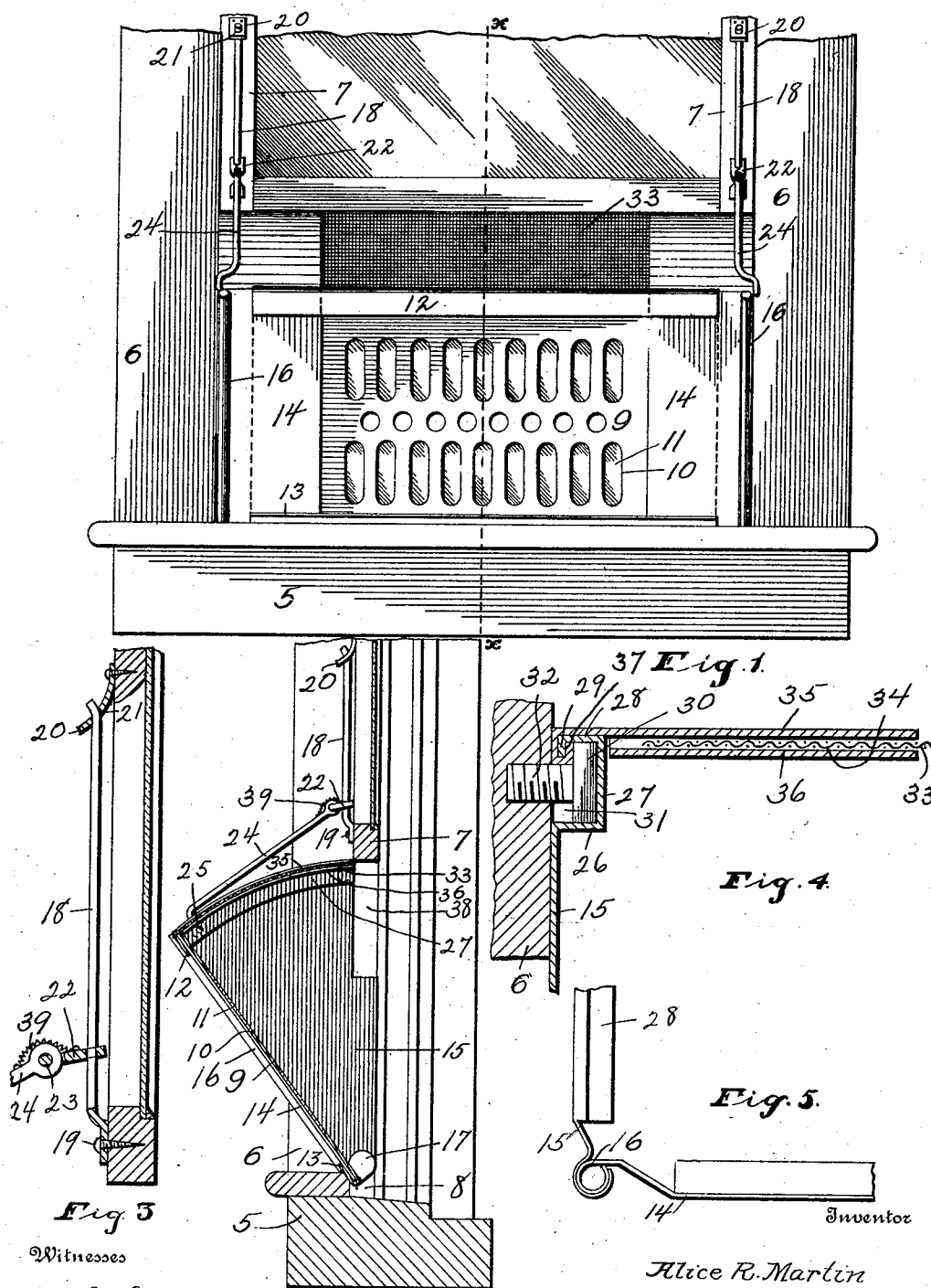


No. 877,209.

