

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. TRIBE.

ROLLING WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 267,618.

Patented Nov. 14, 1882.

Fig. 1

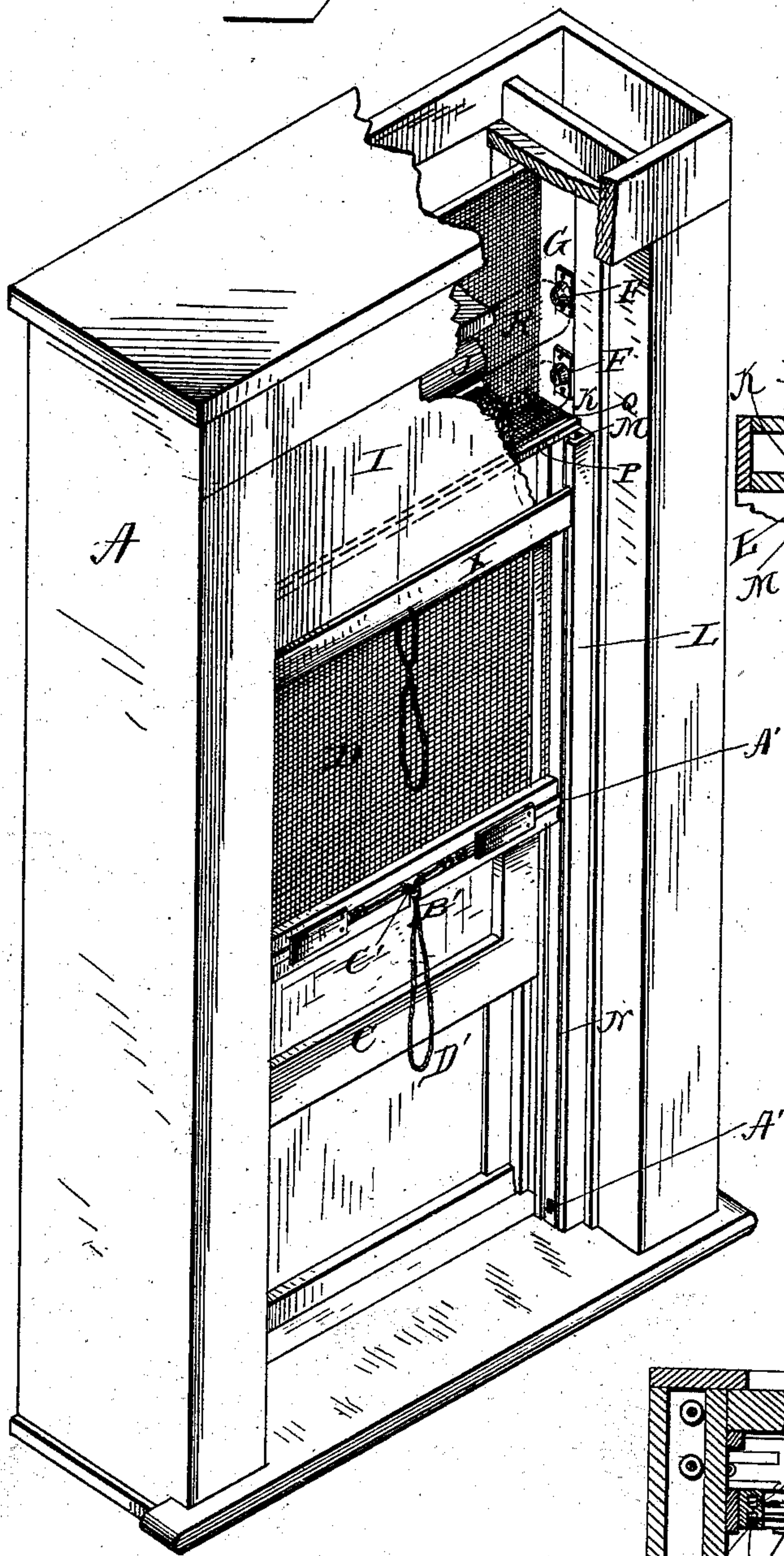


Fig. 2

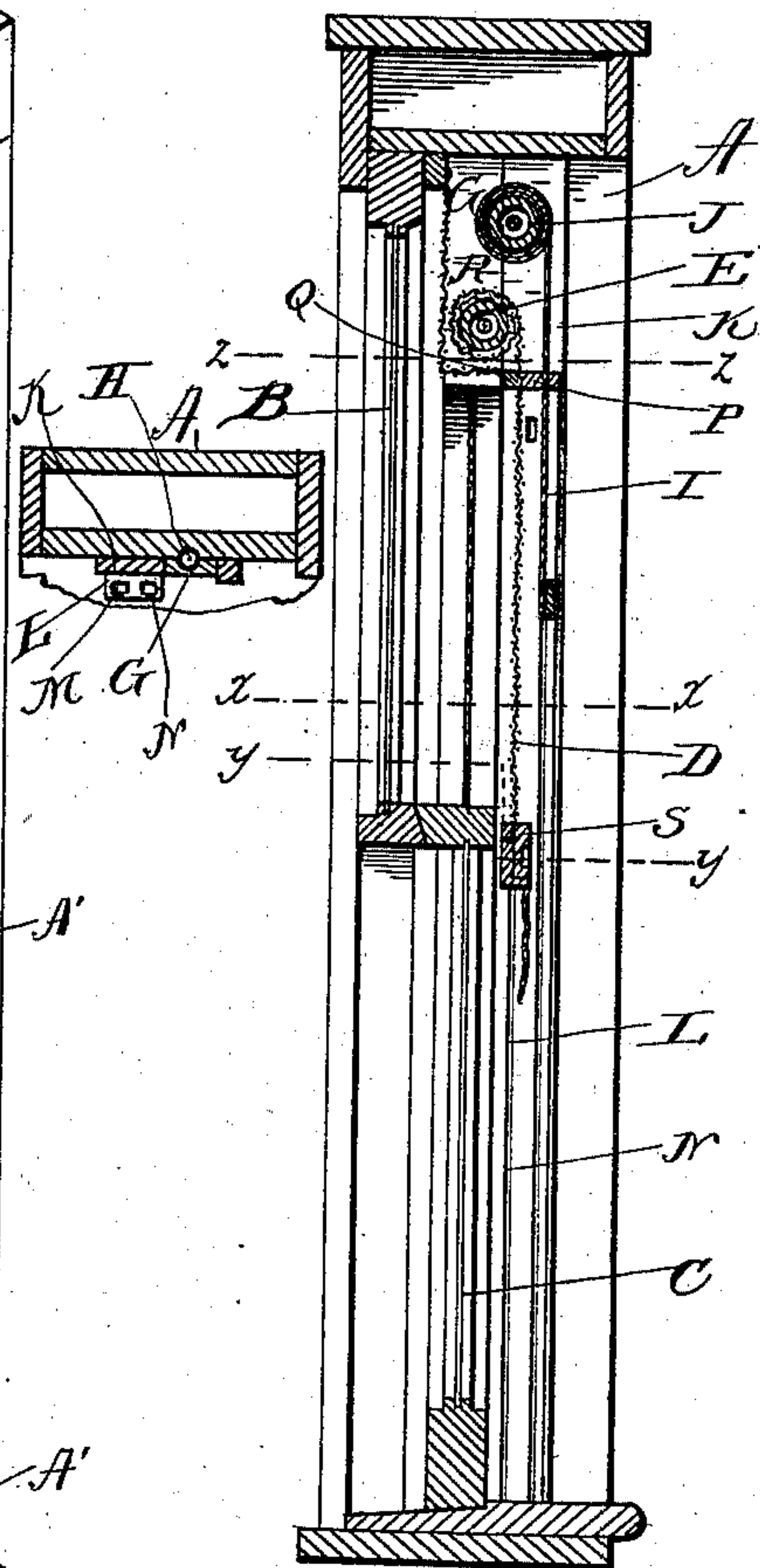
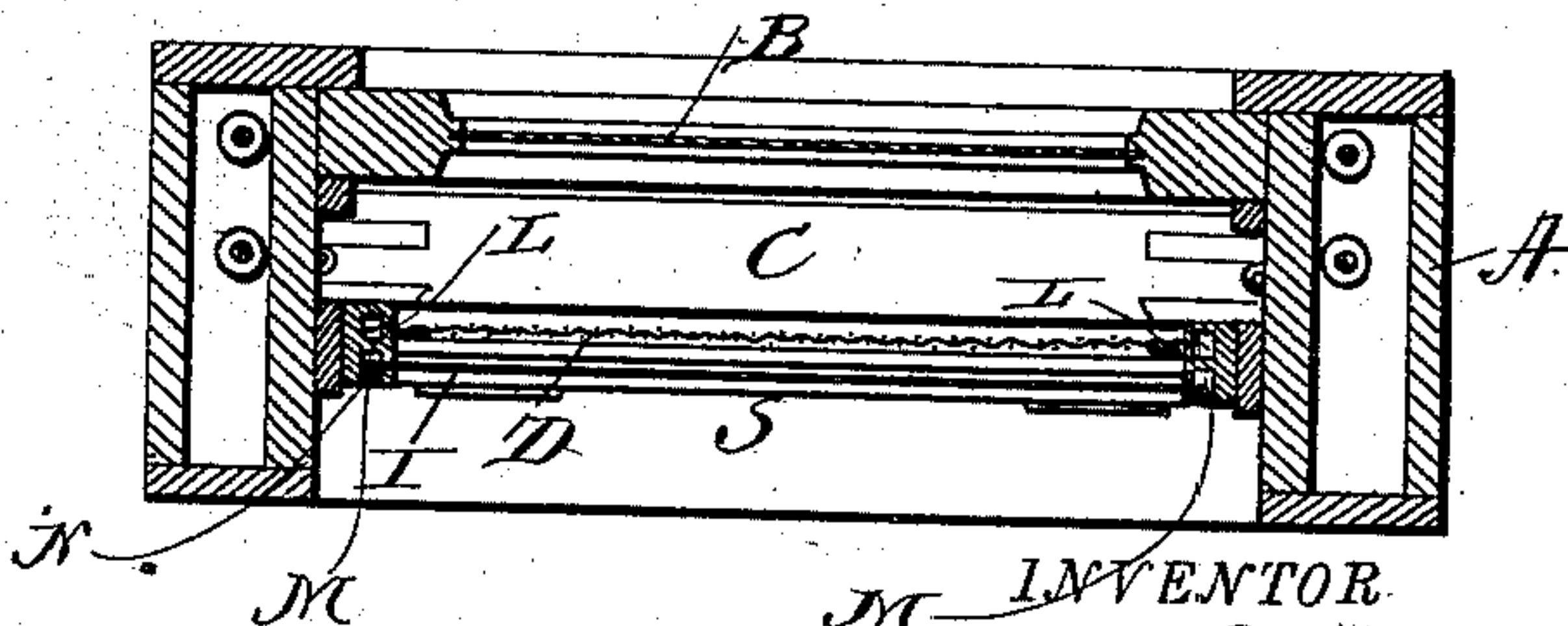


