

(No Model.)

J. WARD.
Window Screen.

No. 235,660.

Patented Dec. 21, 1880.

Fig. 1.

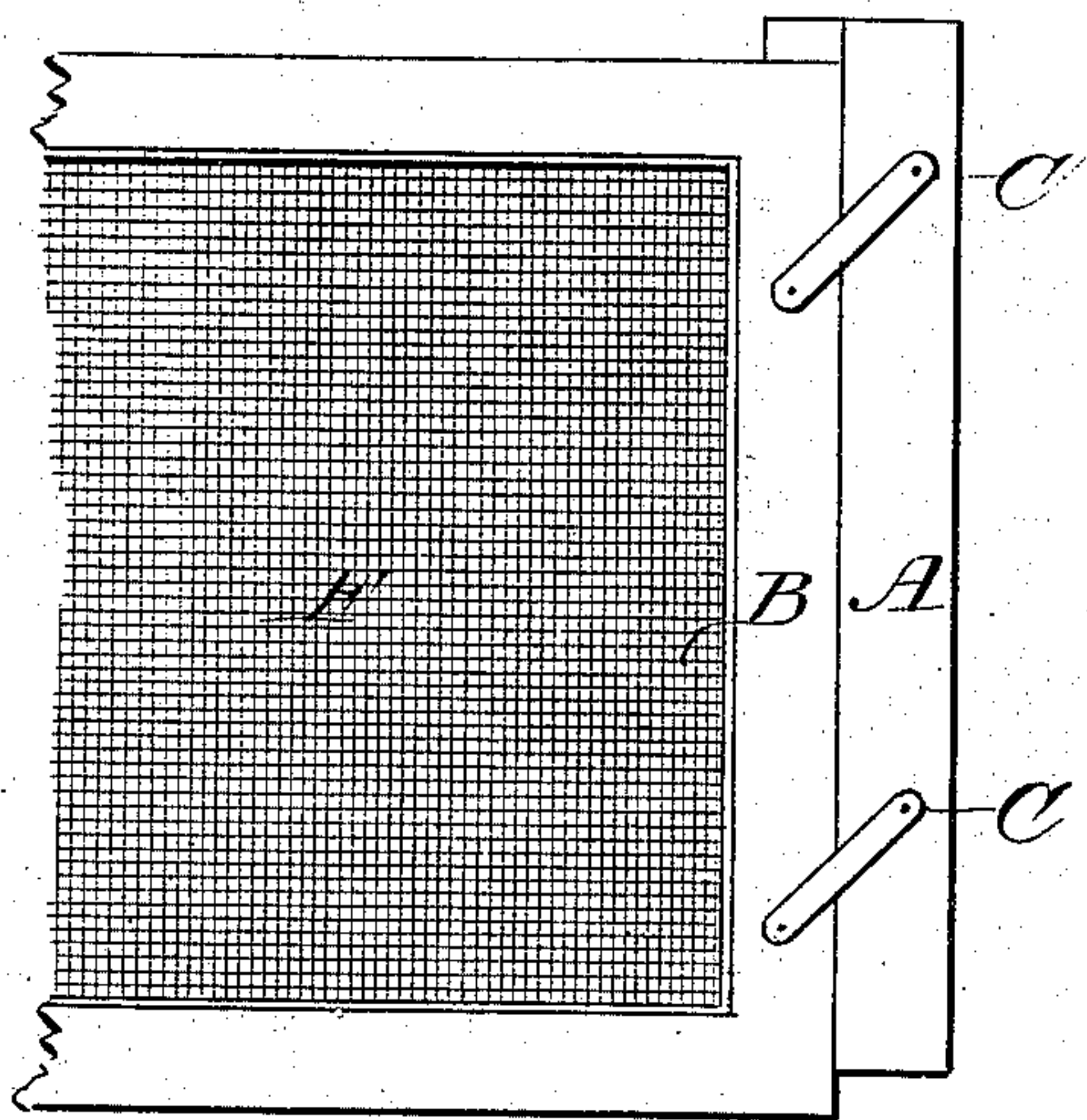


Fig. 2.