PATENTED JAN. 21, 1908.

A. R. MARTIN.
COMBINED WINDOW SHIELD AND SCREEN.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 9, 1907.



Witnesses
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Fig. 2.

By

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ALICE R. MARTIN, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COMBINED WINDOW SHIELD AND SCREEN.

No. 877,209.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 21, 1908.

Application filed September 9, 1907. Serial No. 391,899.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALICE R. MARTIN, citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Window Shields and Screens, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a combined window shield and screen and has for its object the provision of a device of this character so arranged as to freely admit air to a room, but so arranged that the air will be deflected upwardly as it enters the room to thereby prevent it from blowing directly upon the occupant or occupants of the room, and at the same time keep out rain.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a device of the character described so arranged that it is impossible to remove the screen and shield from the exterior of the window, thereby rendering the device burglar proof.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a device of the character described, which will be adjustable to windows of varying width, and one which may be rendered highly ornamental in appearance, and is readily detachable.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the detailed description which now follows.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a front elevation of a device of the character described, looking from the inside of the room toward the window, Fig. 2 is a vertical section upon line $x-x$ of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a detail view of a guide bar hereinafter described, Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view through a portion of the shield and screen, and, Fig. 5 is a detail view illustrating the manner in which the end members of the shield and screen are bent into engagement with the front end members thereof.

Like numerals designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawing.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral 5 designates the window sill and the numerals 60 designate the window frame.

7 designates the lower sash and 8 designates the groove in which this sash usually slides.

So far the parts described are all of the usual and well known construction and I will now describe my improved window shield

and screen which is adapted to be readily attached to the window.

The shield proper comprises a front plate 9 which may be formed of sheet metal and which may if desired, have sight openings 10 formed therein in which small ornamental glass panes 11 are cemented, though it is to be understood that this plate may be perfectly plain if desired and these sight openings omitted. At its upper edge this central member is provided with a downturned flange 12 and at its lower edge with an upturned flange 13. Slidably disposed in the ways formed by these flanges are the end members 14 of the shield. This structure renders the front portion of the shield adjustable in length and adapts it to fit windows of varying widths. The end members proper of the frame are designated by the numerals 15 and the front edges of these end members are bent into engagement with the end members of the front portion of the shield as at 16. These end members 15 carry blocks 17 which project into and are slidably disposed in the groove 8 of the window frame. Guide bars 18 are fixed as at 19 to the lower edge of the lower sash and resilient guard plates 20 are perforated as at 21 for the reception of the upper ends of these bars. Perforated blocks 22 are slidably disposed upon the guide bars 18 and are pivotally connected as at 23 to links 24. These links are in turn pivotally connected as at 25 to the end members 15 of the shield. These end members 15 are bent inwardly as at 26 bent upwardly as at 27, bent outwardly as at 28 and then downwardly as at 29 to form ways 30 in which the heads 31 of screws 32 lie, these end members being adapted to slide upon the heads of these screws.

It is apparent that when the shield 9 is inclined inwardly, as shown in Fig. 2, an open space will be left at the top thereof between the upper edge of this shield and the lower edge of the lower sash. A screen fabric 33 covers this opening and in order to adapt the device to windows of varying widths, the ends of this screen are slipped into the spaces 34 formed between plates 35 and 36 of members that are bent as at 37 into engagement with the downturned portion 29 of the end members 15. These end members are cut out as at 38 to permit the lower window to be partially closed, if desired. A coiled spring 39 is secured at one

end to the link 25 and at its opposite end to the block 23.

The operation of the device is as follows: If it be desired to remove the screen from the window, the front is brought to a vertical position by the operator grasping the block 23 and pulling upwardly thereon. It will be seen that if this block be released after the screen has been partly brought to a vertical position, the tension of the spring 39 will immediately cause the block 23 to bind upon the guide rods 18 to hold the shield in any adjusted position. By virtue of this construction, the size of the opening at the upper edge of the shield may be readily regulated to admit more or less air according to the condition of the weather.