Fig. 3



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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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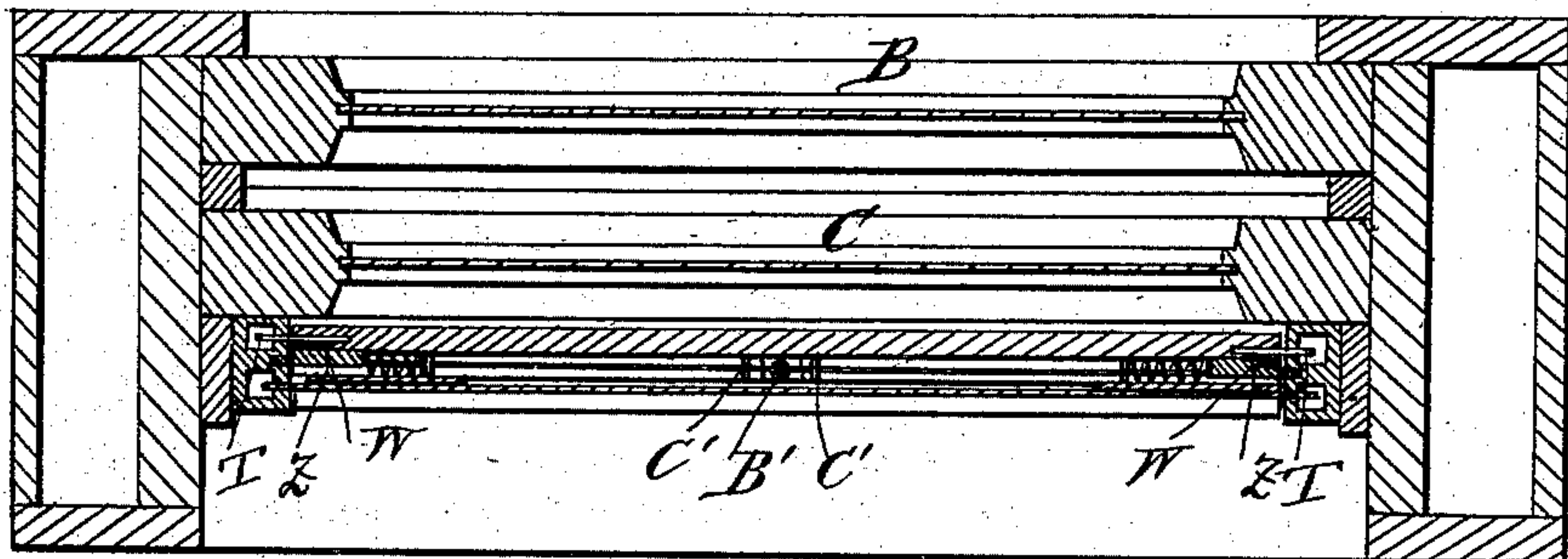


