

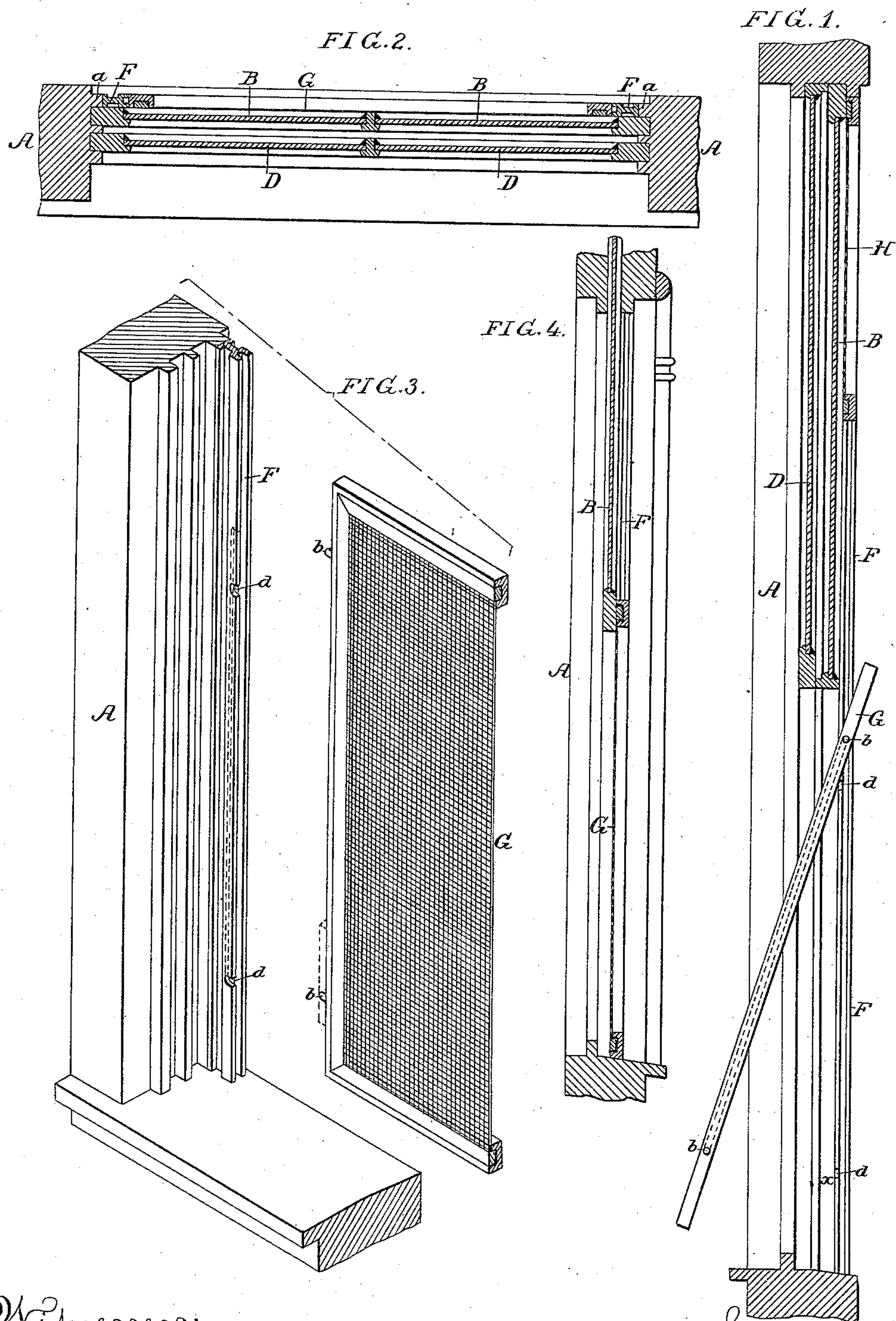
(No Model.)

J. K. PROCTOR.

WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 319,422.

Patented June 2, 1885.



Witnesses:
Harry Drury
John M. Clayton.

Inventor:
Josiah K. Proctor,
by his Attorneys,
Horton & Sons

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSIAH K. PROCTOR, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 319,422, dated June 2, 1885.

