

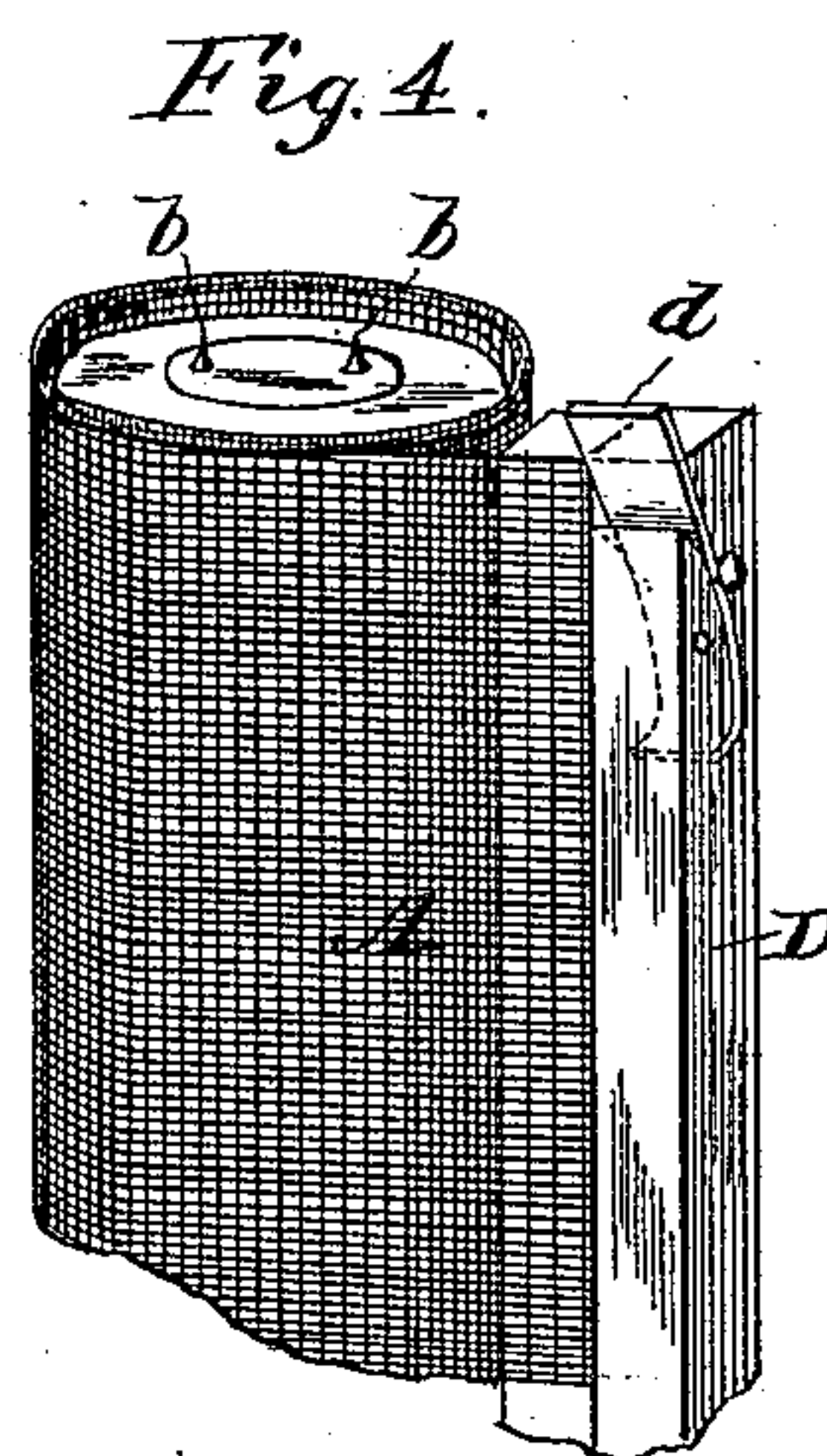
