

(No Model.)

D. W. HERSEY.

WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 253,047.

Patented Jan. 31, 1882.

Fig. 1.

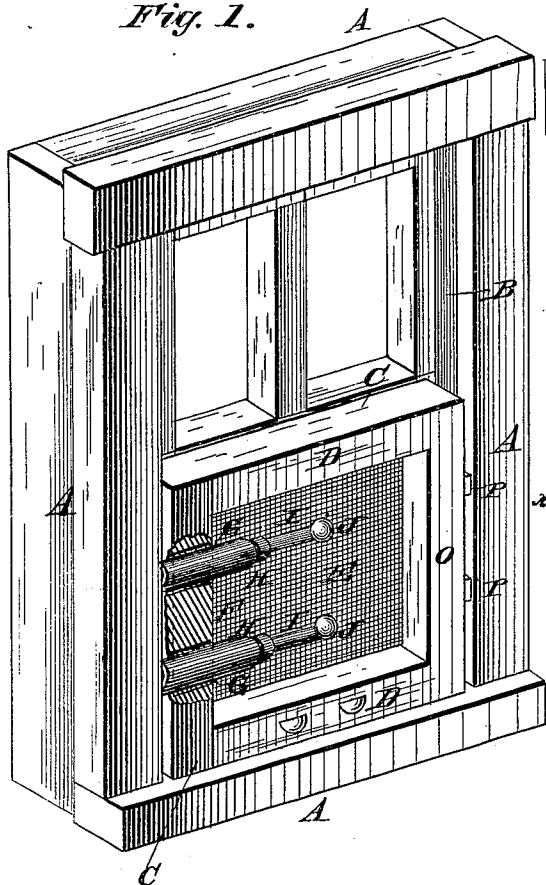


Fig. 2.

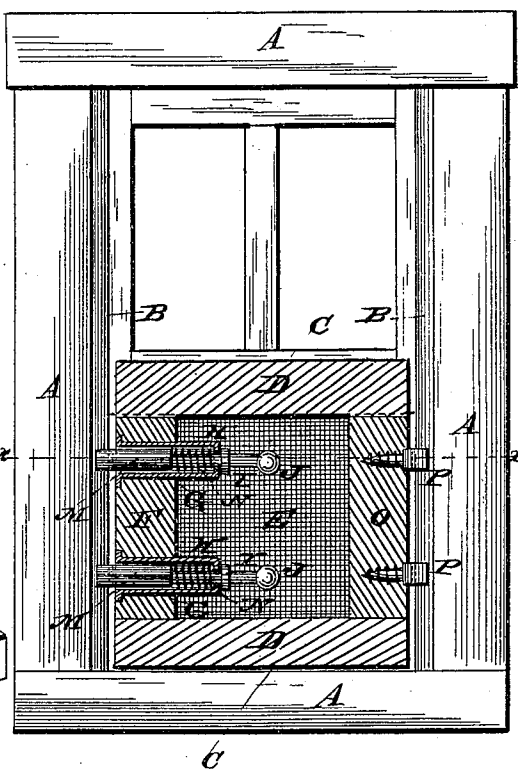
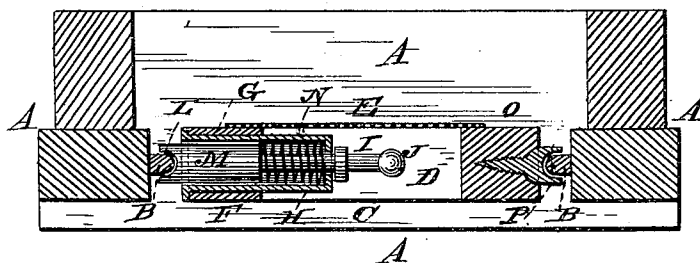


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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DAVID W. HERSEY, OF PEMBROKE, MAINE.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 253,047, dated January 31, 1882.

