No. 669,354. Patented Mar. 5, 1901.

J. B. SIMMONS.

WINDOW SCREEN.

(Application filed June 28, 1900.)

(No Model.)

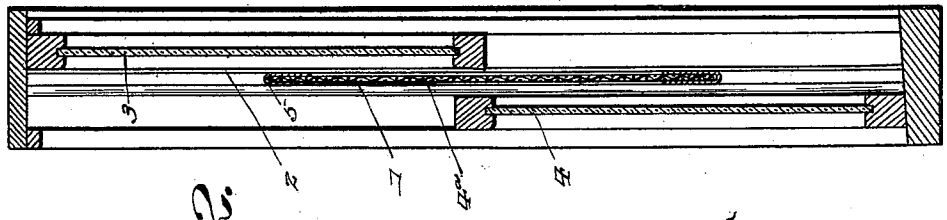


Fig. 2.

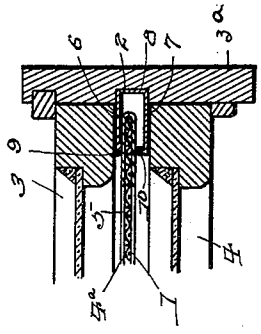


Fig. 3.

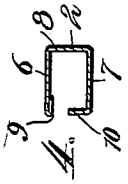


Fig. 4.

Fig. 1.

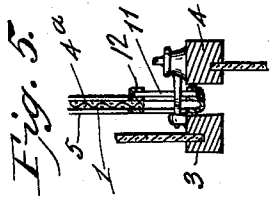
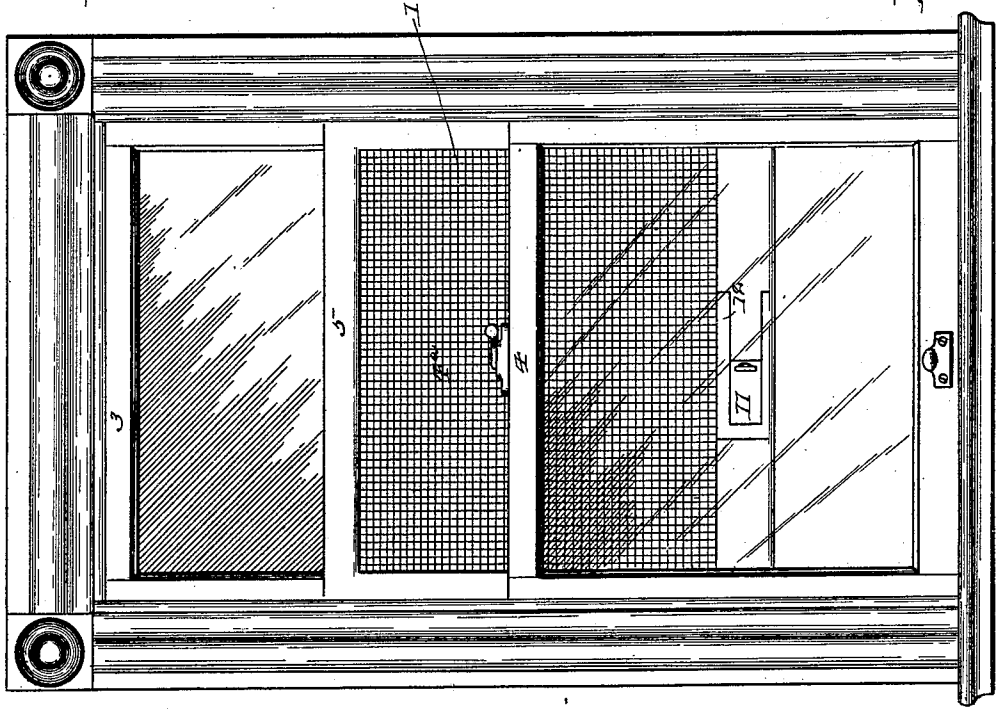


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. SIMMONS, OF SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO LATIMER BAILEY, OF SAME PLACE.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 669,354, dated March 5, 1901.