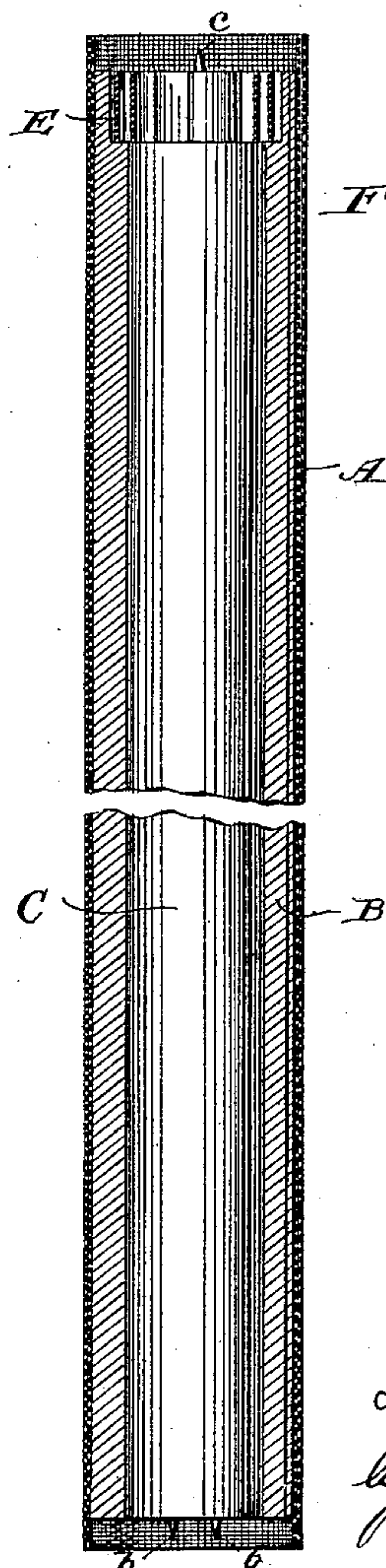
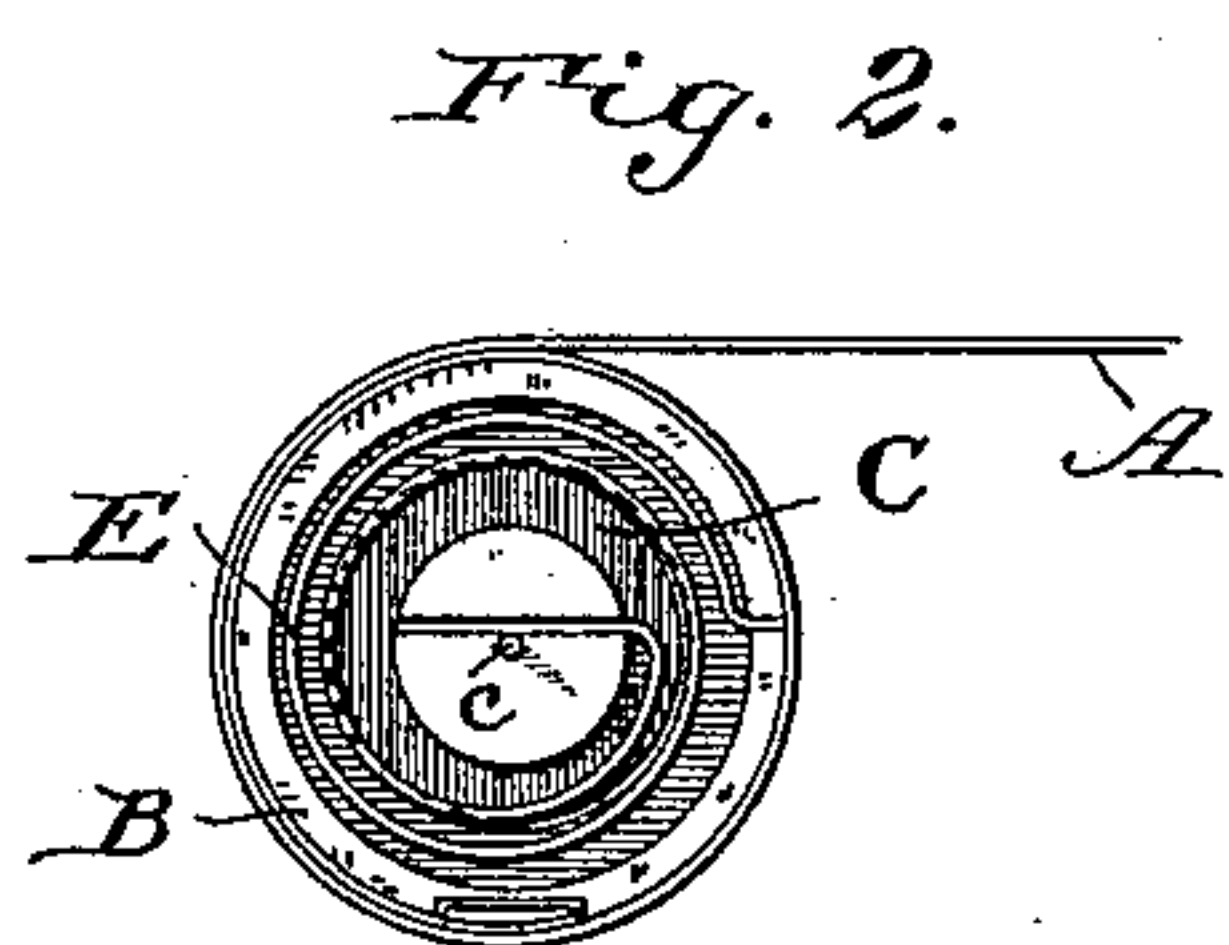
