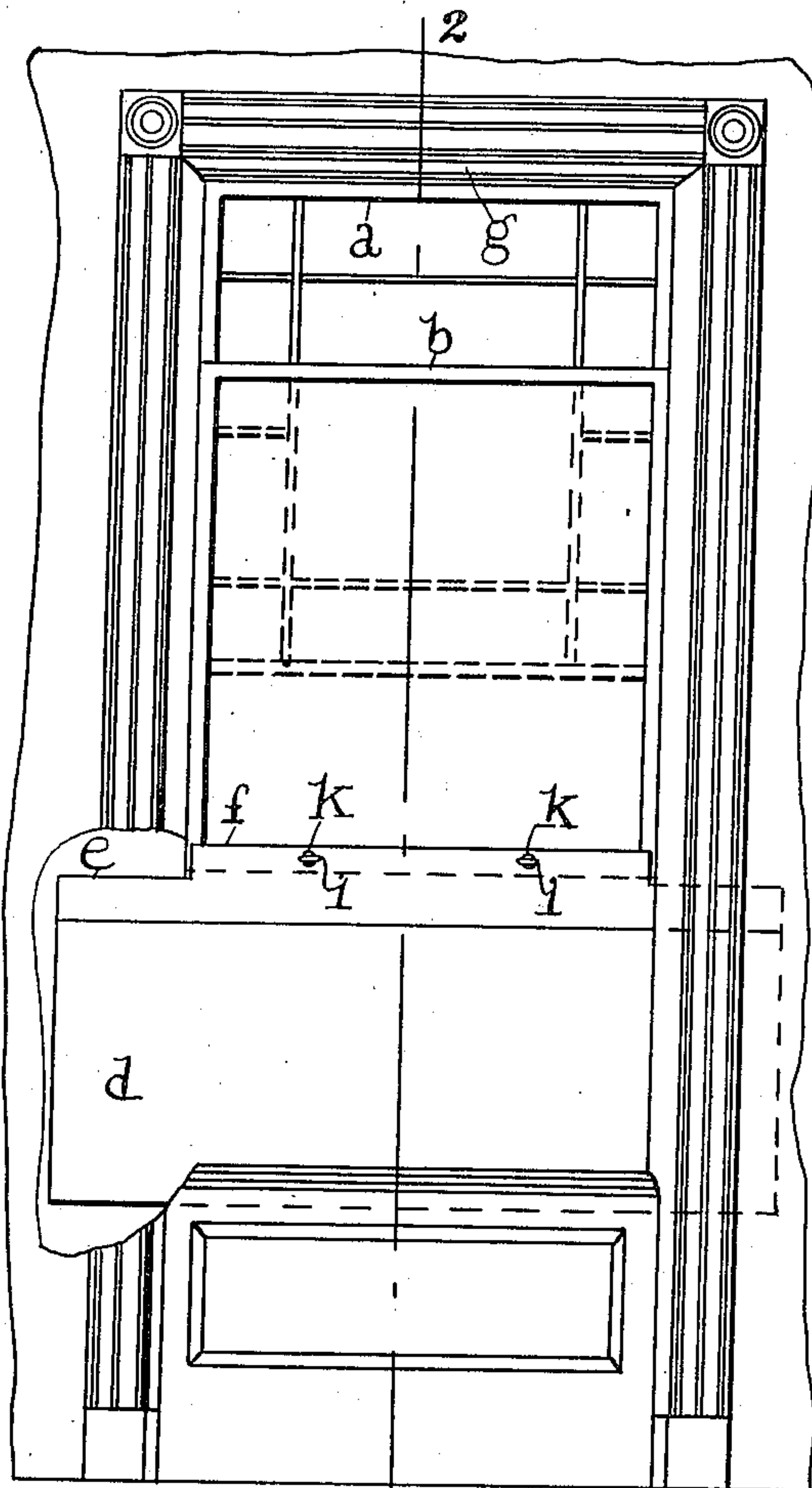


Fig. 1.

