

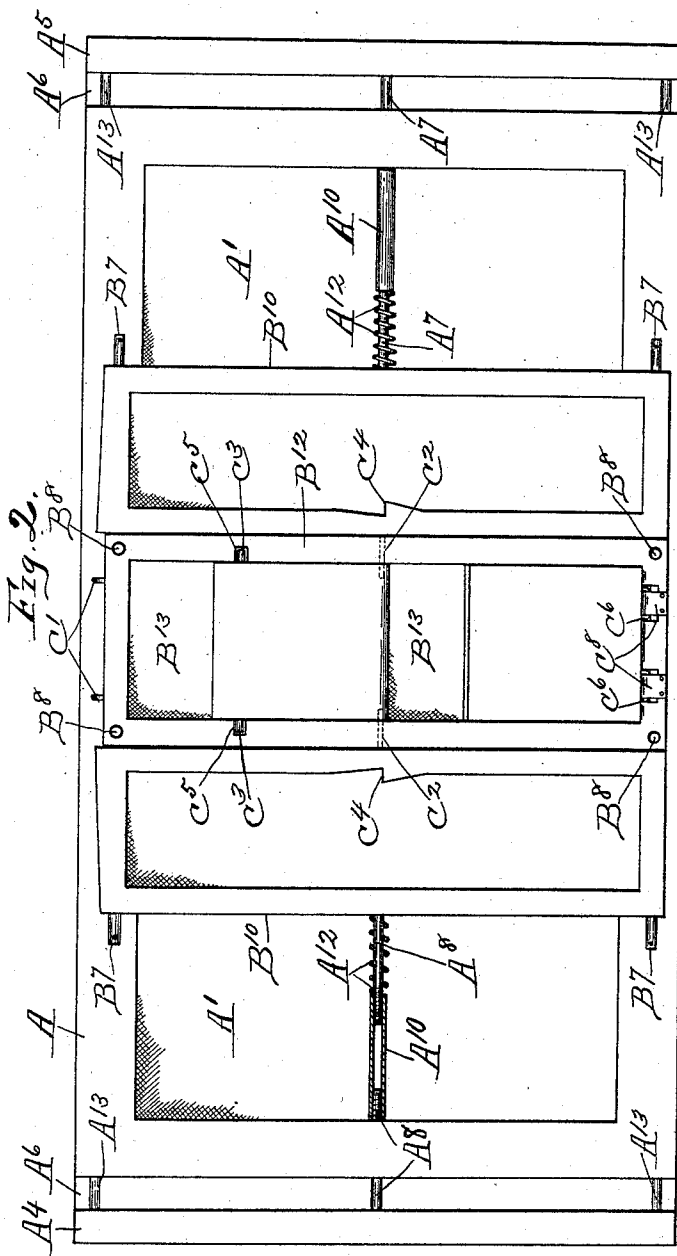
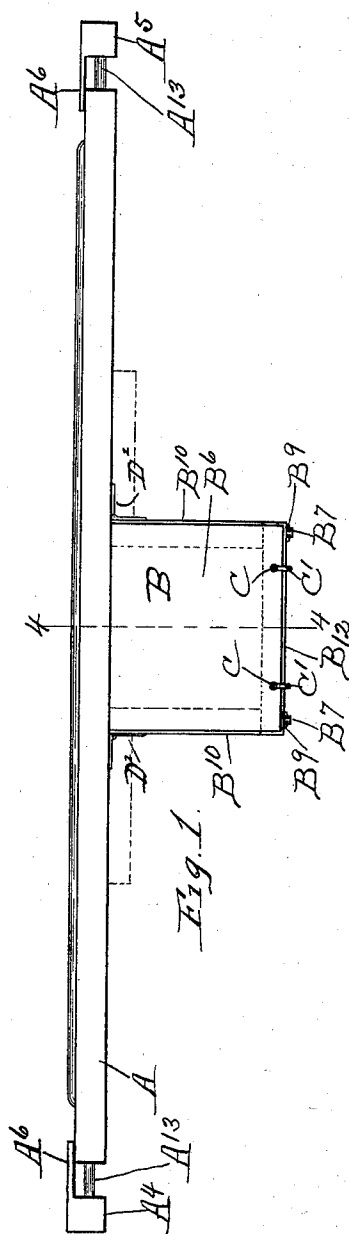
(No Model.)

