(No Model.)

A. T. WAY.

SCREEN FOR WINDOWS, DOORS, &c.

No. 435,782. Patented Sept. 2, 1890.

Fig. 1.

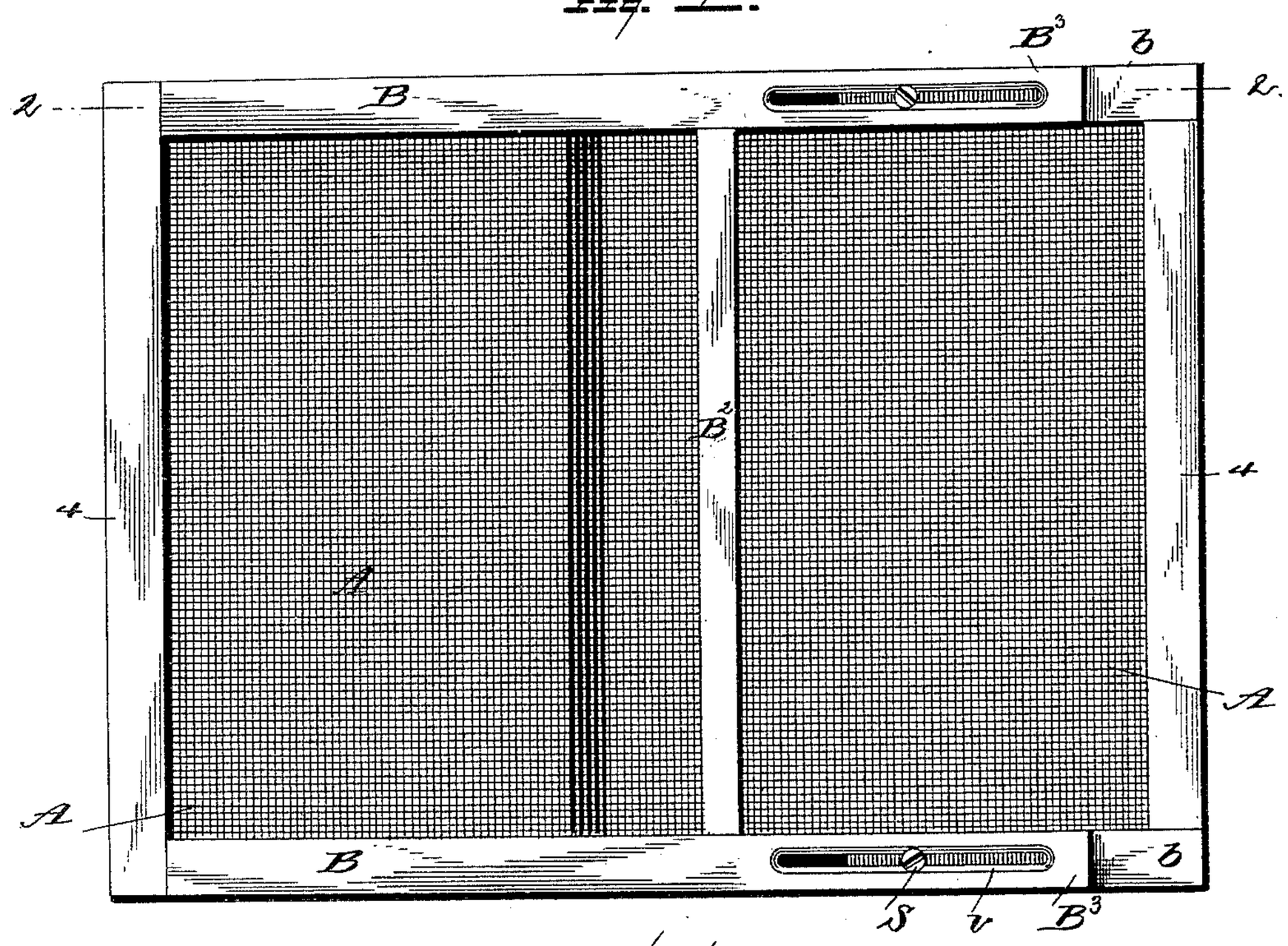


Fig. 2.

