

No. 885,479.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1908.

J. F. HUBER.
VENTILATOR.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

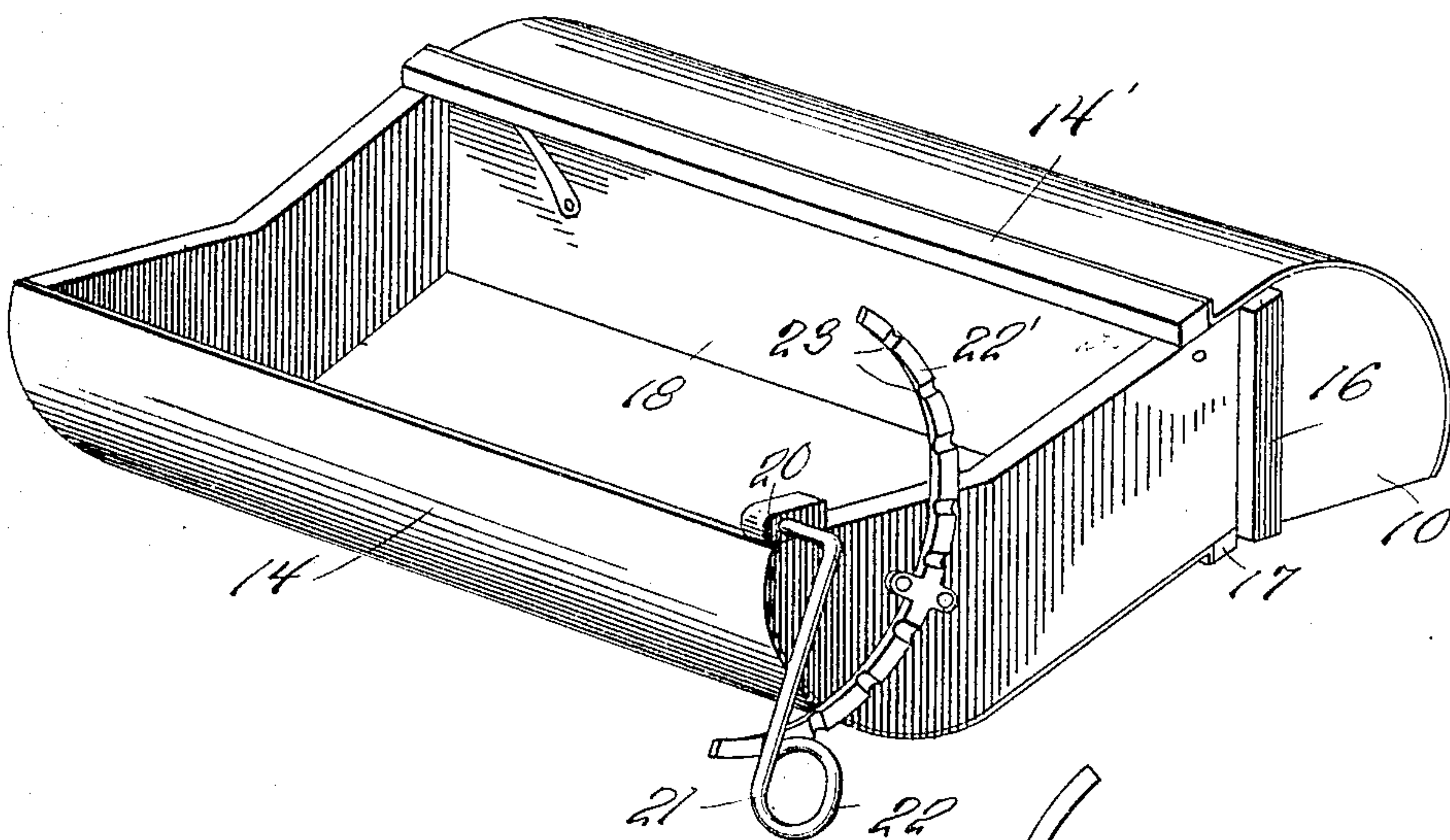
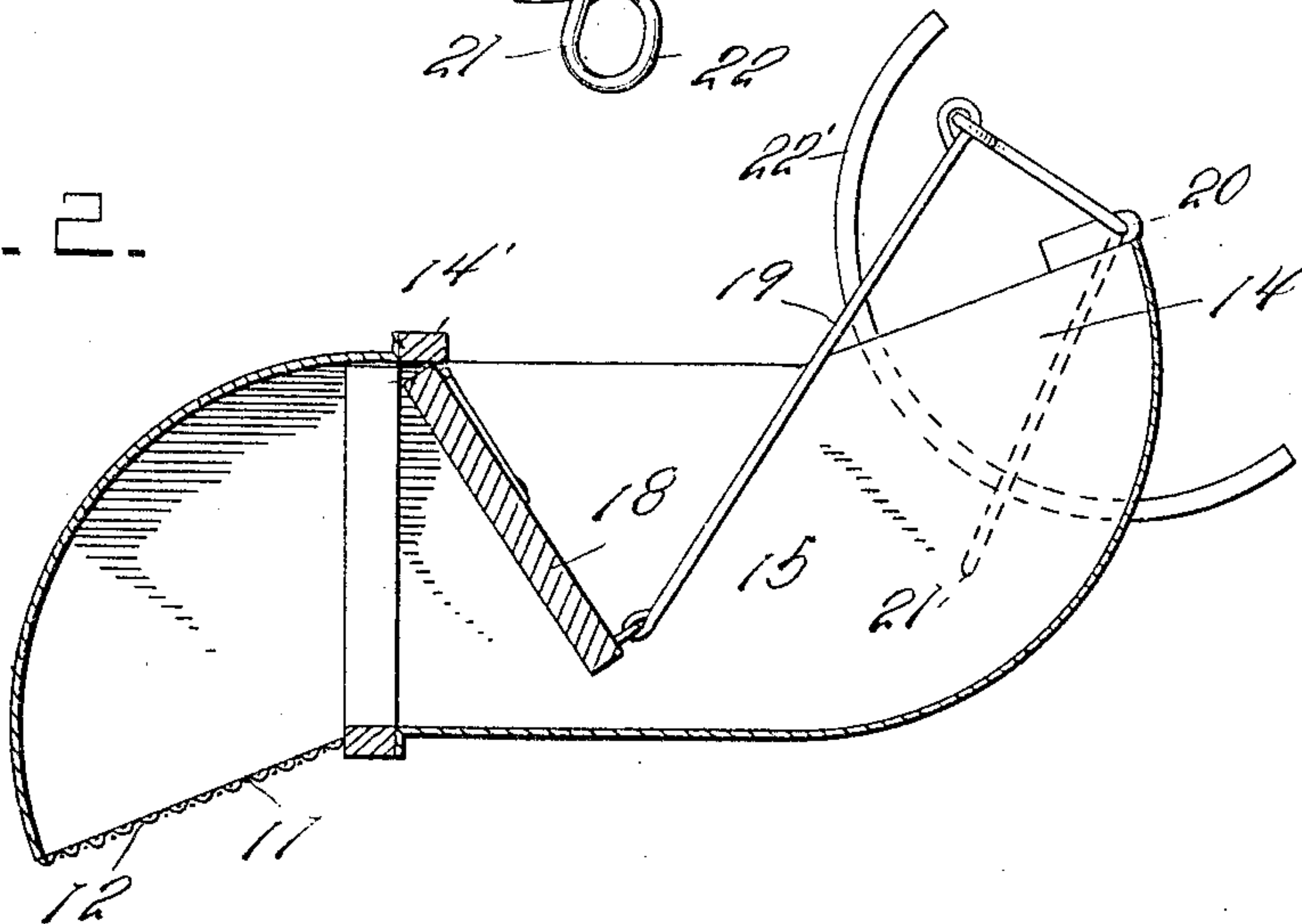


