

W. C. DE WITT.  
WINDOW GUARD.  
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1,041,753.

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Fig. 1

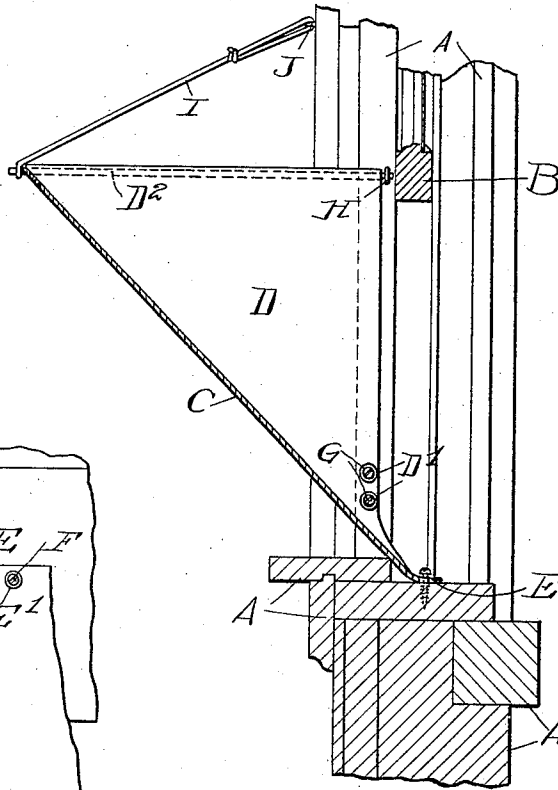


Fig. 2.

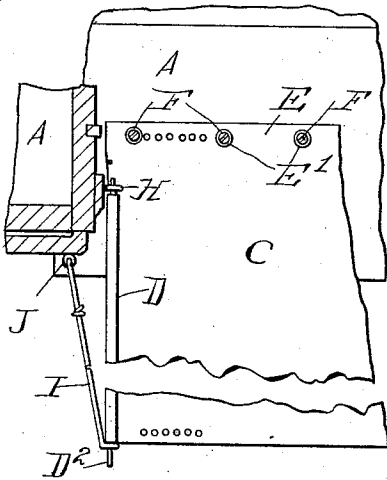


Fig. 3.

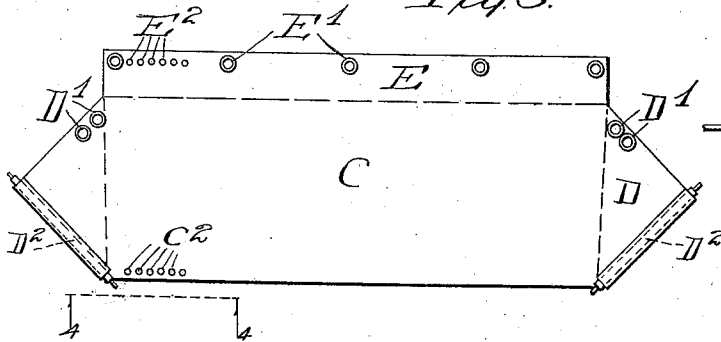


Fig. 4.

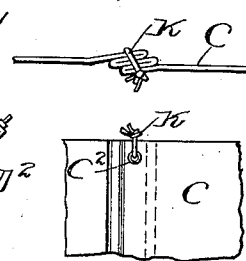


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WINDOW-GUARD.

1,041,753.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. DE WITT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Window-Guards, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a window guard or storm guard for windows and is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a cross section of the window and guard showing the latter in position; Fig. 2 is a detail plan view of the guard in position with portions of the window casing; Fig. 3 is a reduced plan view of the guard not in position; Fig. 4 is a cross section along the line 4—4 of Fig. 3 with the parts in their folded position; Fig. 5 is a plan view of the parts shown in Fig. 4.

Like parts are indicated by the same letters in all the figures.

A, A indicate the several parts of the window casing and B the lower part of the sash. The guard consists of the body portion C with the end portions D, D and the edge portion E. The edge is provided with the gromets  $E^1$ ,  $E^1$  and the eyelets  $E^2$ . The end portions are provided with gromets  $D^1$ ,  $D^1$  and the rods  $D^2$  projecting at each end. The body portion is provided with the eyelets  $C^2$ . The screws F, F are provided to be attached to the window sill and similar screws G are adapted to be attached to the vertical part of the window frame.

H is a screw-eye, one being at each side of the window casing, and I is a tape adapted at one end to fit over the end of the rod  $D^2$  and at the other end to be attached to the screw-eye J.

