(No Model.)

E. H. SCHOFIELD.

WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 249,107. Patented Nov. 1, 1881.

Fig. 1.

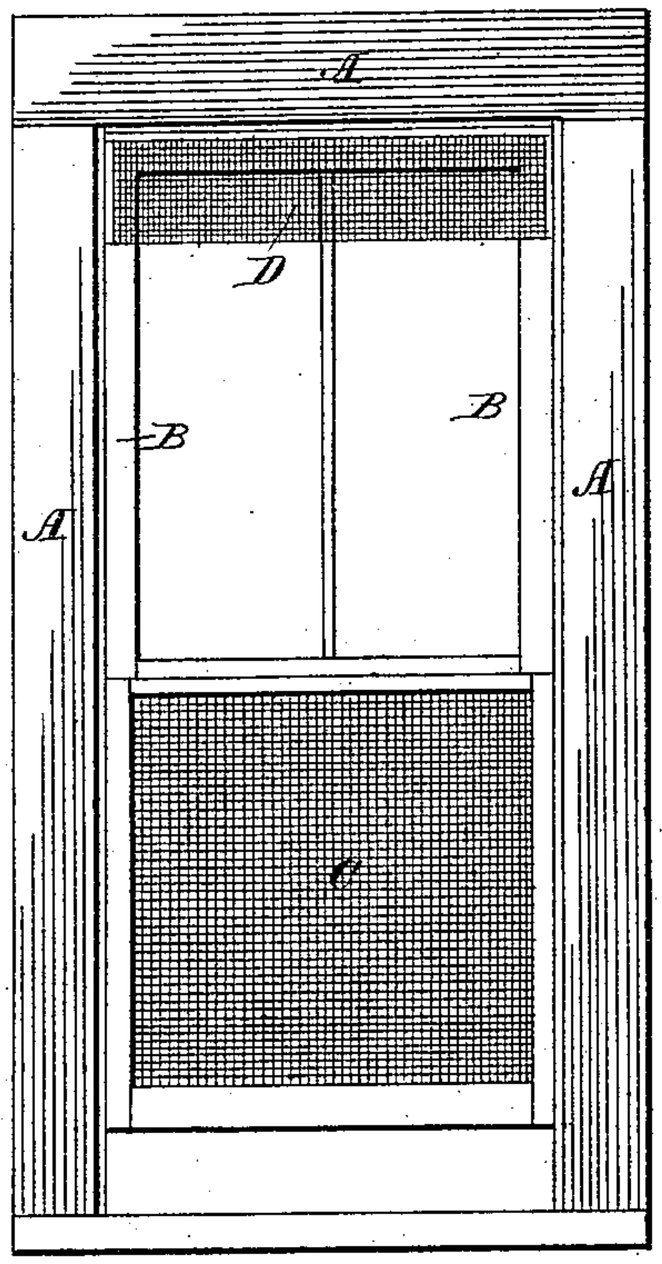


Fig. 2.

