

(No Model.)

J. WATSON.
WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 288,282.

Patented Nov. 13, 1883.

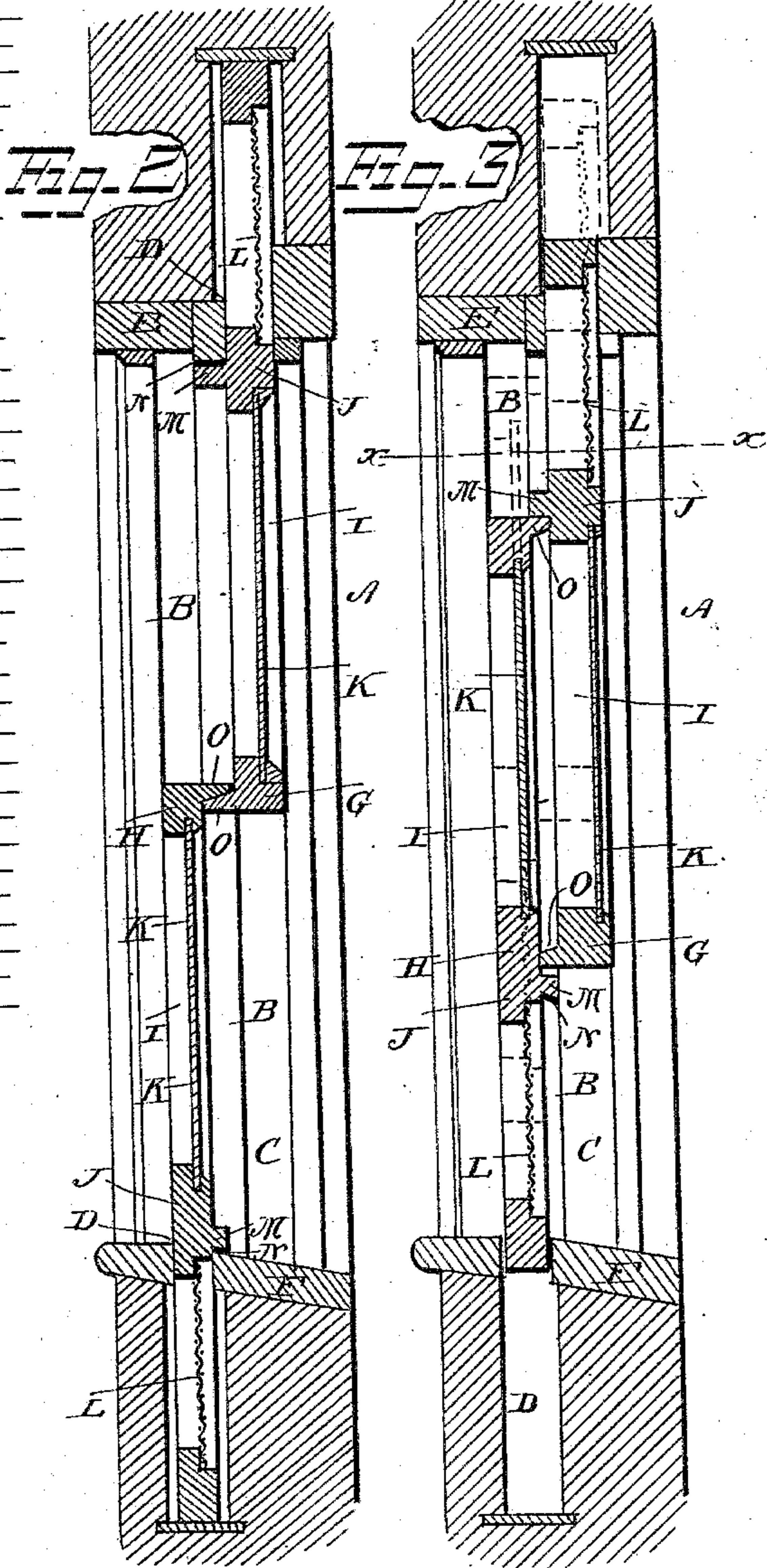
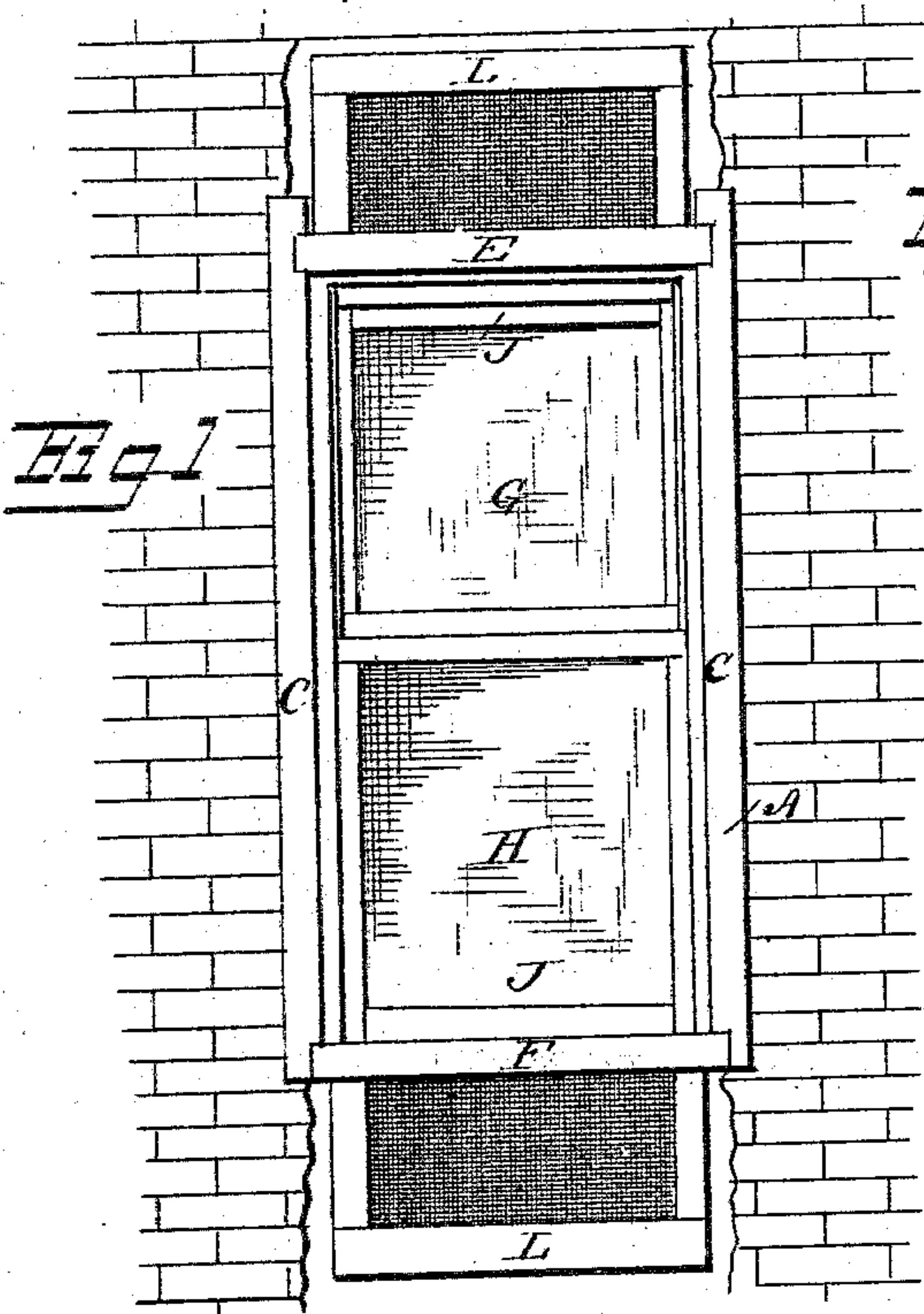
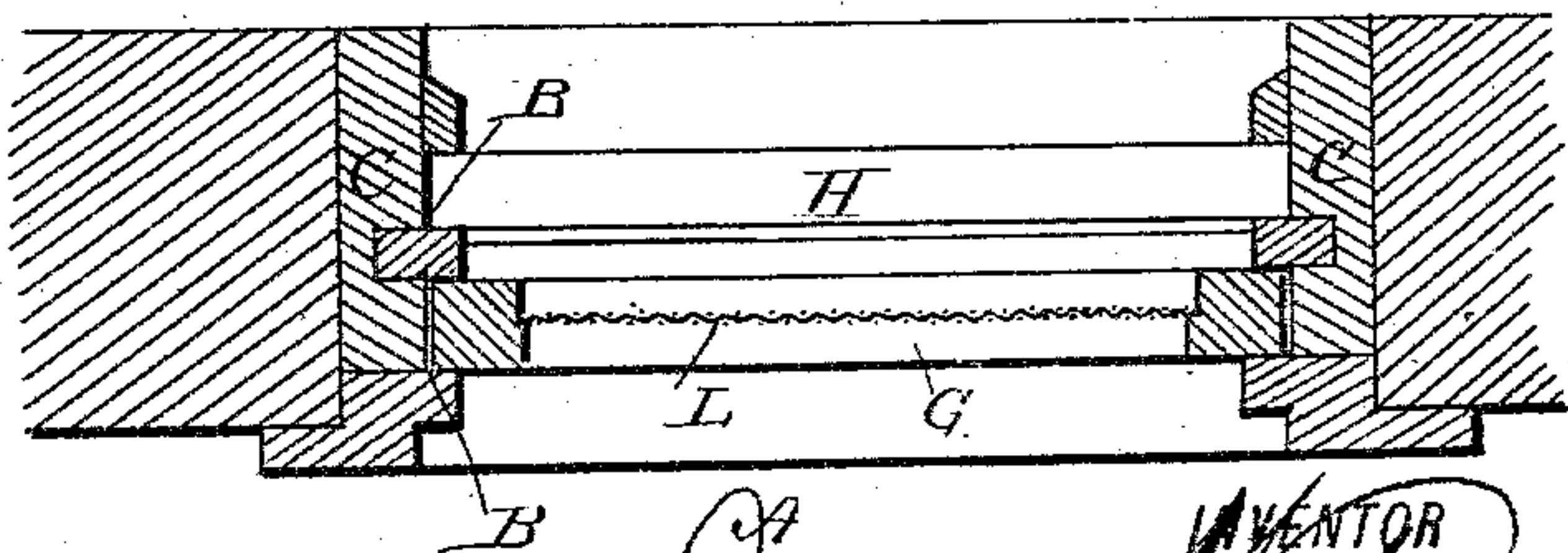