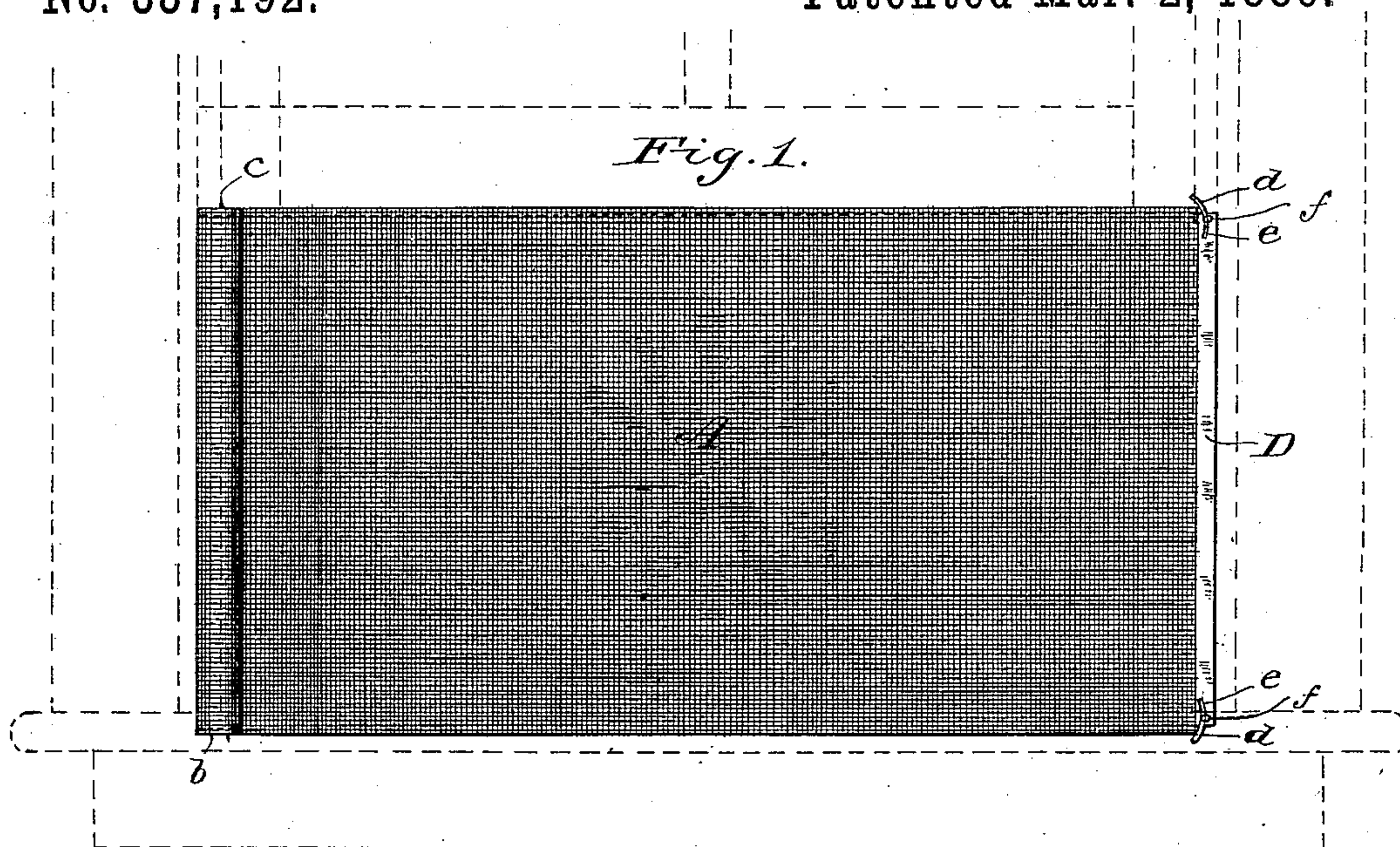
(No Model.)

