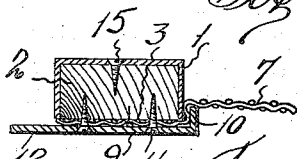
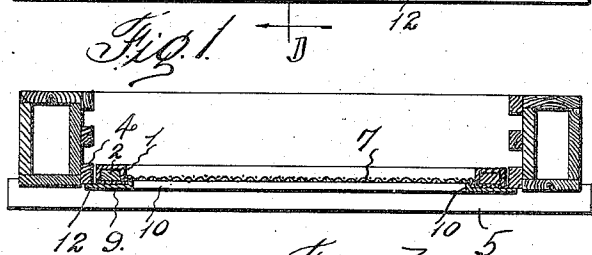
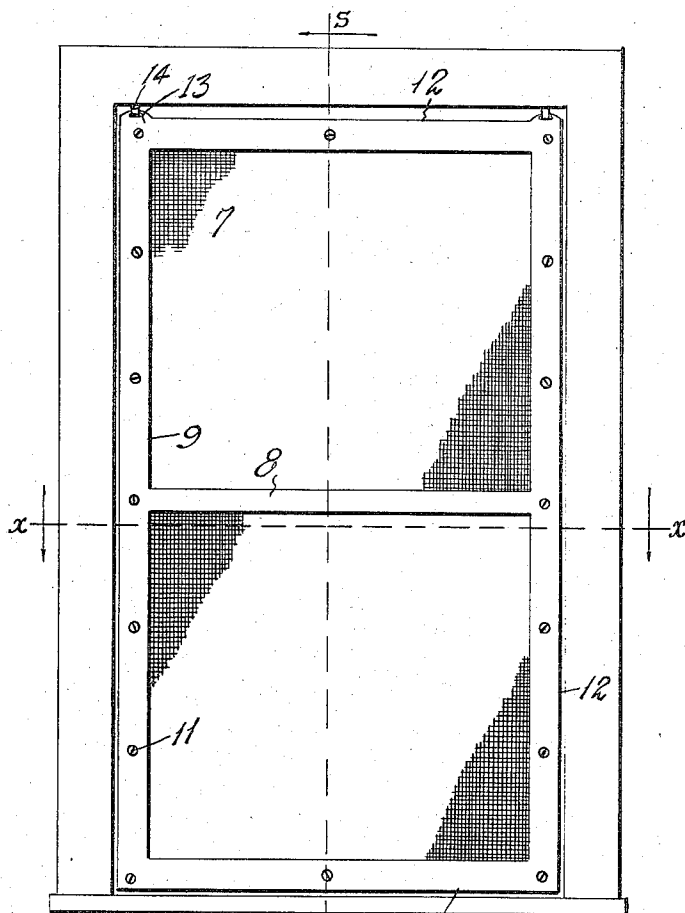


E. J. FAIRES & J. M. MARTIN.
HOUSE SCREEN.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 1, 1910.

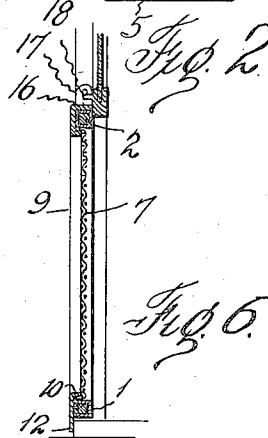
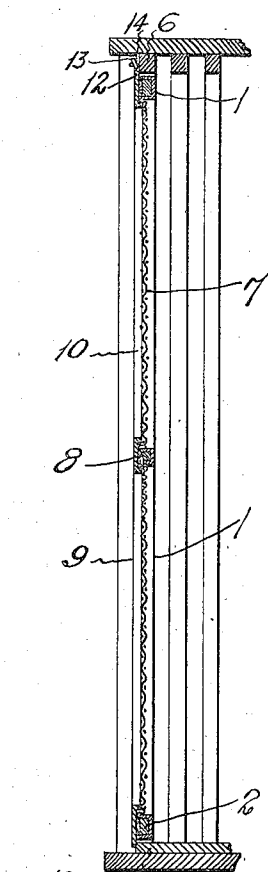
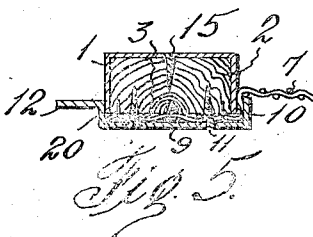
984,653.

Patented Feb. 21, 1911.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELISHA J. FAIRES AND JOHN M. MARTIN, OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

HOUSE-SCREEN.

984,653.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 21, 1911.

Application filed August 1, 1910. Serial No. 574,798.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ELISHA J. FAIRES and JOHN M. MARTIN, citizens of the United States, residing at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in House-Screens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to new and useful improvements in house screen.

The object of the invention is to provide a screen having a metal frame with a wooden core and a metal face frame whereby the wire fabric is bound in position.