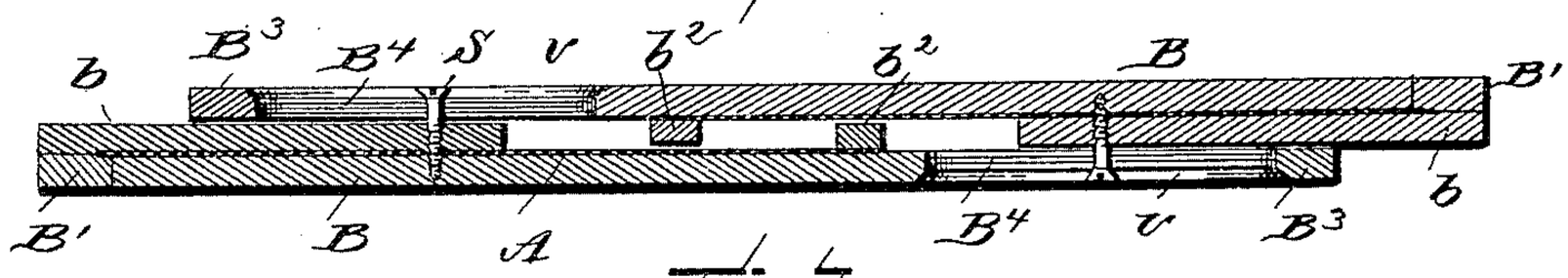


Fig. 3.

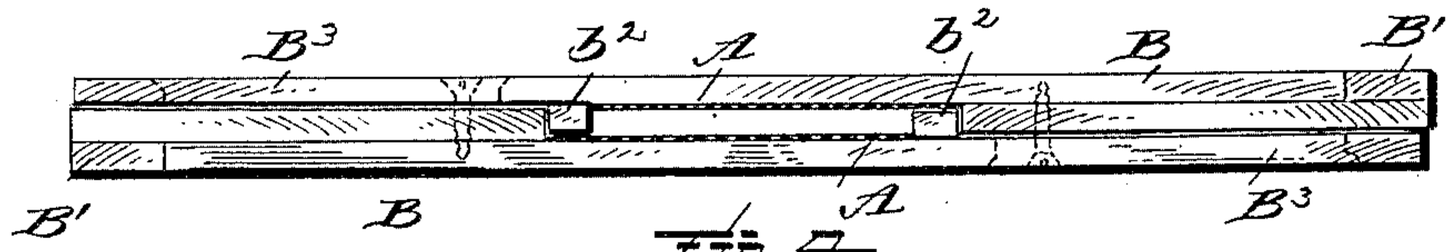
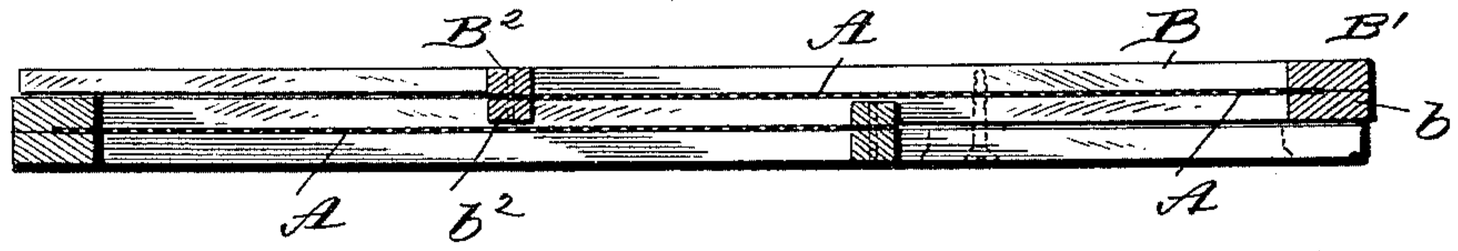


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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SCREEN FOR WINDOWS, DOORS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,782, dated September 2, 1890.

