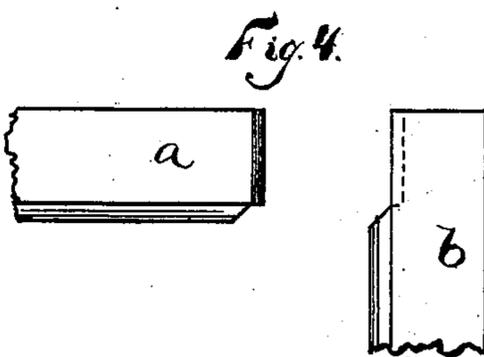
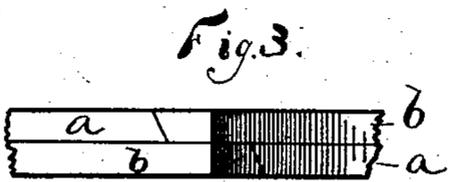
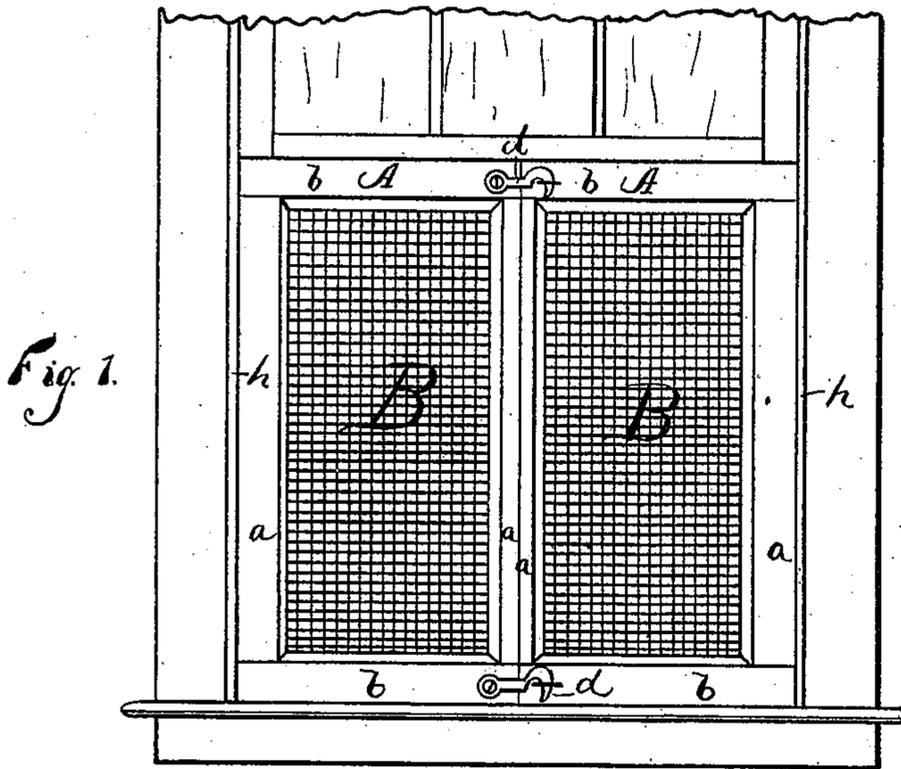


G. & F. H. SAXTON.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

No. 193,349.

Patented July 24, 1877.



Witnesses:
H. N. Gale.
E. N. Davison

Inventor:
George Saxton
Frank H. Saxton.
By James Shepard Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE SAXTON, OF WOODBURY, AND FRANK H. SAXTON, OF BRISTOL,
CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN WINDOW-SCREENS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **193,349**, dated July 24, 1877; application filed
April 13, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE SAXTON, of Woodbury, county of Litchfield, and State of Connecticut, and FRANK H. SAXTON, of Bristol, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Frames for Netting, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and manner of putting together the frame, all as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of our improved screen-frame. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of said screen-frame on a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a corner elevation of a detached portion; and Fig. 4 is a side view, showing end portions of detached parts.

We form the rails of the frames A A of two longitudinal pieces or halves placed flatwise, and with the wire-cloth or other suitable screen placed between said pieces or halves of the rails, so that, securing the said halves together, the screen B is firmly secured within the frame.

In case the screen is very thick, as in heavy wire-cloth, the halves may be rabbeted at their meeting sides, so that the halves may come closely together; but generally this will be unnecessary. We bevel off the ends of the short halves *a* of the rails, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and the long halves *b* at one side edge, near both of their ends, are correspondingly beveled under, as indicated by broken lines in Fig. 4, at the right, said figure showing the front side of the end portion of a detached long half, *b*, and short half *a*. The bevel of these long and short halves is also shown in Fig. 3, the same being an elevation of one corner of the frame, looking directly at the corner, and showing the edges of a portion of one side and one end of the completed frame.

In putting the frames together the short halves *a* upon one side run crosswise, and the long halves *b* lengthwise, and upon the opposite side of the frame the short halves *a* run lengthwise, and the long halves *b* crosswise, in such manner that the seam at the junction of the beveled ends and sides are supported upon the opposite side by the longer halves *b* crossing said seam, which long halves *b* always extend the full length or width of the frame, and come opposite each other at all the corners, but not elsewhere.

This construction not only enables the screen to be neatly put in and firmly held in place, but the beveled ends of the short halves *a*, coming under the beveled under side of the long halves, are firmly held in place, and the joint or seam at the ends of the short halves *a* is firmly supported by the contiguous portion of the longer half *b* coming directly opposite said seam, thereby producing a very strong, durable, cheap, and convenient frame, adapted to hold either a door or window screen.

For windows, we prefer to use two frames, which, taken together, are of the width of the sash in the window-frame, as shown in Fig. 1, and provide said frames with hinges *c* and fastening-hooks *d*.

We do not claim making the rails of a screen-frame in longitudinally-divided halves; but

We claim as our invention—

In a window or door screen frame, the peculiar construction and arrangement of the rails of the frame, made in short halves *a*, beveled at the ends, and long halves *b*, beveled at the edges near the ends, and put together, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

GEORGE SAXTON.
FRANK H. SAXTON.

Witnesses:

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CURTISS B. ATWOOD.