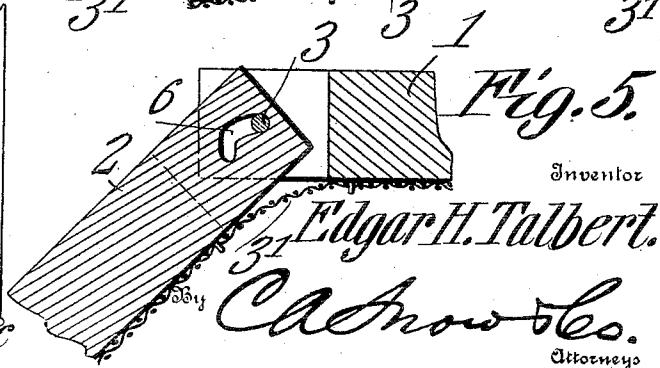
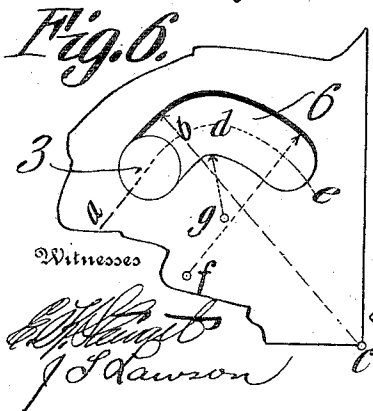
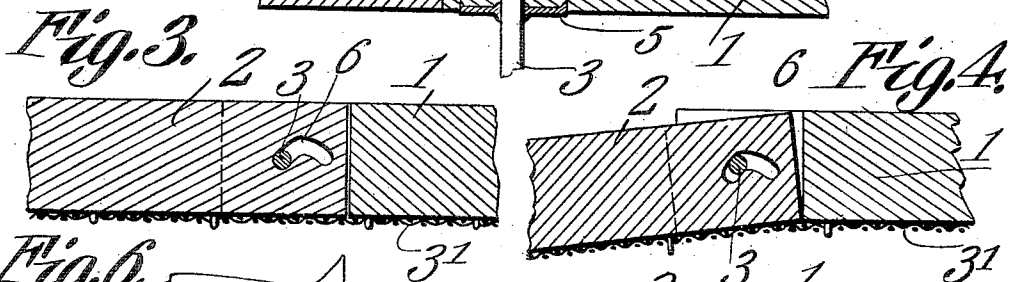
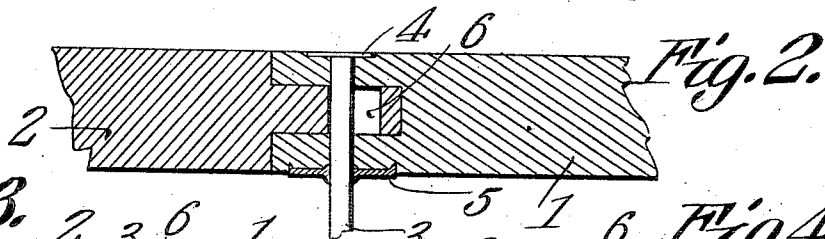
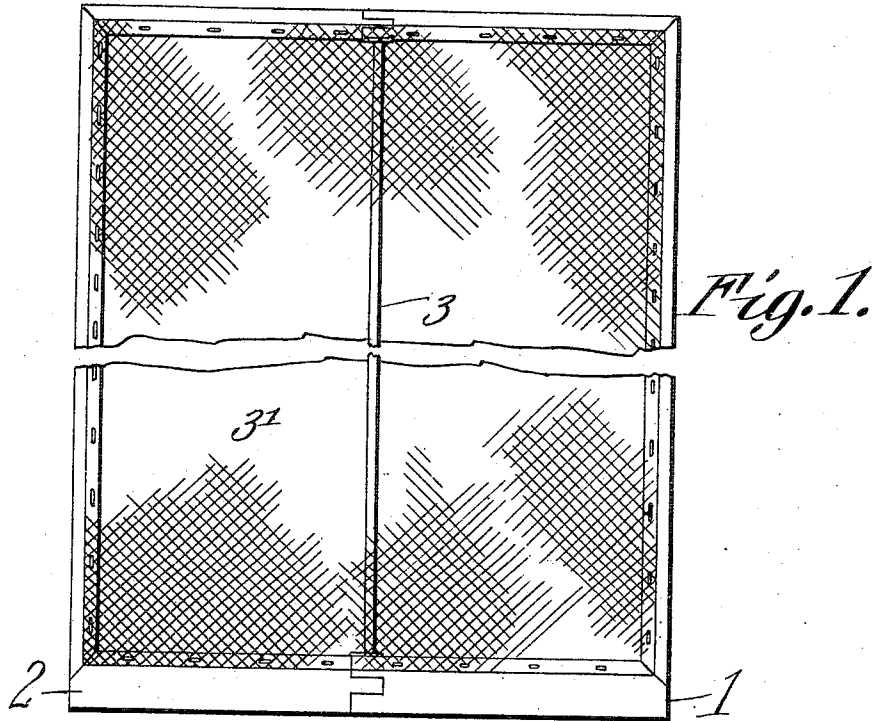


