

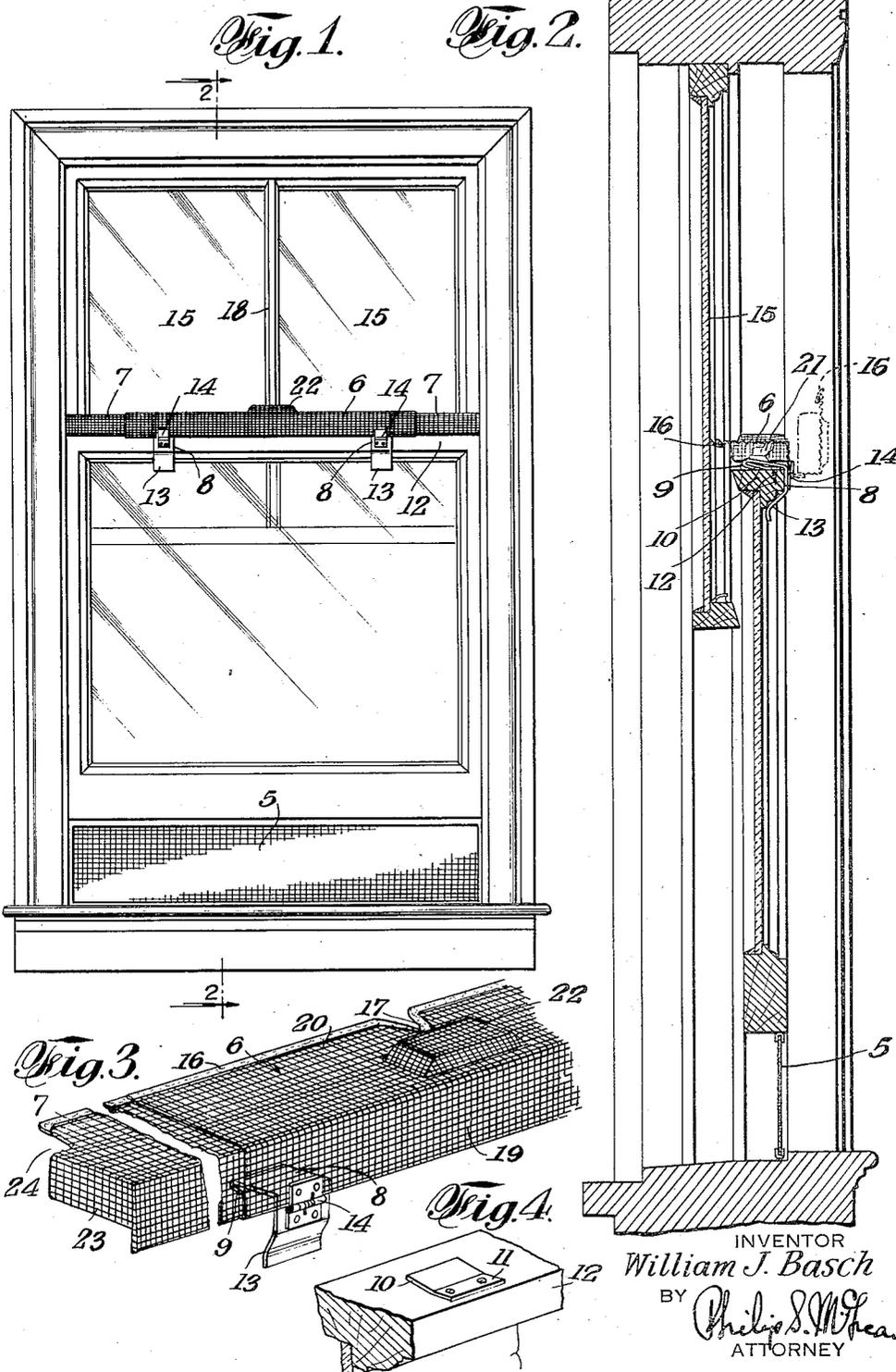
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WINDOW SCREEN

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## WINDOW SCREEN

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6 Claims. (Cl. 156-14)

The objects of this invention are to provide a simple, practical, inexpensive and easily attached screen for the space between sliding window sashes, which may be readily fitted to the window and which may be easily removed and stored when not required.

These and other desirable objects are attained in the present invention by the novel features of construction, combinations and relations of parts as hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and broadly covered in the claims.

In the drawing referred to, there is illustrated one practical embodiment of the invention, but it will be appreciated that the structure may be modified and changed as regards this disclosure, all within the true intent and broad scope of the invention.

Fig. 1 is an inside or interior view of a window having the invention applied thereto.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged broken vertical sectional view of the same as on substantially the plane of line 2-2 of Fig. 1.

Figs. 3 and 4 are broken part sectional details, the first illustrating the screen with one of the mounting brackets and the latter view illustrating the clip on the top rail of the lower sash with which the mounting bracket is removably engaged.

A special use of the invention is to close the gap between the upper and lower sash when the lower sash is only partly raised, as to accommodate a short length screen such as that indicated at 5. Under such circumstances, usually the space between the lower rail of the upper sash and the upper rail of the lower sash is left entirely unscreened. The present invention provides a satisfactory screen for this gap between the two sashes.

