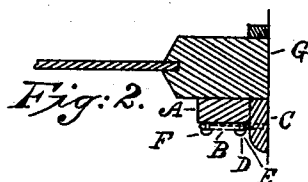
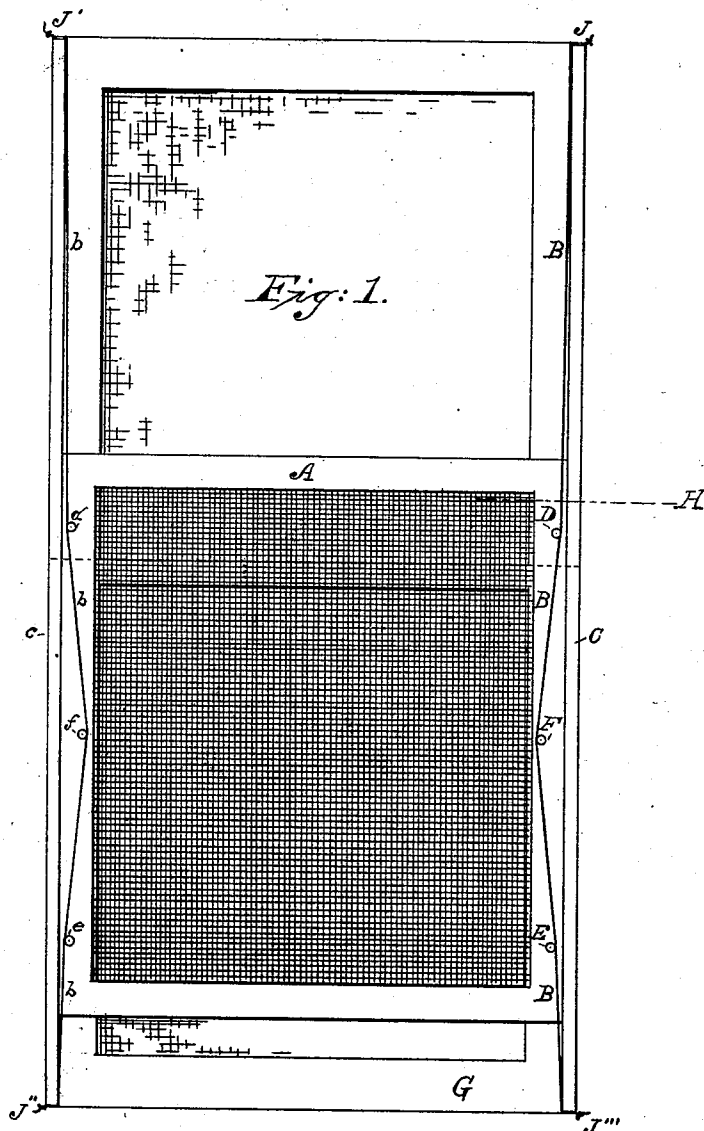


(No Model.)

W. WUESTEFELD.
SCREEN HOLDER.

No. 507,398.

Patented Oct. 24, 1893.



WITNESSES.

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WALTER WUESTEFELD, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

SCREEN-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,398, dated October 24, 1893.

Application filed August 15, 1892. Serial No. 443,144. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER WUESTEFELD, a minor, though a native-born citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Sash-Holder for Window-Screens, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to sash holders for window screens, and the objects of my improvement are to afford facilities for adjusting the screen readily to either the upper or lower section of the window, and to accomplish this object by means of a device that will not obstruct or encumber the inside of the window jambs or casing. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1. is an elevation viewed from inside the room showing the screen slightly raised from the bottom, broken sections of which, above and below show the range in which it can be moved up and down through the window opening. Fig. 2. is a section viewed upon line H.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the views.

A represents the frame of the screen; B—B—b—b the wires upon which the sash of the screen A is hung, the ends of which are knotted or fastened to the ends of the moldings C—c, as shown at J—J' J'' J'''. D—d are the first screws or pins; E—e the lower and F—f—the middle screws; G—the bottom stile of the lower window sash. Round headed screws having square surfaces or ledges on the under side to form recesses or grooves through which the wires can pass without any liability of coming off may be used. I prefer placing D—d the upper screws and E—e, the lower screws, near the outer edges of the screen frame, the middle screws, F—f, and near the inner edges of the side stiles of the screen frame. The wires B—b pass under the edges of the lower and upper screw heads E—e—D—d on the outside and on the inside of the middle screws F—f, thus describing the line of a bow string when strained to discharge an arrow. The wires B—b perform two functions one of which is to sustain the weight of

the screen, the other to hold it laterally in place, forming a guide when being shoved upward or downward, thereby dispensing with the need of a molding to hold the screen in proper position by forming a groove for it to run in, which both the upper and lower window sashes are compelled to have. It will be perceived that the outside edges of the perpendicular or vertical stiles of my screen sash fit up to the broad inside surface of the molding C—c. The wire end fastenings J—J' should be situated the thickness of the screen sash forward of the edge of the molding, where it forms the groove for the window sash, and by stretching the wires from these points and operating them on the inside surface of the vertical stiles of the frame they hold the screen close to or against the horizontal stiles of the window frame. It will be perceived that one set of wires B,—B b b, is all that is required for my screen to serve for the lower or upper section of the window. It will also be perceived that my screen can be easily and quickly taken off by the use of the right and left hand thumbs, simultaneously springing the wires over the heads of the screws F—f, and as easily and readily placed in position again. The wires should be flexible and about 32 gage, preferably of steel, and should be drawn taut.

I am aware that Letters Patent No. 55,538 were issued to Augustus Roehrig, dated June 12, 1866, for an improvement in sash holders, in which zig zag wires and staples are employed; but this invention involves the use of grooves for the window sash to slide in. This I do not claim.

I am also aware that Letters Patent were issued to Charles Fowler, No. 390,767, dated October 9, 1888, for sash balances. In this patent he applies his device, consisting of wires working over pins in zig zag order, to the edge of the sash,—which is very narrow and does not permit a sufficient deviation from a straight line by the wire in passing around the pins, unless a large number is used to sustain the weight, by friction, of an ordinary window sash; besides this it is quite difficult to adjust and very unhandy to repair should it get out of order. This plan I do not claim.

I am also aware that a patent for a device similar to the above in the use of staggered pins around which the wires zig zag with plates to cover grooves in which the wires are
5 situated was issued to Fred Shealy, Jr., dated April 5, 1892, No. 472,276. This invention I do not claim; but

I claim—

In a sash or screen holder the combination
10 of the series of headed screws placed in zig zag

position upon the front faces of the stiles, with the wires secured at top and bottom of the window frame, and passed underneath the heads of the screws alternating from outside to inside of the same all substantially as and for purpose set forth.

WALTER WUESTEFELD.

Witnesses:

FRANK A. VAN AARLE,
AUG. J. VOGEL.