

No. 649,249.

Patented May 8, 1900.

L. MANNHEIMER.  
WINDOW VENTILATOR.  
(Application filed Nov. 23, 1899.)

(No Model.)

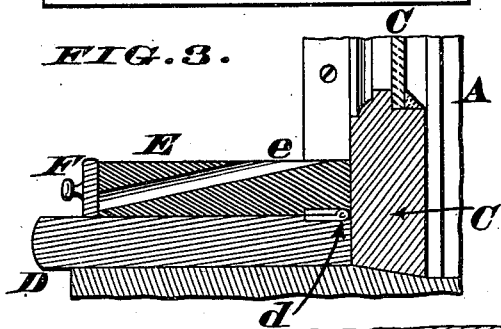
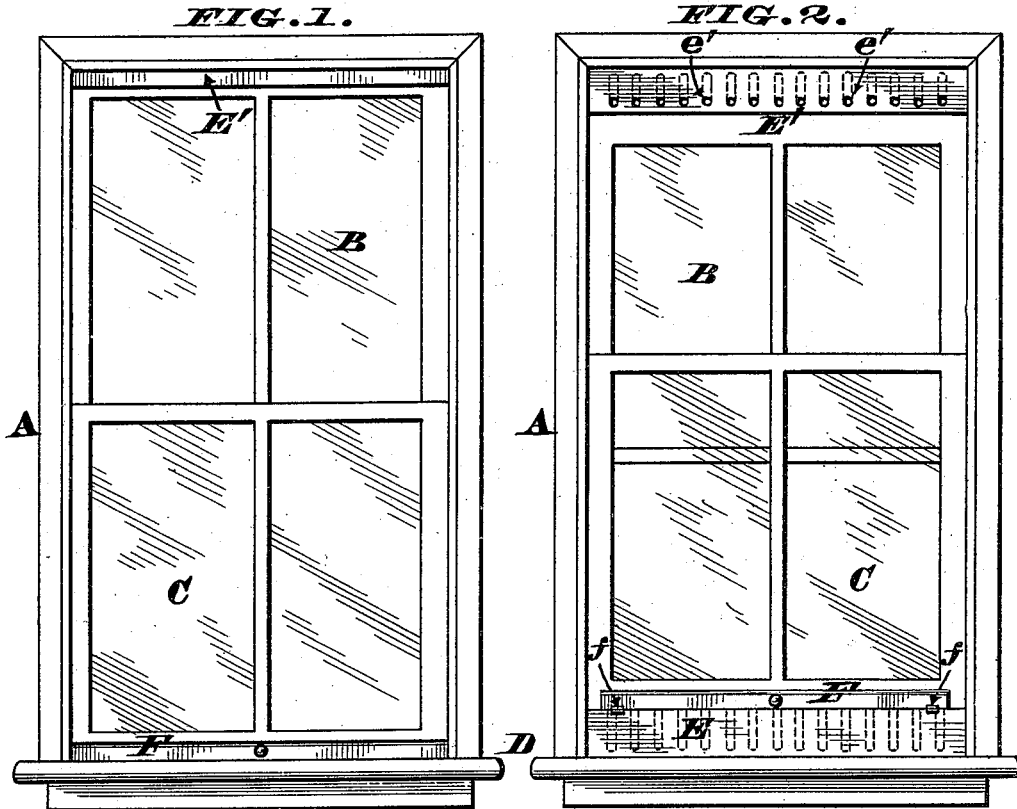
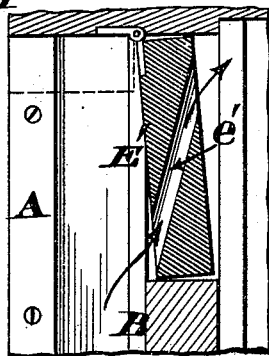


FIG. 5.



