

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER T. NESBITT, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## SCREEN FOR CAR-WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,474, dated November 22, 1887.

Application filed July 15, 1887. Serial No. 244,393. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALTER T. NESBITT, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Screens for Car-Windows, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which--

10 Figure I is a perspective view of my improved screen, showing it partially opened and bottom side up in order to more clearly show the vent-holes in the lower part of the frame. Fig. II is a perspective view of the screen 15 folded for convenience when not in use. Fig. III is an outside view of the screen in position in the car-window. Fig. IV is a vertical section taken on line IV IV, Fig. III. Fig. V is a cross-section taken on line V V, Fig. IV.

20 My invention relates to an improvement in screens for car-windows; and it consists in features of novelty hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is the frame of 25 the screen. 2 are hollow rubber tubes secured to the top and lower sides of the frame, which serve as weather-strips, and also form a cushion that prevents the screen and window-frame from rattling.

30 3, 4, and 5 are series of wire netting or gauze secured in the frame, the mesh of the center netting, 4, being finer than the outside ones. Situated between the nettings 3 and 4 are a series of upright strips or breakers, 6, which 35 prevent the accumulation of cinders at one side of the frame. These breakers may be made of metal or any other desired material. On a line with the breakers 6, and extending through the lower part of the frame, are a series of holes, 7.

40 8 are hinges which join the two sections of the screen together.

On the ends of the screen are shoulders 9, which fit into recesses 10 in the sides of the window-casing 11. 12 is the window-sill, and 45 13 the lower part of the window-frame.

The operation is as follows: All the larger cinders that come against the screen are warded off by the outside netting, 3. The small cin-

ders, which pass through the netting 3, strike 50 against the finer netting 4 and the breakers 6 and fall to the bottom, and from there they pass out through the holes 7. These holes, also, in case of rain, permit the water to run out. The frame of the screen being square and 55 the window-sill being sloping gives free exit to the cinders and water.

I have described my screen in connection with a car-window; but I do not confine myself to car-windows, as it can be used in most 60 any form of window.

As the train moves along, a current of air passes up through the holes 7 in the frame, and as it passes into the car is evenly distributed 65 by the inside netting, 5.

I am aware that it is old to provide window-screens for railway-cars with a number of vertically arranged strips semicircular in cross-section and of different lengths, extending from 70 the bottom of the screen, the longest of which strips extends nearly to the top of the screen, and the bottom of the screen being provided with perforations contiguous to said strips, said perforations permitting the escape of cinders, dust, &c., which may have accumulated during the progress of the train by striking 75 against said strips; but I am not aware that it has heretofore been proposed to provide such screens with vertical strips which extend entirely from top to bottom, said strips 80 being flat and serving the purpose intended, no matter the direction the train may be going, and obviating the necessity of reversing the screen in the window-frame, which would have to be done were the strips semicircular in 85 cross-section, in order that they may accomplish the desired object. Therefore

What I claim as my invention is--

In a window-screen, the combination of a frame, outside netting, 3, inside netting, 4, and 90 breakers interposed between the nettings and extending from top to bottom of the frame to prevent accumulation of cinders at one side of the latter, substantially as set forth.

WALTER T. NESBITT.

In presence of--

JAS. E. KNIGHT,  
SAML. KNIGHT.



(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. A. OGLETREE.  
COMBINED CULTIVATOR, SEEDER, PLANTER, AND FERTILIZER  
DISTRIBUTER.

No. 373,475.

Patented Nov. 22, 1887.

