

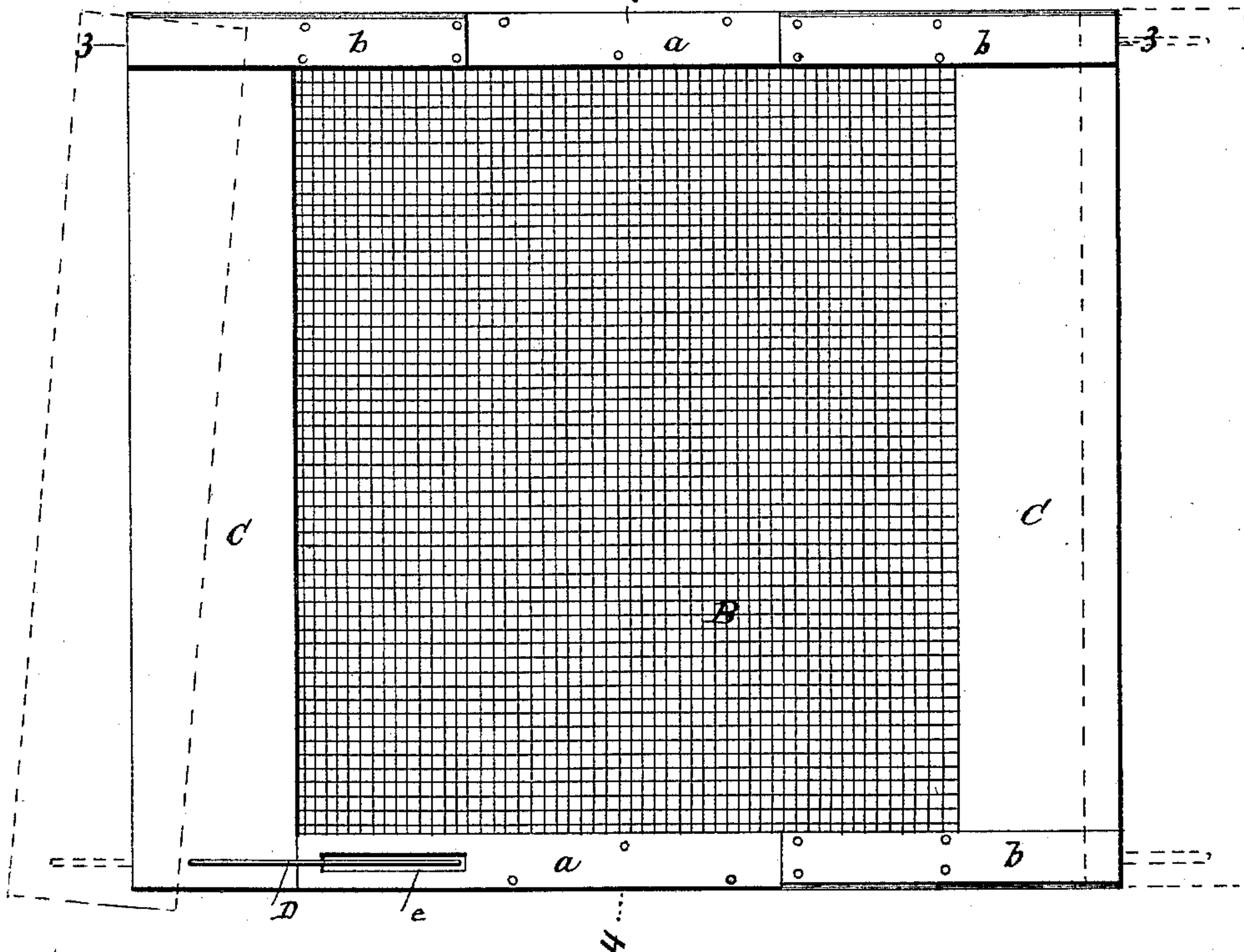
(No Model.)

D. LIMOGÉ.  
EXTENSION SCREEN FOR WINDOWS.

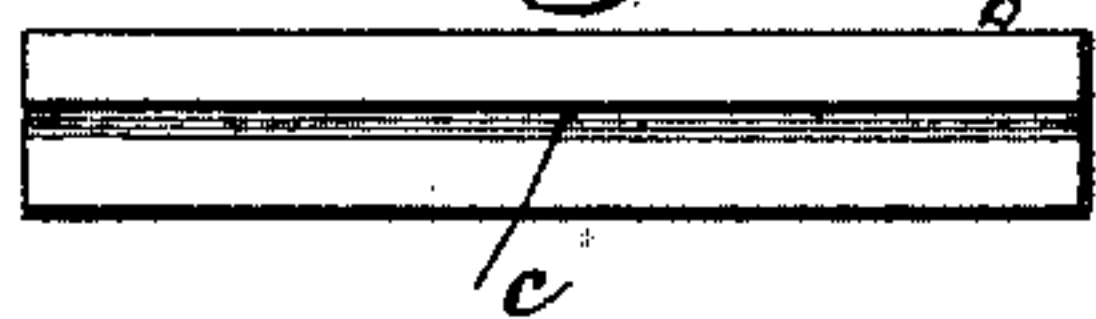
No. 424,802.

Patented Apr. 1, 1890.