E. H. TALBERT.
WINDOW SCREEN.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1909.

971,477.

Patented Sept. 27, 1910.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR H. TALBERT, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HENRY A. HALE, OF JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

971,477.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 27, 1910.

Application filed September 29, 1909. Serial No. 520,161.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR H. TALBERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Window-Screen, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to window screens and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of its parts as hereinafter shown and described.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and durable structure in the form of a window screen adapted to fit snugly within the sash groove of a window frame and which embodies in its structure a frame made up of sections hingedly joined together in such manner that by breaking or swinging the sections upon the hinge joints the side edges thereof may be brought together sufficiently to permit of the insertion of the screen in the sash grooves of a window frame. The hinge joint connection between the side sections of the screen is of peculiar pattern and is especially designed for the specific purpose for which it is employed in the present instance and consists in providing in one of the side sections compound arcuate slots through which a pin rod passes and which is held by the other section. The said rod extends from the top to the bottom of the screen and in addition to its function as a hinge member also serves as a means for bracing the structure.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a front elevation of the screen. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the inner portions of the top rails of the sections of the screen. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view of the rails illustrating the relative positions of the hinge members when the screen sections are in the same plane. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view of the rails of the screen sections showing the relative positions of the hinge members when the screen sections are about to be swung into the same plane or when they are swung from the same plane into different planes. Fig. 5 is a view similar to that illustrated in Fig. 4 showing the relative positions of the hinge members when the screen sections are swung to a major angle with relation to each other. Fig. 6 is a detail diagram-

matic view showing the relative location of the compound slot in one of the screen sections.

The screen includes frame sections 1 and 2 which are hingedly joined together at their inner edges and to the outer sides of which is applied a wire or similar netting 3 in the usual manner.

As shown in the accompanying drawings, the hinge connection between the side sections of the frame is effected by the use of a mortise and tenon structure. The rod 3 passes transversely through the overlapping inner ends of the upper and lower rails of the side sections of the screen frame and the said rod is fixed with relation to the section 1 and if desired may be provided with suitable washers 4 and brace plates 5 at the inner and outer sides of the top and bottom rails of the said section. The ends of the top and bottom rails of the section 2 are provided with compound curved slots 6. The curvature of the slot 6 is formed from a succession of arcs of which the arc $a-b$ is struck from a center c which occurs approximately at the corner at the inner end of the rail of the member 2. The arc $d-e$ is struck from a center f which is at a point within the end of the rail of the section 2 and between the sides thereof while the arc $b-d$ is struck from a center g which is at a point within the end of the rail of the section 2 and between the sides thereof and the said arc joins with the arcs $a-b$ and $d-e$. By so disposing the arcs of the slot 6 a peculiar hinge joint is effected which is especially adapted for a screen structure such as is herein set forth. For instance when the side sections of the frame are in the same plane the rod 3 will lie in the slot 6 at the ends of the arc $a-b$ and when the sections are about to be swung at an angle to each other the rod moves into the arc $b-d$ and when the sections are swung to a major angle with relation to each other the rod 3 is at the end of the arc $d-e$. Thus a loose hinge joint connection is provided and when the side sections are in the same plane as illustrated in Fig. 3 they abut against each other along the transverse thickness of the screen frame. Also by reason of the fact that the center c is approximately at the corner of the rail of the section 2, the said

corner may be used as a fulcrum point for breaking the hinge joint as is illustrated in Fig. 4.

Having described my invention, what I
5 claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

10 A screen frame comprising sections one of which is provided with a curved slot, a pin attached to the other section and passing transversely through the curved slot of the first mentioned section, and a screen attached to the sections and bridging the slot and pin connection between the sections, the said slot and pin connection form-

ing a hinge joint connection between the 15 frame sections whereby the frame sections may have relative movement in directions transversely of the hinge pin as the sections are swung upon their hinge joint connection.

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

EDGAR H. TALBERT.

Witnesses:

E. C. SCHLADT,
J. T. LAWSON.