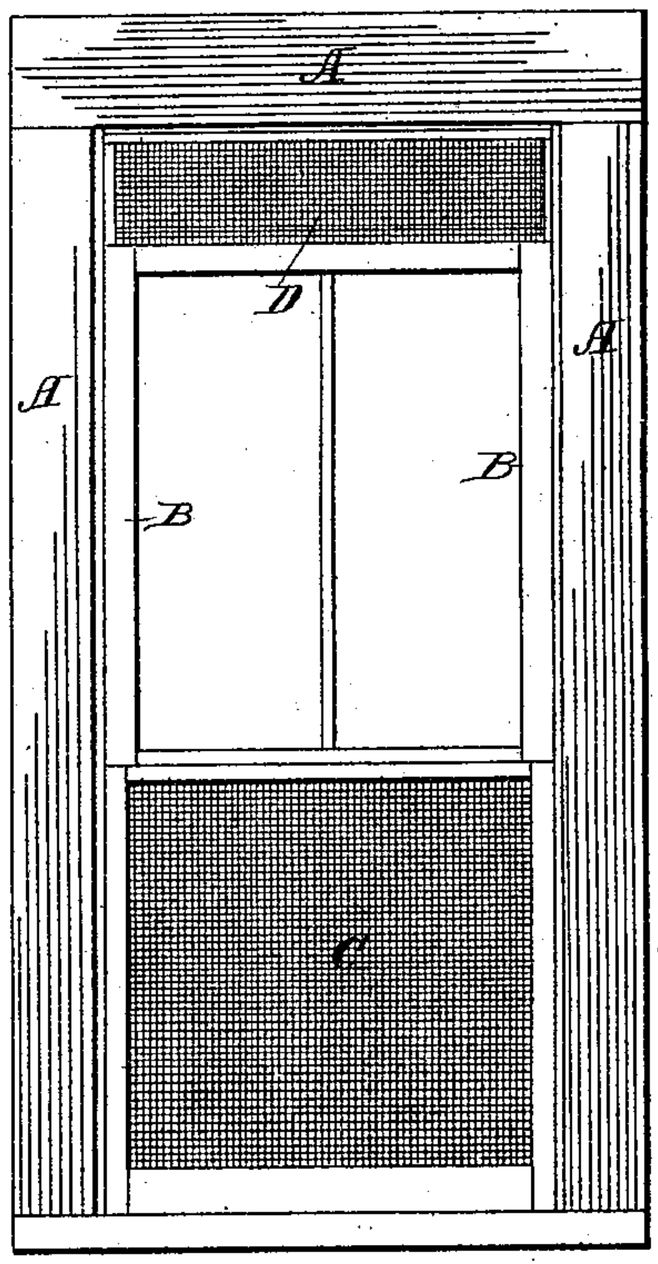
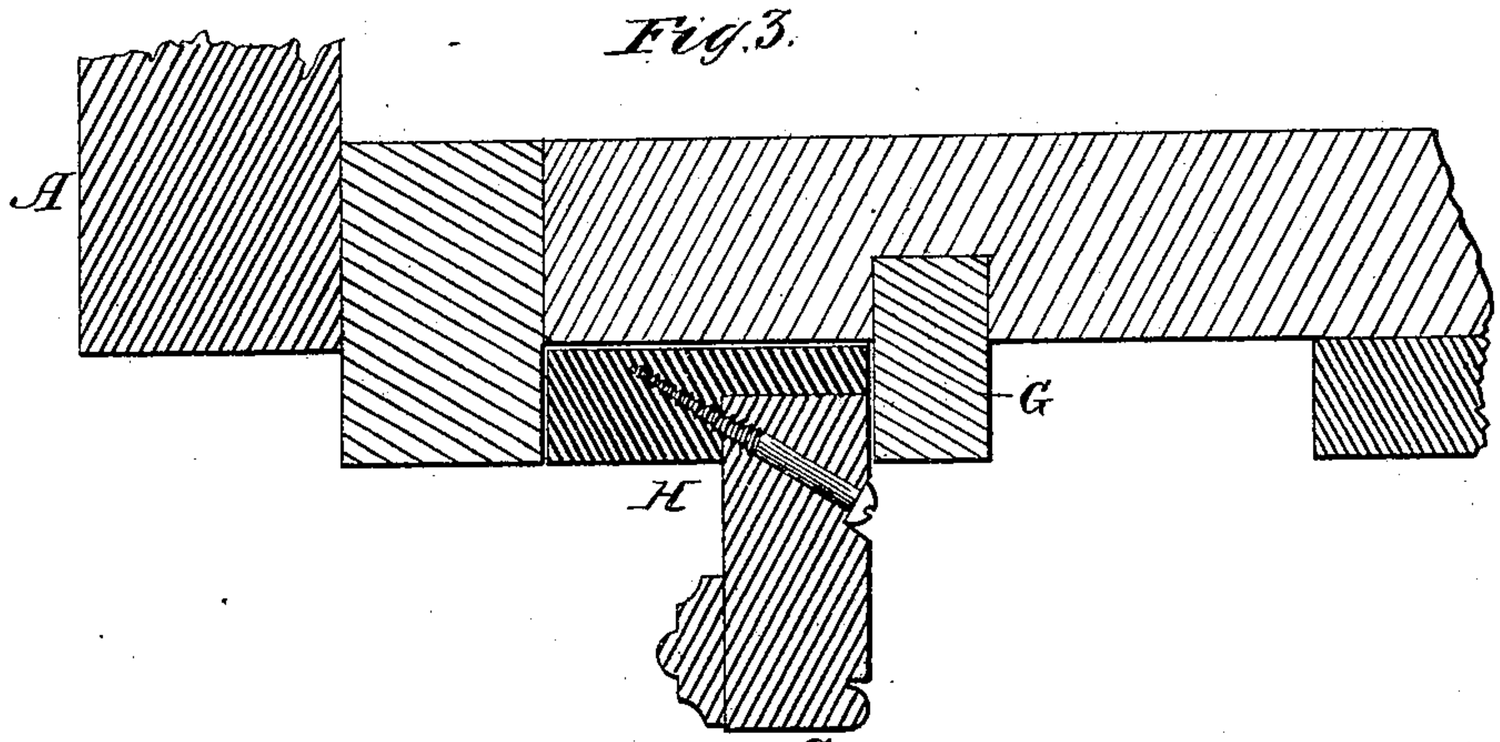


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE H. SCHOFIELD, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,107, dated November 1, 1881.