Attest.  
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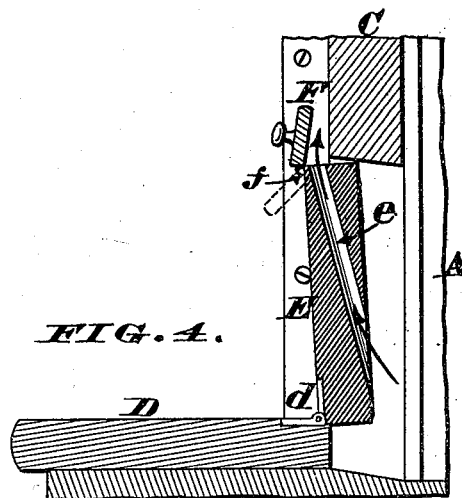


FIG. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WINDOW-VENTILATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,249, dated May 8, 1900.

Application filed November 23, 1899. Serial No. 738,075. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUISE MANNHEIMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Ventilators; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention comprises a specific combination of devices for affording a cheap and effective ventilator capable of being readily applied either to a window sill or lintel and of being conveniently adjusted to regulate an inflowing or outwardly-escaping current of air. Of these devices the principal member is a wooden leaf or flap, which when arranged to admit fresh air is hinged to the outer edge of a sill and is provided with a number of diagonal passages that serve as inlets as soon as said flap is swung up to an operative position. Jointed to the free edge of this flap with stiff hinges is a thin light valve or regulator, capable of being set at any suitable inclination and retained in position solely by said hinges and without using special fasteners, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an inside elevation of a window provided with a pair of my ventilating attachments, the upper and lower sashes being closed and said attachments being inoperative. Fig. 2 is a similar elevation, but showing each sash opened far enough to permit said attachments being brought into service. Fig. 3 is a greatly-enlarged vertical section showing the lower ventilating attachment in its inoperative position. Fig. 4 is a similar section, but showing this attachment in its effective position. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the attachment applied to the window-lintel, said attachment being set to permit the escape of foul air.

A represents a window-frame, and B C are respectively the upper and lower sashes thereof, which sashes may be provided with any approved form of weights, locks, and lifts. Hinged at *d* to the outer edge of the window-sill D or to a strip attached to said sill is the leaf or flap E, having a number of diagonal passages, as shown at *e* in Figs. 3

and 4. Hinged to the free edge of said flap, as shown at *f*, is the valve or regulator F. When the lower sash C is closed, as shown in Fig. 3, said sash presses against the hinged edge of the flap E, and thereby retains it in a normal position—that is to say, it rests flatly upon the sill D—and the regulator F is now vertical. Furthermore, there is at this time no flow of air through the passages *e*, because their inlet ends are located within the room or apartment lighted from the window. To bring the ventilating attachment into service, the sash is raised far enough to permit the flap being swung up to a practically-vertical position, and then said sash is lowered, thereby retaining said flap in place. (See Figs. 2 and 4.) Reference to these illustrations shows that the sash rests upon the outer edge of the flap without covering the outlets of the passages *e*, which is the only precaution to be observed in setting said flap. The regulator F is next adjusted to afford a narrow or wide channel between it and the bar of the sash, and as this device F is a thin light strip the stiffness of the hinges *ff* is sufficient to retain it at any desired inclination. It is evident the pure outer air now enters the lower ends or inlets of the passages *e*, flows through them, and then escapes at their upper ends or outlets. Consequently the air is projected upwardly as it enters the room, and being divided or diffused into a number of fine streams or currents the inmates of the room are not exposed to uncomfortable and dangerous drafts. To carry off the foul air from the room, a substantially-similar flap E' is hinged to the window-lintel and is provided with diagonal passages *e'*, as shown in Fig. 5. When the upper sash B is raised, this flap E' is maintained in the horizontal position indicated by dotted lines; but the lowering of said sash enables the flap to swing down and assume a practically-vertical position. In this vertical position the various passages *e'* lead off the vitiated air from the apartment. Usually this outlet attachment has no valve or regulator; but such a device may be added, if desired.

I claim as my invention—

The within-described specific construction of window-ventilator, consisting of the wooden flap E, capable of being hinged to a window

sill or lintel, and provided with diagonal air-  
passages *e*; and the thin, light regulator F  
jointed to the free edge of said flap with stiff  
hinges *f* in position to control said passages,  
5 the hinges serving as the sole means for re-  
taining said regulator in any desired position,  
all as herein shown and set forth.

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

LOUISE MANNHEIMER.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. LAYMAN,  
JESSE M. SIMON.