Application filed April 7, 1890. Serial No. 346,970. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABEL T. WAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Burlington, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Screens for Windows, Doors, or other purposes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to that class of window-screens which may be termed "two-part," the screen being extensible to fit any desired width of window, door, or other space within ordinary limits by the sliding of one of the parts horizontally upon the other.

My present improvements are directed to the production of a screen of a materially simplified character, in which the means for effecting the sliding connection between the two portions of the screen are so constructed and arranged that said portions may be exact counterparts of each other, of which the two portions may be completely manufactured and finished before being connected together, and in which all of the edges of the wire screen proper with their securing-tacks are completely covered, leaving no raw edges or projections to injure the hands or clothing of the user.

The improvements which I have made will appear in the course of the following description, and will be more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In order to make the invention more clearly understood, I have shown in the accompanying drawings means for carrying the same into practical effect.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window-screen embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan or edge view of the same. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line 4 4 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates the wire-netting or other suitable material, mounted upon a frame consisting of horizontal bars B B, an end upright B′ at the outer edge of the netting, and an inner upright B^2. The outer and inner edges of the netting have superposed upon them strips b' b^2, which are firmly secured to the uprights and entirely cover the raw edges of the netting.

b b are similar strips covering the upper and lower edges of the netting and secured to the bars B B. The latter strips do not, however, extend for the full length of said edges, but leave between their inner ends and the strips b^2 spaces substantially equal to the distance for which the parts of the screen are to slide on each other.

Formed with or attached to the bars B B are extensions B^3 B^3, provided with longitudinal slots B^4 B^4, or equivalent open spaces or rabbets, of a length substantially equal to the distance for which the parts of the screen are to slide.

The foregoing description applies to one of the parts of the screen. The other part is or may be (and for convenience and cheapness of manufacture would be so made) of exactly the same construction.

In connecting the two portions of the screen together for use, so that they shall slide freely one upon the other and at the same time remain perfectly tight for the exclusion of insects, it is simply necessary to place said parts face to face with the extension B^3 B^3 of the one resting against the strips b b of the other, and to then insert an ordinary wood-screw through each of the slots B^4 and into the substance of the opposing strip b. The screws (shown at S) are of course to be of such size that while their shanks will pass freely through the slots their heads will not. Preferably the spaces B^4 are V-shaped or countersunk, as indicated at v, so that the top of the screw-head may be flush with the outer face of the extension B^3. The screws must of course be secured in the strips b at such points that when the screen is unextended the screws will be at the inner ends of the spaces B^4, or at least at a sufficient distance from the outer ends of the spaces to permit of the desired extensibility of the screen. The strip b^2 of one part has its face in close contact with the surface of the netting A of the other part, and at the limit of the outward movement of the parts the strips b^2 b^2 abut against each other, as will be evident from an inspection of Fig. 2. The in-

ward movement of the parts terminates when the strips b^2 b^2 encounter the inner ends of strips b b, Fig. 3.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A window-screen consisting of two similar frames each composed of horizontal bars, end uprights, and inner uprights, forming two frames independent of and superposed upon each other, as described, provided with longitudinal strips b b, arranged as described, and fastening devices holding said frames together and permitting their longitudinal movement, substantially as set forth.

2. A window-screen consisting of two similar frames each composed of horizontal bars, end uprights, and inner uprights, strips b^2, longitudinal strips b b, covering the upper and lower edges of the netting and secured to the horizontal bars B B, extensions B^3 B^3, provided with longitudinal slots B^4 B^4, and fastening devices passing through the slots formed in said extensions for permitting their longitudinal movement, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of April, 1890.

ABEL T. WAY.

Witnesses:
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