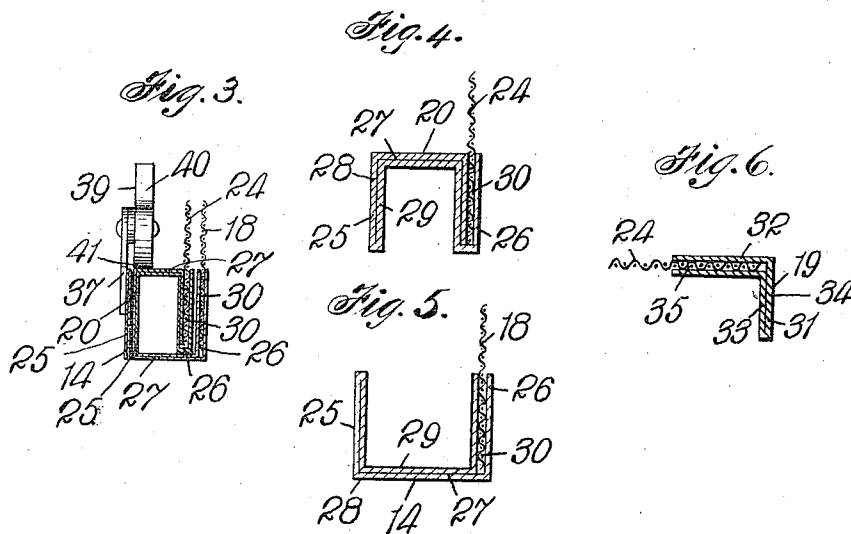
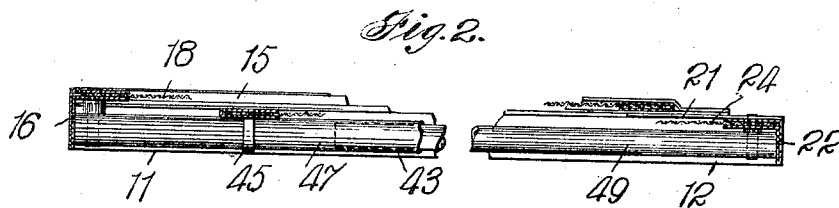
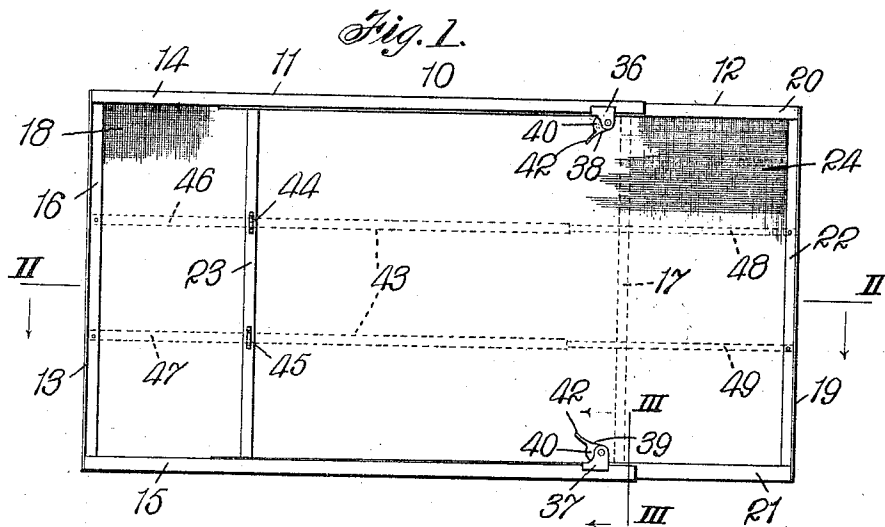


A. O. LOCKWOOD.
 LOCKING WINDOW SCREEN.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 19, 1910.

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LOCKING WINDOW-SCREEN.

995,408.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER O. LOCKWOOD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newburgh, county of Orange, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locking Window-Screens, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention relates to a class of screens adapted to be adjustably fitted to windows to allow the interior of a building or similar places to be ventilated, and which may also serve the purpose of a guard to prevent a person or object from falling through the window.

My invention has for its primary object to provide an expansible window screen of simple and inexpensive construction which will permit one size of the screen to be used for windows of various sizes and which may be readily applied to the window frame or removed therefrom, and to provide a form of screen which will efficiently allow an apartment of a building or the interior of a vehicle or the like to be properly ventilated at the same time preventing the admission of flies and other insects thereto.

Another object of the invention is to provide means adapted to effectually lock the screen in an adjusted position after it has been fitted in the window; and a further object of the invention is to provide a window screen having a form of frame which will permit the members thereof to be conveniently operated in unison and serve to prolong the durability of the screen.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, the said invention being more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is an elevation, partly in section, of one form of window screen embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a section taken on the line II—II of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line III—III of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross section through one of the longitudinal frames of one of the slidable members. Fig. 5 is a similar view through the longitudinal frame of the second slidable member, and Fig. 6 is a

cross section through one of the cross-bars of the frame.

