Nov. 12, 1929. H. DIXSON 1,735,496

PLASTER CHANNEL INSTALLATION FOR SCREEN GUIDES

Filed Jan. 16, 1928

Fig. 1.

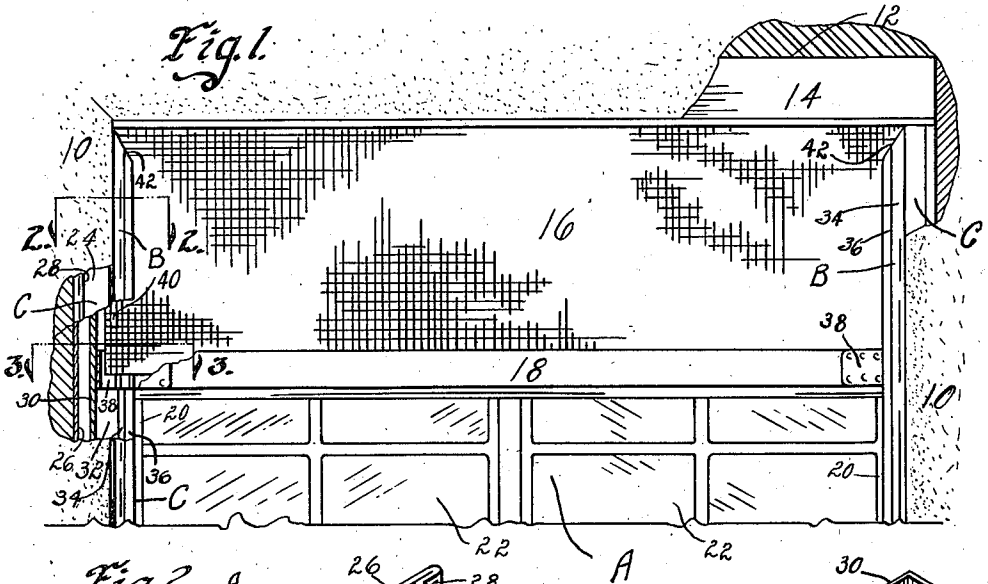


Fig. 2

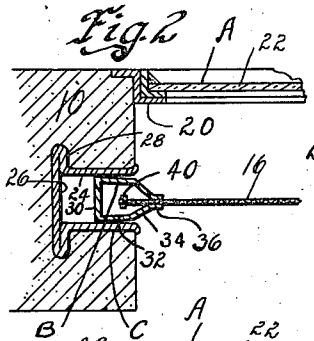


Fig. 3

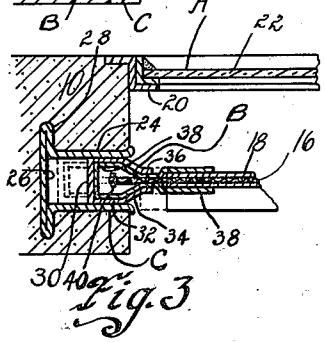


Fig. 4

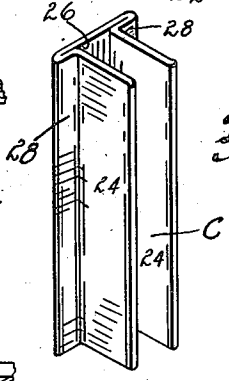


Fig. 5

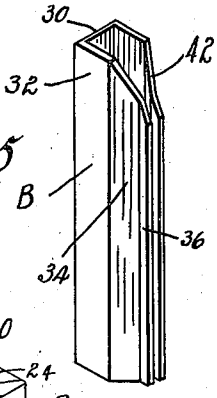
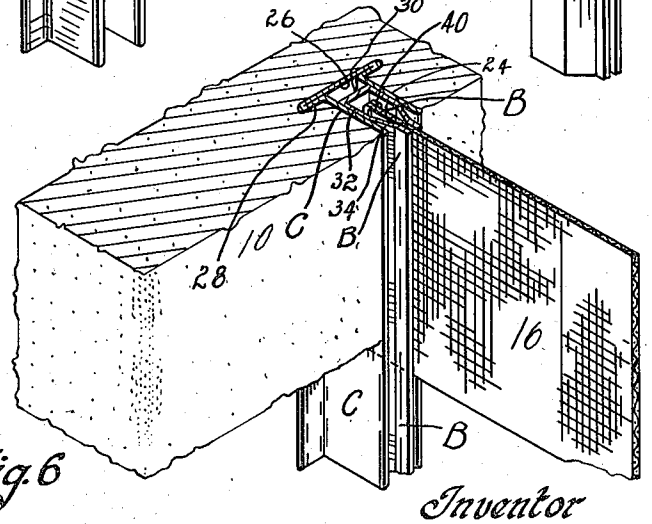


