

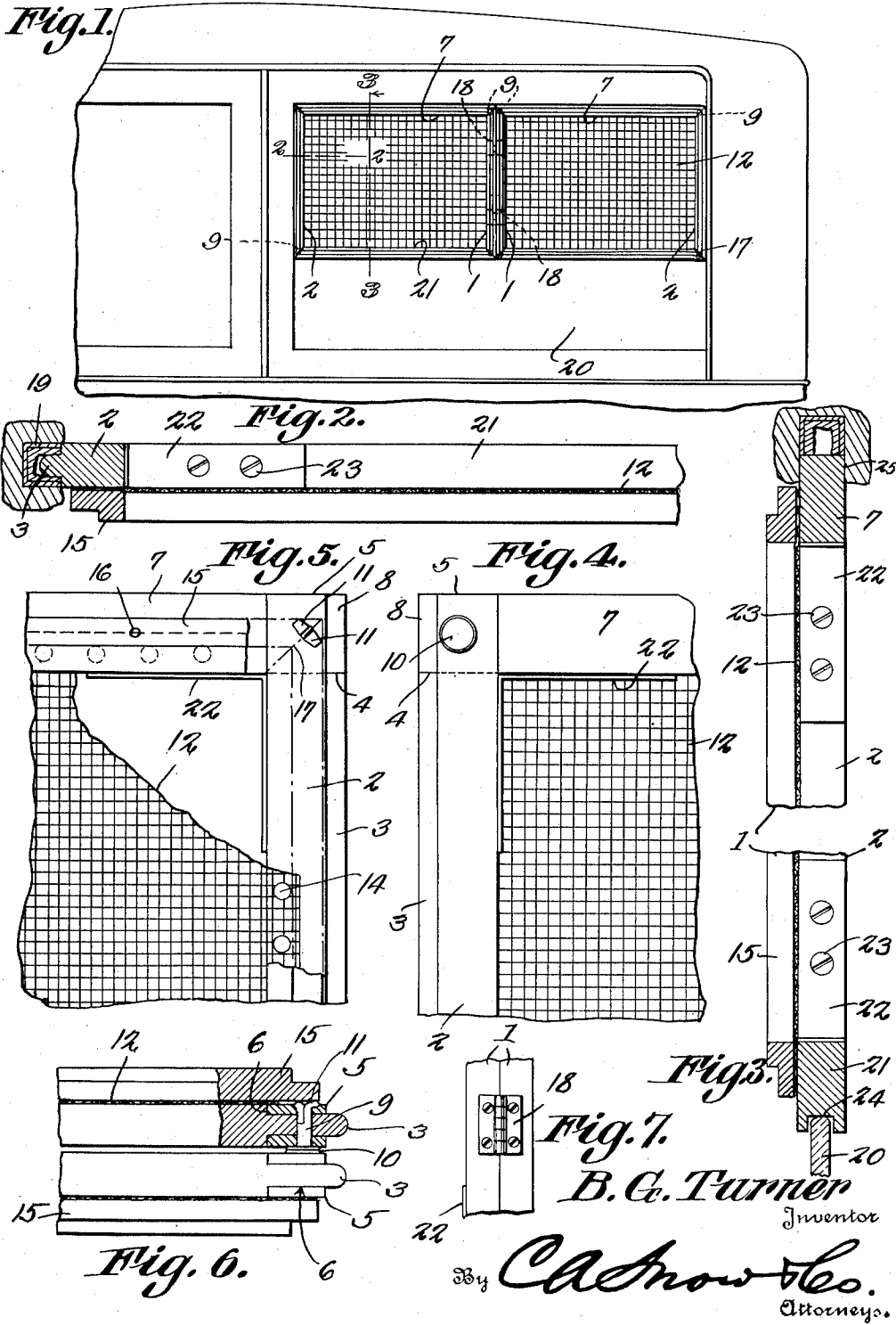
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AUTO SCREEN

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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AUTO SCREEN

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This invention aims to provide a screen which may be mounted readily in the window of a coach, above the slidable glass panel, to admit air, and at the same time afford a foraminous barrier. Another object of the invention is to provide novel means for connecting the various parts of the frame.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 shows in elevation, a portion of a vehicle wherein the device forming the subject matter of this application has been mounted;

Figure 2 is a section taken approximately on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a section taken approximately on the line 3—3 of Figure 1, parts being broken away;

Figure 4 is an elevation showing one of the screen frames;

Figure 5 is an elevation showing a portion of one of the screen frames, parts being broken away;

Figure 6 is a top plan showing the two frames folded together, parts being in section;

Figure 7 is an elevation showing the hinged connection between the inner stiles of the frames.