This device is particularly advantageous when applied to sleeping rooms, for it prevents a direct draft from blowing upon the sleepers, while freely admitting air to the room. If it should begin to rain during the night, the inclination of the shield 9 will be such as to prevent rain from beating into the room, but any rain that strikes against this shield will flow from the lower edge thereof and off of the window sill upon the exterior thereof. Any rain that beats in the corners of the shield at 16, will find its way through the gutter provided at that portion, to the lower portion of the shield and to the outer window sill. The proportion of the parts is such that if the shield 9 be brought to a perfectly vertical position, the blocks 23 may then be slipped from the upper ends of the guide rods 18, the spring plates being bent upwardly to permit this to be done. The entire shield and screen may then be readily removed from the window by slipping the end members 14 and 15 together to bring the block 17 out of the grooves 8.

Since the blocks 23 are not controllable from the exterior of the window, it follows that the device is burglar proof, for even if the screen 33 should be cut away, the shield 9 must be brought entirely up to the lower edge of the lower sash before the blocks 23 are free of the guide rods 18.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that simple and efficient means are herein provided for accomplishing the objects of the invention and while the elements shown and described are well adapted to serve the purposes for which they are intended, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise construction set forth, but includes within its purview such changes as may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a storm and ventilating shield for windows, the combination with an impervious shield adapted to be set at varying angles with relation to the window frame, of locking means that limits the movement of

said shield, and a member with which the locking means engages as long as the shield lies at an angle with relation to the window.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination with an impervious shield, of means for hinging said shield to a window frame at the lower edge of the shield, said shield being adapted to lie at an angle, a screen adapted to close the space between the upper edge of the shield and the lower edge of the window sash, links connected to the shield, and guide members with which said links slidably engage.

3. In a device of the character described, the combination with an impervious shield, of means for hinging said shield to a window frame at the lower edge of the shield, said shield being adapted to lie at an angle, a screen adapted to close the space between the upper edge of the shield and the lower edge of the window sash, links connected to the shield, and guide members with which said links slidably engage, said guide members being carried by the lower window sash.

4. In a device of the character described, the combination with an impervious shield, of means for hinging said shield to a window frame at the lower edge of the shield, said shield being adapted to lie at an angle, a screen adapted to close the space between the upper edge of the shield and the lower edge of the window sash, links pivotally connected to said shield, vertically disposed guide rods carried by the window sash, and blocks slidably disposed upon said guide rods, said links being hinged to said blocks.

5. In a device of the character described, the combination with an impervious shield, of means for hinging said shield to a window frame at the lower edge of the shield, said shield being adapted to lie at an angle, a screen adapted to close the space between the upper edge of the shield and the lower edge of the window sash, links pivotally connected to said shield, vertically disposed guide rods carried by the window sash, blocks slidably disposed upon said guide rods, said links being hinged to said blocks, and a spring adapted to exert a tension between said link and said block.

6. In a device of the character described, the combination with a shield comprising a central member, end front members slidably disposed with relation to said central member, or end members which lie substantially at right angles to the end front members and are connected thereto, ways formed in the last named end members, guide members carried by the window sash and engaging in said ways, and a screen which extends between the upper edge of the central front member and the lower edge of the window sash.

7. In a device of the character described, the combination with a shield comprising a

central member, end front members slidably disposed with relation to said central member, of end members which lie substantially at right angles to the end front members and are connected thereto, ways formed in the last named end members, guide members carried by the window sash and engaging in said ways, a screen which extends between the upper edge of the central front member and the lower edge of the window sash, guide

rods carried by the lower window sash, and a connecting member between said guide rods and the end members of the shield.

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

ALICE R. MARTIN.

Witnesses:

WALTER H. MARTIN,
CARRIE E. BOWLBY.