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ADJUSTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR

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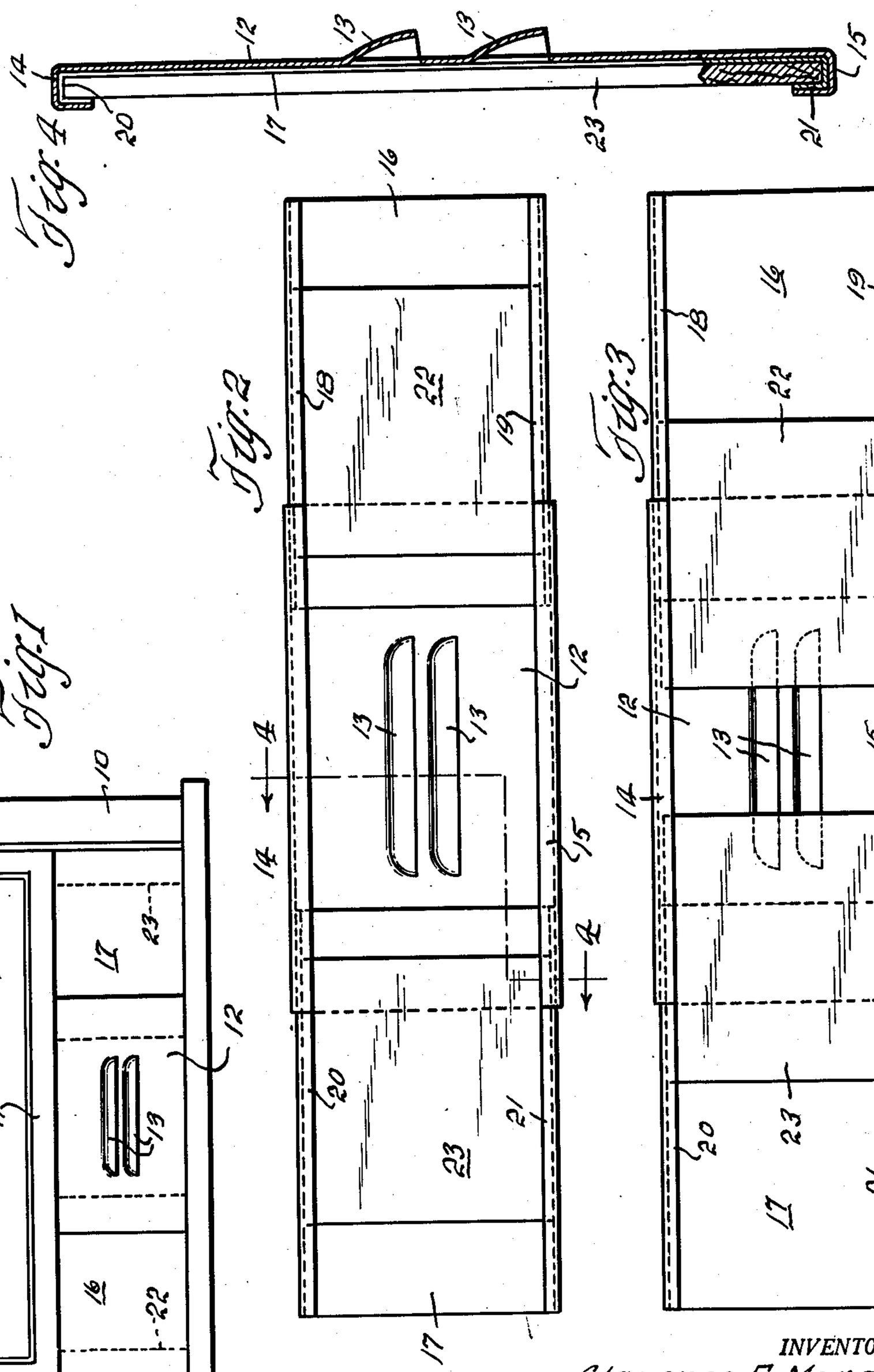

INVENTOR.
Clarence F. Mergner
BY
Victor J. Bond
Atty.

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ADJUSTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR

Clarence F. Mergner, Newark, N. J.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 98—99.8)

1

This invention relates to window ventilators of the telescopic strip type that are adjustable in length so as to fit under partially open windows of different widths. Particularly is the invention an improvement in the shutter type of ventilator in which an adjustable shutter controls the amount of ventilating opening.