Fig. 6



Witness

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PLASTER-CHANNEL INSTALLATION FOR SCREEN GUIDES

Application filed January 16, 1928. Serial No. 247,173.

The object of my invention is to provide a plaster channel installation wherein screen guides may be mounted for movement towards or from the plaster wall in which the channel member is embedded.

More particularly it is my object to provide a guide of tubular shape for the screen, the guide being inserted in the plaster channel member wherein the guide may move towards or from the plaster channel member for either initial adjustment of the guide relative to the channel or for further adjustment in case of expansion or contraction of the building in which the channel members are mounted or for any other reason which necessitates adjustment of the guide member relative to the channel member and for enabling the guide member to be moved entirely when desired.

Still a further object is to provide the guides with flat sides adapted to be engaged by the flanges of the channel member whereby a "fly-tight" connection between the guides and channel members results.

With these and other objects in view my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Although the invention is susceptible of a variety of embodiments, it is unnecessary to fully describe and illustrate more than one in order to give a full understanding of the invention both from its structural and functional standpoints. Accordingly, I have illustrated a preferred and desirable embodiment of the invention in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of a portion of a wall with a window opening formed therein and my improved plaster channel installation members shown therein, parts being broken away and shown in section to better illustrate the construction.

Figure 2 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a similar sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a sectional perspective view of the plaster channel member which is adapted to be embedded in the plastic material of the building.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a portion of the guide track; and

Figure 6 is a sectional perspective view showing the guide channel member and screen in their relationship to the plaster wall in which the channel is embedded.

In the accompanying drawings I have used the reference character A to indicate generally a window opening formed in a wall 10. The wall 10 is covered with plastic material.

A recess 12 is formed in the upper portion of the window opening A and in this recess a screen box 14 is mounted. The screen box 14 is adapted to conceal a window screen 16 when the screen is in rolled up position. For receiving the screen 16 a roller (not shown) is mounted within the box 14. Secured to the lower edge of the screen 16 is a bar or binder 18 formed of a stiff material so that it will not bend. The foregoing construction is the ordinary roll screen and forms no part of my present invention but my invention relates to the construction of guides for the binder bar 18 and the screen 16.

The window opening A is usually provided with a window frame 20 which may be of steel or wooden construction and a window 22 is supported in this frame. It is desirable to provide means for mounting guides for the edges of the screen upon the two sides of the window opening A.

These guides also receive the ends of the bar 18. For this purpose I provide guide or track members B of substantially tubular shape as best illustrated in Figure 5 of the drawings. The distance between the two guides B which are placed on either side of the window opening A is adapted to be set by means of the bar 18 after which they remain in comparatively fixed position. Upon a variation in distance between the two sides of the window opening A which may be caused by contraction or expansion of the building in which the structure is mounted, the guide members B are adapted to be mounted so that they may be adjusted toward or

from each other which adjustment I accomplish automatically in the following described manner.

Within the plastic material forming the wall 10 I embed a channel shaped member C which I shall term a plastic channel member. The member C is formed of a single piece of material formed to provide a pair of side walls 24 and a back portion 26. The back portion 26 is formed by out-turning the inner edges of the walls 24 as indicated at 28 and then rebending them so as to provide the portion 26. This construction causes the formation of out-turned flanges adapted to hold the member C relative to the plastic wall 10 when it is embedded therein. The channel members C are adapted to receive the guide members B.

I will now describe the guide members themselves in detail. Each guide member comprises a back wall 30 and a pair of side walls 32. When the guide member B is in position in the channel member C the walls 32 engage the walls 24 of the channel member. Extending from the free edges of the side walls 32 is a pair of converging walls 34 terminating in parallel flanges 36. This construction provides an enlarged guide member with a slit edge formed in it for the screen, to travel in.