R. H. STUBBS.
SCREEN.

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 580,627.

Patented Apr. 13, 1897.



Witnesses:
G. H. Curtis
J. S. Curtis.

Inventor:
Roland H. Stubbs
By Mosher & Curtis
Attys.

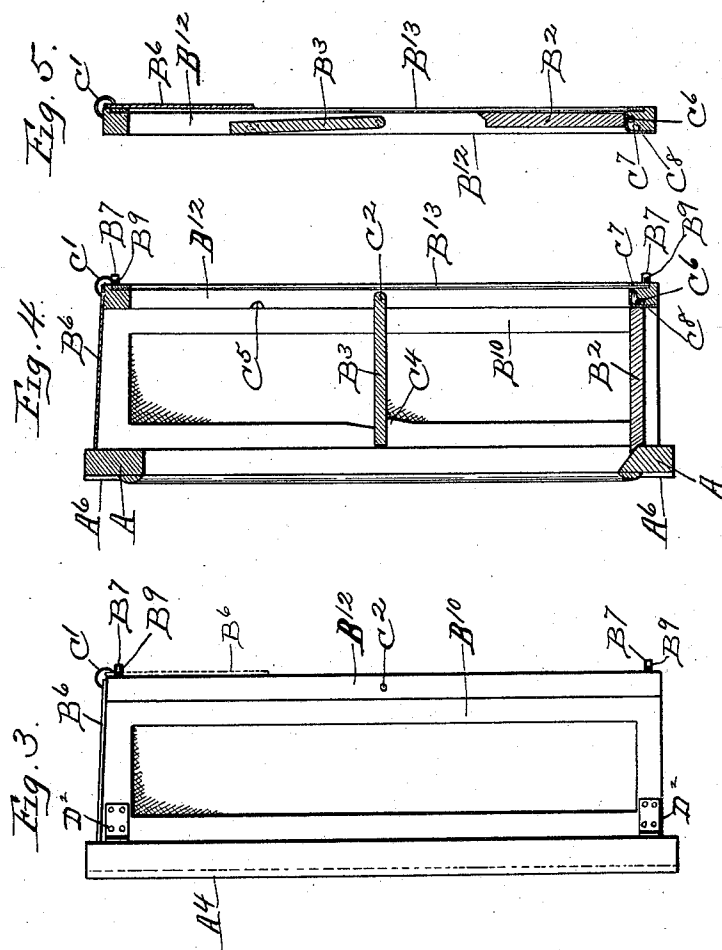
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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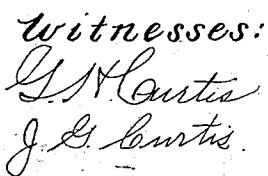
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROLAND H. STUBBS, OF WATERFORD, NEW YORK.

SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 580,627, dated April 13, 1897.

Application filed January 18, 1897. Serial No. 619,523. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROLAND H. STUBBS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterford, county of Saratoga, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Screens, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to such improvements; and it consists of the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and subsequently claimed.

Reference may be had to the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a top plan view of my improved screen, having reference to its position when in use. Fig. 2 is an outside or rear view of the same, showing the closet-walls collapsed. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the screen as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section of the same, taken on the broken line 4 4 in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a similar sectional view of the back of the closet detached and with the shelves folded up. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the screen as seen in Fig. 1, with the closet-door open. Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a modified form of closet construction.

My improved window-screen is especially adapted for sick-rooms, and consists of a main frame A, adapted to fit a window or door opening, provided with a body of closely-woven fabric A', stretched upon the frame, also with a closet B, secured to the frame and extending vertically approximately the height of the frame. The closet is provided on the front or inner side with a door B', hinged to one of the upright cross-bars A² and A³ and swinging to and from the other to close and open the closet, which communicates with an opening in the screen-body between the said uprights. Within the closet I have shown a bottom shelf B² and a middle shelf B³, adapted to support articles of food or medicines, as indicated by the pitcher, cup, bottle, and box. The closet is thus located wholly without the room and the contained articles are less likely to be infected with the poisonous gases of the sick-room or affected by the room tempera-

ture, and are not liable to freeze in cold weather.