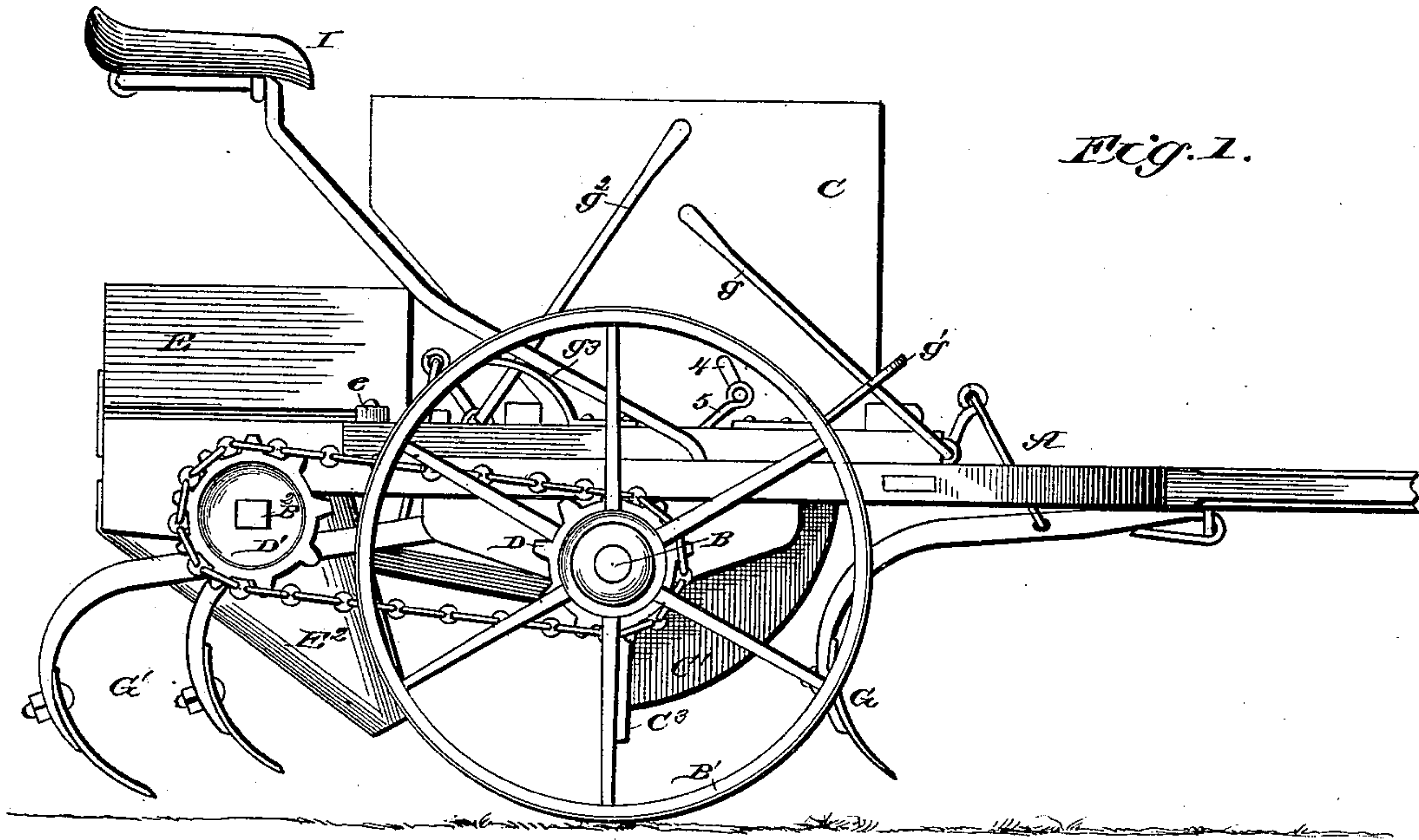
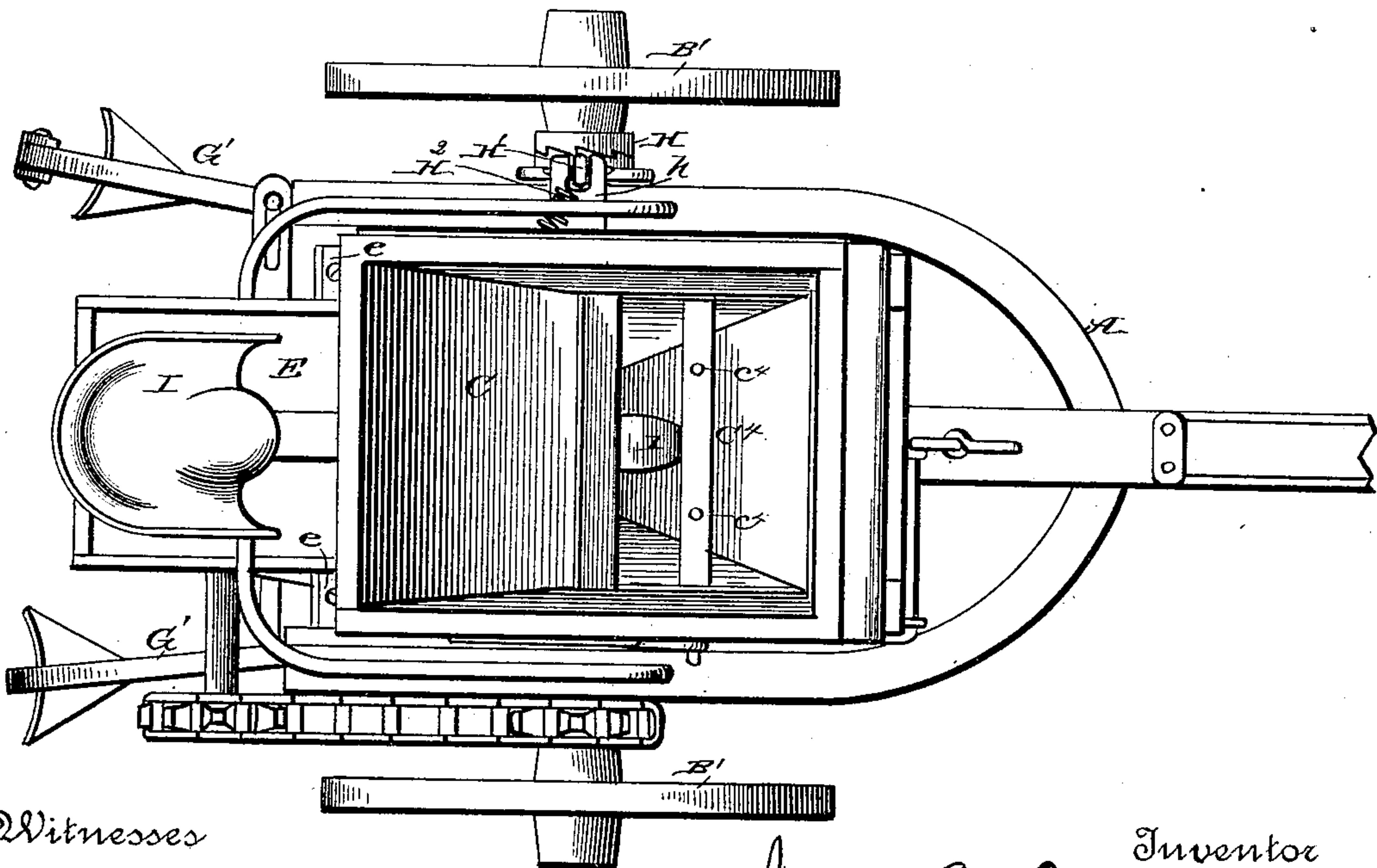


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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