

CATALOGUE

OF PATENT

Ventilating Appliances,

INVENTED BY

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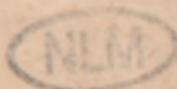
FIRST CLASS WORK SOLICITED.

Personal supervision of all work enables me to warrant satisfaction.

Defective Ventilation properly adjusted.

Instruction given in the management of hot-air furnaces. Defective draughts and smoky chimneys cured. Examinations made and advice given, on reasonable terms.

PATENT RIGHTS for sale in quantity to suit purchasers.



No. 1.

Mihan's System of Ventilation.

(Patented June 16th, 1874.)

Its object is to produce a more perfect system of exhaust, whereby the air of a room or series of rooms, disposed one above another, may not only be rendered purer and of a more equable temperature, but the heating of the same be effected at a greater saving in the cost of fuel, in comparison with the ordinary methods.

No. 3.

Mihan's Ventilator and Chimney Cap.

(Patented July 6th, 1875.)

The construction of this Ventilator is such, that it not only aids the escape of foul air, but also prevents snow or rain from entering the exhaust shaft, to a greater degree than ordinary Ventilators.

No. 4.

Mihan's Improved Ventilator.

(Patented Sept. 28th, 1875.)

This Ventilator in principle like No. 3. By its construction the parts of the Ventilator can not only be readily put together, but can be packed in a small compass, for transportation.

No. 5.

Mihan's Ventilating Chair.

(Patented Nov. 16th, 1875.)

This Chair has a hollow pedestal, perforated at the back, through which the pure air enters.

It is especially designed for Halls and Schools, as the entering air is so dispersed that its force is reduced.

A splendid arrangement when fan power is used.

No. 6.

Mihan's System of Ventilation for Prisons.

(Patented Dec. 14th, 1875.)

This invention relates to that System of Ventilation in which two exhausts are employed, (of which the invention shown in Letters Patent, granted to me June 16th, 1874, is the type,) one such exhaust being disposed near the top of the room, to remove the foul air, the other at or near the floor to convey away the denser foul air. Each of these exhausts connect in attic with a separate receiving chamber. In the one which receives the top ventilation is a damper, so arranged that it can be closed from the corridor or office, thereby preventing unnecessary waste of heated air, and also saving the officers from the danger which they are liable, when entering cells to close or open the registers.

No. 7.

Mihan's Window Ventilator.

(Patented Jan. 4th, 1876,)

The object of this invention is to provide a simple, cheap and effective device, and one which can be readily applied to a window, for the purpose of ventilating a room or apartment.

When properly adjusted it does not prevent the opening or closing of the window.

No. 8.

Mihan's Life Saving Apparatus.

(Patented Nov. 28th, 1876.)

This invention is designed for rescuing persons who have fallen into the water, from drowning, whether such persons may be floating on the water, or may have sunk in the water.

Its construction is such that it can be carried in the pocket of any person without inconvenience

No. 9.

**Mihan's Improved Ventilator and
Chimney-Cap.**

(Patented Jan. 9th, 1877.)

This invention relates to that class of devices applied to tops of chimneys, in order to increase the draught.

Its arrangement and construction is such that upward as well as lateral currents of air are made to impinge against the escaping contents of the flue, also connecting the parts to the tube, which secures greater strength than could otherwise be obtained.

No. 10.

Mihan's Duplex Ventilator.

(Patented Jan. 9th, 1877.)

This invention relates to that class of Ventilators termed Duplex; that is, those combining both the principle of exhaust and supply; one portion serving to eject the foul or impure air, and the other to inject or supply fresh or pure air to the building or apartment to be ventilated.

No. 11.

Mihan's Air-Heater.

(Patented Jan. 9th, 1877.)

This invention relates to a device or apparatus to be applied to either a gas or lamp burner or the chimney or globe thereof, for the purpose of utilizing the heat generated by the burner in heating a room or apartment to better advantage than has heretofore resulted.

No. 12.

Mihan's Ventilating Flue.

(Patented June 9th, 1877.)

This invention has for its object the production of a simple and effective means or apparatus, for ventilating a building, both in summer and winter. By its use you can increase the exhaust at top of rooms in summer, and at the floor in winter, without the trouble and confusion heretofore existing.

No. 13.

Mihan's Constant Air-Supply.

(Patented Jan. 9th, 1877.)

The object of this invention is to provide a simple and effective means, whereby a more thorough commingling, of the currents, of heated air—from the hot air supply pipe of a furnace or heat generator—with currents of cold air from a cold air supply pipe—may be effected than by apparatus of this kind heretofore constructed. My said apparatus being provided with means whereby the volume or relative proportion of the warm and cold air to be admixed may be regulated at the

will of the operator, in order that the air, when distributed into a room may be equally suffused with caloric, and such air have any desirable temperature.

No. 14.

Mihan's Improved Chimney-Cap.

(Patented April 10th, 1877.)

This invention is designed for elevated positions where generally only a lateral force is encountered. In such case it is a very simple device, and helps to increase the draught.

It has great merit.

No. 15.

Mihan's Dome Ventilator.

(Patented Sept. 4th, 1877.)

This invention was designed for railroad cars, which, by their motion, cause the air to blow against the escaping column with such force, as not only prevents its escape, but sometimes blows it into the cars, much to the annoyance of passengers. This top is so constructed that the air cannot blow across the top of the outlet pipe, thereby preventing the possibility of its blowing into it.

It has been used with much success on buildings.

No. 16.

Mihan's Air-Mixer.

(Patented Sept. 4th, 1877.)

This invention, like No. 13, is intended to aid in commingling currents of cold and warm air, when used for ventilation of apartments. Is very effective in its action.

No. 17.

Mihan's Improved Chimney.

(Patented Sept 18th, 1877.)

This invention is to improve the draught of the several flues, and particularly such as may be used for the ventilation of apartments.

Can be applied to chimneys having more than one flue.

No. 18.

Mihan's Patent Hot Flue.

(Patented Oct. 2d, 1877.)

This invention relates to, or consists in an apparatus to be applied to a ventilating flue, to promote the draught thereof, by the employment of waste product of combustion, one object being to utilize such waste product, is to aid in effecting the ventilation of an apartment or building.

Can be constructed for steam or smoke.

No. 19.

Mihan's Steam Ventilator.

(Patented Oct. 16th, 1877.)

This invention is especially designed for locations where there is waste steam, the heat of which is used to effect, rarefy and promote the escape of foul air in a ventilating shaft or flue.

Much heat now wasted in steam, could with this construction be made to promote ventilation in many buildings.

No. 20.

Mihan's Improved Tower Ventilator.

(Patented May 7th, 1878.)

The object of this invention was to produce a ventilator which would be ornamental as well as useful. If the construction is closely examined, it will be seen that by the use of the inner truncated dome, I cause a current of air to pass over the top of the flue, thereby promoting the escape of its contents. It is a prevention against down blasts of air.

No. 21.

Mihan's Stove-Pipe Thimble.

(Patented May 7th, 1878.)

This invention is specially designed for chimney flues having two or more inducts, and is to prevent smoke, rising from a lower induct, from being deflected into or against the one next above it, and besides, is to improve the draught of the latter.

No. 22.

Mihan's Improved Steam-Heat Radiator.

(Patented July 2d, 1878.)

This invention is designed for use when external air is required for ventilating purposes, as the construction is such that although air is being admitted through the radiator, it does not prevent the direct action of the radiator in the room, as only a portion of it is inclosed, for the purpose of heating the incoming fresh air.

It has many advantages over the ordinary methods; its damper is very ingenious.