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

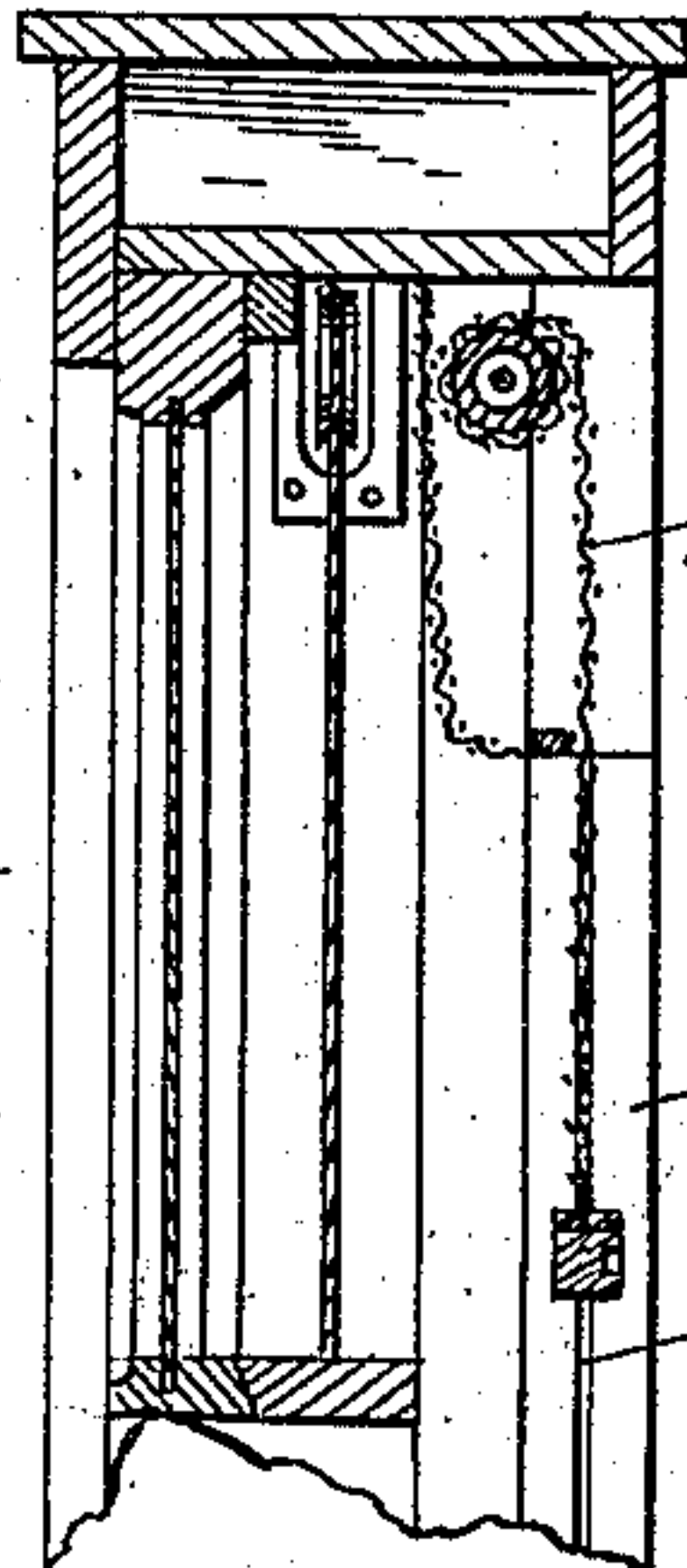
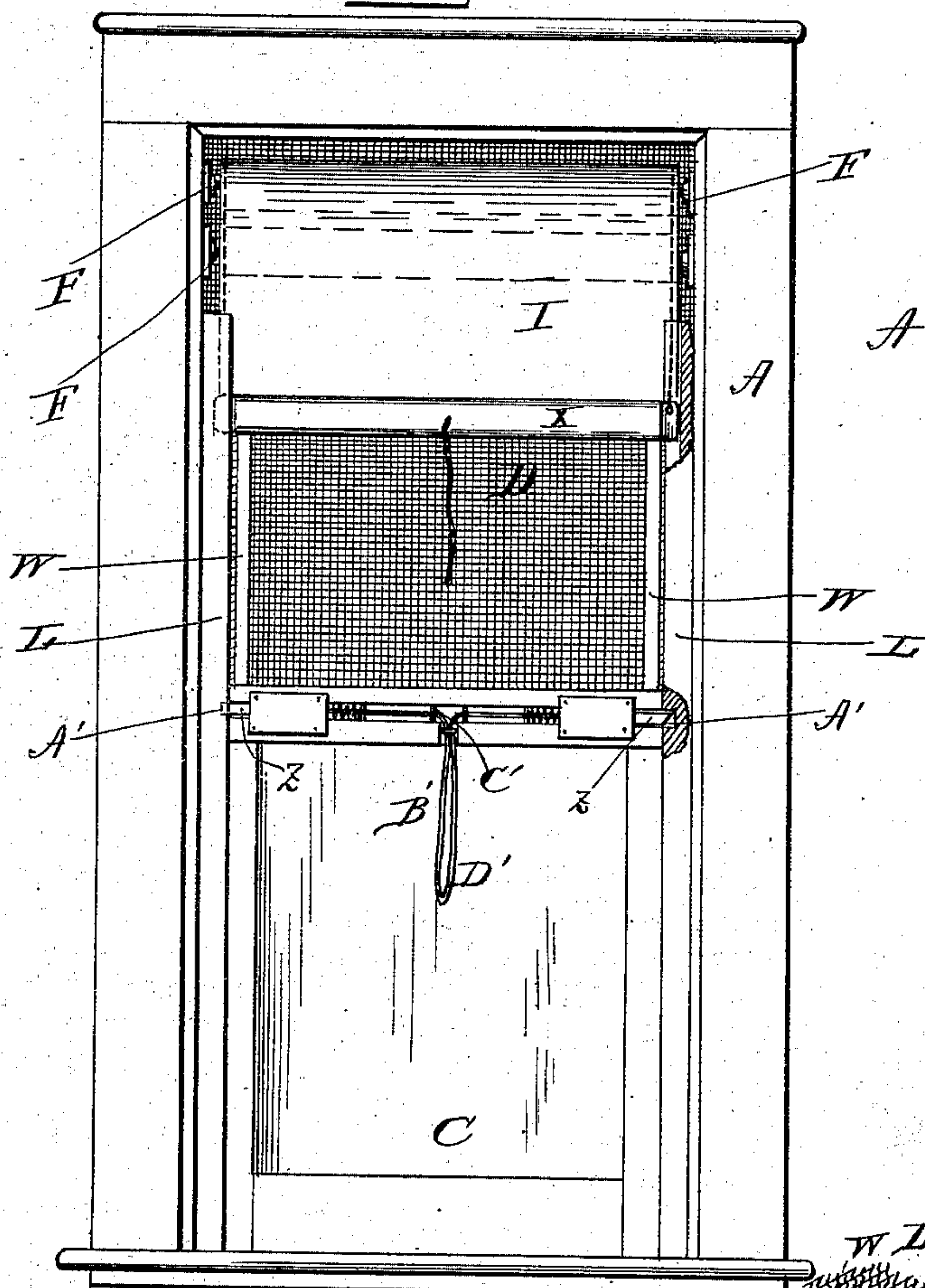