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

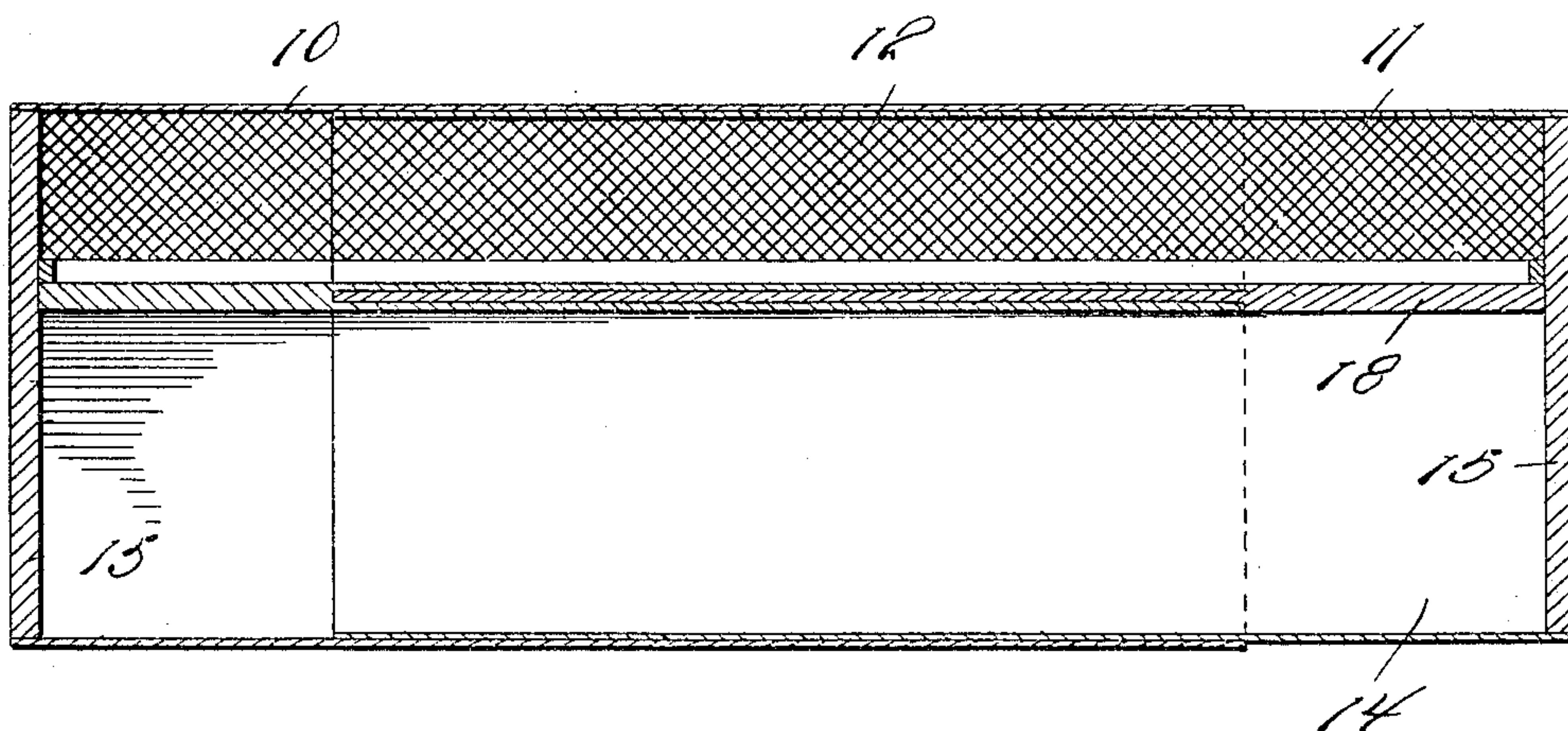
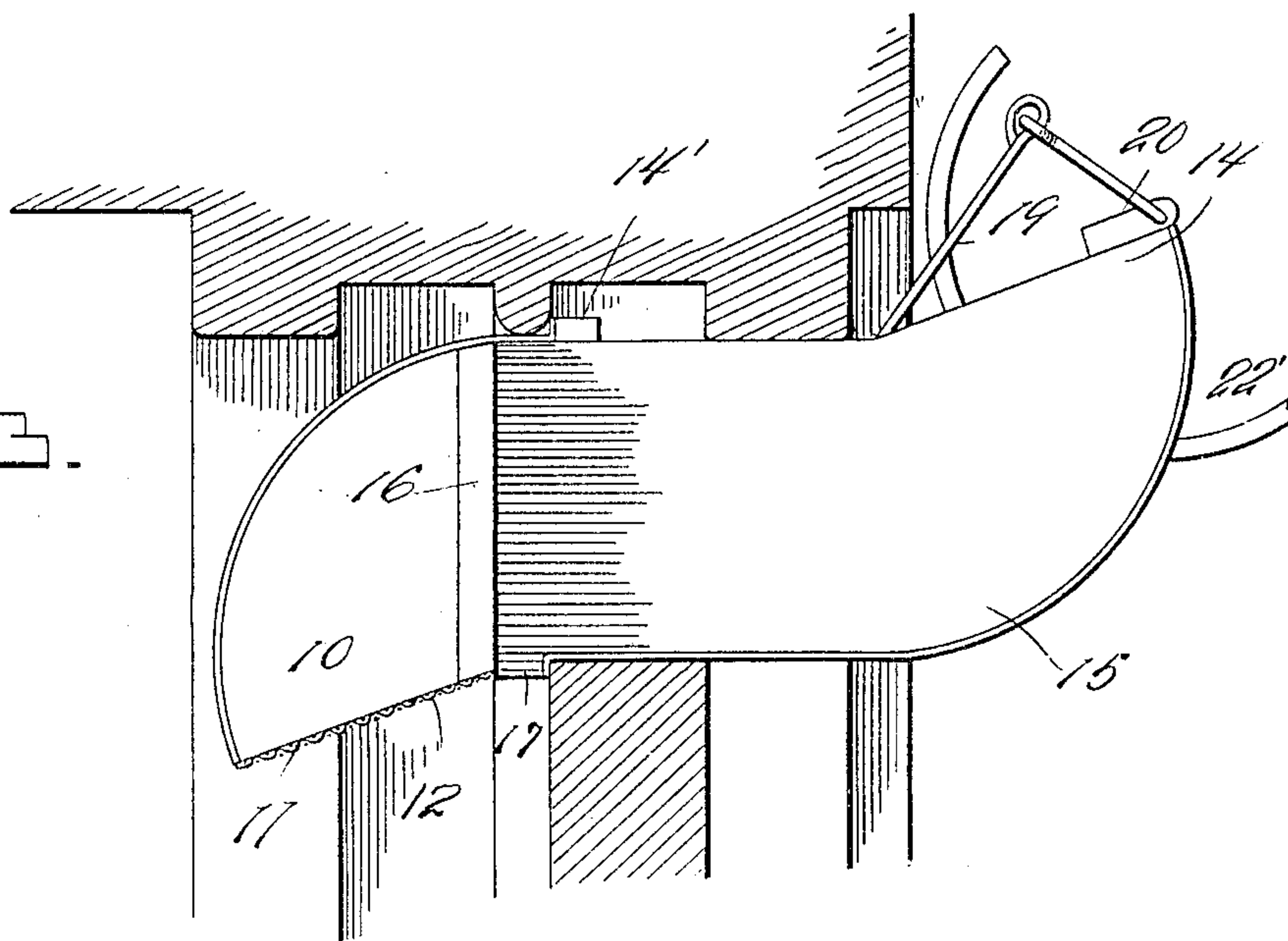


