

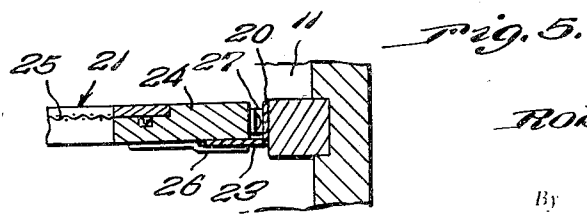
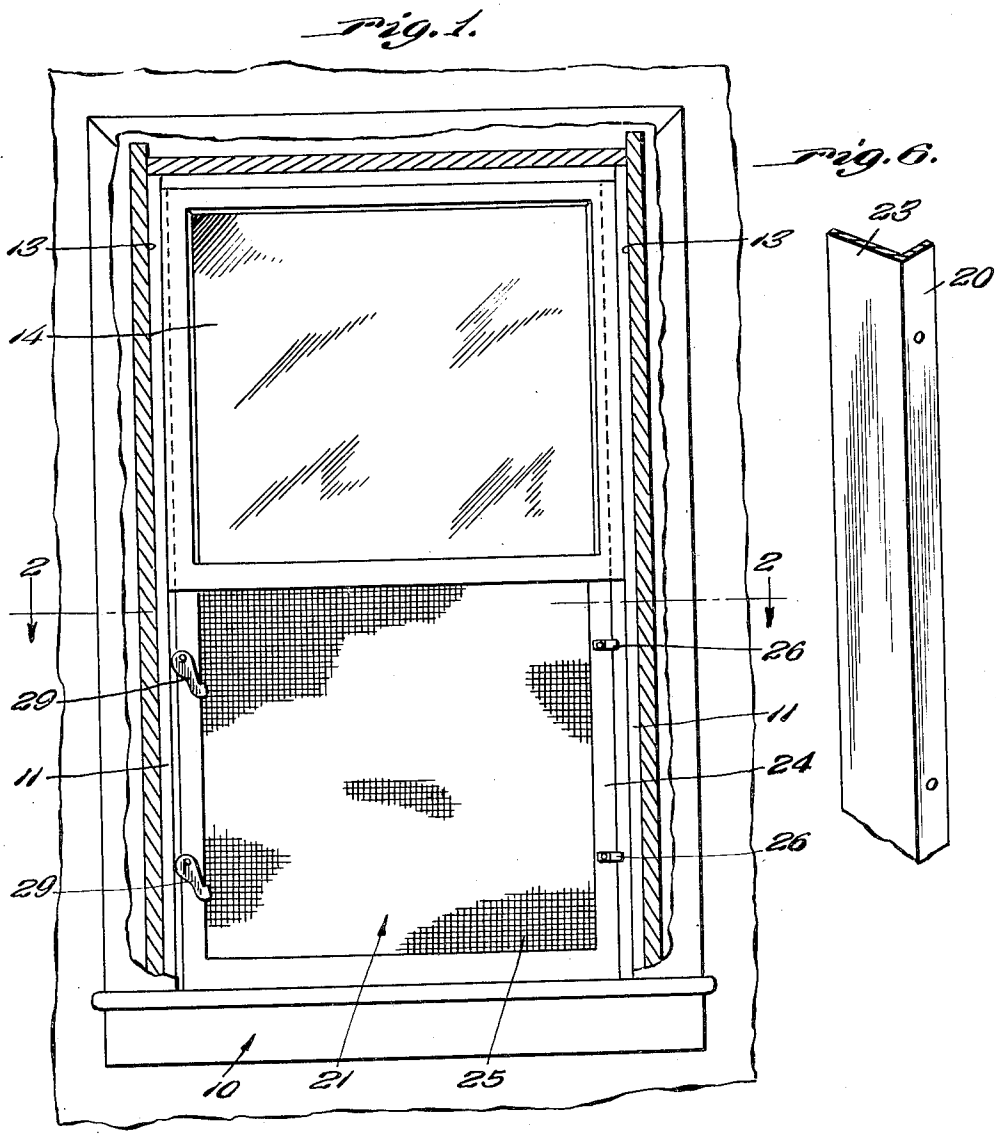
March 14, 1950

R. A. PHILLIPS
SCREEN MOUNT

2,500,703

Filed Jan. 23, 1946

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.