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES WATSON, OF MARINETTE, WISCONSIN.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 288,282, dated November 12, 1883.

Application filed June 14, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES WATSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marinette, in the county of Marinette and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Window-Screen, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to window-screens, and its object is to provide a screen possessing superior advantages in point of simplicity, convenience, durability, and general efficiency.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window-frame embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view, showing the sashes in different position. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view on the line *x x*, Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the window frame or casing, which may be in the main of any ordinary or suitable construction, it being provided with the usual longitudinal guide-grooves, B B, in the inner faces of its side pieces, C C, for the sashes, and with a transverse slot, D, in its top piece, E, and sill F, as shown.

G is the upper sash, and H the lower sash, these being adapted to slide vertically in the grooves B B and through the slots D D. The frames I of these sashes G and H are somewhat longer than half the length of the casing A, and are divided by a cross-strip, J, into two portions, the main portion being provided with the window-glass K, and adapted to close half the window-opening when the sash is in normal position, while the remaining portion is provided with a screen, L, that will be down in the slot D and out of sight, and the cross-strip J will close the slot-opening D when the sash is in its normal closed position. When desired, one or both of the sashes can be slid in the grooves B B to expose the screen portion L, (this position being shown in full lines Fig. 3 of the drawings,) when a free circulation of air will be secured through the screen, while the latter will bar the entrance of flies, insects, and the like. When it becomes desirable to throw open the sash, either one can be still further slid to the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 3, when the screen portion will be entirely free from the slot D, as shown.

The cross-pieces J J of the sashes are preferably provided with laterally-projecting ribs or strips M, having strips of elastic material N on their engaging-edges; or any other suitable weather-strip can be used which will come against the end pieces, E and F, of the casing A when the sashes are closed. The strips M will also serve as stops to limit the movement of the sashes into the slots D D when they are being closed into normal position. The inner end pieces of the frames of the sashes are also preferably provided with inwardly-projecting strips or flanges O, which come together when the sashes are in normal position to provide a weather-strip at this joint. The under edge of the end strip of the upper sash may also be provided with an inwardly-projecting strip, (not shown,) that will serve to close the open place between the sashes when either one of the latter is partially open.

The operation and advantages of my invention will be readily understood and appreciated. It is very simple and inexpensive in construction, and by having the screen a part of the sash all trouble of adjusting the same is obviated, and displacement or loss is avoided.

I claim as my invention—

As an improvement in window-screens, the combination of the window-casing having the transverse slot D in its sill and top piece, the upper and lower sashes, each comprising in its frame an end cross-strip, J, which carries a screen portion, L, and is provided with a lateral longitudinal strip, M, which strips M come against the sill and top piece of the window-casing to limit movement of their respective sashes, and also provided with an inner end strip that is formed with an inwardly-projecting longitudinal flange, O, which engages with the corresponding flange O on the other sash, and also with the strips M M, and a weather-strip, N, secured to the contact-edges of strips M M, all arranged and operating 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.

JAMES WATSON.

Witnesses:

H. O. FAIRCHILD,
GEORGE CLARK.