Application filed July 30, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID W. HERSEY, of
Pembroke, in the county of Washington and
State of Maine, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Window-Screens; and
I do hereby declare that the following is a full,
clear, and exact description of the invention,
which will enable others skilled in the art to
which it appertains to make and use the same,
10 reference being had to the accompanying draw-
ings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to adjustable reversi-
ble sliding window-screens, and has for its ob-
ject to combine lightness, durability, efficiency,
15 and effectiveness, and at the same time be read-
ily removable or adjustable; and it consists in
certain improvements in the construction and
operation of the same, substantially as will be
hereinafter more fully described, and particu-
20 larly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a per-
spective view of a window to which my inven-
tion has been applied; Fig. 2, a vertical longi-
tudinal sectional view of the same; and Fig. 3,
25 a horizontal sectional view on the line *x x*,
Fig. 2.

Corresponding parts in the figures are de-
noted by the same letters of reference.

Referring by letter to the accompanying
30 drawings, A designates a window-frame pro-
vided on each side with a vertical longitudinal
rail, B, of wood or metal, projecting laterally
from the inner sides of the frame to form a track
or guides for the screen C, consisting of a rect-
35 angular frame, D, transversely from the sides
of which is stretched wire-gauze, netting, or
any suitable material, E. One of the end pieces,
F, of the rectangular frame D is provided with
horizontal perforations G G, one above the
40 other, each for the reception of a cylindrical
casing, H, through which is passed a locking
bar or bolt, I, having a knob or head, J, pro-
jecting from the cylindrical casing on the in-
side of the rectangular frame D, its other end
45 projecting on the outside edge of said frame,
and being notched, as shown at L, to fit or em-
brace the vertical rail of the window-frame.

Inside the casing H the locking bar or bolt
I is provided with a shoulder, M, between
50 which and the inner end of the casing and
around the bolt is interposed a coiled spring or

cushion, N. The opposite end piece, O, of the
rectangular frame D is provided on its outer
edge with small projecting arms or nibs P P,
notched or bifurcated like the projecting ends
55 of the locking-bolts on the opposite end piece,
to fit or embrace the adjoining vertical rail.

From the foregoing description, taken in
connection with the drawings hereto annexed,
the operations and advantages of my inven-
60 tion will be readily understood.

To attach the screen to the window it is only
necessary to place the end having the notched
or bifurcated arms or nibs so that the latter
will embrace the rail, and then pull the locking
65 bars or bolts, by means of their projecting
knobs or heads, toward the center, so as to
draw the projecting notched ends of the bolts
inside the casing. The screen is then swung
around to a position parallel with the window-
70 sash, the notched or bifurcated arms on the
track at the opposite end from the spring-bolts
acting as a pivot or hinge. The locking-bolts
being released, the springs will return them to
their normal position, the notched ends clamp-
75 ing or embracing the vertical track-rail. The
screen may then be slid vertically on the track
to the desired position independent of the
blinds, the pressure or tension of the spring
locking-bolt being sufficient to retain it in an
80 elevated position.

It is obvious that to remove the screen from
the window the operation is merely the reverse
of that just described and that both operations
can be accomplished from the inside without
85 the use of ladders or other elevating means.
It is evident that the screen can be reversed
readily, so that the spring-bolts will press
against the opposite track.

For convenience in elevating, a knob, finger-
90 indentations, or other suitable device may be
provided on one of the transverse pieces of the
rectangular screen-frame. The edges of the
locking-bolts may also be beveled to automati-
cally clamp or embrace the track-rail. 95

My invention is compact, inexpensive, easy
of application or adjustment, and effective in
operation, and may be easily applied to most
of the screens now in use.

I am aware of patent to Walker, No. 56,128, 100
July 3, 1866, and I do not wish to be under-
stood as claiming any part of that inven-

tion. My invention differs materially from this patent, and consists in the herein-described improved construction and arrangement of parts.

5 Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

10 In combination with a window-screen adapted to slide vertically on a track and provided at one end with the small notched or bifurcated nibs P P, the cylindrical casings H H, set in the opposite end of the screen, one above the other, and inclosing the locking bars or bolts I, having projecting notched ends adapted to

embrace the track by reason of spring mechanism N inside the casings, the inner ends of the bars being provided with knobs or heads J, by which the bolts may be conveniently operated to adjust the screen, substantially as set forth. 15 20

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID WALLACE HERSEY.

Witnesses:

J. H. COGGINS,
DENNIS COLLINS.