The device comprises a pair of frames. The frames are constructed alike, and a description of one frame will apply to the other. The frames may be made of wood or any other suitable material.

The frame includes an inner stile 1. The stile 1 preferably is rectangular in cross section. The frame includes an outer stile 2 dis-

posed parallel to the inner stile 1. The outer stile 2 has a longitudinal outstanding rib 3. The rib 3 terminates, as shown at 4, short of the end 5 of the outer stile 2. In the end 5 of the outer stile 2 there is a notch 6.

The numeral 7 marks an upper rail. The upper rail 7 is provided at its end with a tongue 8. The tongue 8 is mounted in the notch 6 that is formed in the end 5 of the outer stile 2. The extremity of the tongue 8 is alined with the rib 3, so that the extremity of the tongue 8 forms, in effect, a continuation of the rib 3. A securing element 9, such as a rivet, passes through the end 5 of the upper rail 7 and through the tongue 8. The rivet 9 has a head 10 which projects a little beyond the outer surface of the upper rail 7. The rivet 9 is bifurcated, and its ends 11 are turned in opposite directions, and are clinched down on the end portion of the stile 2.

The frame includes a lower rail 21 disposed parallel to the upper rail 7. The structure hereinbefore described, and shown at 5—6—8—9—10—11 is used to connect one end of the lower rail 21 with the lower end of the outer stile 2. In connecting the inner end of the upper rail 7 and of the lower rail 21 with the inner stile 1, the construction hereinbefore alluded to at 5—6—8—9—10—11 is used, aside from the fact that the inner stile 1 does not have the rib 3, the inner stile being rectangular in cross section, and the projecting portion of the tongue 8 shown in the upper right-hand corner of Figure 5 being omitted. The frame-forming members are joined at the corners of the frame by metal angle brackets 22 held in place by securing elements 23. The upper rail 7 preferably is rectangular in cross section, as shown in Figure 3, but the lower rail 21 has a groove 24 in its lower edge.

On the frame is placed a body which preferably is formed of a good grade of wire netting, indicated at 12. Securing members 14, such as nails or tacks, hold the netting 12 on the frame. Retaining strips 15 cover the raw edges of the netting 12 and bear upon the securing members 14. Securing devices 16, such as tacks, nails, or screws, hold the retaining strips 15 on the respective stiles and rails of the frame. The ends of the retaining

strips 15 are cut off at a bevel, as shown at 17 in Figure 5, in line with the split in the rivet 9. The end of one strip 15 overlaps one of the ends 11 of the rivet 9, and the end of the adjoining retaining strip 15 overlaps the other end 11 of the same rivet, to hold the ends 11 of the rivet in place.

The inner stiles 1 of the frames are connected by hinges 18, so that the frames can be folded together, as shown in Figure 6, and when the frames are folded together as aforesaid, the heads 10 of the rivets 9 bear against each other, and prevent one frame from rubbing against the other frame, the result being that the finish on the frames remains unimpaired.

In practical operation, the device is folded a little on the hinges 18 and the ribs 3 and the outer stiles 2 are inserted into the vertical grooves or guides 19 in the wall of the coach wherein the glass panel 20 ordinarily slides. The constituent frames of the device are brought into the same plane, and the device is pushed upwardly, until the upper rail 7 is received in the groove 25 in the top of the window frame of the coach, as shown in Figure 3. When the glass panel 20 is raised, the lower edge of the panel is received in the groove 24 that is formed in the lower edges of the lower rails 21, an observation which will be understood readily when the lower portion of Figure 3 of the drawings is examined.

The device is simple in construction but it will be found to be thoroughly adequate for the ends in view.

What is claimed:—

1. In a device of the class described, a frame comprising cooperating corner-forming members, one of which has a notch in its end, the other of which has a reduced tongue received in the notch, a securing element passing through the tongue and said end and bifurcated to form oppositely extended fingers overlapped on said end, a screen on the frame, and retaining strips superposed on the screen and secured to the frame, the strips being beveled in substantial alinement with the line where the securing element is bifurcated, one strip overlapping one of the fingers, and the other strip overlapping the other of the fingers.

2. In a device of the class described, a pair of screen frames each made up of a plurality of parts, securing elements connecting the parts of each frame and located at the corners of each frame, hinges connecting the inner vertical edges of the frames and constituting means whereby the frames may be folded together, the securing elements being provided with heads that project beyond the frames, the heads on one frame abutting against the heads on the other frame, thereby to keep the frames spaced apart when the frames are folded together on the hinges, the

outer vertical edges of the frames being provided with reduced projecting ribs, and the frames being provided in their lower edges with grooves adapted to receive the upper edge of a slidable panel, the ribs and the grooves being located in the same plane, whereby the ribs may be received in the guides wherein the panel slides.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

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