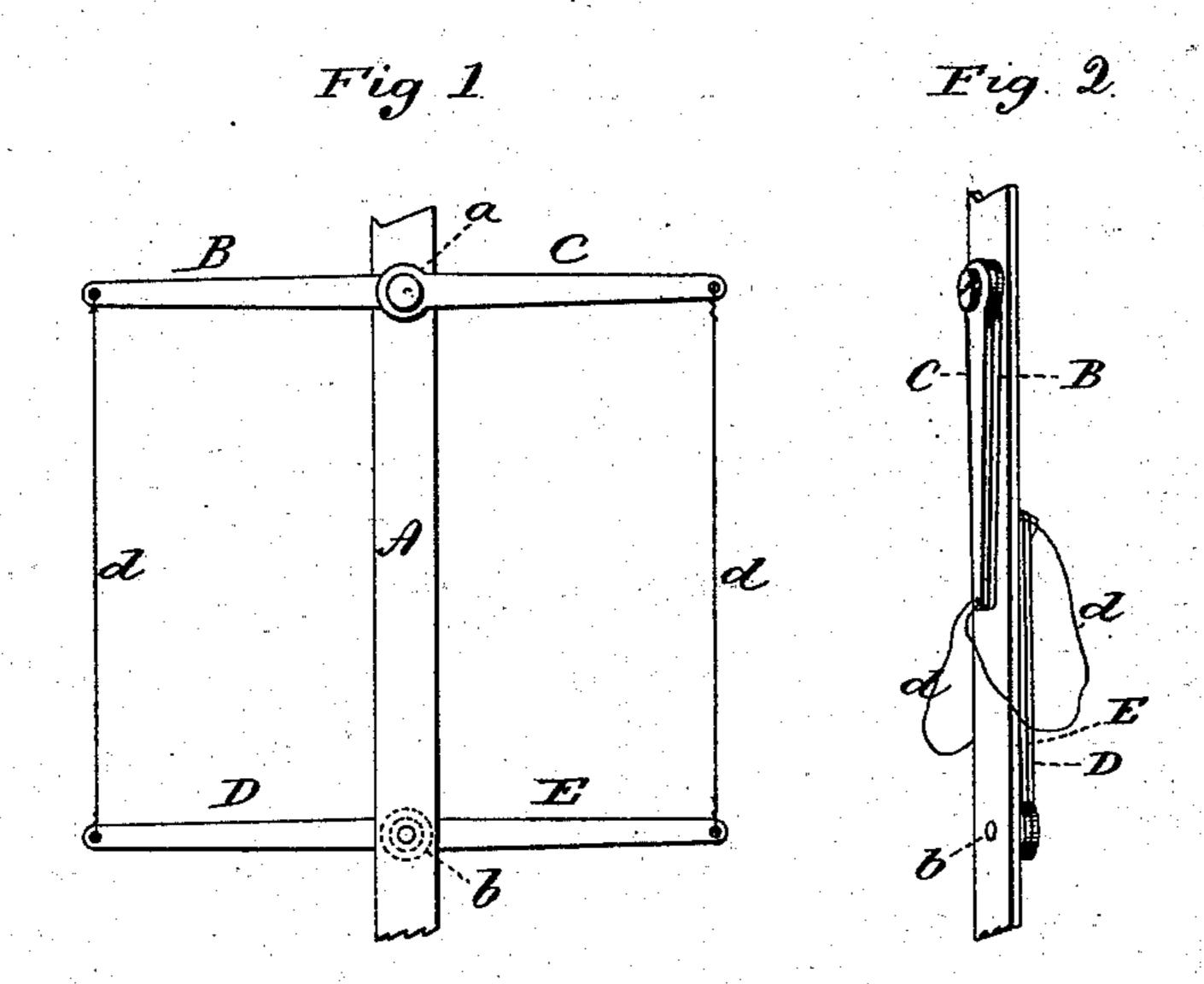
(No Model.)

