

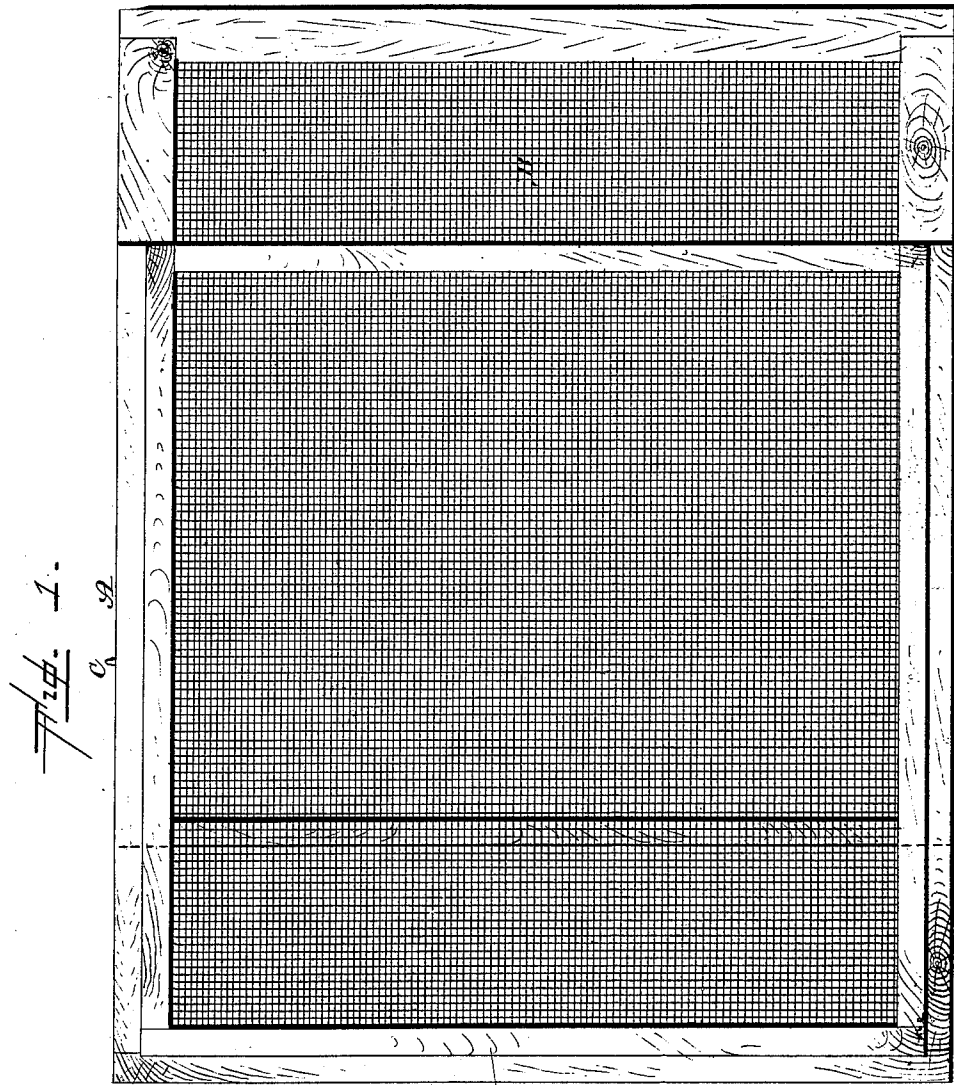
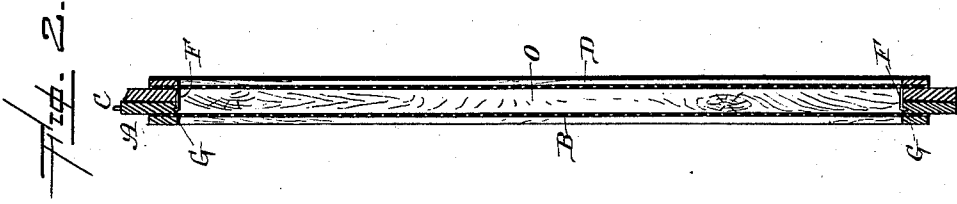
(No Model.)