A primary object of this invention is to provide a ventilator of this type which is simple and inexpensive, easy to store, convenient to manipulate and effective for its purpose.

Preferably embodiments of the invention consist of three sheet metal sections which have open channels formed on the top and bottom edges of their rear faces proportioned so that the end section channels fit and telescope into the channels of the central section, and flat shutter pieces slidably fit in the channels of the end pieces and are adjustable toward and from each other over the inner face of the central section. The central section has ventilating louvers formed in it and the shutters therefore control the amount of ventilating opening.

Other features of the invention will appear from the following description of the embodiment of the invention illustrated in the drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a ventilator embodying the invention, shown disposed in operative relation to a window in its frame.

Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the ventilator on a larger scale.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but with the shutters in a different adjustment.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged transverse section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

In Fig. 1 the ventilator is shown in place in the opening of a window frame 10 with the window sash 11 closed down on it.

The ventilator consists of three flat telescopic sections suitably made from sheet metal. One feature of the construction which makes for convenience in storage is that the sections may readily be taken apart, and they may be as readily telescopically assembled.

The central section 12 may be and preferably is somewhat longer than the end sections, and it has ventilating openings 13 in it, preferably of the louver type formed by the forward displacement of the metal immediately above slits, thus leaving the rear face of the section plain. Along its top and bottom edges the metal of the section is flanged rearwardly and again toward the center to form opposing longitudinal open guide channels or grooves 14 and 15.

2

The two end sections 16 and 17 are similar plane, elongated, sheet metal members, preferably imperforate, folded rearwardly along their top and bottom edges to form opposed open channels 18 and 19 on section 16 and similar channels 20 and 21 on section 17. The end sections are formed narrower than the center section by substantially double the thickness of the metal and the channels on the end sections have an external width equal to the internal width of the channels on the center section. Consequently the end sections telescope into the center section with a snug fit, as indicated in Fig. 4.

The channels on the end sections are open sufficiently to receive and guide sliding shutters. As shown there are two shutters 22 and 23, one fitting in the channels of each end section. These shutters are plain, flat strips, indicated in the drawing as composed of wood though obviously any suitable material may be used. They are of the proper width and thickness to fit in the guide grooves of the end section channels and are of a length such that they may meet at the middle of the central section and still have a substantial portion of their outer ends contained in the end section channels. Thus they may be adjusted to cover the louvers more or less and so regulate the amount of ventilating opening, being spaced from the plane inner face of the center section merely by the thickness of the sheet metal and hence forming an effective closure.

It will be appreciated that with this construction there is freedom of sliding movement of the parts and an absence of tendency to bind. The channels stiffen the metal parts against warping or twisting and constitute excellent runners for telescoping and for guiding the shutters. The proportions are so designed that in the most contracted adjustment of the ventilator, the end sections will not overlap the louvers and the shutters can be made to meet at the middle without leaving the end section guide grooves in the most expanded condition of the ventilator.

As will be obvious to those skilled in the art, there are various respects in which the precise details of the construction illustrated in the drawings and above particularly described may be modified without departing from the principle and scope of the invention as defined in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A sectional window ventilator comprising a central elongated section containing longitudinal louver openings and having its top and bottom edges rearwardly flanged into opposing channels,

two similar end sections having their top and bottom edges rearwardly flanged into opposing channels of a size to fit and telescope into the channels of the central section and operative when in extended position to maintain the ventilator in the window opening and proportioned in length so that they do not overlap the louvers when in said extended position, and a flat shutter piece slidably fitting in the channel of each end section and longitudinally adjustable on the rear face of the ventilator to control the extent of louver opening, the length of each shutter piece extending half the length of the center section.

2. A window ventilator composed of three sheet metal telescopically adjustable sections, the central section having outwardly projecting ventilating louvers formed therein and having its top and bottom edges shaped into rearwardly disposed opposing guide channels and having a plane inner face, the two end sections being plane members with rearwardly disposed channels on their top and bottom edges proportioned to fit and

be telescopically guided in the channels of the central section and operative when in extended position to maintain the ventilator in the window opening and proportioned in length so that they do not overlap the louvers when in said extended position, and a flat shutter piece slidably fitting in the channel of each of the end sections and adjustable in the channel in immediate proximity with the said plane inner face, the length of each shutter piece exceeding half the length of the center section.

CLARENCE F. MERGNER.

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