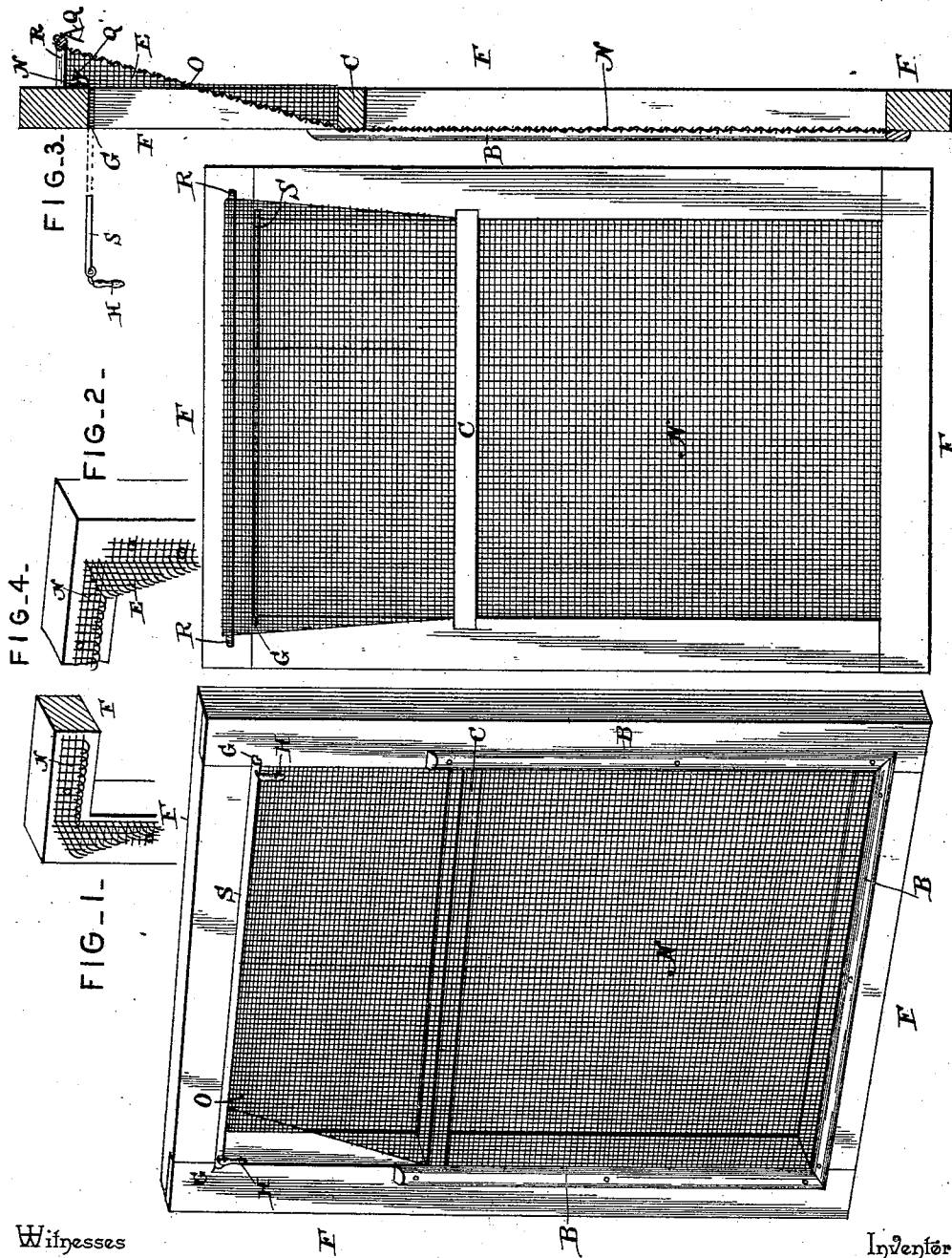


(No Model.)

M. J. TENNEY.  
DOOR OR WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 471,579.

Patented Mar. 29, 1892.



Witnesses

Inventor

Jas. H. McElathman

M. Josephine Tenney

By her Attorneys,

M. C. Collamer

C. A. Snow & Co.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY JOSEPHINE TENNEY, OF OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

## DOOR OR WINDOW SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,579, dated March 29, 1892.

Application filed July 15, 1891. Serial No. 399,567. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARY JOSEPHINE TENNEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oskaloosa, in the county of Mahaska and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Door or Window Screen, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window and door screens, and more especially to that class thereof which are adapted to permit the escape but prevent the entrance of flies and other insects; and the object of the same is to produce certain improvements therein.