Application filed May 20, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE H. SCHOFIELD, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented an Improved Window-Screen and Manner of Applying the Same, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and convenient form of window-screen and mode of applying it, which will admit of ventilation at both the top and bottom of the window at the same time, and which will not interfere in any manner with the operating of blinds or sash, so that they need not be removed from the window during the entire season of mosquitoes, flies, and other insects.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a common window, showing the upper sash closed with the screen C attached to the bottom of said sash, and the screen D attached to the window-frame. Fig. 2 is the same with the sash let down, so that the attached screen C rests on the window-sill. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of one side of window frame and screen C, just above the bottom rail of said screen, showing the construction and manner of attaching the guide-pieces H to the screen.

A is the outside casing of the frame. B is the upper sash. C is a screen of ordinary construction, attached to the bottom of the upper sash, being free to move up and down with said sash.

D is a narrow screen attached to that portion of the window-frame commonly called the "blind-stop," and should extend across the top of the window and down to about the middle of the top rail of the sash when the latter is in position shown in Fig. 2. The inner face of this screen must be in close proximity to the outer face of the sash-rail, so as to effectually exclude insects. The top and two sides of the screen being attached to the window-frame, a simple fold or hem is sufficient for the bottom, or it may be stiffened with a wire or thin strip of metal, but any considerable thickness at this point would interfere with the blind-slat rod where outside blinds are used.

The lower sash (not shown in drawings) is free to move up and down, and may be left opposite the upper sash when in position of Fig. 2, thereby securing full ventilation, both above and below, or it may be lowered to cut off as much of the lower ventilation as may be desired. So the opening at the top may be partially or entirely closed by the upper sash, or the sash may be locked in the usual manner without interfering with the screens.

The screen C is made half an inch less in width than the sash, so that it can be put in place without removing the parting-strip G, Fig. 3, and a few inches less in height than the space below the upper sash, thus providing for ventilation at the top when the screen is down to the sill, and a chance to adjust the blinds by raising the screen, as in Fig. 1.

H, Fig. 3, is a rabbeted piece, short enough to stand upright under the upper sash when raised, and fitted to the screen and window-frame in the manner shown, and for the purpose of supplying what the screen lacks in width and thickness, as it is not necessary or desirable to make the screen as heavy as the sash.

The screen C is inserted and attached to the bottom of the upper sash with screws, or in any other convenient manner, the half-inch mentioned above being divided, so as to secure a bearing of one-fourth of an inch at each side. One of the rabbeted slide-pieces H is now placed at each side of the window, as shown in Fig. 3. The screen is brought down to the sill between the rabbeted pieces, which are then secured to the screen in the manner shown. The screen is thus held in place against the parting-strips by the slides at the bottom and the sash at the top, effectually excluding insects, while it is free to move up and down with the sash.

I am aware of the arrangement wherein the screens are attached to the bottom of the lower sash and to the top of the upper sash, pockets being provided above and below the window for the screens when the sashes are closed; but in this case the house must be built for the screens rather than the screens for the house.

I am also aware that screens have been attached to the bottom of the upper sash and to the top of the lower sash. By this arrangement the window must be either entirely closed or open to the full extent, as any intermediate position of either sash would leave an unprotected opening above or below. By attaching the upper screen to the window-frame the upper sash may be opened any required distance until the lower

screen rests on the sill. Then, if more air is required, the lower sash may be raised to any position, and the openings will always be protected by the screens.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and wish to secure by Letters Patent—

In combination, with the upper and lower sashes of a window, the stationary screen D, attached to the window-frame outside the top of the upper sash, the screen C, attached to the bottom of the said upper sash, being free to move up and down with said sash, and the guide-pieces H, attached to each side of screen C and fitted to slide in the grooves provided for the sash, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

EUGENE H. SCHOFIELD. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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