Dec. 5, 1950 P. P. BIANCHI 2,532,886

SCREEN STRUCTURE

Filed Nov. 7, 1947

Fig. 1.

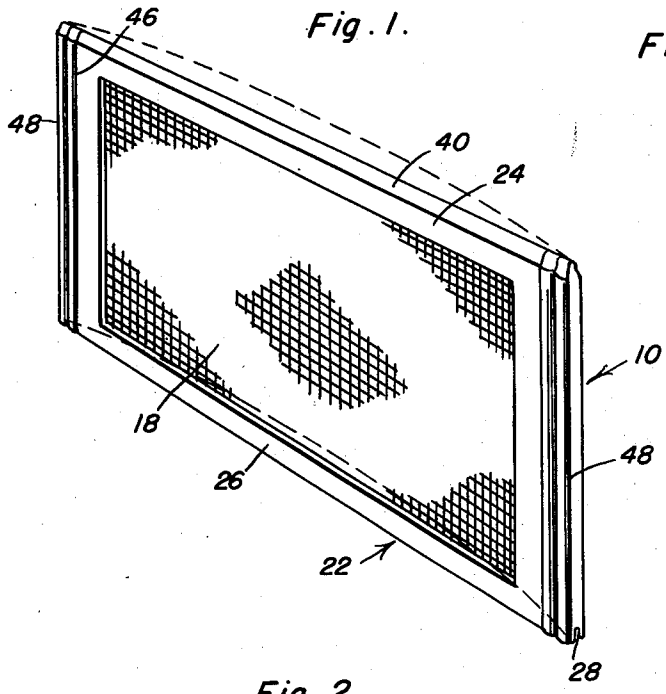


Fig. 2.

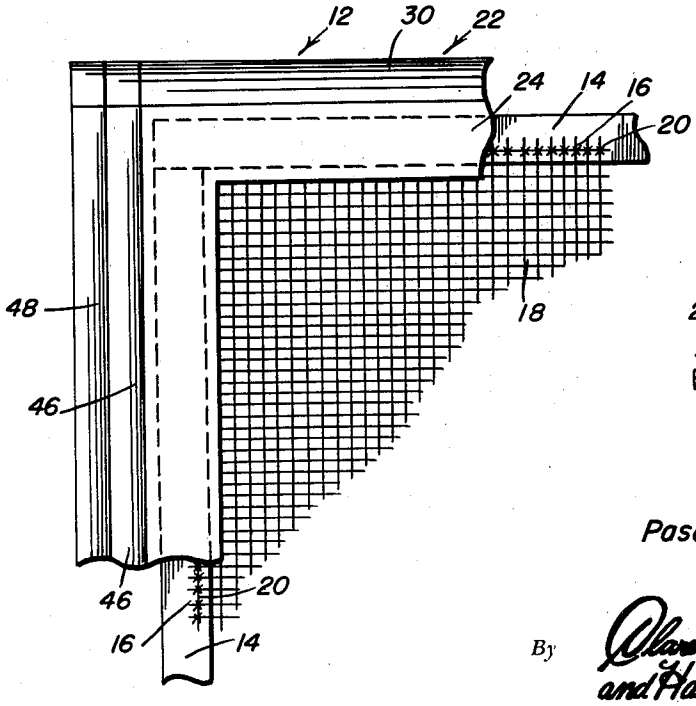
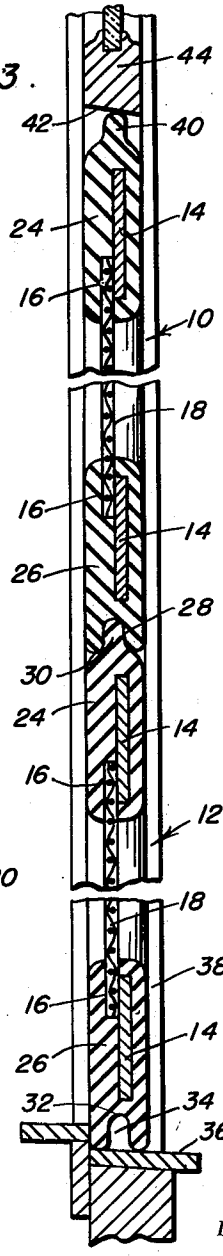


Fig. 3.



