

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. L. GRAY & G. D. WRIGHT.
EXTENSION SCREEN.

No. 355,605.

Patented Jan. 4, 1887.

Fig. 3.

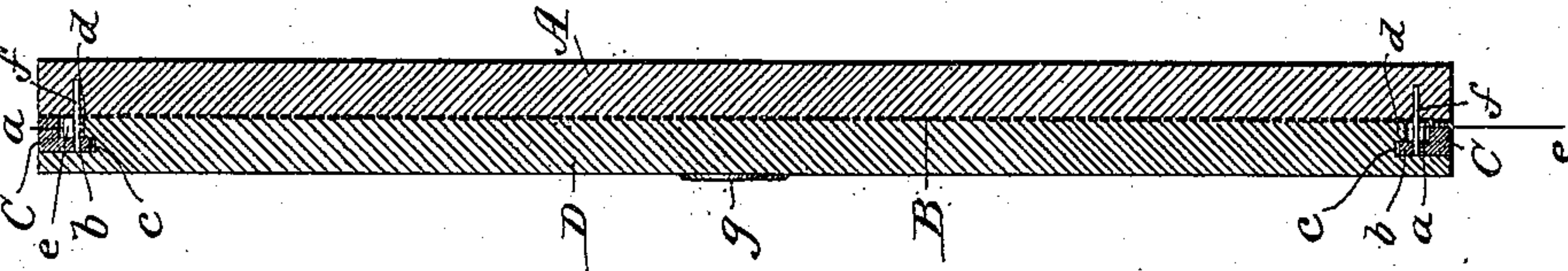


Fig. 2.

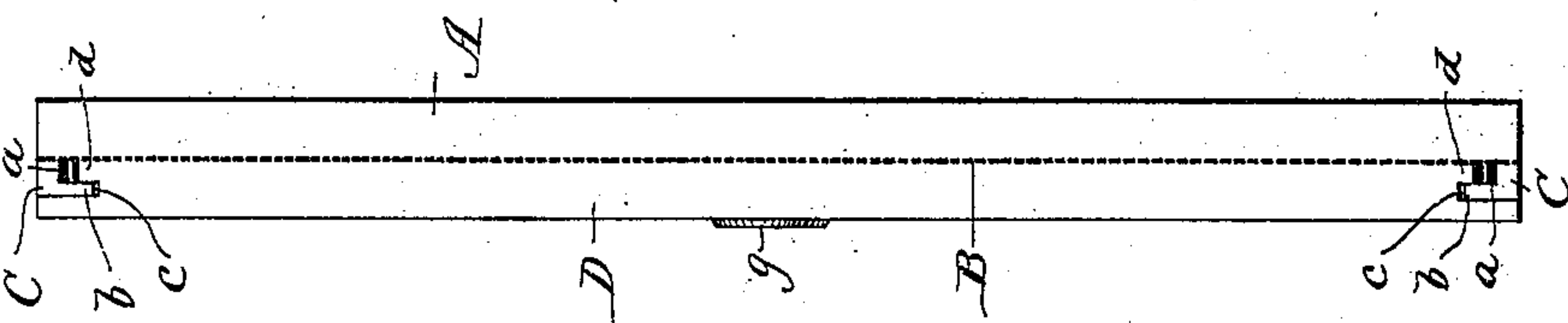
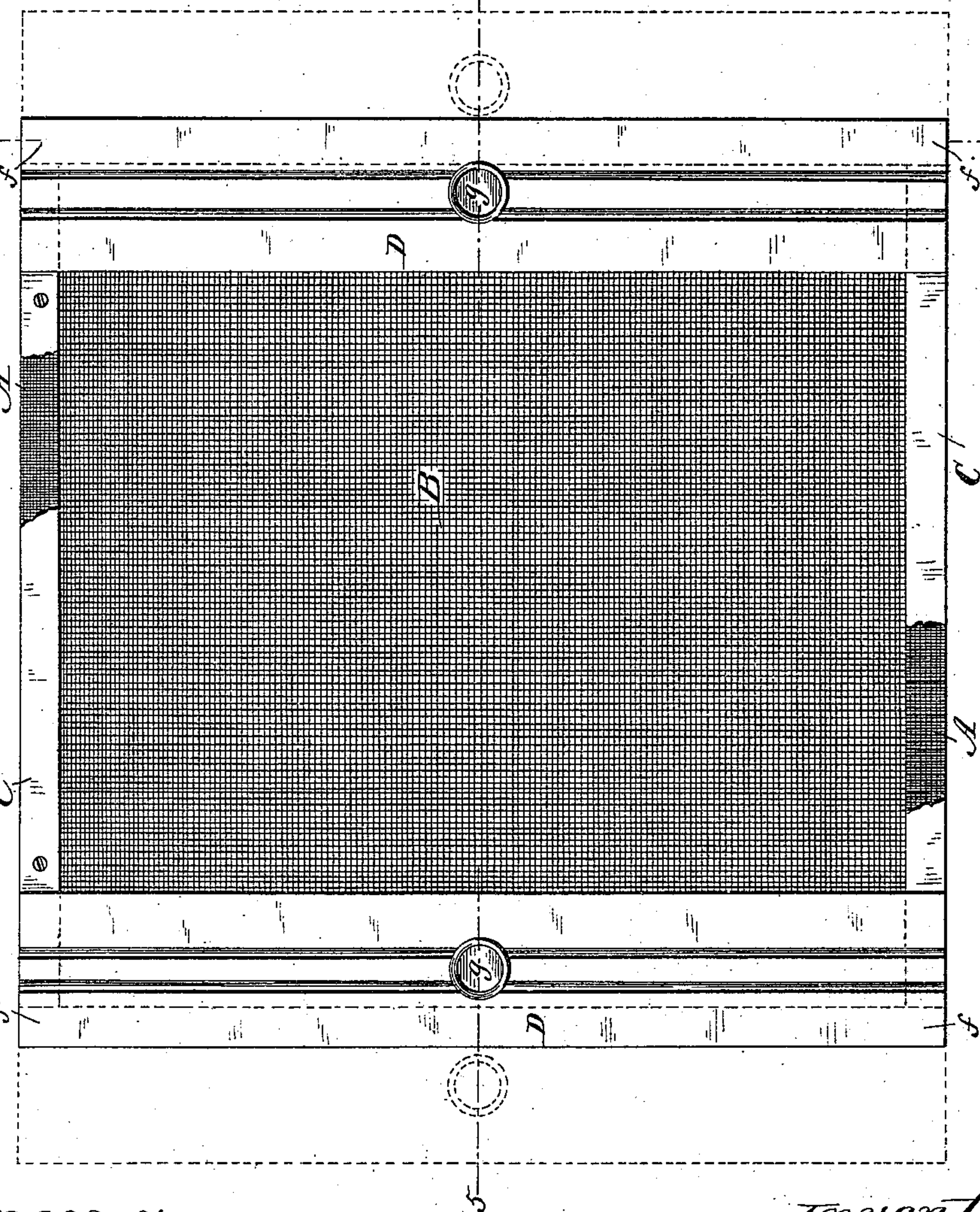