H. K. COTTON.

WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 297,230.

Patented Apr. 22, 1884.



- Witnesses. -  
Louis P. Gardner  
J. W. Garner

- Inventor -  
H. K. Cotton  
per  
J. A. Lehmann, atty

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

[HOUSTON KENYON COTTON, OF MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.]

## WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 297,230, dated April 22, 1884.

Application filed October 15, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, H. K. COTTON, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Screens; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in window-screens; and it consists in the combination of a screen, which is made in two parts, so as to be extensible, with the metallic slides which are applied to the inner edge of each part, and a sharp-pointed projection, which extends from the upper edge of the stationary part, the movable part having its upper edge beveled away, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to construct an extensible screen in such a manner that after the stationary part of the screen has been placed in position and the window-sash lowered upon it the removable portion can be moved freely back and forth without interfering with the stationary part in any manner.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a screen embodying my invention, partly extended. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same.

A represents the stationary part of the frame, which will be made of any desired shape or size, and which is covered by any suitable netting, B, which will prevent insects from getting into the house. Projecting from the upper edge of this stationary part A is a suitable sharp point, C, which is to catch in the lower edge of the window-sash when it is lowered upon the screen, and thus hold the stationary part in position. The window-sash having been raised, the operator has but to place the screen under the sash at one side, and then lower the sash upon the top of the screen, when this sharp point C will serve to hold the screen in place by catching in the lower edge of the sash. The operator then has but to catch hold of the movable portion D of the screen and push it out to the full width of the window. By this construction the operator has

but to hold up the sash with one hand and then place the screen in position with the other, when both hands are left free to be used in extending the screen, as may be desired.

The movable portion of the screen D is attached to the stationary portion by means of suitable slides, F, which are attached to the inner edges of the two parts of the screen, and have one of their ends turned at right angles, so as to catch in a groove, G, made in the other part of the screen. These slides serve to hold the two parts of the screen together, and yet allow either part to be freely moved back and forth upon the other. These slides are applied to the inner edges of the screen, as here shown, so as to be entirely out of the way of the window-sash when it descends upon the stationary part, and to be out of the way when the movable part of the screen is being moved back and forth. Were these slides applied to the outer edges of the screens, they would only catch against the top of the window-frame and the lower edge of the sash, and thus interfere with the free movement of the movable part D. In order to prevent the upper edge of the movable portion D of the screen from catching against the lower edge of the sash, and thus interfering with the free movement of the movable part, this edge is beveled away, as shown at I, so that the sash will come in contact with the stationary part A only. The two parts, where they come in contact with each other at their top and lower edges, are cut away, so as to bring the parts more closely together, and then the flange O on the one part bears against the netting of the movable portion, so as to prevent any insects from passing in between them, and thus getting into the house.

By the construction above described it is only necessary to place the stationary part A in position, lower the sash upon it, and then the removable part of the screen can be extended so as to fill the whole of the opening. This movable part, sliding freely back and forth upon the stationary part, which is held in position by means of the sharp point and the sash, can be opened at any time to allow the blinds to be opened or closed, or allow pots or flowers outside of the window to be watered, or for any other similar purpose.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, in a screen, of the stationary part A, provided with the flange O at one end, and with the sharp point or projection upon its upper edge, for catching in the sash, with the movable part D and the slides F, which are applied to the inner edges of the frames, so as not to interfere with the movement of the part D, the upper edge of which is beveled away, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, in a screen, of stationary part A, provided with the sharp points C, to engage with the sash or sill, and the movable part D, constructed and operating substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HOUSTON-KENYON COTTON.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL R. GOTSHALL,  
E. W. COTTON.