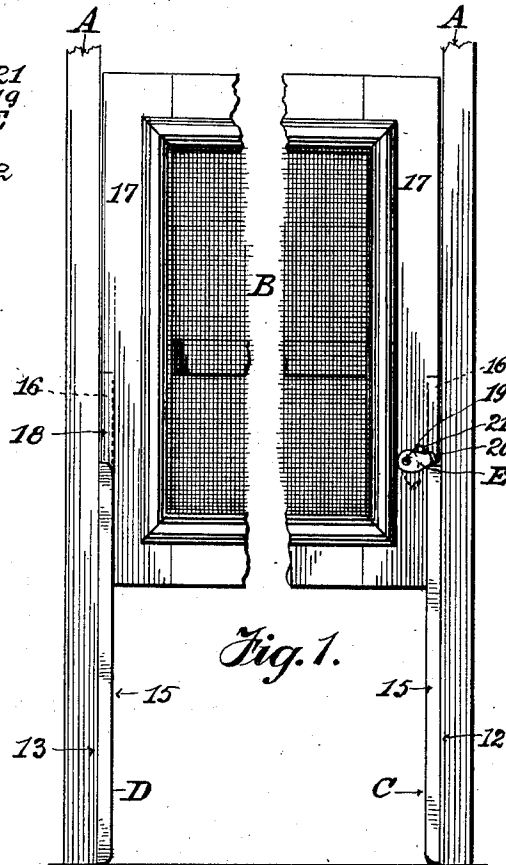
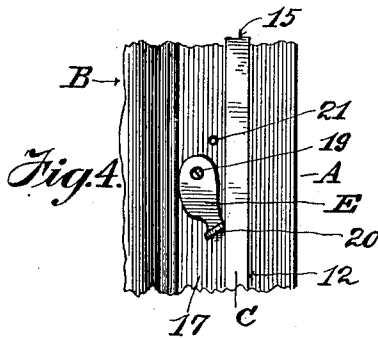
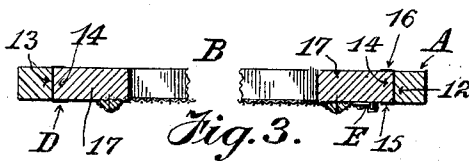
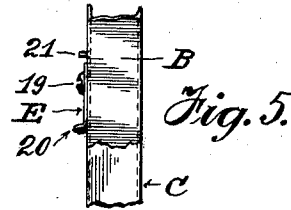
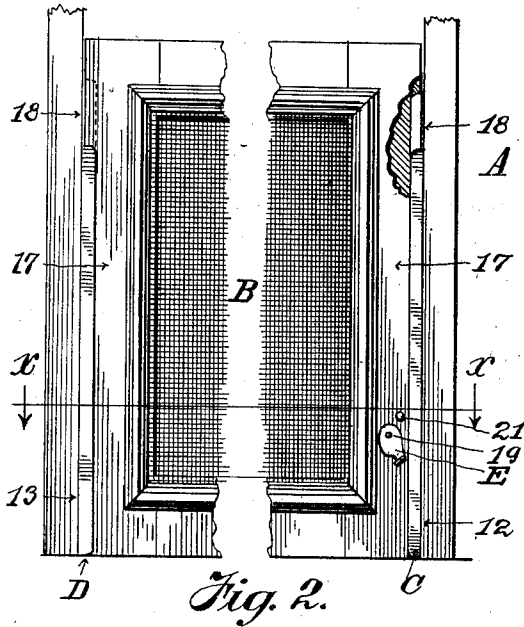


A. KAMIN.
WINDOW SCREEN CONSTRUCTION.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 13, 1911.

1,003,611.

Patented Sept. 19, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT KAMIN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WINDOW-SCREEN CONSTRUCTION.

1,003,611.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 19, 1911.

Application filed May 13, 1911. Serial No. 626,929.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT KAMIN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Screen Construction; and I do hereby declare that the following description of my said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheet of drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has general reference to window screen construction, and it consists, essentially, in the novel and peculiar combination of parts and details of construction, as hereinafter first fully set forth and described, and then pointed out in the claim.

In these drawings, which serve to illustrate this invention more fully, Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a window casing fitted with my improved window screen, and showing the screen in raised position. Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating the screen in lowered position. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line $x-x$ of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is fragmental view of the catch on said screen. Fig. 5 is an edge or end view of the same.

Like parts are designated by the same characters and symbols of reference in all the figures.

The object of this invention is the production of a window screen that shall be very durable, easily applied to, and removed from, a window casing, and that can be applied to existing window screens.

In the drawings the reference letter A designates a window casing, and B, the window screen. As now usually constructed, this window casing has at both of its inner sides, window or sash stops and upon these stops narrow projecting ribs or guides adapted to engage longitudinal grooves at the sides of the window screen. In use, these narrow strips or projecting ribs are easily and frequently broken, thereby destroying the usefulness of the screen. To avoid this objection, I discard in the present construction, these longitudinal strips and fasten, by any suitable means, to the opposing faces 12, 13, of the window casing A, metallic guards C, D, preferably made from strips of sheet metal, the longitudinal edges of which are bent at right angles so that these guards are U-shaped in cross section, the space 14, be-

tween the parallel members 15, 16, of which is slightly wider than the thickness of the screen-frame members 17, to permit the screen to move easily in these guides or guards C, D. The length of the guards is preferably somewhat shorter than the height of the screen, and the side-members of said guards, 15, are shorter than the side-members 16, to afford spaces 18, through which the screen may be passed to enable its removal from the window casing when lifted high enough to permit the lower end of the screen to pass through said spaces 18.

Upon the face of one of the side rails 17 of the screen B there is pivoted, preferably by a screw 19, a catch E, having an outwardly projecting lug 20, by which said catch may be rotated, a stop pin or other similar means 21, being located above the pivotal screw 19 to prevent the catch E from being lifted higher than necessary. This catch, when the screen is lifted sufficiently high, may be turned upwardly as shown in Fig. 1, so that it may engage the upper edge of the short side member of the guard C, and thereby sustain the screen B in raised position. When the screen is lifted above the last-mentioned position, the catch E will automatically drop (by gravitation) and assume the position illustrated in Figs. 2 and 4, and thereby the window screen being lowered to the position shown in Fig. 2.

The guard members C, D, may, in the cheaper construction, be made from galvanized sheet iron or steel, and in the more expensive embodiment of my invention be made from non-ferric sheet metal, such as copper, brass, bronze, and analogous metals, and finished to correspond with the builder's hardware of the room or rooms in which the window screens are employed.

It will be noticed that this invention does not interfere with existing window screens having the longitudinal grooves in the side rails thereof, since in my present construction, the window screen is guided on both sides of these rails, but in new construction of these screens the cost thereof is slightly reduced by the omission of these longitudinal grooves, and their durability materially augmented.

Having thus fully described this invention, I claim as new and desire to secure to me by Letters Patent of the United States—

A window screen construction, including, in coöperative combination, a window frame,

two oppositely located metallic guards secured to the inner opposite faces of said window-frame, said guards having a substantially U-shaped cross section the parallel members of which are spaced apart, one of said parallel members being shorter at its upper end than the coacting parallel member, a window screen constructed to move in said guards between said parallel members, and a gravity catch on said window screen constructed to engage the upper edge of the

shorter parallel member of said guards to sustain said window screen in raised position.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT KAMIN.

Witnesses:

MICHAEL J. STARK,
FRIEDA T. LEBERSTEIN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."