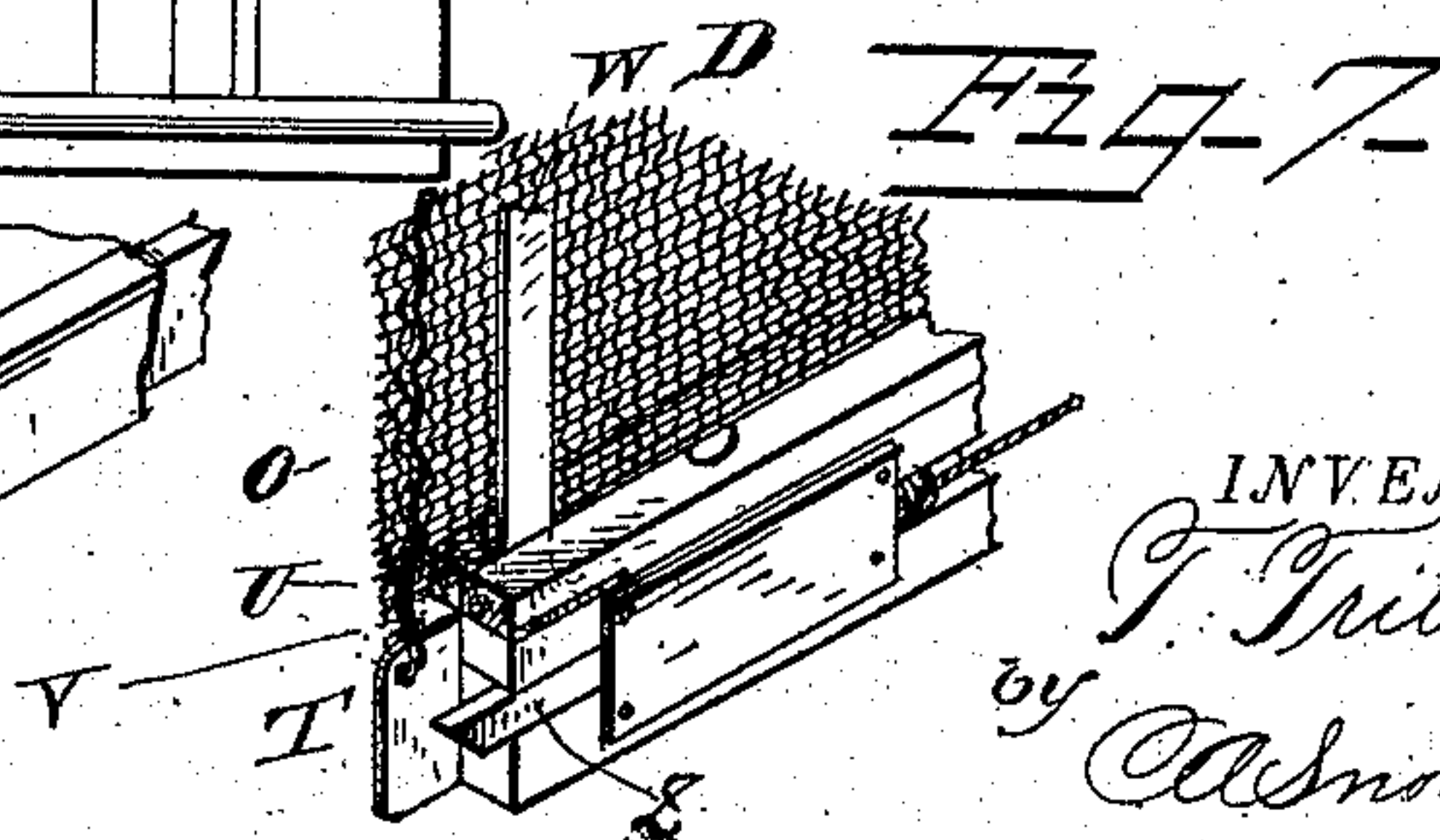
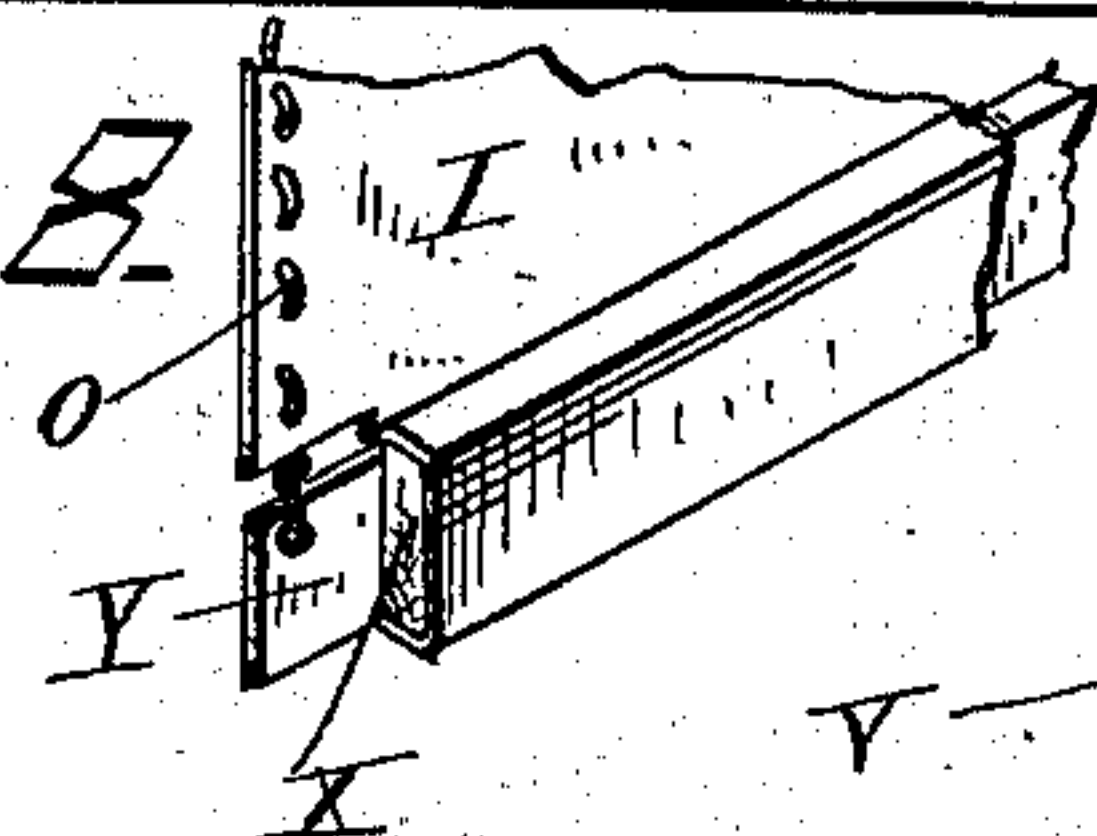