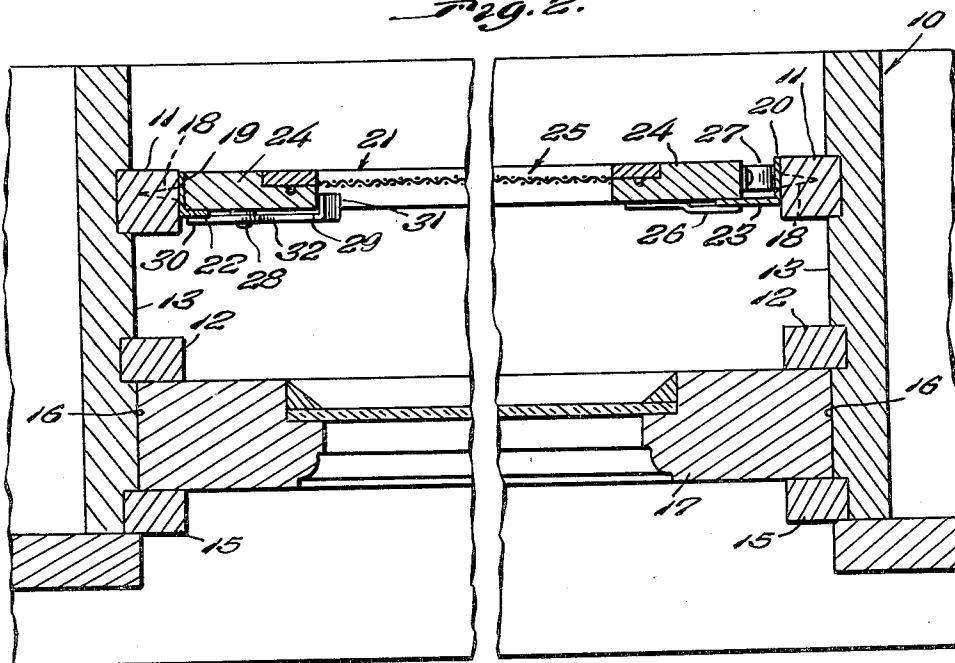


Fig. 3.

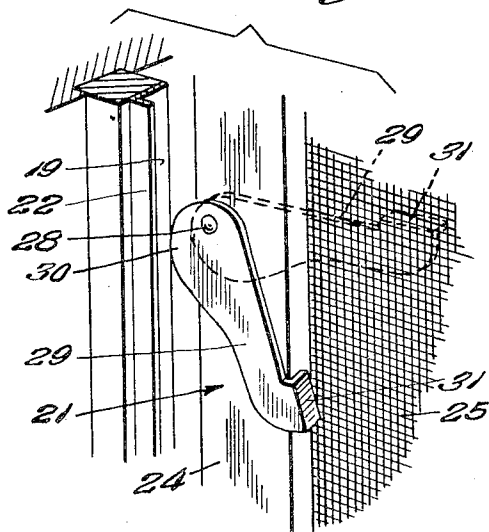
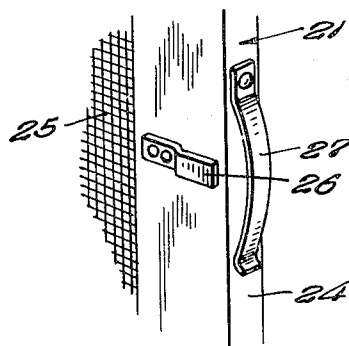


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SCREEN MOUNT

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1 Claim. (Cl. 160—365)

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This invention relates to a screen mount and more particularly to the mounting of a window screen in a sash frame.

The primary object of the invention is to facilitate the mounting of a window screen from the inside of the window.

A further object of the invention is to obtain an insect tight joint at the junction of the window frame and the window screen.

Still another object is to so support a window screen in position in the window frame as to avoid interference with the normal raising and lowering of the sash.

The above and other objects may be attained by employing this invention which embodies among its features a pair of guides adapted permanently to be secured to opposed blind stops of a window, a screen frame adapted to be entered into the space between the guides, flanges on the guides adapted to overlie a portion of each side rail of the screen frame to serve as a stop against which the frame rests, and means carried by the side rails of the screen frame for engaging the flanges and holding the screen frame in place between the guides.

Other features include anti-rattling means carried by one side edge of the screen frame yieldingly to engage the adjacent guide and urge the opposite side edge of the screen frame into contact with the opposed guide.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view of a window as would appear when viewed from the interior of a building, showing portions broken away to more clearly illustrate the details of construction and showing the window equipped with this improved screen and screen mount.

Figure 2 is a transverse sectional view taken substantially along the line 2—2 of Figure 1 on a somewhat enlarged scale.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of one side of the screen frame showing its relation to an adjacent screen guide.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of the opposite side of the screen frame showing the yielding anti-rattling means in detail.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary enlarged detail view similar to Figure 2 showing the screen shifted laterally against the anti-rattling means so as to facilitate its removal and introduction into the window, and

Figure 6 is a fragmentary perspective view of a screen guide and flange such as is used on the side of a screen frame carrying the anti-rattling means.