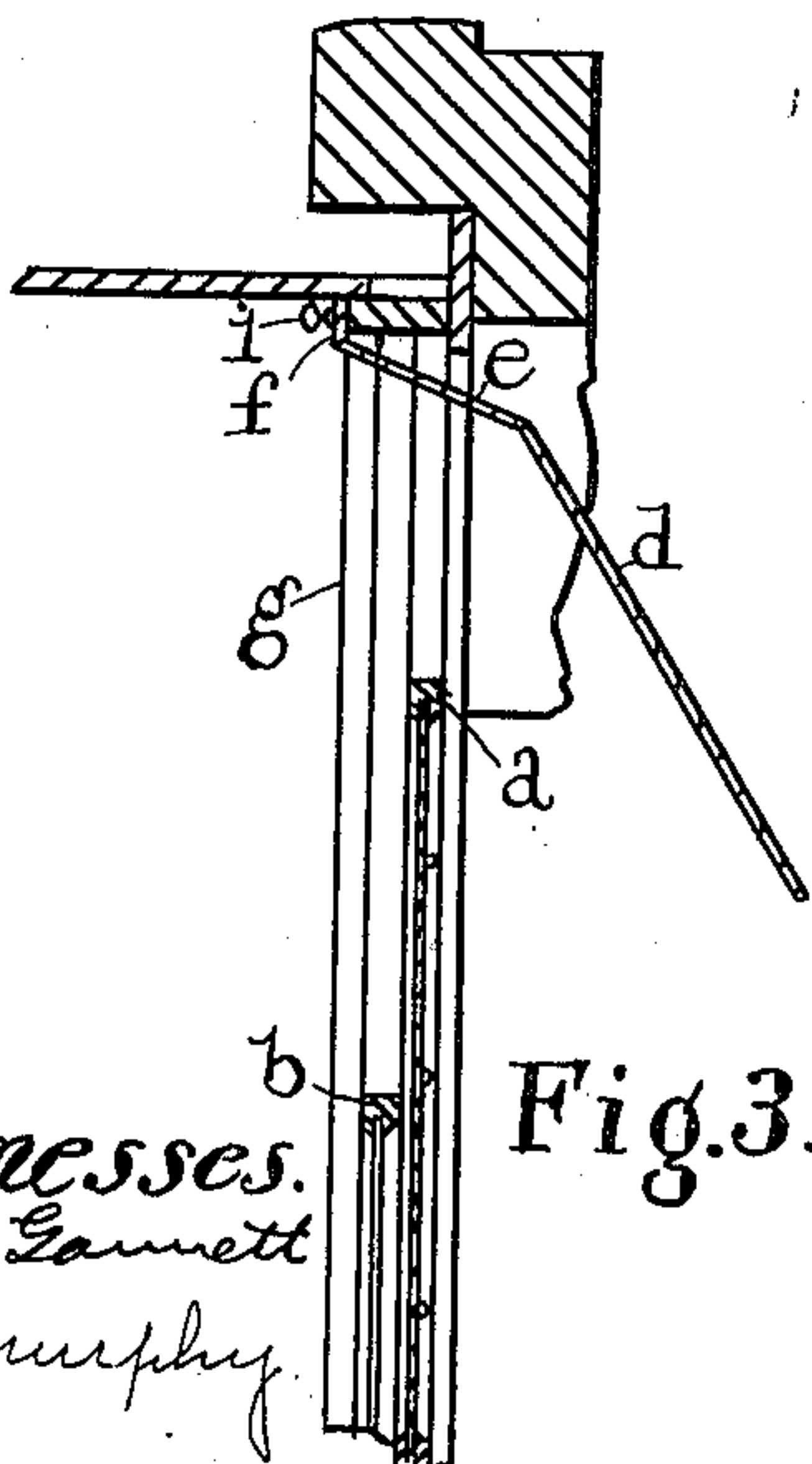


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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RAIN GUARD OR HOOD FOR WINDOWS.

