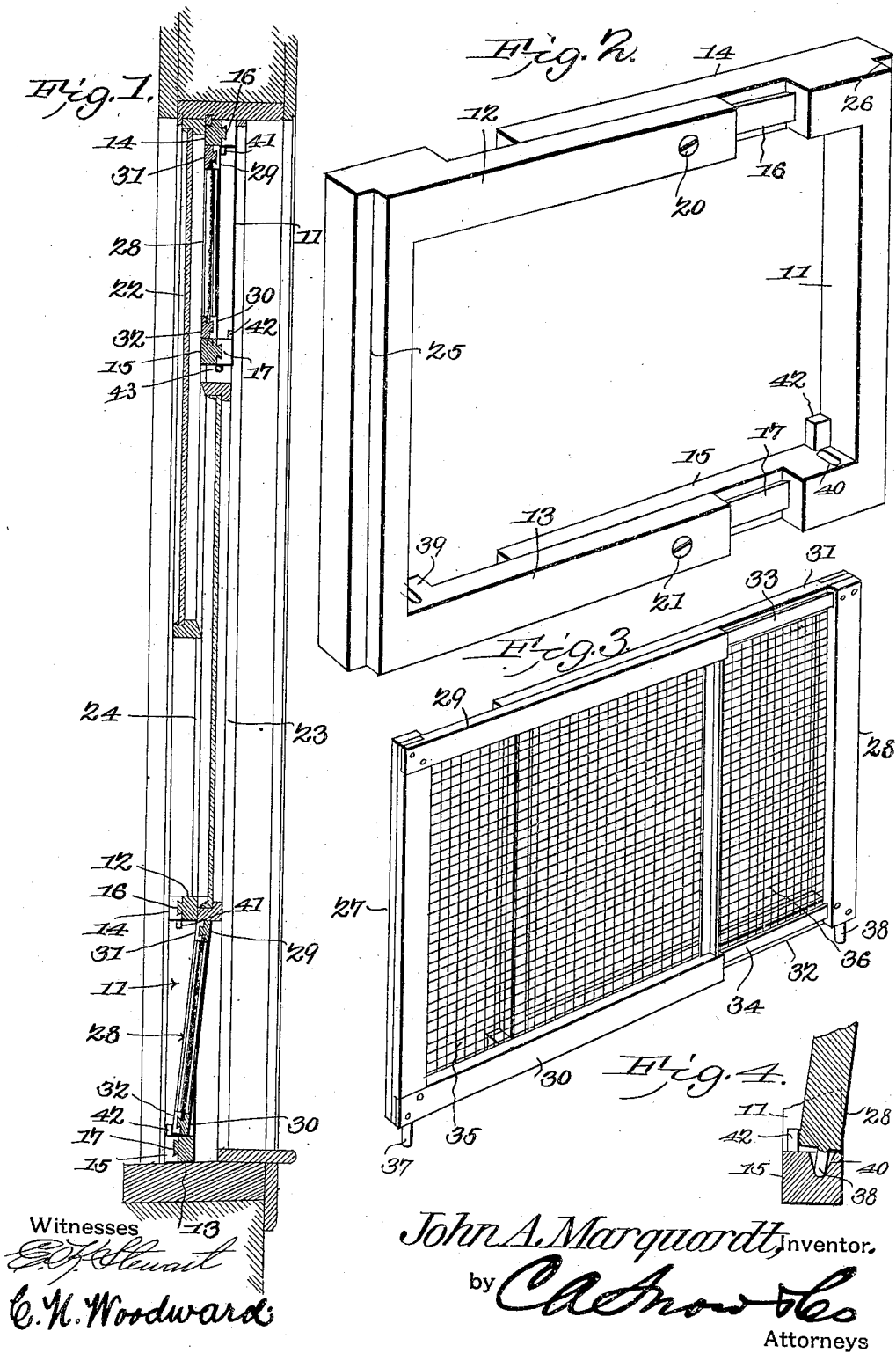


No. 813,727.

PATENTED FEB. 27, 1906.

J. A. MARQUARDT.
ADJUSTABLE FLY SCREEN.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 17, 1905.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ANDREW MARQUARDT, OF ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

ADJUSTABLE FLY-SCREEN.

No. 813,727.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 27, 1906.