T. S. PECK.

ADJUSTABLE EXTENSION SCREEN.

No. 337,192.

Patented Mar. 2, 1886.



Witnesses:

H. V. Low

E. A. Dick

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE S. PECK, OF BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

ADJUSTABLE EXTENSION-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 337,192, dated March 2, 1886.

Application filed June 8, 1885. Serial No. 168,065. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE S. PECK, of Burlington, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Extension-Screens for Windows, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to obtain a screen that can be readily contracted or extended to fit different sizes of windows or other openings to be protected, and can easily and quickly be adjusted to and removed from the same. Screens of this kind have before been devised and used. In some instances they have been made of two parts sliding one on the other. In other instances they have been made of a spring-roller, netting adapted to wind upon and unwind from said roller, and a bar at the outer end of the netting for pulling out and holding in place the latter.

This invention relates to a screen of the kind last described; and it consists of certain improvements which can best be explained and understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the screen extended, the window to which the same is represented as applied being indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the roller end of the screen. Fig. 3 is an axial section of the roller. Fig. 4 is a perspective view, on an enlarged scale, representing more clearly the yielding dog or detent of the extension-bar, the latter being turned at right angles to its position in Fig. 1.

The body of the screen is composed of netting A, of any suitable or usual material, secured at one end to the roller and at the other end to the bar D. It is of a width greater than the length of the bar or roller, so that when the screen is in place between the window-sash above and the window-sill below, the roller and bar being held between these two parts, the netting may effectually close the opening at the point where it meets the sash above and sill below. The roller is composed of two parts, a central spindle, C, and a tubular roller proper, B, mounted and adapted to revolve on the spindle. These two parts are connected by a helical spring, E, placed in a recess, a, at one end of the roller, formed by reducing the spindle in size for a portion of its length

at that end. The outer end of the spring is secured to the roller B, and its inner end is secured to the spindle. Under this arrangement, if a portion of the netting be preliminarily wound up on the roller, it will be seen that by holding the spindle so as to prevent it from revolving, the netting, by pulling on the bar D, can be unwound, the roller proper for this purpose revolving on the spindle against the resistance of the spring, which thus will serve to keep the netting taut and stretched.

The spindle is armed at one or both ends with two spurs, which by entering the sash or sill, or both, of the window prevent the spindle from revolving. It is really necessary to provide two spurs at one end only, and such an arrangement is represented in the drawings, the larger end of the spindle being armed with two sharp metallic spurs or pins, b, while the other and smaller end has but one retaining-spur, c. The bar D which must have retaining devices, may also for this purpose be provided at each end with a spur similar to c; but it is much preferred to provide its ends instead with spring-acting detents d, consisting each of a spring-metal strip seated in a slot, e, in the bar, with its projecting end turned or bent toward the roller. The slot in which the spring-strip can readily be held by suitable means—such, for instance, as a headed pin, f—is of such width at its open end that the free end of the spring-strip can play back and forth therein. By reason of this provision it will be seen that after the roller and bar are put in place and the window-sash is closed down upon their upper ends the bar can be shoved back or away from the roller to the opposite side of the window, thus stretching the netting and unwinding enough of it to completely close the opening. The spring-detents yield to permit this movement of the bar; but on account of the direction in which they are set they effectually prevent movement in the opposite direction, which movement, owing to the pull of the spring E, would otherwise take place.

The detents or dogs d can be hinged or otherwise arranged, what is essential being that they shall yield in a direction to permit the movement of the bar away from the spring-roller.

Having described the nature of these im-

provements and the manner in which they are or may be carried into effect, what is claimed as new is as follows:

1. A portable extension screen comprising
5 the combination of a spring-roller consisting of an inner spindle and outer tubular rotatable roller proper, and a spring connecting the two, an extension-bar, and netting connected on the one hand to the bar and on the other hand to
10 the roller proper, both the bar and the spindle being provided with retaining devices to engage the sash and sill of the window or other part to which they may be applied, said devices on the spindle being arranged when so
15 engaged to prevent the rotation of the latter, as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

2. The spring-roller provided with retaining devices to engage the sash and sill of the window, arranged when so engaged to prevent

the rotation of its central or inner spindle, in
20 combination with the netting and the extension-bar provided with detents or dogs arranged to yield only in a direction to permit the bar to be moved away from the roller, as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination of the extension-bar, the
25 spring-roller, and the intervening netting, of greater width than the length of said bar and roller, so that it shall project on each edge beyond the ends of the latter, as and for the
30 purposes hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of June, 1885.

T. S. PECK.

Witnesses:

A. H. SABIN,
JOHN G. WHITNEY.