The device 10 comprises two members or parts 11 and 12 each of which are formed so as to be slidably operated with relation to each other. The member 11 consists of a frame 13 having two parallel arranged channel-bars 14 and 15, a cross-bar 16 and a stay 17. A screen or filling 18 of woven wire or other suitable open mesh material to prevent flies and other insects from passing through the interstices thereof is provided in the space between the bars 14, 15, 16, and the stay 17. The member 12 likewise consists of a frame 19 having two parallel arranged channel-bars 20 and 21, a cross-bar 22 and a stay 23. In the frame 19 and connected to the bars and stay thereof is arranged a screen or filling 24 of woven wire or other suitable open mesh material similar to the screen 18. The frames 13 and 19 are preferably made of sheet metal, although it is clear that any other desired material may be used instead thereof. As shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, each of the channel-bars 14, 15, 20 and 21 have two parallel walls, as 25 and 26, and an integral bridge, as 27, which are formed by angularly bending one piece of material to provide overlapping contacting layers 28 and 29 to strengthen the bridge 27 and wall 25. The layers 28 and 29 of each of the channel-bars 14, 15, 20 and 21 are spaced apart in forming the wall 26 so as to provide a recess, as 30, for reception of the longitudinal edges of the screen 18 and the longitudinal edges of the screen 24 respectively. The cross-bars 16 and 22 are substantially L-shaped having integral arms 31 and 32 also formed by angularly bending one piece of material to provide overlapping contacting layers 33 and 34 for the arm 19 while the layers 33 and 34 are spaced apart to provide a recess, as 35, in which is inserted one of the respective vertical edges of the screens 18 and 24. The cross-bars 16 and 22 are formed in substantially an L-shape so as to permit the ends of the arms 32 thereof to be inserted in the recess 30 and clamped between the layers 28 and 29 of the wall 26 of the respective ends of the channel-bars 14, 15, 20 and 21 in assembling the frames 13 and 19. The stays 17 and 23 are each formed of one piece of material which is bent so as to overlap and

between the overlapping parts is held the opposite vertical edges of the screens 18 and 24.

In order to provide an expansible screen adapted to be adjusted to windows of various sizes, the member 12 is formed of smaller dimensions than the member 11, each of the channel-bars 20 and 21 being of a size so as to be movably held in the channel-bars 14 and 15, and are so positioned that the bridges 27 are in opposed arrangement, as shown in Fig. 3. When the members or parts 11 and 12 are assembled, as indicated in Fig. 1, various means may be employed to lock said parts in an adjusted position. Upon the outer surface of the wall 25 of each of the channel-bars 14 and 15 is provided a bracket, as 36 and 37, and in each of said brackets is eccentrically pivoted a locking element or latch as 38 and 39, which are adapted to be manually operated. Each of the latches 38 and 39 is provided with a body portion, as 40, having a cam-shaped peripheral edge, as 41, and a handle or projecting part 42. When it is desired to lock the members 11 and 12 to hold the screen in an adjusted position the handles 42 of each of said latches are manually forced toward the channel-bar to which it is connected and when thus moved the cam-edge 41 of the body portion 40 will engage the bridge 27 of each of the channel-bars 20. To release the members 11 and 12 from locking engagement the handles 42 may be manually moved in an opposite direction and the cam-edges 41 will then be disengaged from contact with the bridge 27.

For the purpose of providing in conjunction with my screen efficient means to prevent persons or objects from falling through the window of a building I employ a device or expansible guard 43. Upon the stay 23 of the member 12 are arranged a plurality of guides or rings, as 44 and 45, and to the cross-bar 16 of the member 11 are connected one end of a plurality of tubular rods 46 and 47 which are directed through the rings 44 and 45. A like number of smaller rods, as 48 and 49, are held at one end upon the cross-bar 22 at points diametrically opposite to the tubular rods 46 and 47, and the free ends of said rods 48 and 49 are disposed through the openings in the free ends of the tubular rods so that the guard 43 will telescopically

operate simultaneously with the movement of the members 11 and 12 in adjusting the screen as occasion requires.

It will be understood that my screen may be made in any desired size or shape, and that changes may be made in the forms and proportions of the various parts thereof without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, therefore I do not wish to be limited to the particular design of screen herein described and set forth.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In a device of the class described in combination, rectangular telescoping frames comprising an inner frame and an outer frame, the side members of said outer frame being formed of U-shaped channel members, the side members of the inner frame being formed of U-shaped channel members and adapted to slide within the side members of the outer frame, locking members located on the inner telescoping ends of the outer frame side members in a direction substantially transverse of one of the side walls of each member, telescoping stays attached to each of said frames and arranged parallel to the side members thereof, a screen on said inner frame, and a screen on said outer frame, both of said screens lying on one side of said telescoping stays.

2. In a device of the class described in combination, an outer frame, an inner frame adapted to telescope with reference to said outer frame, a telescoping stay member carried by said inner and outer frames and arranged parallel to the length of said frames, a guiding member mounted upon the inner end of said inner frame and adapted to cooperate with the exterior of said telescoping stay, a screen upon said inner frame, and a screen upon said outer frame, both of said screens being on the same side of said telescoping stay.

This specification signed and witnessed this 15th day of July A. D. 1910.

ALEXANDER O. LOCKWOOD.

Witnesses:

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