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

H. N. Low

E. J. Dick

Inventors:

Edwin L. Gray
George D. Wright
by Marcellus Baillet
their attorney

(No Model.)

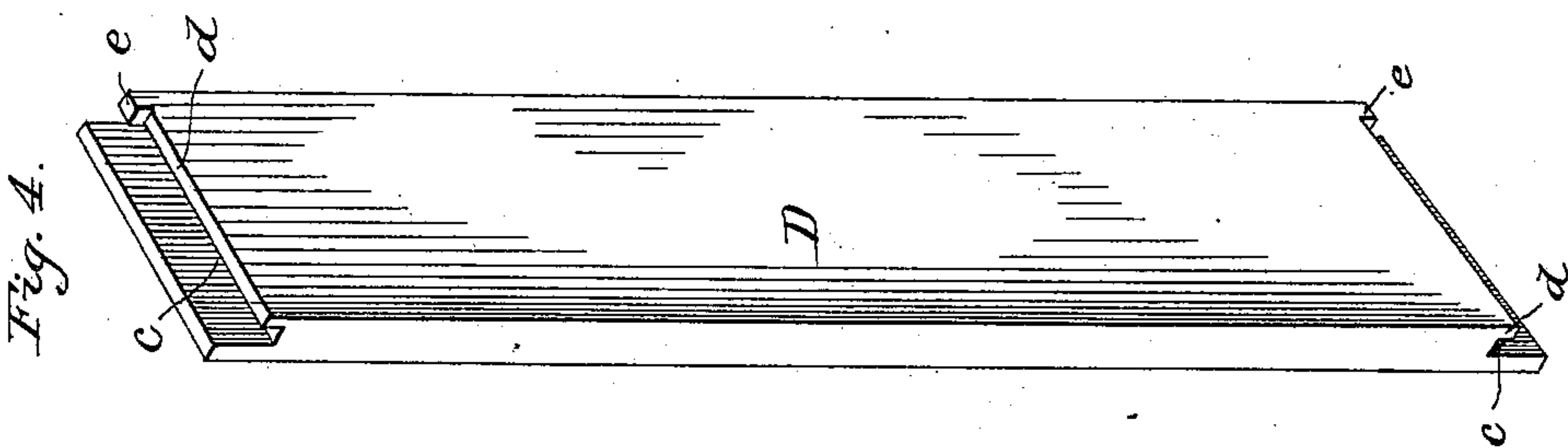
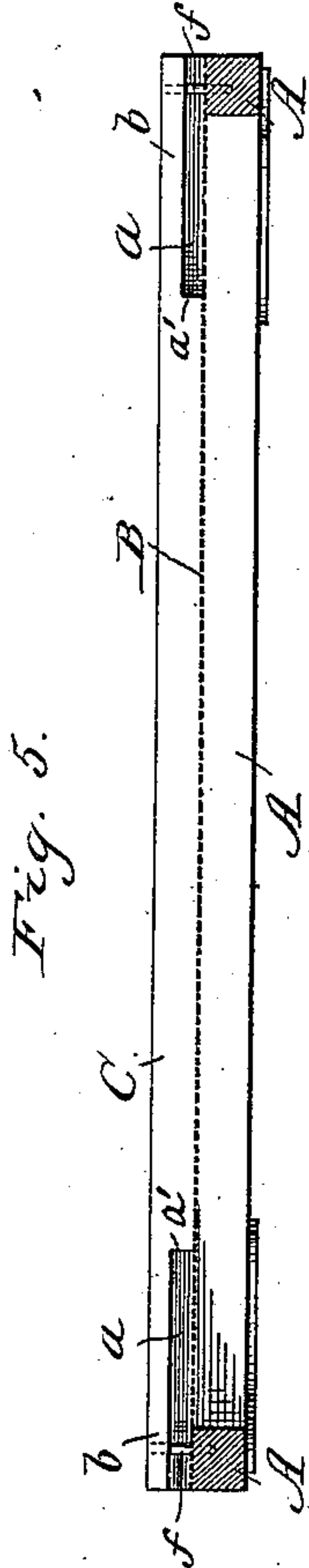
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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witnesses:

A. N. Low
E. A. Dick

Inventors:

Edwin L. Gray
George D. Wright
by Macallus Bailey
their attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN L. GRAY AND GEORGE D. WRIGHT, OF BURLINGTON, VT., ASSIGNORS
TO THE PORTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

EXTENSION-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,605, dated January 4, 1887.

Application filed August 27, 1886. Serial No. 211,987. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWIN L. GRAY and GEORGE D. WRIGHT, of Burlington, in the State of Vermont, have invented a certain
5 new and useful Improvement in Extension-Screens, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an extension-screen readily adjustable to win-
10 dows or other openings of varying sizes.

Extension-screens, broadly considered, are old and are not here claimed.

The invention consists in a novel construction and combination of the parts which make
15 up the screen. The screen proper is provided at top and bottom with grooved guide-rails, and on each side of the screen is an extension-strip mounted and adapted to slide in said rails and provided with stops, which,
20 in conjunction with stops on the guide-rails, limit the range of movement of each extension-strip.

The nature of the improvement, however, can best be explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the screen, representing in dotted lines the extension-strip in extended condition, and parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the screen. Fig.
30 3 is a section on line 3 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the extension-strips, looking at its inner face. Fig. 5 is a section of the screen proper on line 5 5, Fig. 1, with the extension-strips removed, in order to show more clearly the lower guide-rail.

The screen proper consists of a rectangular frame, A, of any proper construction, upon which is secured the wire gauze or netting B. Upon that face of the frame to which the
40 edges of the gauze are secured are fastened to two opposite bars of the frame the guide-rails C, of equal length with the bars, and forming finishing strips or beads to cover the edges of the gauze attached to said bars. At
45 each end of each rail a guide-recess, *a*, of proper length, is made in the face adjoining the screen, thus forming a groove, one side of which is bounded by the screen proper, and the other side by the body of the rail. The

part, *b*, adjoining the groove constitutes a tongue to enter a groove in the extension-strip, as hereinafter described.

When the rails are in place on the frame, the guide grooves and tongues of the one rail face those of the other rail, said grooves and
55 tongues being in the interior opposite edges of the two rails. Between these guide-rails, and at opposite ends of the screen proper, are mounted the extension-strips D. These strips, upon their external faces, in length
60 equal that of the sides of the screen to which they are applied and overlap the guide-rails. At each end they are tongued and grooved, as shown, having the groove *c* to receive the tongue *b* of the guide-rail, and the tongue *d*
65 to enter the groove *a* of said rail. At the inner end of each tongue *d* is a lug or extension, *e*, of greater depth than the rest of the tongue, which constitutes one part of a stop
70 to limit the outward movement of the extension-strip, the other part of the stop being formed by a pin or stud, *f*, which is driven through the screen-frame, so as to extend crosswise of the groove *a* a little above the
75 bottom and near the outer end of said groove.

The stop for limiting the inward movement of the extension-strip is formed by the inner end of the rail-tongue *d* and the closed inner end or shoulder, *a'*, of the guide-rail
80 groove *a*.

Each extension-strip is provided, preferably, with a thumb-socket, *g*, or other suitable means, to allow it to be conveniently manipulated.

In this way an extension-screen is obtained
85 which is cheap, durable, and simple of manufacture. The rails and extension-strips cost little and are most easily fitted and applied, and they not only give the screen its extensible character, but also serve to cover and finish that face of the frame A upon which the
90 edges of the screen are secured.

Having described the improvement, what is claimed is—

The combination, with the screen-frame, 95 of the guide-rails C, provided with guide-tongues and grooves on their interior opposite edges, as described, the sliding extension-

strips D, overlapping the guide-rails externally, and provided on their inner faces with tongues and grooves to engage those of the guide-rails, and stops to limit the movement
5 of said strips, these parts being constructed and arranged for joint operation substantially as herein shown and described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 24th day of August, 1886.

EDWIN L. GRAY.

GEORGE D. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

BENJAMIN F. VAN VLIET,
WILLIAM H. H. CONNER.