The binder bar 18 is provided at each end with a friction block 38 best shown in Figure 3 of the drawings which snugly fits within the associated guide member. Each friction block is substantially the same shape as the guide member B and is made of such size that it will frictionally engage in the track. The track B is formed with the flanges 36 slightly closer together than the thickness of the friction block at the point where it passes between these flanges. In this manner the friction block is frictionally held in any position it is moved to in the guide B.

After the friction block has passed a certain point in the guide the flanges 36 of the guide will spring toward each other for narrowing the slit opening down to about the thickness of the screen 16. To prevent the edges of the screen from pulling out of the guide B staples 40 are placed in its edges at spaced intervals.

Normally the staples 40 prevent the side edges of the screen from pulling out of the guides but in case the screen is accidentally struck so that it might be torn, the staples will first pull out between the flanges 36. For causing the screen to thereafter roll up into proper position in the box 14 the upper ends of the guide members B are cut at a slant as indicated at 42. This allows the pulled out edges to pass over the cut away portion so that it will thread into the box 14 and onto the roller therein. Then when the binder bar 18 is again moved downwardly the edges of the screen will properly enter the guide members B.

The entire plaster channel member C is adapted to be embedded in the plastic material of the wall and forms a channel for receiving the guide member B and providing a "fly-tight" joint. The sides 24 of the channel member C are curved slightly outwardly for allowing the guide member to be easily inserted and for forming a finished corner where the plastic material joins with the channel member.

When the track member B is mounted in the plaster channel member C it assumes the position shown in Figures 2, 3, and 6 of the drawings. The guides are thus mounted for adjustment towards or from each other, one such adjustment being illustrated in dotted lines in Figure 3. The parts are arranged so that when the guide members B assume a certain position due to the initial downward movement of the bar 18 which serves to space them they will remain in such position unless something is done to positively readjust such position.

From the construction illustrated it will be obvious that the entire track may be completely withdrawn from the channel member when it is desired to paint the interior of the building so that after the building is painted the paint will not be smeared over the guide members and prevent their proper operation. If it is at any time desired to entirely remove the screen installation the guides can be removed from the channels and only the channel grooves will remain and they will not be unsightly. In this manner a neat way is provided for mounting the screen guide in the plaster without causing an unsightly window frame when the installation is removed.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts of my device without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention, and it is my intention to cover by my claims, any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents, which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a rollscreen structure, a channel shaped receiving member having spaced side walls and a rear wall, means whereby said member is supported relative to a building wall, and a screen edge guide element having spaced side walls connected at one end by a rear wall, said side walls being in contact with the side walls of the channel shaped receiving member and the rear wall thereof arranged parallel with the rear wall of the receiving member.

2. In a structure of the class described, a channel shaped receiving member adapted to be received within a plaster wall, said member having spaced side walls and a rear con-

necting wall, a guide element adapted to be supported within said channel member, said guide element having a pair of flat wall portions arranged parallel with the side walls of the receiving member and having a rear wall connecting said flat portions together arranged to lie substantially parallel to the rear wall of said receiving member and means for securing said receiving member by the rear wall thereof to a building wall.

3. A guide for the side edge of a rollscreen comprising a body portion having a slit opening along one side thereof and having spaced flat portions and a channel adapted to be embedded in a wall, said channel having spaced flat sides adapted to engage the spaced flat portions of said guide and means for anchoring said channel to the wall for retaining it in position.

4. In a rollscreen structure, a channel member having spaced side walls adapted to be embedded and anchored in a plastic wall and a screen guide for the edge of a rollscreen having spaced flat sides, said sides being adapted to frictionally engage the inside of the channel member against the sides thereof.

5. A guide for the side edge of a rollscreen comprising an enlarged body portion having a slit opening along one side thereof and having spaced flat portions, and a channel member having spaced side walls adapted to be embedded in a plastic wall and to receive said guide, with the flat sides of said body portion adapted to frictionally engage the inside of the channel member against the sides thereof to prevent rotation of the guide within said channel member.

Des Moines, Iowa, January 7, 1928.

HARRY DIXSON.