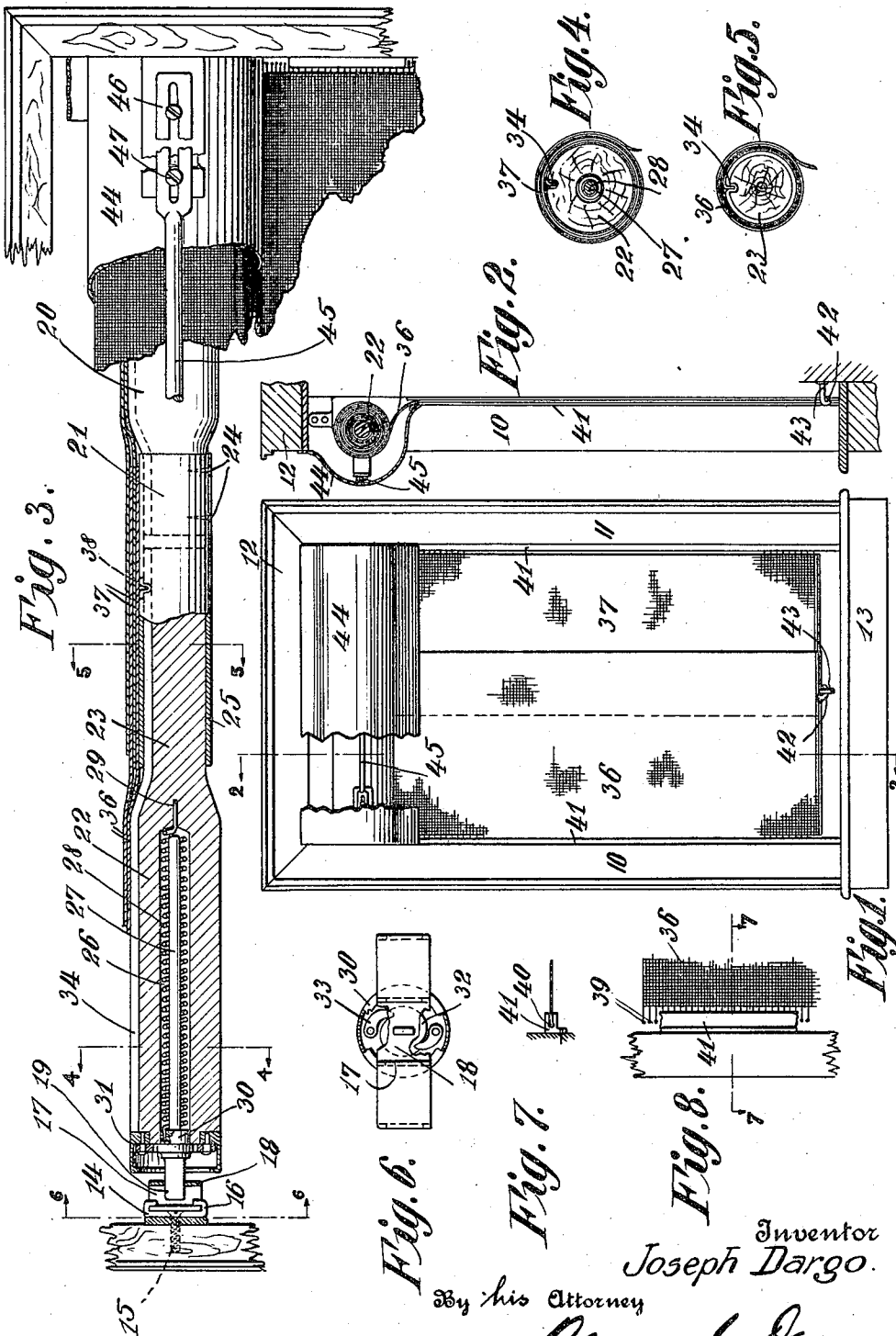


1,243,923.

Patented Oct. 23, 1917.



Inventor  
 Joseph Dargo.

By his Attorney

*Alcander Dues*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH DARGO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## WINDOW-SCREEN.

1,243,923.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 23, 1917.

Application filed February 7, 1917. Serial No. 147,109.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH DARGO, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Window-Screens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window screens, the invention being more particularly related to adjustable window screens of the wire netting type.

A principal object of the invention is the provision of a window screen, of the wire netting type, which is adapted to be rolled up like a shade and which may be adjusted laterally in order to be employed in windows differing in width.

Another object of this invention is the provision of a device of this character combined with means to enable ready attachment to any window of ordinary width, and also to enable ready removal when desired.

With the foregoing and other objects, which will become more apparent as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the novel constructions, arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter described and shown in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of the invention, showing it applied to a window.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a detail view in perspective of the device, parts being in section and parts being broken away.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a similar view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is a similar view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 7 is a similar view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 8 is a fragmental detail view, illustrating the guides employed for holding the netting.

