

(No Model.)

J. F. APPELL.
WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 468,906.

Patented Feb. 16, 1892.

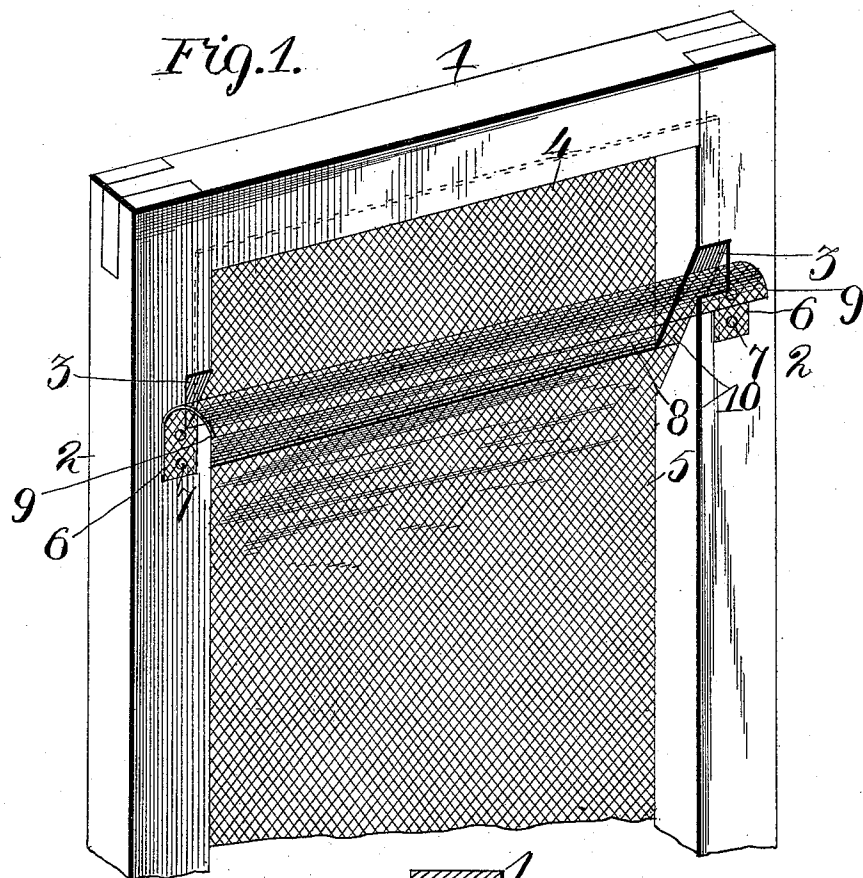


Fig. 3.

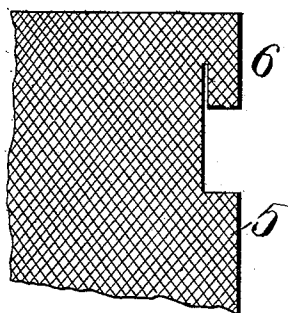
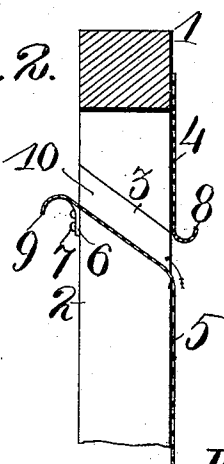


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. APPELL, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,906, dated February 16, 1892.

Application filed July 10, 1891. Serial No. 399,025. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. APPELL, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Screens, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to improvements in window-screens; and it consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter described, and designated in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my complete invention, showing the inside of the window-screen. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is an elevation of a portion of the wire screen, showing the construction where it is secured to the frame.

The object of my invention is to construct a window-screen inexpensive in cost, of a finished appearance, especially from the inside, and so constructed that all the flies, insects, &c., that may be in the room may find an exit through the screen, and also so constructed that the insects on the outside cannot get into the room.

I will give a further description of the advantages of my invention in connection with a mechanical description thereof.

Referring to the drawings, 1 indicates the frame-work of the window-screen, the same having side pieces 2, and the other parts of said frame embody the ordinary construction. The inside of said side pieces 2 are provided with oblique grooves or recesses 3 for the purposes more fully hereinafter described.

Having fully described the construction of the frame-work of the window-screen, I will now proceed to describe the construction of the screen itself.

The wire screen is composed of two sections 4 and 5, of ordinary wire-screen material. The section 4 of said screen has a less width than section 5, and both of said sections are secured on the same side of the frame 1, thus embodying a finished appearance and to the casual observer presents a view of a continuous screen. Section 4 of the screen extends downwardly on the side pieces 2 to the upper inside edges or corners of the oblique grooves

3, and the lower section 5 extends upwardly on the side pieces 2 to the lower corners of the oblique grooves 3 and is bent inwardly and secured in said groove, as illustrated. The upper end of section 5 is provided with rectangular projections 6, which are secured to the outside face of the side pieces 2 by means of tacks or screws 7. It can be readily perceived from this construction that the lower section 5, or, rather, the upper terminal portions of the same, incline outwardly, thus forming an oblique opening 10 between sections 4 and 5, through which the insects that may be on the inside of the room may pass. The insects that may be on the inside of the room can pass outwardly, as indicated by the arrow.

Section 4 of the screen is provided at its lower terminal portion with an upturned end 8, and the upper terminal portion of section 5 is provided with a downwardly-turned end 9. The outer ends of these portions 8 and 9 are bent approximately parallel with the main part of the screen. The object of this construction is that should any insects get on the inside of section 4 and start downwardly they will come in contact with the upturned end 8, and thus, meeting with a resistance, will retrace their movements, and should any flies come on the outside of section 5 and pass upwardly they will come in contact with a downwardly-turned end 9, and thus, meeting with resistance, will retrace their movement and will not pass into the inside of the room through the opening 10 between the sections 4 and 5 of the screen. Particular emphasis is laid upon the point of the curved portions 8 and 9 being bent over in the manner above described. Heretofore when projections have been used for a similar purpose they have been bent at right angles, presenting almost no obstacle to the passage of insects through the opening in the wrong direction. It will be readily understood that an insect crawling under the portion 8 or 9 and finding the way obstructed would not be likely to pass around through the opening on coming out, while if there were only a right-angled projection it would have no difficulty in crawling over the same.

By empirical knowledge I have found that scarcely any flies ever find an ingress into the room through the opening between the

screens, while hundreds find an exit from the inside of the room through said opening.

For emphasis it may be again reiterated that I secure both sections of the screen to the same side of the frame 1, thus making a finished screen and presenting to a casual observer a continuous and solid screen.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is—

10 The herein-described window-screen, comprising a frame-work 1, the side pieces 2 thereof being provided with oblique grooves 3, outwardly inclined, a section 4 of wire-screen material secured to the upper inside portion
15 of said frame 1 and provided with an inwardly and upwardly curved or semicircular portion

8 at its lower end, a section 5 of similar wire-screen material, secured to the lower inside portion of the frame-work 1 and inclined outwardly at its upper end, so as to pass through the grooves 3, and an outwardly and downwardly projecting curved or semicircular portion 9 on the upper end of section 5, the outer ends of portions 8 and 9 being bent approximately parallel with the main part of the screen, substantially as set forth. 20 25

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN F. APPELL.

Witnesses:

ED. E. LONGAN,
L. L. TRACEY.