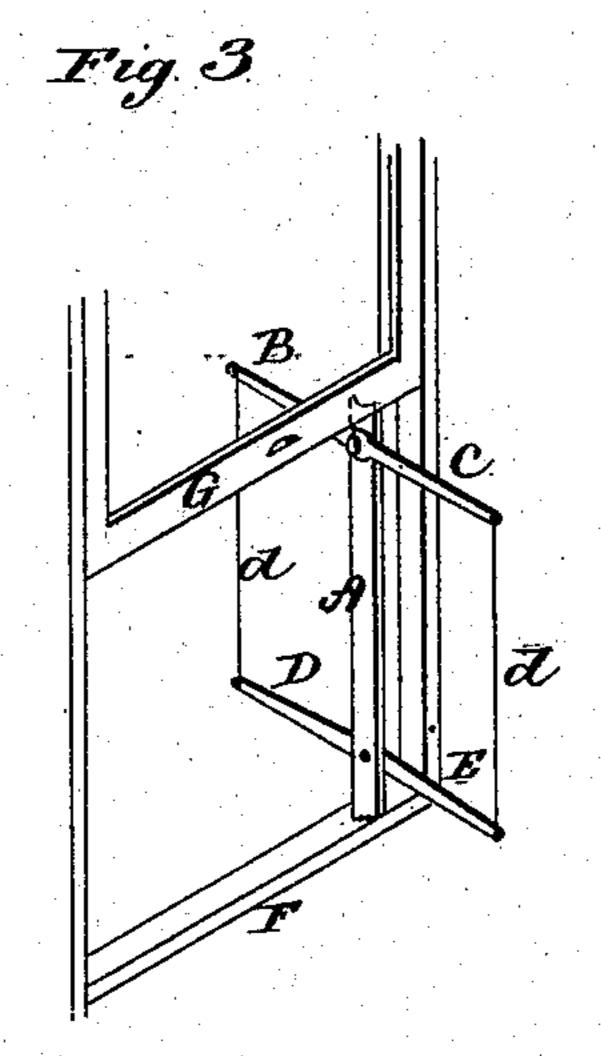
E. WHITNEY.

PORTABLE CAR WINDOW GUARD.

No. 326,003.

Patented Sept. 8, 1885.





States Strinesses Saule Eli Whitney By Atty Inventor Min Rale

United States Patent Office.

ELI WHITNEY, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

PORTABLE CAR-WINDOW GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 326,003, dated September 8, 1885.

Application filed January 12, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELI WHITNEY, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Portable Car-Window Guards; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, the guard as open for use; Fig. 2, the same when folded; Fig. 3, a perspective view showing the guard arranged in the open

15 window as for use.

This invention relates to a guard to be set beneath the raised sash of a car-window to protect the passenger near the window from dust, smoke, &c., the object being the construction of a guard which may be conveniently carried in the pocket of a traveler and by him applied as occasion may require; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the 25 claim.

A is a bar made from thin light metal, hard rubber, or other suitable material, in length less than the distance between the sill of the window and the bottom of the sash when raised. At its lower end it is roughened or serrated, so as to take a firm bearing upon the sill, and its upper end is shouldered or recessed for the sash to take a bearing thereon.

Upon one side of the bar, near one end, two arms, B C, are hinged upon a pivot, a, and near the other end upon the opposite side two like bars, D E, are hinged upon a common pivot, b, and so that the arms may be turned, one of each pair to the right and the other to the left, or turned upon the surface of the bar, as seen in Fig. 2, to bring the guard into a contracted condition. Preferably connection is made between the ends of each pair of arms by a cord, d, or otherwise. This completes the guard as an article of manufacture.

It is applied as seen in Fig. 3. The sash is raised, the bar A is set, its lower end upon the window-sill F, then the sash brought down until the lower edge, G, will rest upon the upper end of the bar A, and so as to hold the bar firmly in a vertical position. The arms are then turned outward and inward, as shown. Then a common newspaper or other convenient light sheet is placed against that side of the guard toward the direction in which the car is moving. The force of the air produced by the moving car against the paper on the guard will hold it in that position and serve to deflect the smoke or dust which would otherwise enter the window.

Instead of applying paper or a detached sheet to the guard, it may be some light fabric, as thin linen, fixed to the arms, and so as to fold with them into the compact condition.

The guard when not required for use is so to small and light as to be conveniently carried in the pocket of the traveler.

I am aware that portable car-window guards have been made, consisting of an upright having arms hinged thereto to support a flexible material as a guard, but do not claim, broadly, such construction.

I claim—

The herein-described window-guard, consisting of the bar A, serrated at its lower end 7 to rest upon the window-sill, and constructed with a shoulder at its upper end to receive the sash, combined with one pair of arms, B C, hung upon one side of the bar near one end, and a like pair of arms, E, hung upon 80 the opposite side of the bar near the opposite end, and so as to swing in parallel planes to or from the surface of the said bar, substantially as described.

ELI WHITNEY.

Witnesses:
JOHN E. EARLE,
JOS. C. EARLE.