Application filed June 28, 1900. Serial No. 21,927. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. SIMMONS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Window-Screen, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in window-screens.

One object of the present invention is to improve the construction of window-screens and to provide a simple and inexpensive one which will be strong and durable and which will be adapted to slide vertically between the upper and lower sashes of a window, and another object of the invention is to enable the guides for the window-screen to form the parting-strips for the sashes.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a window provided with a screen constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view, the sashes being arranged to illustrate their position at opposite sides of the vertical guide. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view of one of the guides. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view illustrating the arrangement of the screen when the sashes are locked.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a vertically-movable rectangular window-screen mounted in suitable guides 2 in a window-frame 3^a and located between the upper and lower sashes 3 and 4 and adapted to be raised and lowered independently of the same, whereby it may be adjusted to any portion of the window.

The window-screen, which may be constructed of any suitable material, is preferably composed of a body portion 4^a, of wire-gauze or other screen material, and a metal binding-frame 5, receiving the edges of the screen material, as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the accompanying drawings. The vertical guides 2, which are hollow and which are located at opposite sides of the window-frame, are interposed between the upper and lower sashes and form the parting-strips for the same, and each hollow guide is preferably constructed of a single piece of sheet metal or other suitable material bent into approximately rectangular form, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, to provide sides 6 and 7 and a connecting back portion 8. The side 6 has its outer edge bent inward and folded at its inner face to provide the reinforced bearing portion 9, and the other side 7 has its edge bent at right angles to provide an inwardly-extendin longitudinal flange 10, arranged at right angles to the side 7 and located opposite and spaced from the reinforced bearing portion 9 of the side 6. The screen is received in the opening or space between the inwardly-extending flange 10 and the reinforced bearing portion 9, and the back 8 may be offset from the screen to provide an open space, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, to enable the screen to slide freely and to permit a perfectly rectangular screen to operate smoothly in a window-frame slightly out of plumb. The sashes, which are located at opposite sides of the hollow guides, fit against the outer faces of the sides of the same, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, and they are adapted to operate independently of the screen and may be entirely closed without affecting the position of the screen.

The screen is provided at its bottom with a horizontally-movable slide 11, mounted in horizontal ways 12 and adapted to move transversely of the window to cover and uncover a horizontal opening of the frame of the screen.

The screen is designed to remain in the window-frame throughout the entire year, and in winter when it is not in use it is raised to the upper portion of the window. The opening which is covered by the slide 11 will then be located at the engaging portion of the sash-fastener and will enable the sashes to be locked. When the screen is at the lower portion of the window, the slide is arranged over the said opening to cover the same and form practically a solid frame.

It will be seen that the screen is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction,

that it is mounted independently of and does not interfere with the upper and lower sashes of a window, and that the hollow guides are adapted to form the parting-strips of a window-frame and are capable of enabling a perfectly rectangular screen to slide freely and operate smoothly in a window-frame slightly out of plumb.

What is claimed is—

In a device of the class described, the combination of the vertical guides designed to be permanently mounted within a window-frame and forming parting-strips and interposed between the said sashes, each guide being constructed of a single continuous strip of sheet metal and being rectangular in horizontal section and composed of side walls 6 and 7, the side wall 6 having its longitudinal edge bent inward to provide a folded thickened bearing portion, and the longitudinal edge of the other side wall 7 being bent at right angles and extending inward toward the bearing portion and spaced therefrom, said side walls 6 and 7 presenting smooth unbroken bearing-faces extending from the top to the bottom of the window-frame, and a vertically-movable screen arranged within the guides and rigidly supported by the side walls thereof, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN B. SIMMONS.

Witnesses:

W. E. COYLE,

PHILIP SEMENSKY.