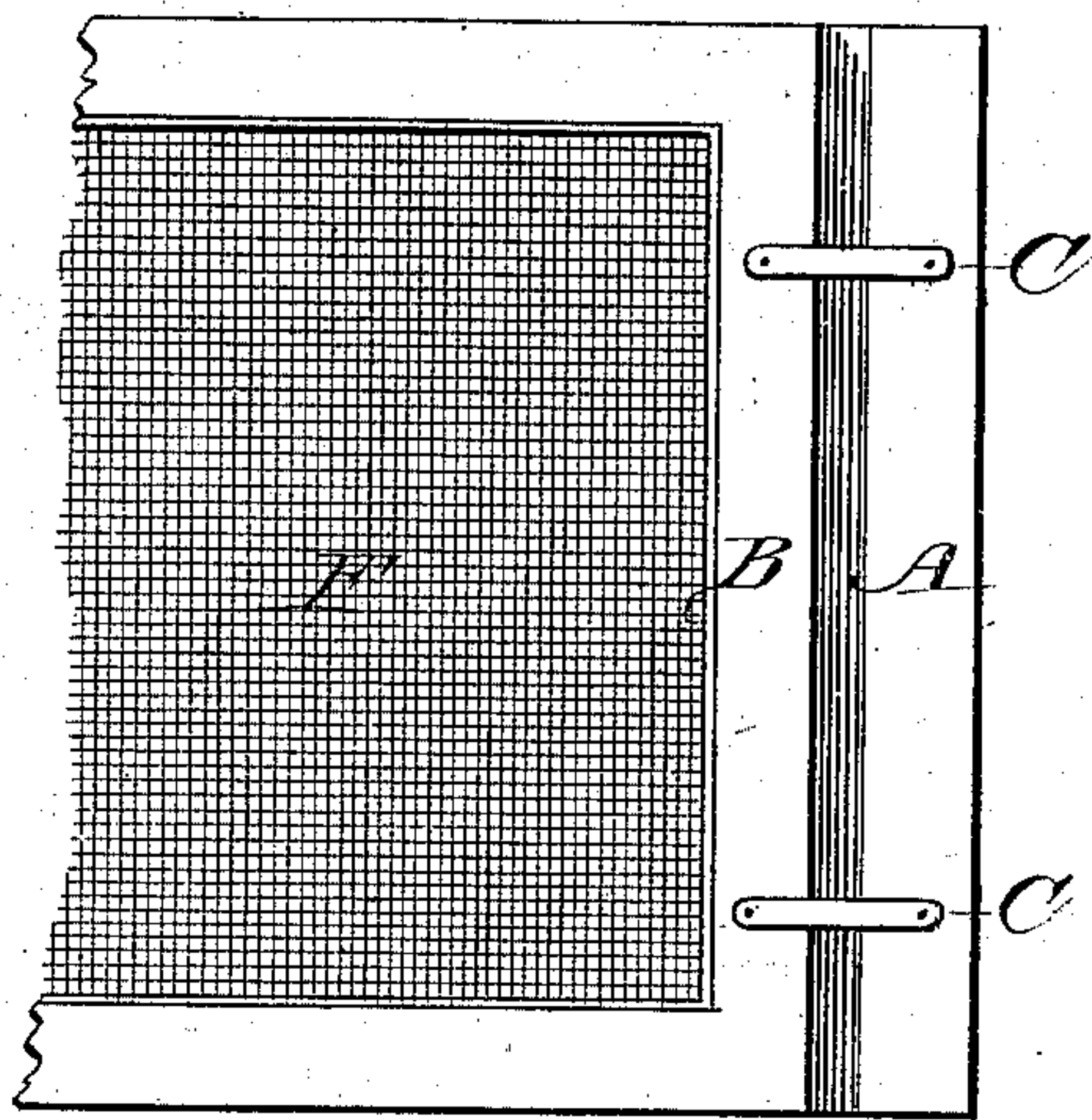


Fig. 3.

