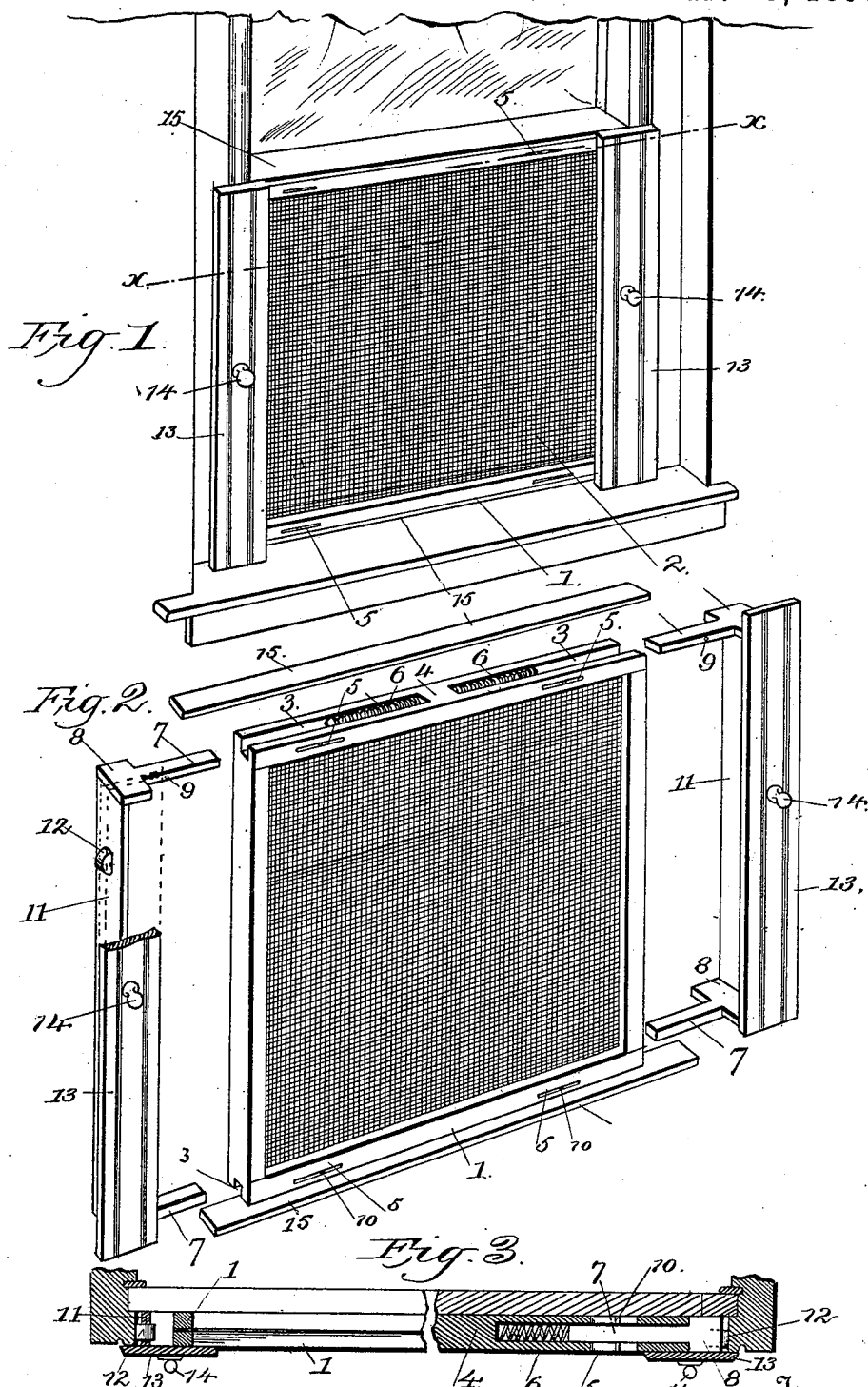


(No Model.)

L. WEGLEIN, Jr.
WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 516,289.

Patented Mar. 13, 1894.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS WEGLEIN, JR., OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 516,289, dated March 13, 1894.

Application filed October 18, 1893. Serial No. 488,496. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS WEGLEIN, Jr., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Screens; 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 relates to certain new and useful improvements in window screens, and the manner of applying the same, and has for its object to provide means for placing the screen on the inside frame instead of under the sash, to thereby allow the screen to be raised and lowered without the use of strips and grooves and adjusting the same to windows varying in width, and at the same time permitting the sash to be freely moved up and down without removing the screen.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of the construction and arrangement of the several parts which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved screen shown applied. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the screen and the parts of the same detached. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view on the line $x-x$ Fig. 1.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the screen frame proper which is supplied with a covering of wire gauze 2 secured in any suitable and well known manner. The upper and lower edges of the screen frame are formed with grooves 3, which extend inward from the opposite ends to a central web or partition 4. The opposite portions of the upper and lower edges of the screen frame which are left clear by the formation of the grooves 3, are formed with transversely extending horizontally disposed slots 5, and against the opposite shoulders formed by the central partition 4 are placed coiled springs 6. Entering the opposite sides of the grooves 3 are horizontally disposed slides 7, which have outer key heads 8, forming stops to abut

against the opposite ends of the screen frame and also provided with transverse openings 9, one in each, through which the wire rod 10, is passed and through the slots 5. The inner ends of the said slots abut against the springs and the latter normally exert their force to throw the said slides outwardly, and to prevent an entire disconnection the said wire rod is employed in connection with each slide as will be readily understood. The outer portions of the heads of the slides are connected by vertical strips 11, which are of the same width as the ends of the screen frame and have anti-frictional rollers 12, mounted therein which engage the opposite adjacent portions of the window frame or bead and permit the screen to be readily raised and lowered. Through the medium of the springs pressing against the slides, a sufficient friction is instituted between the vertical strips 11, and the rollers thereof and the adjacent portion of the window frame to hold the screen at any point to which it may be adjusted. Over the front of the slides are mounted flats trips 13, having knobs 14, said strips 11 covering a portion of the adjacent edges of the ends of the screen frame and making a neat appearance as well as providing means through the medium of the knobs 14 for raising the screen and also for pressing the slides inward in removing the screen frame when desired. The upper and lower edges of the screen frame together with the parts co-acting therewith are covered by strips 15 which provide a neat finish and shield the working parts.

The screen is constructed on a principle which insures rigidity and lightness and being strong in all the parts is not liable to get out of order. It is preferable that the screen frame be split and the wire gauze be inserted in such a manner that the said gauze is directly in the center of the frame thereby leaving no unfinished edges to strip. While it is preferable that the screen be used interior of the sash, if desired, it can be placed under the sash in the ordinary manner and inside the rabbet.

It is obviously apparent that many minor changes in the construction and arrangement of the several parts might be made and sub-

stituted for those shown and described without in the least departing from the nature or spirit of the invention.

5 Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

10 In a window screen, the combination of the screen, frame proper having inwardly extending grooves in the upper and lower rails thereof, the latter being also provided with transverse slots, springs seated in said grooves, horizontal shouldered slides mounted in said grooves and bearing against said springs, wire rods extending transversely through said slides and the slots in the rails, vertical strips

connecting the outer ends of said slides and 15 having rollers mounted therein, front strips covering said slides and the adjacent portion of the screen frame and extending over the window frame, and an upper and lower covering strip, substantially as described. 20

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

LOUIS WEGLEIN, JR.

Witnesses:

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JOSEPH THOMASSON.