By making the screen-body of closely-woven fabric sufficient air is permitted to pass there-through without admitting enough to produce an uncomfortable or dangerous draft of air.

The screen-frame may be made adjustable in width to accommodate it to window-openings of varying widths in any known manner, but I have shown an adjusting mechanism which I prefer and which I believe to be novel.

The end uprights A⁴ and A⁵ have each a thin portion A⁶, adapted to lap the main frame, as shown in Figs. 1 and 7, and are movably connected with the main frame by means of the extension-rods A⁷ and A⁸, which pass through the end uprights and the door-uprights of the main frame, and are each provided on the inner end with an operating-handle A⁹, as seen in Fig. 6. The extension-rods are each provided with a turnbuckle-coupling A¹⁰ for adjusting the length of the rods, also with a compressed coil-spring A¹², interposed between the turnbuckle-sleeve and a door-upright, for pushing the extensions outward and causing the screen to tightly fit the window-opening. The ends of the upright extensions are supported by the guide-rods A¹³, movable in slideways A¹⁴, as seen in Fig. 6. The handled ends of the extension-rods being located opposite and just in front of the front edge of the middle shelf are in a position not to interfere with the free use of the closet and to be conveniently accessible for operation when the closet-door is opened. Grooves B⁵ are formed in the door-frame to receive the rods when the door is closed.

The extension-rods A⁷ A⁸ are located on the outer side of the screen-body, and when the door is closed the springs and rods are entirely concealed from the view of a person within the room.

For convenience in shipping or storing when the screens are not in use I make the closet collapsible, although the closet may be a permanent part of the screen, if desired. I have shown two forms of collapsible construction, that shown in Fig. 7 being the modification and that shown in the other figures the preferred form. In the preferred

form the upright side walls B¹⁰ of the closet are hinged, as at D², at their inner edge to the main frame A of the screen, so that their outer edges will swing from each other and fold down upon the main frame to the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The two shelves and the top B⁶ of the closet are severally hinged to the back B¹² of the closet, and the back is detachably supported by the folding side walls, when in use, by means of the dowel-pins B⁷, one at the top and one at the bottom of each side wall, which pins are adapted to enter and fit the apertures B⁸ in the back. (Shown in Fig. 2.) The pins are held in the apertures by means of small keys B⁹, inserted in holes in the ends of the dowel-pins.

B¹⁰ B¹⁰ indicate the folding side walls, and B¹² the back of the closet.

To fold up the closet in position for storing, it is only necessary to remove the keys from the dowel-pins and then the back from the side walls. The side walls are then folded back upon the main frame, the shelves and top folded against the back, as shown in Fig. 5, and the back with the folded shelves and top inserted in the space between the folded sides, whereupon all the parts are grouped in solid compact form. The top is hinged to the back by means of the eyes C on the top, which severally inclose a loop C' on the back and travel along the loop, so as to permit the top to fold down tightly upon the back, as shown in Fig. 5. The back is shown in the form of a slat-frame with a fabric body B¹³, and the middle shelf is hinged to the frame by pins or pintles C², driven through the uprights of the frame, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, so that the shelf will swing up within the frame, as seen in Fig. 5. This shelf is supported in a horizontal position, when in use, by means of pins C³, which project from its opposite sides and bear upon the projecting supports C⁴ on the frame of the side walls. The pins C³ rest in grooves C⁵ in the back frame B¹² when the shelf is folded up. The bottom shelf is hinged to the upright slats of the back frame by means of the projecting pins C⁶, which travel in the curved slideways C⁷, formed on the back by the straps C⁸, secured to the frame.

