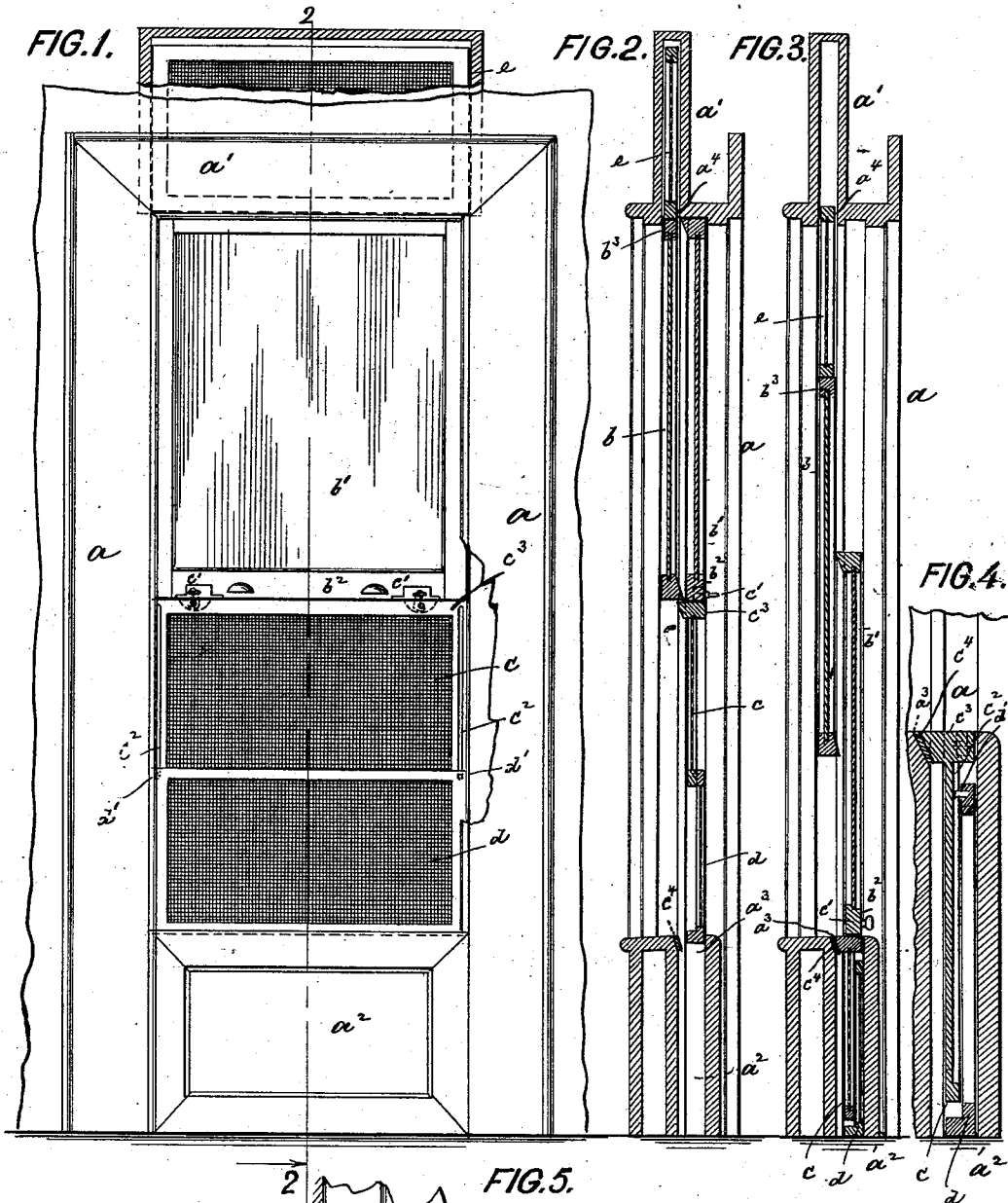


(No Model.)

S. M. HARRIS & M. BREISCH.  
WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 537,109.

Patented Apr. 9, 1895.



Witnesses:  
*John Becker*  
*Theodore Becker*

Inventors:  
Solomon M. Harris &  
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by their attorneys  
Roeder & Briesen

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON M. HARRIS AND MICHEL BREISCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 537,109, dated April 9, 1895.

Application filed August 29, 1894. Serial No. 521,638. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, SOLOMON M. HARRIS and MICHEL BREISCH, both of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Window-Screen, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a window screen which is adapted to be operated by the sliding sashes, so as always to protect the openings below or above such sashes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation, partly in section, of our improved window screen. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on line 2, 2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a similar section, showing the sash  $b'$ , in its lowermost position; Fig. 4, an enlarged vertical section through the screens  $c$ ,  $d$ , and Fig. 5 a detail of the fastening devices  $c'$ .

The letter  $a$ , represents a window frame having a hollow lower box  $a^2$ , and preferably a hollow upper box  $a'$ .

$b$ ,  $b'$ , are the upper and lower sliding sashes, of the usual or suitable construction.

To the lower rail  $b^2$ , of the lower sash  $b'$ , there is adapted to be secured by catches  $c'$ , the rigid frame of a window screen  $c$ . This screen is provided with grooves  $c^2$ , in its side rails, adapted to be permanently engaged by pins  $d'$ , of a second screen  $d$ . When the sash  $b'$ , is lowered, both the screens  $c$ ,  $d$ , are lowered into the hollow box  $a^2$ , through a slot  $a^3$  (Fig. 3); but when the sash  $b'$ , is raised, the screen  $c$ , will be drawn up with it, to close the space beneath such sash. If the sash  $b'$ , is raised still farther, the screen  $c$ , will by

pins  $d'$ , and grooves  $c^2$ , raise up the screen  $d$ , and in this way the entire open space beneath the sash may be protected by the screens (Fig. 2).

The object of making the screen in two parts is to permit it to be received within a comparatively short box  $a^2$ , of the frame  $a$ .

The top rail  $c^3$ , of screen  $c$ , should have a beveled rear edge, to engage a packing strip  $c^4$ , of slot  $a^3$ , so as to close said slot against the weather when the screen is lowered.

Upon the top rail  $b^3$ , of upper sash  $b$ , is supported a top screen  $e$ , which rests upon the sash by its own gravity and is raised and lowered with the same. The frame  $a$ , should, of course, be provided with a slot  $a^4$ , at the lower end of box  $a'$ , to permit the screen  $e$ , to be slid into such box.

What we claim is—

A window frame having a box in its lower portion, and the lower sash, having engaging hooks fastened to its lower edge, combined with the two vertically moving screens, one of which is provided with pins with which the hooks engage, and grooves in its side rails, and the other having pins which catch in the grooves, whereby when the lower sash is closed it engages with one of the screens, and when raised it successively raises both of the screens, substantially as shown.

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