K, K are cords adapted to be laced through the eyelets  $E^2$ ,  $C^2$  so as to shorten the guard when desired as indicated in Figs. 4 and 5. The engaging screws and gromets may be of any desired character but preferably so as to permit gromets to be sprung or forced over the heads of the screws and yet to remain in such secured position. Of course, the screws can be removed to disengage the guard if provided with removable heads or if made for the purpose of securing the guard in a relatively permanent manner.

The use and operation of my invention are as follows: The guard, shaped as shown,

may be cut from a single piece or strip of flexible material so as to leave no seams. It is preferably made of opaque canvas pervious to air but of such a shade, for example olive green, as to exclude the light. To attach it, the window is raised as indicated in Fig. 1, the gromets  $E^1$ ,  $E^1$  are inserted over the heads of the screws F, F, or the parts are otherwise screwed, the ends D, D are folded up into a vertical position as indicated in Fig. 2, the inner ends of the rods are inserted each in a screw-eye, the tapes are attached one to the outer end of one of the rods  $D^2$ , and the body of the guard is then drawn up into the position indicated in Fig. 1 and the tapes secured so as to hold the parts in this relation. The lower end of the inner edge of the portions D, D of the guard can then be attached by means of the gromets  $D^1$ ,  $D^1$  and the screws G and the window can then be adjusted to any desired position along the vertical edge of the part D of the guard. The result is that the light is excluded by this easily detachable and removable guard and the wind tending to come in through the open window is upwardly deflected by the body of the guard and compelled to pass through a contracted aperture, for the distance from the lower sash of the window to the body of the guard along a line at right angles thereto is always less than the vertical distance from the lower edge of the sash to the window sill. This deflecting of the wind and contraction of the passage through which it moves results in retarding the wind, while at the same time the guard being made of air-pervious material, lets the air pass through it along its body and particularly at the contracted portion. This results in changing the direction of the wind so that it passes into the room upwardly, reducing its velocity, and as it passes through the contracted passageway and past the point of deflection the dust, dirt, moisture, sand and the like are taken from it, some portion of the air passing through the air pervious body guard while the wind is thus being deflected and forced through a contracted passage.

It is the coöperation with the air-pervious body of the guard of the wind deflecting action or the contraction of the passage or both which results in cleaning of the wind which enters the room from beneath the window. The device being made of flexible

material can be easily removed or applied and stored when desired.

By means of the eyelets E<sup>2</sup>, C<sup>2</sup> and the cords K, K the guard can be shortened to make it suitable for windows of different width. This longitudinal adjustability can be effected in various ways. I have only shown one.

I claim:

10 1. A window guard consisting of a flexible fabric strip having triangular end members, rods mounted one on either end of said strip along one side of said triangular end members, a flap projecting downwardly  
15 from said strip on the side opposed to said rods, means for attaching said flap to a window sill, means for attaching the inner ends of said rods removably to the casement and means for drawing said rods upwardly  
20 and outwardly against the tension of said fabric to hold them in a substantially horizontal position.

2. A window guard consisting of a flexible fabric strip having triangular end members, rods mounted one on either end of said strip along one side of said triangular end members, a flap projecting downwardly from said strip on the side opposed to said rods, means for attaching said flap to a window  
30 sill, means for attaching the inner ends of said rods removably to the casement and means for drawing said rods upwardly and outwardly against the tension of said fabric to hold them in a substantially horizontal  
35 position and means for varying the length of said strip.

3. A window guard comprising an inclined fabric portion projecting inwardly and upwardly from the window aperture, a flap mounted on the lower end of said portion, means for removably attaching said  
40 flap to the window sill, triangular end members projecting upwardly and outwardly from said body portion, rods carried in one side of said triangular members, means for  
45 attaching the inner ends of said rods to the window casement and means for drawing the outer ends of said rods upwardly and outwardly against the tension of the fabric to hold the guard in position.

4. A window guard comprising an inclined fabric portion projecting inwardly and upwardly from the window aperture, a flap mounted on the lower end of said portion, means for removably attaching said  
50 flap to the window sill, triangular end members projecting upwardly and outwardly from said body portion, rods carried on one side of said triangular members, means for  
55 attaching the inner ends of said rods to the window casement and means for drawing the outer ends of said rods upwardly and outwardly against the tension of the fabric to hold the guard in position and means for  
60 varying in unison the length of said body piece and said flap to provide for windows  
65 of varying widths.

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Witnesses:

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