H. HARRILD.

WINDOW SCREEN.

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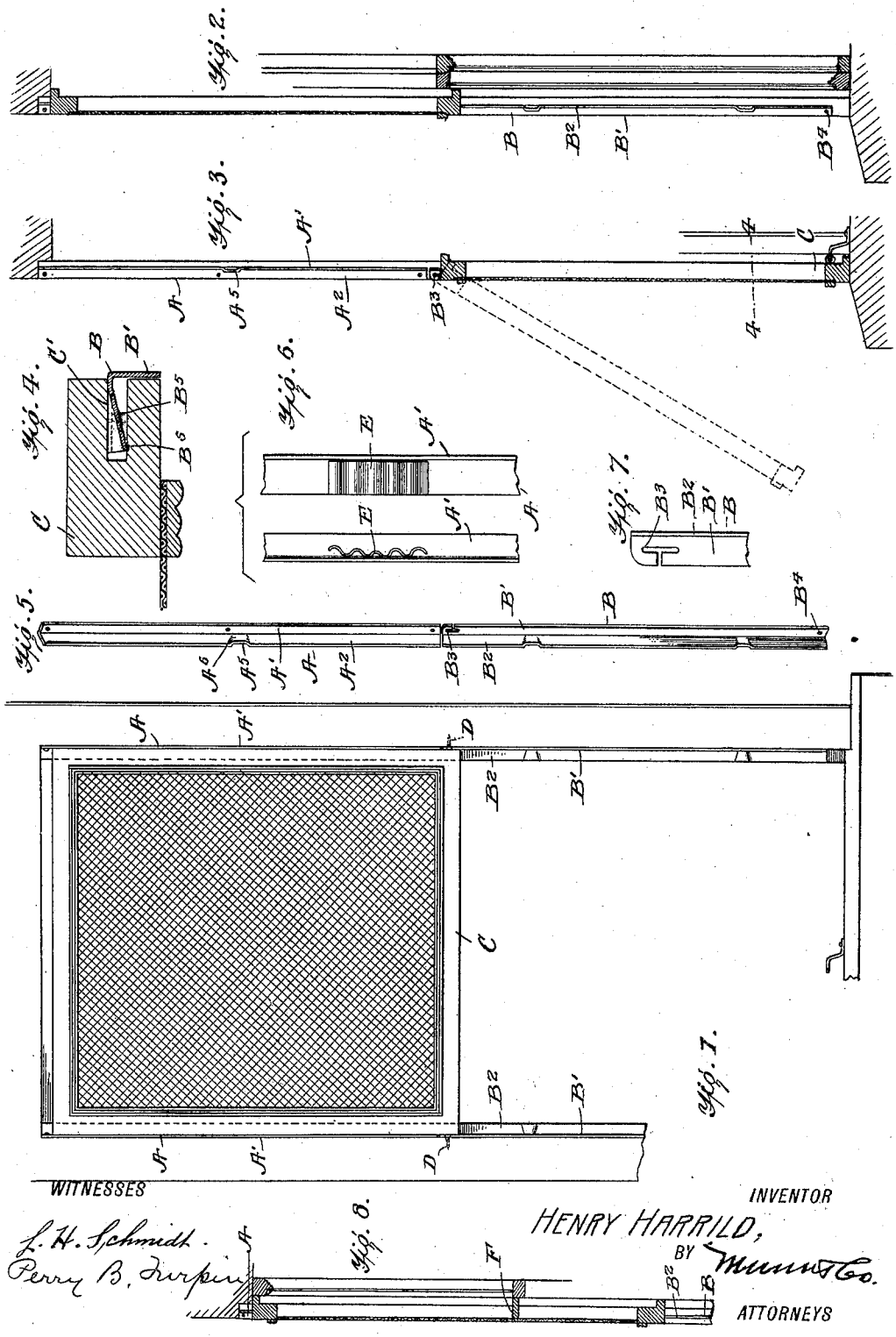
980,519. Patented Jan. 3, 1911.



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HENRY HARRILD, OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

980,519. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 3, 1911.