To this end the invention consists in the specific details of construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated on the sheet of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a general perspective view of this screen, looking from the inside. Fig. 2 is an outside elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section showing the closing-strip drawn out in full lines and indicating by dotted lines its line of movement. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective of the auxiliary netting.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter F designates the frame of a screen for doors or windows, and C is a cross-strip in the same near its upper end.

N is the netting, usually of wire, although it may be of other material, with strips of wire-netting at its edges, and this netting is secured to the inner faces of the frame in any manner, as by beads B or by tacking. Extending from the lower end of the frame upwardly it passes inside the cross-strip C, and then inclines outwardly, as at O, passing between the inner faces of the side bars of the frame, to which it is secured in any manner, and the upper end of this outwardly-inclined portion is passed outwardly over a rod R, carried by the frame and turned down, so as to form sharp points Q at the raw edge of the netting.

N' is an auxiliary strip of wire-netting secured at one edge to the outer face of the upper cross-bar of the frame and having its other edge turned outwardly and upwardly, so as to present points Q' at its raw edge standing inside the rod R, as seen in Fig. 3. The ends E of this strip are turned down and bent out from the frame, so as to close the

opening between the edges of the outwardly-inclined netting O and the sides of the frame.

G G are grooves formed in the side bars of the frame just beneath the upper cross-bar thereof, and S is a flat strip of a length to fit within these grooves and of a proper width, the same preferably having a ring or handle H at each end of its inner edge. This strip is shown withdrawn in Fig. 3, although it will be understood that it may be moved into place from the inner side of the frame.

I have shown and described the strip C as near the upper end only of the frame; but it is to be understood that in some forms of the screens the cross-bar may be near the lower end or near one, both, or all four sides thereof, and this bar may be a square piece of wood, as shown, or a wire rod.

In operation the entire screen may be mounted upon hinges, when it will serve as a door, or it may move in vertical strips in a window-frame, as is usual. In the daytime this strip S is withdrawn, and the flies lighting upon the inner face of the netting N crawl over the outwardly-inclined portion O and pass out the space between the rod R and the strip N' on the outer face of the cross-bar of the frame; but the flies on the outer face of the netting in crawling toward the rod R will encounter the points Q, and in crawling between said rod and the strip N' will encounter the points Q', whereby they will be turned back in their course and prevented from passing inwardly through the window. At night the strip S is put in position, with its ends in the grooves G and pressed outwardly until its outer edge comes in contact with the outwardly-inclined portion O of the netting, whereby the exit-opening is closed to prevent the entrance of mosquitoes.

The parts may be of any shape, size, or material, and the construction may be changed considerably without departing from the spirit of my invention.

The grooves G and strip S may be duplicated at the sides or bottom of the screen, if desired.

What is claimed as new is—

1. The herein-described screen, the same comprising a frame having a cross-bar near its upper end and its side bars having hori-

zontal grooves on their inner faces just beneath its top bar, a netting secured to the inner face of the screen, passing over said cross-bar and extending thence in an inclined direction upwardly and outwardly through the frame, a rod carried by said top bar at a distance from its outer face and over which rod the upper end of said outwardly-inclined netting is passed, with its raw edge projecting downwardly, a strip of netting secured to the outer face of said top bar inside said rod and having its raw edge projecting upwardly, and a closing-strip removably seated at its ends in said grooves and adapted to be moved transversely to its length to close the exit-opening through the screen, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The herein-described screen, the same comprising a frame having a cross-bar near its upper end, a netting secured to the inner face of the screen, passing over said cross-bar and extending thence in an inclined direction upwardly and outwardly through the frame, a rod carried by said top bar at a distance from its outer face and over which rod the upper end of said outwardly-inclined netting is passed, with its raw edge projecting downwardly, and a strip of netting secured to the outer face of said top bar inside said rod and having its raw edge projecting upwardly, the ends of this strip being turned down and closing the openings between the

edges of the outwardly-inclined netting and the frame, as set forth.

3. The herein-described screen, the same comprising a frame having a cross-bar near its upper end and its side bars having grooves on their inner faces just near beneath its top bar, a netting secured to the inner face of the screen, passing over said cross-bar, and extending thence in an inclined direction upwardly and outwardly through the frame, a rod carried by said top bar at a distance from its outer face and over which rod the upper end of said outwardly-inclined netting is passed, with its raw edge projecting downwardly, a strip of netting secured to the outer face of said top bar inside said rod and having its raw edge projecting upwardly, the ends of this strip being turned down and closing the openings between the edges of the outwardly-inclined netting and the frame, and a closing-strip removably seated at its ends in said grooves and adapted to close the exit-opening through the screen, as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

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

MARY JOSEPHINE TENNEY.

Witnesses:

H. H. SHERIFF,

AGNES CARPENTER.