Fig. 6.

Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS TRIBE, OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

ROLLING WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,618, dated November 14, 1882.

Application filed September 22, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS TRIBE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Rolling Window-Screen, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window-frame having my improved screen and shade, part having been broken away in order to show the construction more clearly. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view on the line *xx*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view on the line *yy*, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a front view, parts having been broken away. Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view illustrating a modification in the arrangement of the screen. Fig. 7 is a detail view of the lower end of the screen; and Fig. 8 is a detail view of the lower end of the shade.

Corresponding parts in the several figures are denoted by like letters of reference.

This invention relates to rolling screens and shades for windows; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction and arrangement of the same, which will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings hereto annexed, A represents an ordinary window-frame, B the upper and C the lower sash.

The screen D, to which my invention principally relates, is made of any suitable netting, and is attached to and adapted to be wound upon an ordinary spring-roller, E, in the construction of which no novelty is claimed. If the window-frame to which my invention is applied has no inside blinds, I arrange the brackets or bearings F for said roller, as shown in Fig. 6, directly in front of the inner sash-bead; but when, on account of the use of inside blinds, this is not practicable, I secure at the upper end of the window-frame, between the inner and middle beads, blocks G, flush with said beads, to which the roller-brackets F are then secured. These blocks, which need not exceed a few inches in length, do not materially interfere with the operation of the lower or inner sash, the weight-cords of which are accommodated in grooves H in the inner

sides of said blocks. The shade I, when used, is attached to a spring-roller, J, mounted directly above the screen-roller E, as shown in the drawings.

To the sides of the window-frame or of the inner beads, K, as the case may be, are secured vertical guide-strips L, having recesses or pockets M and narrow slits N, to receive and guide the edges of the screen and shade, which are thereby kept stretched and taut. In order to retain them in the pockets M, and to prevent their sliding out through slit N, the said screen and shade are provided with cords O, parallel to and at a short distance from the edges, said cords being threaded through the fabric, as clearly shown in Figs. 7 and 8 of the drawings, so as to project alternately on opposite sides. I would have it understood that this construction is an important feature of my invention, and is essentially different from an ordinary "bound" or "corded" edge, formed by inclosing a cord in a hem of the fabric. Such construction would prevent the fabric from winding smoothly and perfectly upon the roller, and render the device practically inoperative and valueless, while by my improvement a perfect and successful operation is insured. It will be noticed that the pockets M are amply large to accommodate any surplus edge of the fabric outside the cord O.