As shown particularly in Figs. 1 and 2, the intermediate or between-sash screen here consists of a main, center section of screening 6, and two end sections 7, slidably engaged with the ends of the main section, this construction enabling adjustment of the screen to fit different window widths.

The center section is hingedly mounted on the top rail of the lower sash by means of spring brackets 8, overreaching the top rail and having hooked ends 9, caught beneath the lips 10, of clips 11, screwed, nailed or otherwise suitably secured on the upper window rail 12. These brackets have downwardly and outwardly bent lower portions 13, which catch beneath the under por-

tion of the rail, as in Fig. 2, to releasably clamp the brackets in place.

The mounting brackets are shown as connected with the screen material by spring hinges 14, which are tensioned to throw the screen outward into engagement with the inner face of the upper pane or panes 15. To properly seal the edges of the screen against the glass, the screen may be edged with felt or other suitable material such as indicated at 16.

The screen may be notched if necessary as indicated at 17, to pass the vertical bar 18, or bars, if there be any in the upper sash.

In the present illustration, the screen is somewhat arched in cross section, that is, with an upright inner wall 19, attached to the hinges and an upper outwardly extending wall 20, reaching toward the upper sash. This construction clears the screen of the mounting clips and ordinarily leaves space enough beneath the same for the sash lock, such as indicated at 21. If additional space is required for any special form of lock, the overstanding portion of the screen may be arched upwardly somewhat as indicated at 22, Fig. 3.

The hinged mounting permits the screen being turned back at any time to uncover the sash lock, or for example, to clear any horizontal bars there may be in the upper sash, as would be the case with so-called French windows.

While the screen is shown as made with an intermediate and two sliding end sections, it may be made up of only two sliding sections or be made as a single continuous length of wire netting or the like. In any event, the clips are secured on the top rail of the lower sash spaced to suit the spacing of the mounting brackets, then the screen can be positioned for use by simply locating it over the top rail, hooking the ends of the brackets beneath the lips of the clips and then forcing the bent ends of the spring clips down beneath the shoulder of the top rail. If the screen is longitudinally adjustable, it may be adjusted as to length either before or after mounting it on the top rail. It may be removed at any time by simply reversing this operation, the clips remaining in place so that it may be placed back in service at any time needed.

The ends of the screen may be fashioned to fit the contour at the edges of the window. As an illustration, the screen is shown as having an end flange 23, notched toward the free end of the screen at 24. This may vary with different window shapes, the screen being cut at the end to match the window frame sufficiently close to ex-

clude insects, without interfering with the free raising and lowering of the sash.

The screen yields upwardly in the illustration, so no attention is required in lowering or closing the window, for if the screen stands above a horizontal bar on the upper sash, it will simply lift to pass such bar in the downward movement. In the reverse window raising movement, the screen may be rocked upwardly and inwardly to clear such a horizontal bar or bars. In some instances, the screen may be sufficiently yielding in character to simply snap over such horizontal sash bar or bars. Bronze wire netting is particularly suited for this purpose. Because of the fact however, that this netting is at the inside of the window and hence protected from the weather, less expensive form of mesh material may be employed. This screen does not interfere with ventilation.

What is claimed is:

1. A screen for the space between upper and lower window sashes which have locking means on the top rail of the lower sash and, comprising a mesh work screen having an upwardly arched portion extending up over said locking means and means for yieldingly mounting said screen in readily detachable relation on the top rail of the lower sash, braced yieldingly toward the glass of the upper window sash.

2. A screen for the space between upper and lower window sashes which have locking means on the top rail of the lower sash and, comprising a mesh work screen, means for yieldingly mounting the same on the top rail of the lower sash, braced yieldingly toward the glass of the upper window sash and including spring hinges enabling the screen to be rocked upwardly and inwardly to

provide access to locking means on said top rail of the lower sash.

3. In combination, screening of a width to bridge the space between upper and lower window sashes and extensible to suit the width of the sashes and means for detachably mounting said adjustable screening on top of the upper rail of a lower sash for bridging the gap between the two sashes.

4. As a new article of manufacture, spring brackets shaped to grippingly partly engage the top rail of a lower window sash and a meshed screen yieldingly carried by said brackets of a width and length to close the gap between lower and upper window sash.

5. A screen shaped to close the space between upper and lower window sashes, a bracket yieldingly connected with said screen and shaped to fit over the top and down over the inner side of the top rail of a lower window sash, said bracket having an inwardly hooked upper end and a complementary outwardly projecting fastener to receive said hooked upper end and attachable on top of the top rail of a lower window sash in position for hooked engagement by said screen mounting bracket.

6. A screen shaped to close the space between upper and lower window sashes, a bracket for mounting said screen and shaped to fit over the top and inner side of the top rail of a lower window sash and means attachable to the top rail of the window sash and having a portion complementary with and engagable by said bracket for effecting the ready mounting of the screen on and enabling ready removal from said top rail.

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