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SCREEN STRUCTURE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 160—354)

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This invention relates to new and useful improvements in screen structure and the primary object of the present invention is to provide a screen structure including novel and improved means for reducing the normal length of the same so that the said screen will be applicable for window casings of a width less than the normal length of said screen structure.

Another important object of the present invention is to provide a screen structure including a pair of sections and novel and improved means for joining said sections in such a manner as to prevent a space between the same through which insects and the like may pass.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a window screen that is quickly and readily applied to or removed from window casings in a convenient manner.

A still further aim of the present invention is to provide a screen structure of the aforementioned character that is simple and practical in construction, strong and reliable in use, neat and attractive in appearance, relatively inexpensive to manufacture, and otherwise well adapted for the purpose for which the same is intended.

Other objects and advantages reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one section of the present screen structure;

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view of one corner of the screen structure shown in Figure 1 and with parts thereof broken away and shown in section for convenience in explanation; and,

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially through the center of a window casing and showing the present structure also in vertical section applied thereto.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, wherein for the purpose of illustration, there is disclosed a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the numerals 10 and 12 represent an upper section and a similar lower section respectively that form the present window screen structure. Each of these sections comprise a substantially rectangular open frame 14 of resilient preferably spring metal to which the marginal edges 16 of a rectangular screen cloth or foraminous sheets of material 18 are rigidly secured by spot welding or the like that is designated by the numeral 20 and which is shown best in Figure 2 of the drawings.

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The frame 14 and the marginal edges 16 of the screen 18 are embedded in or embraced by an outer frame of preferably caoutchouc material designated generally by the numeral 22 and which includes an upper horizontal member 24 and a lower horizontal member 26.

The lower horizontal member 26 of the upper section 10 is provided with an elongated channeled groove 28 that frictionally engages an elongated rib or tongue 30 integrally formed with the upper member 24 of the lower section 12. The lower member 26 of the lower section 12 is also provided with an elongated channeled groove 32 that frictionally engages the upstanding rib or weather strip 34 carried by the outer will 36 of a window casing 38.

An elongated rib or tongue 40 integrally formed with the upper member 24 of the upper section 10 frictionally bears against the lower edge 42 of a raised window 44 slidably mounted in the window casing 38.

Rigidly secured to the vertical edges 46 of the outer frames 22 is a plurality of strips of rubberized material 48 that may be quickly and readily removed from the outer frames should the screen structure be applied to window casings of a width less than the normal length of the screen structure and which frictionally bear against the opposing vertical sides of the window casing.

In order to position the present screen structure in the window casing, it is merely necessary to bend the same as shown by dotted lines 50 in Figure 1 and when the same is released from this position, the resiliency of the metallic frame 14 will return the screen structure to its normal position with the outer frames frictionally bearing against the opposing vertical sides of the window-casing.

In view of the foregoing description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings it is believed that a clear understanding of the device will be quite apparent to those skilled in this art. A more detailed description is accordingly deemed unnecessary.

It is to be understood, however, that even though there is herein shown and described a preferred embodiment of the invention the same is susceptible to certain changes fully comprehended by the spirit of the invention as herein described and the scope of the appended claims.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A screen structure comprising upper and lower rectangular frame members of spring metal construction, a foraminous cloth secured to each of said frame members, outer resilient frames

completely embracing and concealing said frame members and having slits therein receiving the marginal edges of said cloth, the frame of said lower frame member including an upper portion having a reduced extension, the frame of said upper member including a lower portion having a groove yieldingly receiving said extension, and side strips integrally formed with said frames.

2. A screen structure including a substantially rectangular spring metal frame having an opening therein, a foraminous cloth fixed to said frame and in registry with said opening, and a caoutchouc outer frame completely embracing and concealing said metal frame, said outer frame having a continuous recess therein receiving said metal frame and a continuous slit leading to the recess and receiving the marginal edges of said cloth, said slit being offset from said recess.

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