No. 846,980.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed August 4, 1906. Serial No. 329,206.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT P. CHUTE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Jamaica Plain, Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Rain Guards or Hoods for Windows, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention relates to a rain guard or hood especially designed and adapted to be used on the windows of dwelling-houses, so that the windows may be left open for ventilation without danger of rain entering the house.

The rain-guard may and preferably will be made so that it can be attached to and detached from the sash of the window from within the house.

These and other features of this invention will be pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a house having a rain guard or hood embodying this invention; Fig. 2, a section on the line 2 2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a sectional detail to be referred to.

Referring to the drawing, *a* represents the upper sash, and *b* the lower sash, of a window in a building *c*, such as a dwelling-house.

The present invention has for its object to provide means whereby the window may be opened at the top or bottom and left open without danger of the interior of the room being damaged by rain. For this purpose I have provided a rain guard or hood, which may be made of any suitable material, such as sheet metal, and which comprises a substantially long inclined deflecting portion *d*, a shorter inclined portion *e*, and a substantially upright portion *f*, which latter is made shorter than the inclined portions *d e* and of a length substantially equal to the width of the window, so that the upright portion *f* may be secured to the inner side of the lower sash, as represented in Figs. 1 and 2, or to the inner or outer side of the window-casing *g*, as represented in Fig. 3. The upright portion *f* forms an attaching-lip and may be provided with suitable holes or slots *h*, through which may pass screws or other devices *i* for detachably fastening the guard or hood either to the lower sash or to the casing of the window. The inclined portions *d e* of the guard are preferably made of a length

greater than the width of the window, as represented in Fig. 1, so as to completely cover the opening in the window, and thereby prevent the rain beating into the room at the ends of the guard or hood. The shorter inclined portion *e* serves as a brace for the longer inclined portion *d* and also serves to relieve strain upon the fastening devices *i*, inasmuch as the shorter inclined portion *e* is designed to bear against the outside of the house when wind-pressure is exerted down upon the portion *d*, which constitutes the guard or hood proper.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the rain guard or hood is shown as attached to the lower sash of the window, which is raised so as to afford ample ventilation of the room—as, for instance, a sleeping-room—while at the same time the opening in the window is protected by the guard or hood, which extends downward a sufficient distance to prevent entrance of the rain. It will thus be seen that when the room is ventilated by opening the lower sash, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the window may be left open with impunity either in the day-time or at night, which is especially desirable in hot weather, as in the day-time the house may be left in condition to afford a free circulation of air without danger of the interior being damaged in case of a shower coming up during the absence of the occupants, and at night the window can be left open with equal impunity, thereby avoiding the necessity of arising and shutting the window and avoiding damage in case the person should sleep through the shower or storm. If it is desired to ventilate the room by lowering the upper sash *a*, the guard or hood may be attached to the inside of the window-casing *g*, as shown in Fig. 3.

I have herein shown one form of guard or hood; but I do not desire to limit my invention to the particular construction shown.

I claim—

1. The combination with a window, of a rain guard or hood cooperating therewith and comprising inclined portions located outside of the window and of greater length than the width of the window, and an upright portion or lip extended through the window-opening and secured to the lower sash of the window to move therewith, and means to fasten said lip to said lower sash, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a window, of a rain guard or hood comprising a portion lo-

cated outside of the window and extended beyond the sides of the same, and an upright portion of less length than the inclined portion extended through the window-opening, 5 and means to secure said upright portion in fixed position within the building, in which the window is located.

3. The combination with a window, of a rain guard or hood comprising a downwardly-inclined portion located outside of the window and of a length greater than the width of the window, and a portion or lip of less length than said inclined portion which is extended through the window-opening 15 and secured to the lower sash to move there-

with without interfering with the movement of said lower sash, substantially as described.

4. A rain guard or hood for windows comprising an inclined portion of a length greater than the width of the window with 20 which it coöperates and an upright portion or lip of less length than said inclined portion, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 25 two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT P. CHUTE.

Witnesses:

JAS. H. CHURCHILL,

J. MURPHY.