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. HUBER, OF ELIDA, OHIO.

VENTILATOR.

No. 885,479.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 21, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. HUBER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elida, in the county of Allen, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ventilators; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to a ventilator to be fitted in windows or "built" therein when the building is constructed, or fitted in the transom or transom place over doors and in other places where it may be found convenient to place it and it may be made useful when constructed.

It is the object of the invention to provide a ventilator that may be employed in such manner as to admit fresh air from the outside of a building to an apartment, room or an entire house, excluding dirt, dust, rain and snow, coal cinders, etc.

The invention consists of a ventilator, a portion of which projects outside of the window, (where it is proposed most generally to place it) with a screened intake for air opening downward, while the other part extends inside with an outlet, opening upward, and a regulating gate between the two parts that may be opened to any extent to allow the fresh air taken in to circulate freely over head and throughout the room without creating un-healthy or objectionable drafts.

The invention will first be described in view of the annexed drawings forming a part of this specification, and then pointed out in the subjoined claims.

Of the said drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention in portable form, that is, so that it can be put in or taken out of any ordinary window. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section through the ventilator. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the ventilator in place, a portion of the window casing being shown in section. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through a modified form of ventilator.

Like figures of reference designate like parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

As stated, the invention is particularly designed to be used in a window, and it is readily adjusted there below the lower sash, between the two sashes, or above the upper

sash. Again, it may be "built" in with the window at any desired place.

The device is of an ogee form in cross section with one part 10 provided with the air intake 11, covered with a fine wire screen 12, designed to be on the outside, while the other part 15, provided with the out-take 14 for the air is designed to extend inside. It is proposed that the sashes and window casing shall engage or rest on the center or thereabout.

The invention is readily constructed or varied as to size, to fit any width of window, and in this regard it may be divided into two sections, one of which shall telescope the other, as shown in Fig. 4.

Window casings vary to a considerable extent, so that it is difficult, if not impossible, to construct a form of ventilator suited to all constructions of window casings. The form herein shown is designed to be used at the top of the window above the top sash, in which case the casing (not shown) may fit on top of the ventilator on a strip extending along the line 14'. The side of the casing will be fitted along the vertical lines 16 while the bottom may rest on top of the upper sash, or have the upper rail when the upper sash is raised to its fullest extent, bear along the line 17. In this case the gate 18 for controlling the opening between the two parts 10 and 15, through which the air passes, will be hinged at its upper edge to the under side of the strip extending along the line 14', and the said gate 18 may be opened and closed by a jointed wire rod or lever 19 attached at its inner end to the lower edge of the gate, and arranged at its other end to rock in a suitable bearing 20 at a corner of the inner part of the screen part 15, as shown in the drawings. Integrally connected with the jointed rod 19 outside of its bearing 20, is an extension 21 in the form of a lever having its terminal bent into a loop or eye 22, that may be engaged by the end of a pole, or by the hand if within reach to operate the said jointed rod 19 in controlling the position of the gate 18.

A sector 22, having depression or notches 23 in its outer side, is secured to the side of the ventilator as shown, so that in the movement of the lever 21 it may be stopped in any of the notches 23 that may be desired and so hold the gate open to any extent desired.

The form given to the part 15 is such as to direct the current of air taken in through the

ventilator upward overhead, where it may eddy about in distributing itself throughout the room.

5 The bottom of the inner part 15 and the top of the outer part 10, may be made of tin or other sheet metal that may be easily bent, give a neat appearance, and be light and devoid of all clumsiness. However, the kind of material of which the parts may be made is
10 not of the essence of the invention. The wire screen 12 may be as fine or as coarse as may be desired.

15 In the modified embodiment of the invention illustrated in Fig. 4, the ventilator casing is of the conformation above described and is made in similarly shaped sections A and B. The curved metallic walls of the section A fit over the curved metallic walls of the section B. Hence the telescoping relation of the latter to the former will be readily
20 apparent. The gate is designated by the numeral 18' and corresponds to the gate 18. The gate 18' is made of sections 18^a, carried by the section A, and 18^b, carried by the section B. The section 18^a is constructed with
25 a deep recess 25 in a plane parallel to the inner and outer faces of said section 18^a and the section 18^b is constructed with a projecting tongue 26 which is of reduced thickness to slidably fit into the recess 25, the inward
30 movement of the section B being limited

when the tongue 26 abuts the inner wall of the recess 25 and when the ends of the section 18^a abut the shoulders 27 afforded by the tongue 26 on the section 18^b.

35

It is to be understood that I do not desire to be limited to the exact details of constructions shown and described, for obvious modifications will occur to a person skilled in the art.

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What is claimed, is:—

A ventilator comprising a casing having one end formed as an air intake and its other end formed as an air outlet, the said casing being made in similarly constructed major
45 and minor sections having upper and lower metallic walls, the walls of the major section fitting over the walls of the minor section, and a gate arranged in said casing to open or close communication between the ends thereof, the said gate comprising a section carried
50 by the major section of said casing and having a deep recess and a section carried by the minor section of said casing and having a tongue of reduced thickness designed to slidably fit into said recess.

55

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

JOHN F. HUBER.

Witnesses:

W. N. BAUMGARDNER,
A. J. SHERRICK.