Referring more particularly to the accompanying drawings, I illustrate in Fig. 1, a window frame typical of the kind usually employed in dwellings, office buildings and the like, and comprising the usual side frame parts 10 and 11, and the top and bottom frame parts 12 and 13.

As a means of supporting the elements to be hereafter described, I secure a bracket as 14 by screws as 15, or other suitable means, adjacent the top ends of the confronting sides of the parts 10 and 11. Each of these brackets 14 is formed on its inner side with longitudinal confronting flanges as 16, the said flanges traversing the vertical plane in which lie the parts 10 and 11.

Supported by each of the brackets 14 and slidable horizontally in the opposed grooves formed by the flanges 16 thereof, is a bracket as 17 having a projecting head 18 which is provided with an opening 19 suitable for the reception of the flattened end of the axis element of the roller to be later described. It will be noted in this connection that the brackets 14 are to be secured to the inner confronting surfaces of the parts 10 and 11 in such manner that the openings 19 are in horizontal alinement.

For the revoluble support, upon the brackets 17, of the screen or wire netting elements, I provide a roller, which in order to be adjustable lengthwise, is comprised of two parts 20 and 22, respectively, whose inner ends 21 and 23 are of reduced diameter, one of the reduced ends 23, being considerably longer than the other. Upon the shorter reduced end 21, I secure by screws as 24, a coupling or sleeve 25 for the reception of the longer reduced end 23'. In this manner, I provide for the longitudinal adjustment of the roller in order to compensate for differences in the width of windows.

The roller members 20 and 22 are each provided with a central longitudinal cavity as 26 for the suitable reception of a pin or axis as 27 together with its encircling coil spring 28, by which it is attached to 29 to bearing 30, fixedly secured to the annular flange of a cup member 31, carried by the roller, the said axis terminating in a flattened end which engages the opening 19 in the bracket 17.

Upon the axis 27, and secured to the outer face of the bearing 30, is a ratchet 32, the periphery of which is formed for engagement with the pair of pawls 33, also pivoted to the outer face of 30, whereby to prevent backward motion of the roller. The mechanism here described for rotatably supporting the roller is typical of that employed for well-known window shade rollers, and it will be understood that the roller 20 is provided with identical elements

and operatively mounted in all respects like 22.

Windable upon the roller sections are the screens or wire netting sections 36 and 37 with the end of 36 overlapping the end of 37, as best shown in Fig. 1.

A projection 38, slidable in the recess 34, provided in both sections 20 and 22 in alignment and also in a suitable corresponding slot in the sleeve 25 is employed to fasten the inner end of the screen section 37 to the rollers.

By means of this arrangement it will be seen that the reduced diameters of the roller sections 20 and 22 provide an annular channel for the reception of the overlapped portions of the netting sections, and that this in turn permits the convenient employment of netting sections of sufficient width to enable adjustment to meet windows widely differing in width.

As illustrated in Fig. 8, the outer ends of the netting sections are formed with parallel pin-like projections 39, slidable in a suitable groove 40, provided in longitudinal metal strips as 41, which are attached to the opposed confronting sides of the frame parts 10 and 11. In this manner the netting sections 36 and 37 are guided and held against displacement. The screen sections may be connected with the lower window sill or to the lower window sash as desired, by means of a hook as 42 adapted to engage in an eye screw as 43.

In order to protect the operating mechanism from the elements as well as to conceal it from view, I provide a casing 44, made in two sections, the inner end of one overlapping the inner end of the other so as to be adjustable lengthwise, relatively to compensate for windows of different width, a connecting rod 45 having opposed slotted heads 46 operable upon screws 47, or other suitable means, serves to adjustably connect

the sections. After suitable adjustment, the casing is secured by screws, or any suitable means to convenient frame parts of the window.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the operation of my adjustable window screen will be obvious. The roller sections 20 and 22 as well as the netting sections 36 and 37, are adjusted relatively with respect to each other to fit the width of the window to which they are to be applied; whereupon the brackets as 17, engaging the flat terminals of the roller axis, are applied to the brackets 14. Casing 44 is then applied, concealing the device from view, and protecting it from the elements. Arranged in this manner, the screen is adjustable so as to meet the widths of various windows; and when applied to the window, may be elevated and lowered like a window shade to suit the convenience of the person employing it.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

In a window screen construction and in combination, two roller sections formed with equal outer end portions and each having an inner end portion of reduced diameter, the said reduced end of one being shorter than the other, means on the shorter reduced end for telescoping the longer one, two wire netting sections adjustably clamped on the connected rollers and adapted to be wound and unwound thereupon accordingly as the said rollers are rotated, the said netting sections having their inner longitudinal ends overlapped and the said overlapping portions following the annular channel formed by the reduced diameter portions during the rotative actions.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

JOSEPH DARGO.