Application filed June 17, 1905. Serial No. 265,788.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ANDREW MARQUARDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Adjustable Fly-Screen, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fly-screens for windows, and has for its object to produce a simply - constructed device which may be quickly and easily applied to a window and which will effectually protect the room into which the window opens, while at the same time not interfering with the opening and closing of the window as required and without removing the screens.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of the embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of a window with the improved screen-frames applied. Fig. 2 is a detached and enlarged perspective view of the portion of the device which is disposed in the window-frame. Fig. 3 is a detached and enlarged perspective view of the screen-frame. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional detail of the tilting portions of the frames.

In the improved device is comprised a supporting-frame for adjustably securing in the window - frame and an adjustable screen-frame mounted for tilting in the supporting-frame, so that the same may be moved into the path of the sashes, whereby the latter may be arranged to bear thereon, and thus exclude flies and other insects.

The supporting - frame is represented in Fig. 2 and comprises side members 10 11 and overlapping top and bottom members 12 13 and 14 15, the latter members "halved" and overlapping, as shown.

The members 14 15 are provided with dovetailed ribs, as at 16 17, for slidably engaging corresponding channels in the adjacent faces of the members 12 13, and the members 12 13 are provided with set-screws 20 21, operating to clamp the two half-frames together at any desired point. By this

means the two parts of the frame may be readily adjusted to fit any required size of window.

The members of the supporting - frame equal in thickness one of the sashes represented, respectively, at 22 23, and the parting-stop 24, which separates them, and the vertical members 10 11 are externally rabbeted, as at 25 26, to engage the runways of the sashes with the faces of the frame members projecting, respectively, between the opposite parting - stops, and thus occupy the entire area beneath the sashes and their meeting-rails, as will be obvious. Thus when disposed at the lower portion of the window or in the runway of the upper sash the inner face of the frame will come flush with the inner face of the parting-stops 24 and also flush with the outer face of the lower sash 23, so that no open space will occur between the adjustable frame and the lower sash, but the latter will be left free to move without interference from the frame. Then when the frame is disposed in the runway of the lower sash at the top of the window the projecting portion will come flush with the outer faces of the parting-stops and also flush with the inner face of the upper sash 22, so that no open space occurs between the upper sash and the adjustable frame, but the latter will be left free to move without interference from the frame.

Any ordinary screen adjustable transversely of the window may be used in association with the improved frame above described, as the screen proper forms no part of this invention. A screen which may be used is shown conventionally at Fig. 3 and having a structure which may be composed of two parts with the side members 27 28 and top and bottom members 29 30 31 32, the latter overlapping and slidable over the former and adjustable in any manner, as by the ribs 33 34 upon members 31 32, operating in channels in members 29 30 in the well-known manner.

The half-frames formed as above will be covered in the usual manner by the screen fabric sections 35 36. The half-frames united will be secured and capable of a limited movement relative to the frame by pins 37 38, driven into or rigidly secured to the screen-sections and loosely engaged within the apertures 39 40, the apertures being elongated at their upper sides transversely of the frame-piece, as shown in Fig. 4.

One of the supporting-frames, together with its swinging screen-frame, is disposed in the upper end of the runway of the lower sash, and the other supporting-frame, with its swinging screen-frame, is disposed in the lower end of the runway of the upper sash. Then by elevating the lower sash past the lower screen-frame and drawing the upper end of the same outwardly into the path of the lower sash and then lowering the upper sash until it bears upon the screen-frame, as in Fig. 1, the screen-frame will be held in position. The same operation will be conducted in reference to the upper screen-frame and the upper sash, as will be obvious, except that the lower end of the upper screen-frame will be drawn into the path of the upper sash, which will be moved upward until it bears thereon.

When the screen-frames are disposed in position wholly within their respective supporting-frames, the sashes are free to be fully closed; as will be obvious, and without disturbing the screen-frames or their supporting-frames.

The supporting-frames are provided with stops 41 42 at their upper and lower parts to limit the movements of the screen-frames to prevent undue play to the same.

The device is simple in construction, can be readily applied to windows of all sizes,

and may be manufactured at small expense and operates effectually for the purposes described.

The upper frame members 11 12 for the upper sash may be held in position, as by pins, as represented at 43, or by other suitable stops.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

In a device of the class described, a supporting-frame composed of side members having longitudinal rabbets to bear within the runways of one of the sashes and to extend over the parting-stops and with overlapping end members, means for clamping said end members in any required position to adapt the frame to window-openings of various widths, a screen-frame formed of overlapping sections and movably disposed within said supporting-frame and adapted to swing from one edge therein, whereby the free edge of the screen-frame may swing into the path of the other sash and support the same in partly-open position.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN ANDREW MARQUARDT.

Witnesses:

WALTER R. GUDGEN,
WALTER H. SOUTHER.