Application filed November 10, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSIAH K. PROCTOR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Window-Screens, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to screens to be used outside the sash or sashes of a window; and the object of my invention is to so construct such a screen and its retainers as to permit the ready application or removal of the screen when the latter is of a larger size than the opening of the window.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a window-frame and its sashes and screen, showing the method of applying the screen to or removing it from the retainer, the screen being shown in elevation; Fig. 2, a sectional plan view showing the screen in position; Fig. 3, a perspective view of part of the window-frame, screen, and retainer; and Fig. 4, a sectional view showing the screen applied to a window having but one sash.

A is the frame of the window, and B and D the upper and lower sashes, guided in the frame as usual.

To each of the outer guide-strips, *a*, of the frame is secured a grooved bar, *F*, for the reception of pins *b*, projecting from the opposite side bars of the frame of the screen *G*, the gauze covering bearing against the bottom rail of the sash *B*, so as to screen the lower portion of the window irrespective of the position of said sash *B*.

As shown in Fig. 1, there is a second screen, *H*, for protecting the upper portion of the window-opening when the sash *B* is lowered; but this is used only on double-sashed windows. Thus in Fig. 4 I have shown a window with a single sash, such as a car-window, in which case the screen *G* only is used. The screen *G* is larger than the window-opening when the sash is raised, and in order to permit the screen to be readily applied to and removed from the grooved bars *F*, I form recesses *d* in the inner flanges of the said bars, the distance between the lower recess and the bottom of the frame *A* being somewhat greater than the distance from the lower edge of the screen-frame to the lower pin or projection *b*.

In applying the screen to the bars the said screen is held in the inclined position shown in Fig. 1, and the upper pins *b* passed through the upper recesses *d* until said pins enter the grooves of the bars, after which the screen is elevated until the lower pins *b* can pass through the lower recesses, the screen being then lowered so as to bring the lower pins under the influence of the grooved bars, and thus steady the lower portion of the screen and retain it in its proper relation to the sash. It is not necessary that the lower projections *b* of the screen should be in the form of pins, as they may be extended lugs, and instead of forming two recesses in each of the bars *F*, a single recess of appropriate length may be formed in each of said bars, both of these modifications being shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3; or a single rib, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, may take the place of the two pins, the inner flanges of the bars *F* in this case being discontinued above the point *x*, and the sash itself preventing inward movement of the upper end of the screen; or, in some cases, the inner flanges of the retaining-bars may be dispensed with altogether, the sash retaining the upper end of the screen, and a rib on the sill of the frame or the weight of the screen being relied upon to prevent inward movement of the lower end of said screen. In all cases, however, the rib or projection of the screen must bear such relation to the recesses of the retainer that the screen can be elevated so as to permit its lower portion to be passed through the window-opening clear of the sill for application to the retainer.

The term "sash" as used in the claims is intended to include either a single sash, as shown in Fig. 4, or a double sash, as shown in Fig. 1.

I am aware that screens have been made with opposite projecting pins adapted to plates with bayonet-slots on the opposite sides of the window-frame; but such screens were intended to be adjusted from the outside of the window, and not from the inside, as in my screen; moreover, while in my screen the gauze is applied to the inner side of the frame and bears upon the lower rail of the sash so as to screen the window-opening in whatever position the sash may be, in the patented screen

the gauze was applied to the outer side of the frame, so that when the lower rail of the sash was moved away from the top bar of the screen an opening was afforded for the passage of insects unless the entire window-opening was covered by the screen.

I therefore claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the frame and sash of a window, a single screen larger than the window-opening, the gauze cover of said screen having a bearing upon the lower rail of the sash, opposite projections upon the frame of the screen, and an external retainer recessed for the passage of said projections, as set forth.

2. The combination of the frame and sash of a window, a recessed external retainer, and a single screen larger than the window-open-

ing, and having opposite projections terminating below the upper edge of the screen, whereby said screen can be elevated in order to pass the lower portion of the same through the window-opening, as set forth.

3. The combination of the frame and sash of a window, a single screen larger than the window-opening and having upper and lower projections, *b*, on each edge, and an external retainer recessed for the passage of said projections, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSIAH K. PROCTOR.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. CLAYTON,
HARRY SMITH.