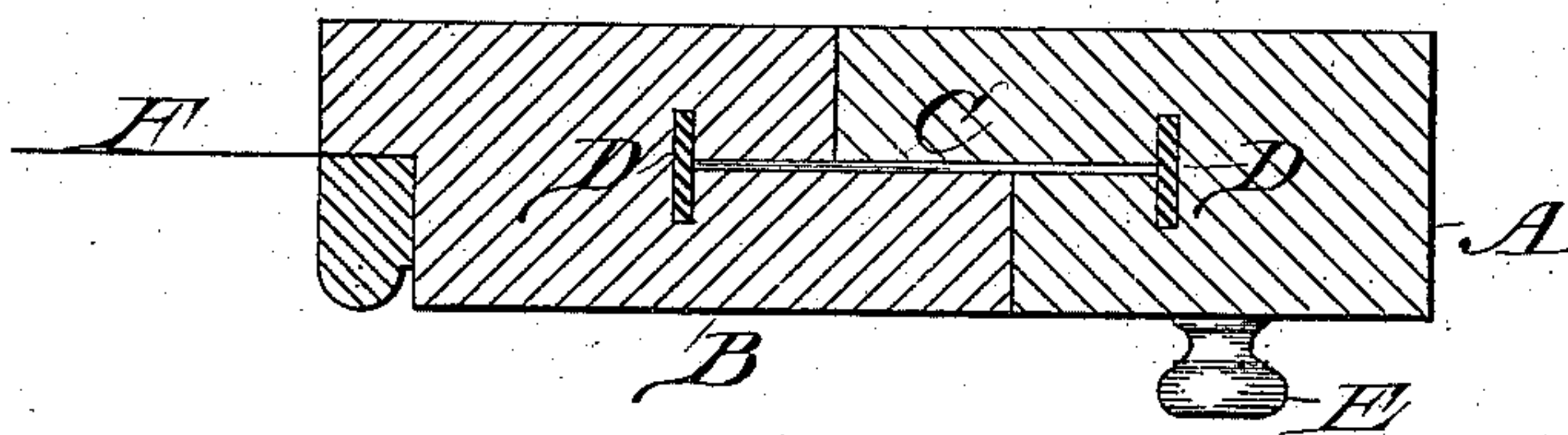
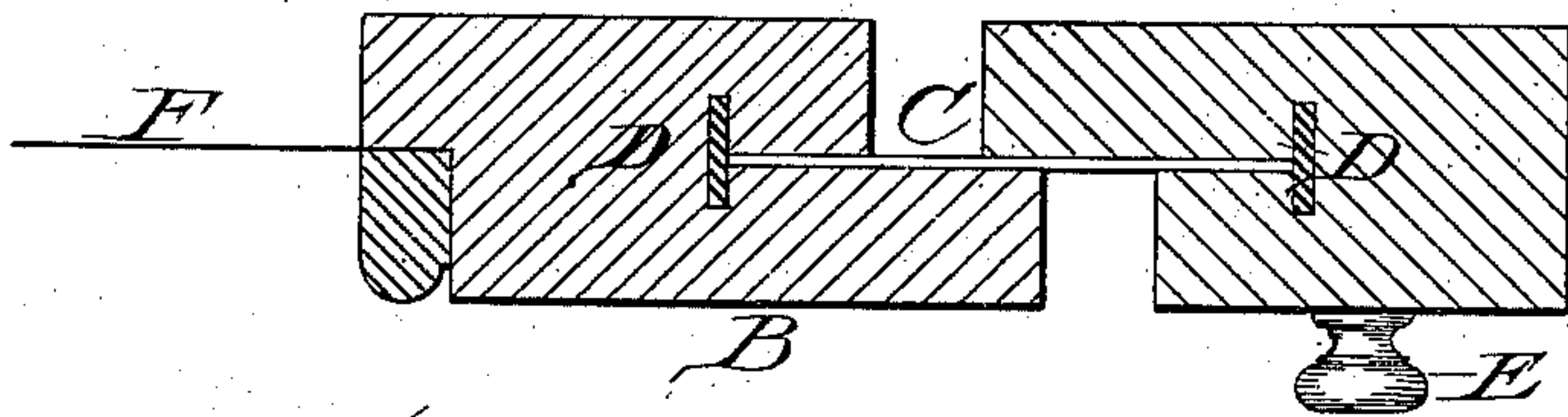


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JERSEY WARD, OF OTTUMWA, IOWA.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,660, dated December 21, 1880.

Application filed May 8, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JERSEY WARD, of the city of Ottumwa, in the county of Wapello, State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Screens for Windows, of which the following is a specification.

The invention is intended to supply a want felt, for a screen that could be handled easily, that would remain firm in the window, and that could be put in place and taken out at will without removing any of the sash or blind stops or otherwise marring or defacing the wood-work of the window. Such a device is especially needed and useful in railway and sleeping cars, where the ordinary screen is found to be too inconvenient and frail to be of general use.

By reference to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a screen with the device closed, or as it is before it is placed in the window. Fig. 2 is an elevation of a screen after it is put in the window. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the stile, showing the device closed; and Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the same when open.

It will be seen the object for which this device is intended is accomplished by making the right-hand stile of the screen in two parts, A and B. These pieces are each rabbeted on one edge and are secured together with iron or brass levers C. These levers are screwed on the outside of the stile, as seen in the elevation, or sunk in the rabbet, as seen in the cross-section, and secured to each section with rivets D. When the screen is being put in place or taken out of window, all that is needed to be done is to raise section A by the knob E. It will close up, as seen in Fig. 1, and pass the sash or blind stop. After it is in the window, press down on the knob and section A will then open out, as in Fig. 2, and press

hard against the window-jamb, thus holding the screen between the outer and inner sash-stops solidly and firmly in place, at the same time filling the entire space, thus preventing the same from being removed from the outside or shaken and rattled loose by wind or the motion of the cars.

F in the drawings represents the wire-netting, which is secured in the usual manner.

The action of the frame and stile with the levers is such that when the movable stile is thrown out from the frame and in position to engage with the window-frame the ends of the two are even and the short levers are thrown out at right angles to the side of the frame upon which they are attached. This renders the contact with the window-frame so firm and efficient as to entirely dispense with set-screws and other devices in order to hold the frame and stiles securely in place and prevent the levers from turning out of line, and thus releasing the screen. This action is, of course, facilitated by the position which the screen usually occupies in the window-frame—that is, with its lower end resting upon the sill; but the device is capable of efficient use when it does not rest upon the sill. The levers also allow the frame to be pulled either up or down when it is to be put in place or removed.

What I claim is—

The herein-described improvement in window-screens, consisting of the frame B and the stile A, in combination with the straight levers C, pivoted to each of them, so arranged as that the stile and the frame shall be upon the same plane when the levers are at right angles to the frame and the device is engaged with the window-frame, as herein set forth.

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Witnesses:

ALEX PETERSON,
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