A further object resides in the provision of an outwardly directed flange or continuation of the face frame, which engages over the blind-stop of the window frame and produces a substantially dust-tight and insect-proof joint.

Finally the object of the invention is to provide means of the character described that will be strong, durable, efficient, and easy of operation, simple and comparatively inexpensive to construct, and also in which the several parts will not be likely to get out of working order.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention has relation to certain novel features of construction and operation, an example of which is described in this specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1. is an elevation of a window frame with the improved screen in position therein, Fig. 2. is a transverse vertical sectional view on the line S-D of Fig. 1, Fig. 3. is a horizontal cross sectional view taken on the line x-x of Fig. 1, Fig. 4. is a cross sectional detail, Fig. 5. is a transverse sectional view of a modified form, and Fig. 6. is a vertical sectional view of another modification.

In the drawings the numeral 1 designates a metallic channel frame in which a wooden core 2 is snugly fitted. The channel frame has its sides at substantially right angles to its bottom and the core is substantially rectangular in cross section. The frame embraces the core at the rear and on each side, the forward edges terminating flush with the front or outer face 3 of the core which is exposed. The frame 1 is of such size as to fit freely in the opening formed by the blind-stops 4, sill 5 and head strips 6, so

that the frame may expand and contract without binding on said parts.

A wire fabric 7 is stretched across the frame as shown in the drawings. The frame also has an intermediate cross brace 8. The fabric is secured in place by a metallic face frame 9 provided along its inner edge with an inwardly directed flange 10 extending at substantially right angles to the frame 9. The fabric is engaged under this flange and disposed over the core 2 to which it is clamped by the frame 9, the latter being secured to the core by screws 11. The flange 10 causes the fabric to extend between the inner sides of the frame 1, a short distance inward from the face of the core. This construction not only securely holds the fabric in place, but as the frame 9 is screwed up against the core 2 the tension of the fabric is increased. It is apparent that by tightly fastening the frame 9 there is a tendency to embed the fabric in the face of the core 2 and thus more securely hold the same in place.

The face frame 9 is continued or extended to form an outwardly directed flange 12 on all sides of the screen, which flange extends over or overlaps the front edges of the blind-stops, sill and head strip. Suitable means (not shown) may be employed to fasten the screen in place and draw the flange 12 in close engagement with the parts above mentioned. This arrangement provides a joint which will exclude dust and insects and will also give the window frame a neater appearance than where the space between the screen frame and the window frame is exposed.

The screen may be supported in any suitable way so as to swing outward, and we have shown in the drawing slotted lugs 13 extending from the flange 12 at the top of the frame 9. These lugs are engaged on hooks 14 suitably fastened in the window frame. The core 2 may be fastened in the frame 1 by any suitable means as screws 15.

It is obvious that a screen constructed in accordance with this invention will be very strong, but at the same time comparatively light in weight. The only wood used is sufficiently covered to protect it against decay and the screen is practically indestructible.

In Fig. 6 a hold screen is shown. It is substantially the same as the other forms except that at its top the flange 12 is omitted

and a flange 16 carried back over the frame
 1. At each end of the flange 16 hooks 17 are bent up and engage pins 18 driven into the window frame.

5 What we claim is:

1. In a house screen, a metallic channel frame, a soft core fitting in the channel of the frame and having its front side exposed and flush with the edges of the channel
 10 frame, a wire fabric stretched across the frame and extending over the exposed side of the core, a face frame disposed on the fabric over the core, fastenings passed through the face frame and the fabric into
 15 the core, an inwardly directed flange extending from the face frame at an angle and engaging the fabric, the said flange projecting over the inside of the channel frame and an outwardly directed flange alined with the
 20 face frame and extending beyond the channel frame.

2. In a house screen, a rectangular channel frame, a soft core completely filling the channel frame but having its exposed face
 25 flush with the edges of the frame, a wire fabric disposed in the frame a slight distance inward from the exposed face of the core and having edge portions bent outward at substantially right angles, the wire fabric having also marginal portions extending
 30 from the bent portions and laid flat against the exposed face of the core, a rectangular

flat face frame disposed over the marginal portions of the fabric and secured to exposed face of the core, an inner flange directed inward at right angles from the inner edge of the face frame and having its edge bearing against the wire fabric, and an outer flange directed outward from the face frame beyond the channel frame and the core.

3. In a house screen, a rectangular channel frame having an intermediate cross bar, a soft core fitting in the frame and its cross bar and having its exposed face flush with the edges of said frame and bar, a wire fabric in said frame having its main portion
 40 disposed inward from the face of said frame and core, and a flat face frame secured to the exposed face of the core over the fabric and having a flat cross strip secured to the core
 50 of the cross bar over the fabric, the face frame having an inwardly directed flange impinging fabric and also provided with an outwardly directed lateral flange extending beyond the channel frame.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ELISHA J. FAIRES.
 JOHN M. MARTIN.

Witnesses:

L. E. NOACK,
 JACK A. SCHLEY.