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Referring to the drawings in detail a window frame designated generally 10 is provided with the customary vertically extending blind stops 11 which cooperate with spaced parallel parting strips 12 in forming pockets 13 in which the upper sash 14 is slidably mounted. Arranged in spaced parallel relation to the parting strips 12 are the finishing beads 15 which cooperate in forming pockets 16 in which a lower sash 17 is slidably mounted all in the conventional manner.

Secured as by attaching screws 18 to opposed faces of the blind stops 11 are screen guides 19 and 20 between which a screen designated generally 21 is slidably mounted. Each screen guide 19 is provided with a flange 22 which aligns with a flange 23 on the opposite screen guide 20 and it is to be noted that the flange 23 is approximately twice the width of the flange 22 as will readily appear upon reference to Figure 2. It is also to be noted that the screen guides 19 and 20 are of less width than the width of the opposed faces of the blind stops 11 so that the flanges 22 and 23 are spaced outwardly from the innermost face of its respective blind stop in order to afford clearance for the upper sash in its movements in the pockets 13.

The screen 21 comprises a screen frame having side bars 24 and carrying the usual screen fabric 25. Permanently attached to the side rail 24 in a position to overlie the flange 23 of the screen guide 20 are spaced clips 26, and attached on an adjacent face of the rail 24 to which the clips 26 are attached is a pair of vertically spaced bowed springs 27 which are adapted to ride on the screen guide 20. The clips 24 are of such length as to permit the screen frame 21 to be slid in the direction of the screen guide 20 to compress the springs 27 as suggested in Figure 5 when the screen is being inserted in position in the window frame 10, or when the screen is being removed therefrom. Pivoted as at 28 to the side rail 24 opposite that carrying the clips 26 is a lever 29 which is formed with a cam 30 near its pivot 28 and adjacent its free end with an angular extension 31 forming a lip by means of which the lever 29 may be swung about its pivot 28. This angular extension 31 is bent into a direction to operate in the space between the side rails 24 of the screen frame 21 adjacent the screen fabric 25 so as to avoid interference with the adjacent window sash. A spacing washer 32 of a thickness substantially equal to the thickness of the flange 22 is interposed between the inner face of the lever 29 and the side rail 24 so that as the lever is manipulated the

cam 30 may be moved over the face of the flange 22 as will be readily understood upon reference to Figure 2.

In use it will be understood that the screen guides 19 and 20 are first installed against the opposing faces of the blind stops 11 as illustrated in Figure 2 with the flanges 22 and 23 aligning with one another and projecting toward the center of the window. Having installed the guides 19 and 20 it is then only necessary to introduce the screen 21 which is done by entering the flange 23 into the space between the adjacent side rail 24 and the clips 26 with the spring 27 bearing against the guide 20. By compressing the spring as illustrated in Figure 5 it is obvious that the opposite side edge of the screen frame 21 may be swung past the flange 22 of the guide 19 and when pressure is relieved on the screen frame 21 the springs 27 will yieldingly urge the opposite side edge of the screen frame into contact with the guide 19. Upon moving the levers 29 into the dotted line position illustrated in Figure 3 it will be obvious that the cam 30 may be swung away from the outer side edge of the adjacent side rail 24 of the screen so as to clear the flange 22 after which the screen may be pulled against the flange 22 and the levers 29 turned into the full line position in Figure 3 to cause the cams 30 to overlie the flange 22 and securely lock the screen in place. The springs 27 not only serve to hold the opposite side rail 24 of the screen frame 21 in contact with the guide 19 but will also serve as anti-rattlers to prevent the screens from rattling in their respective windows and consequently eliminate such annoyances.

While in the foregoing there has been shown and described the preferred embodiment of this invention it is to be understood that minor changes in the details of construction, combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

What I claim is:

A window construction comprising in combination a pair of angle bars forming guides secured to the opposed faces of opposed blind stops of a window frame, said guides being of less width than the blind stops, the outer surface of said guides lying flush with the outer surface of said blind stops, a screen frame positioned between the guides, the flanges on the guides overlying a portion of each side rail of said screen frame, holding means carried by the side rails of the screen frame engaging said flanges and holding the screen frame in position between the guides, anti-rattling means carried by one side edge of the screen frame yieldingly engaging an adjacent guide and urging the screen frame into contact with the opposite guide, the flange on the guide adjacent the anti-rattling means being of greater width than the flange on the opposite guide to ensure the junctions of the screen frame and the window frame being insect tight, said holding means including levers having cam surfaces engaging and overlying said opposite guide, the width of said levers in addition to the width of said opposite guide being less than the width of said blind stops in order to afford clearance for movement of a window sash against said blind stops within the window frame.

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