The sides of the window-frame (or the inner beads) just below the screen-roller are connected by a pair of transverse guide-strips, P Q, between which the shade passes. The outer strip, Q, is connected with the top of the window-frame by a boxing, R, of wire-netting or other suitable material, thus making a tight joint, which absolutely prevents the admission of insects at this point.

The screen D has at its lower edge a slat, S, of such length as to fit nicely between the guide-strips L, and provided at its ends with guide-plates T, extending through the slits N into the pockets M. The lower ends of the cords O are attached to the plates T, and the whole is thereby materially strengthened. The slat S has a rabbet, U, to receive the lower edge of the screen, which is made fast by a holding-strip, V.

W W are elastic strips arranged near the edges of the screen, their upper ends being se-

cured to the roller E and their lower ends to slat S. These strips have several important functions—namely, to assist in holding the fabric of the screen stretched and taut to brace it against the wind or other pressure, and to space it as it is being wound upon the roller, thus affording room between the layers for the cords O, thus depriving the latter of any tendency to cause the screen to wind unevenly. Being elastic, the strips W will stretch in the act of winding, thus packing the screen fabric nicely and closely upon the roller.

The shade I is, like the screen, provided at its lower edge with a slat, X, having laterally-projecting guide-plates Y. Elastic strips may also be used in connection with the shade; but I do not deem it essential.

The screen-strip S is provided at both ends with suitably-constructed spring bolts or catches Z, projecting so as to engage notches A' at various points in the guide strips or rails L. The inner ends of the bolts Z are connected by a cord, B', which is guided through suitably-located screw-eyes C', so as to form a central pendent loop, D', by means of which the screen may be adjusted and manipulated. Thus by pulling the loop D' the bolts or catches are released from the notches. By continuing to pull the screen may be lowered to the desired point, while by raising the hand the screen will be wound upon the roller. This catch or bolt mechanism is an important feature of my invention, as by it the screen-slat S may be adjusted closely in contact with the window-sill, and may be readily raised or lowered by simply manipulating the cord-loop D'.

When my improved window-screen is used separate from the shade I substitute guide-strips L having a single pocket and slit, M N. In other respects the construction will be the same.

My invention, as will be seen, is applicable to windows with or without inside blinds. It is simple in construction, convenient, and effective in operation, and it will be observed that access to the sashes may at all times be had with perfect facility.

I am aware that window-screens have been heretofore mounted upon spring-rollers. I am also aware that roller window-screens have had their edges bound with cloth, thus forming pockets in which cords have been placed. I am finally aware that window-screens have been combined with elastic strips, serving simply to support slats at the lower edges of such screens. All of this I do not claim; but

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. A rolling screen or shade having cords threaded through the fabric of which it is composed, near the edges, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a rolling screen, of elastic strips arranged near its edges, and attached to the roller and bottom slat, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a rolling screen or shade having cords threaded through the fabric of which it is composed, near the edges, of elastic strips arranged near said cords, and having their upper and lower ends attached to the roller and bottom slat, respectively, as set forth.

4. The combination of the window-frame, the spring-roller E, the screen D, having cords O threaded through its fabric near the edges, and the guide-strips L, having pockets M and slits N, as set forth.

5. The combination of the spring-roller, the rolling screen, the transverse guide-strips P Q, and the wire-netting box R, as and for the purpose set forth.

6. The combination, with the window-frame, of the blocks G, having grooves H, the bearings or brackets F, and the screen-roller, substantially as set forth.

7. The combination of the rolling screen, the cords threaded longitudinally through the same, and the bottom slat having laterally-projecting plates to which the lower ends of said cords are secured, as set forth.

8. The combination of a spring-roller, a screen or shade, cords threaded longitudinally through the same near the edges, a bottom slat having laterally-projecting guide-plates, and the vertical guide-strips L, having slits N and pockets M, as set forth.

9. The combination of the window-frame, the rolling screen, having bottom slat, S, provided with spring-bolts Z, the connecting-cord B', having central pendent loop, D', and the guide-strips L, having notches A', as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS TRIBE.

Witnesses:

C. K. ALLEN,
WM. BAGGER.