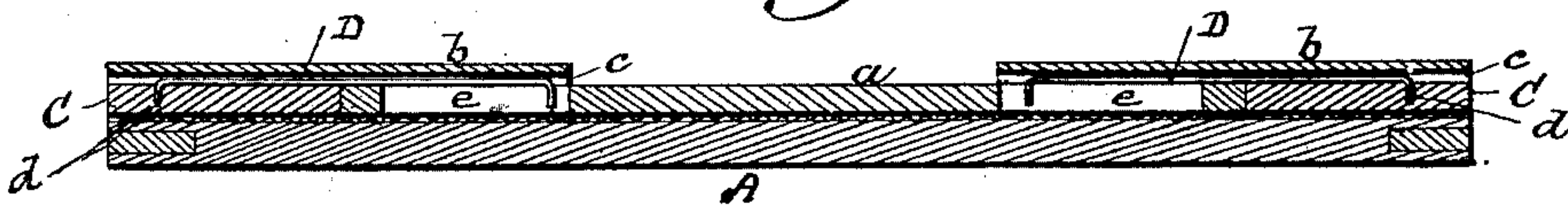
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Witnesses*  
*E. D. Smith*  
*Wm. H. Bates*

*Inventor:*  
*Darius Limogé*  
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*his attorney*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAMOS LIMOGÉ, OF BURLINGTON, VERMONT, ASSIGNOR TO THE PORTER  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## EXTENSION-SCREEN FOR WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,802, dated April 1, 1890.

Application filed August 13, 1889. Serial No. 320,582. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAMOS LIMOGÉ, of Burlington, in the State of Vermont, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Extension-Screens for Windows and other Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is directed to that kind of extension-screen in which the screen proper is provided at the sides with sliding extension-strips by which it may be made to fit windows of different widths. It is my object to devise for this purpose a cheap, durable, and efficient connection between the extension-strips and the body of the screen. It is further my object to provide a connection between these parts which will permit either extension-strip to be pulled out farther at one end than at the other, so that the screen can be adjusted and fitted to windows which may not be perfectly true or square. The manner in which I realize these objects can best be explained and understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of an extension-screen embodying the several features of my invention in their preferred form, one of the guide-strips for the wire slides being removed to expose the said slide. Fig. 2 is a view of the inner face of the guide-strip thus removed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the screen on line 3 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the screen on line 4 4, Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1 one of the extension-strips is represented in dotted lines as partly pulled out the same distance top and bottom, and the other is represented in a like way as pulled out farther at the top than at the bottom.

The body of the screen consists of a rectangular frame A, of wood or other material, upon which is secured the gauze B by tacks or other suitable means.

The front face of the body of the screen is covered on the top and bottom rails by strips *a* of such length as to permit at each end the side extension-strips C when closed to be received within the compass of the frame, so as to cover both the side rails of the frame as well as those parts of the top and bottom rails which are not covered by the strips *a*. To the strips *a* are secured at each end guide-

strips *b*, which extend out so as to be flush with the side edges of the frame and to overlap the extension-strips C, which latter move between said guide-strips and the frame A. The extent of movement of the extension-strips is limited by the wire slides D. Each slide consists of a piece of wire, one end of which is attached to its extension-strip, and the other end of which is bent inward so as to form a hook to enter a longitudinal recess or slot *e* in the covering-strip *a* adjacent to it. The length of this slot or recess determines the extent of movement of the slide. There are four of these wire slides—two for each extension-strip—attached, respectively, to the top and bottom of each strip. Each of the guide-strips *b* which overlap the extension-strips and the wire slides is longitudinally grooved on its inner face, as seen at *c*, and in this groove the wire slide is received and guided when the guide-strip is in place. In this simple way I provide an inexpensive, durable, and entirely efficient means for connecting the extension-strips to the body of the frame.

So far as this feature of my invention is concerned, it is immaterial how the wire slides are attached to the extension-strips, whether rigidly or otherwise; but to realize the second object I have in view I provide a pivoted connection between said slides and the extension-strips. Such a connection, which can be made in various ways, is easily and cheaply obtained in the present instance by bending inward the outer end of each slide to form a pivotal stud *d*, which enters a socket formed for it in the adjacent face of the extension-strip. In this way each extension-strip can tilt so that one of its ends may project laterally farther than the other without interfering with the parallelism of the slides D themselves. This feature is applicable whether the slides D be of the special construction shown in the drawings or are otherwise made.

Having described my improvements and the manner in which the same are or may be carried into effect, what I claim herein as new and of my own invention is—

1. The combination, with the body of the screen and the side extension-strips, of the wire slides D, secured to the faces of the side

extension-strips next to the guide-strips and provided at their inner ends with hooks or projections which enter slots or recesses *e'*, and the guide-strips *b*, overlapping the wire slides and ends of the extension-strips and having in their overlapping faces guide-grooves *c* to receive the wire slides, as shown and described.

2. The screen-body and side extension-strips, in combination with the wire slides *D*, pivoted to the face of the side extension-strips next to the guide-strips, the guide-strips

*b*, overlapping said slides and having in their overlapping faces guide-grooves *c*, in which said slides move longitudinally only, and means for limiting the extent of said longitudinal movement of said slides, as shown and described. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DAMOS LIMOGÉ.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. ENRIGHT,

W. H. H. CONNER.