The modification shown in Fig. 7 differs from the construction already described in that the back of the closet is hinged at its vertical edges to the vertical edges of the sides of the closet, as by leaf-hinges D. These hinges have severally one of the leaves by which they are secured to the side walls elongated, as leaf D', so that when the inner edge of one of the side walls is detached from the main frame, as by removing the pintle from one of the hinges D² D², by which such side walls are hinged to the main frame, said side walls and back may be laid out flat and folded upon the other hinge D² to lie upon the main frame in the position indicated by dotted lines

in Fig. 7, the closet top and shelves being folded, as before described.

I am thus able with either form of construction to fold the closet-walls closely against the main frame, so that the entire folded apparatus is no thicker than the combined thickness of the main frame and frame of the closet-walls, except the top of the closet, which is preferably made of sheet metal and is very thin.

The construction and arrangement of the closet-shelves and the mechanism for hinging them to the closet-back and for supporting them in a horizontal position are such that no part projects out beyond the planes of the frames when the parts are folded for storage or shipment, thereby securing economy of space and reducing liability to breakage in shipment.

The side walls of the closet may one or both consist of a frame with a body of fabric stretched thereon, and the door may be similarly constructed.

The hinged form of cover shown affords a convenient means for quick ventilation, as by opening the door and cover direct connection is established with the outer air.

The intermediate uprights A² and A⁸ comprise a subframe, to which the door is hinged and fitted.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a window-screen, the combination with the main frame and frame-supported body with an opening therethrough, of a subframe around the opening, and a door hinged to the subframe to close the opening, substantially as described.

2. In a window-screen, the combination with the main frame, and frame-supported body with an opening therethrough, of a closet projected outwardly from the main frame and communicating with the opening, substantially as described.

3. In a window-screen, the combination with the main frame and frame-supported body part having an opening therethrough, of a collapsible closet secured to and projecting outwardly from the screen-frame and communicating with the body-opening, substantially as described.

4. In a window-screen, the combination with the main frame having end uprights and a pair of intermediate uprights, of a frame-supported closet projected outwardly from the intermediate uprights, and having a door-opening between said intermediate uprights through the screen, substantially as described.

5. In a window-screen, the combination with the main frame having end uprights, and a pair of intermediate uprights, of a frame-supported closet projected outwardly from the intermediate uprights, and a closet-door between, and hinged to one of, the intermediate uprights, substantially as described.

6. In a window-screen, the combination

with the main frame of outwardly-projecting vertical closet-walls hinged at their inner edges to the main frame, a closet-back movably secured to the outer vertical edges of the hinged walls, a folding closet-top and a folding closet-bottom, whereby the walls, top and bottom can be folded closely against the main frame, substantially as described.

7. In a window-screen, the combination with the main frame of outwardly-projecting vertical closet-walls hinged at their inner vertical edges to the main frame, a back wall detachably secured to the vertical side walls, and folding shelves hinged to the back wall, substantially as described.

8. In a screen, the combination with a frame having a body of closely-woven fabric stretched thereon, and a door closing and opening therethrough, of an extension end piece, an extension-rod connected therewith and passing through the frame-uprights on the outer side of the fabric-body into said opening, and a handle on the inner end of the rod within the opening, substantially as described.

9. In a window-screen, the combination with the main frame having end uprights and a pair of intermediate uprights, of a lapping end upright movably connected with the main

frame by an extension-rod extending horizontally through an end and intermediate upright of the main frame, and an operating-handle on the end of the extension-rod between the intermediate uprights, substantially as described.

10. In a window-screen, the combination with the main frame having end uprights and a pair of intermediate uprights, and a frame-supported closet projected outwardly from the intermediate uprights communicating with an opening between said intermediate uprights, of an upright lapping an end upright of the main frame, an extension-rod secured to the lapping upright and passing horizontally through an end and intermediate upright of the main frame into the opening between the intermediate uprights, an operating-handle on the inner end of the extension-rod, and a door for closing the opening between the intermediate uprights and concealing the handled end of the extension-rod, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of January, 1897.

ROLAND H. STUBBS.

Witnesses:

FRANK C. CURTIS,
GEO. A. MOSHER.