Application filed July 28, 1909. Serial No. 510,020.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY HARRILD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Spokane, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Screens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement in window screens or means for supporting the same and consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improvement as in use in a window frame. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section with the screen frame adjusted to cover the upper sash of a window. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the screen adjusted to cover the lower sash of a window and the screen thrown out in dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a detail cross section on about line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view showing the upper and lower frame guides in alinement, and Fig. 6 illustrates a somewhat different form of brake construction from that shown in Figs. 1 to 5 and Fig. 7 is a detail view illustrating the T-shape slot in the upper end of the pivoted guide, and Fig. 8 is a detail view illustrating a closing strip for use on windows in which the upper and lower sashes are of different sizes.

In carrying out the invention, which is adapted for embodiment in any ordinary window frame, I provide upper guides A and lower guides B for the screen frame C, which latter is provided in its sides with grooves C′ for the reception of the guides A and B. These guides A and B are preferably of angle metal with the wings A′ and B′ adapted to be secured to the window frame and with the wings A^2 and B^2 to operate in the grooves C′ of the screen frame.

In practice, the lower guides B are secured in alinement with and below the guides A, and by preference the lower guides are pivoted at their upper ends at B^3, preferably by passing screws through openings in the wings B′ into the window frame as indicated at D in Fig. 1, so the said guides B may be swung upwardly as indicated in dotted lines Fig. 3, for the purpose presently described. The wings B′ are provided near their lower ends with holes B^4 through which tacks may be driven into the window frame to fasten the guides B in the position shown in Fig. 2, when so desired.

The wings A^2 and B^2 are provided with deflected portions or projections which operate as brakes to prevent the too free movement of the screen up or down and to hold the same as against accidental movement in any desired position. This may be effected by pieces of corrugated metal as shown at E in Fig. 6, but it is preferred to provide the guide plates A^2 and B^2 with portions to operate in channels or creases in the side walls of the groove C′ and thus prevent the accidental displacement of the frame when swung outwardly with the guide strips as indicated in dotted lines Fig. 3. This will be understood from Fig. 4, in which it will be noticed that the guide strips, see Figs. 2, 4 and 5, are bent transversely forming projections B^5 and A^5 with a maximum projection at B^6 and A^6, which in practice will form a shallow creased groove in the side wall of its respective groove C′ as illustrated in Fig. 4, sufficiently to prevent the accidental displacement of the screen frame when adjusted to the position shown in dotted lines Fig. 3. This projection B^5 and A^5 will also operate as a brake to limit the freedom of the movement of the screens along the guide strips, and when the lower guide strips with the screen frame thereon are adjusted to the dotted line position, Fig. 3, a knife blade, nail or other device may be utilized to free the guide strips from the frame and permit the removal of the latter from the guide strips without sliding the frame entirely off the ends of the lower guides B. By throwing the screen frame out as indicated in dotted lines Fig. 3, dust or other impurities that may have accumulated on the sill or frame may be easily swept out or the frame may be removed from the lower guides as before explained.

A hook and eye as shown in Fig. 3, will be employed in fastening the screen in its lower closed position.

As best shown in Fig. 7, the opening in the guide B may be in the form of a T-shape slot to facilitate the removal of the guides when the sash is not in use.

In Fig. 8 I show the window screen provided at a suitable point between its upper and lower edges with a closing strip F, this strip is intended for use when the lower

sash is longer than the upper one as in some college windows, and the strip is cut between the stiles and is notched until it fits the space between the wall and the inside of the stiles of the screen and closes the space between the screen and the sash as shown in said Fig. 8. This strip can be placed at any point between the stiles to come in line with the top rail of the top sash when such sash is lowered.

I claim—

1. The combination substantially as herein described of upper guide strips, lower guide strips below and in alinement with the upper strips and pivoted at their upper ends whereby their lower ends may be swung in and out, and a frame having grooves receiving said strips, and creases or channels in the side walls of said grooves the strips being provided within the frame grooves with transverse bends forming projections beyond the plane of the strips to operate in said channels or creases in the side walls of the grooves for preventing accidental displacement of the frame when swung outwardly with the lower guide strips, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination of a frame having grooves and creases or channels in the side walls thereof and guide strips pivoted at their upper ends and operating in the grooves of the screen frame, the said strips being provided with portions operating in said channels or creases of the side walls, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of a screen frame having grooves, and creases or channels in the side walls of said grooves the upper and lower alined guide strips operating in said grooves, the lower guide strips being pivoted at their upper ends, and said strips being provided with portions to operate in said channels or creases in the side walls of the grooves for preventing accidental displacement of the same when swung outwardly within the guide strips, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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