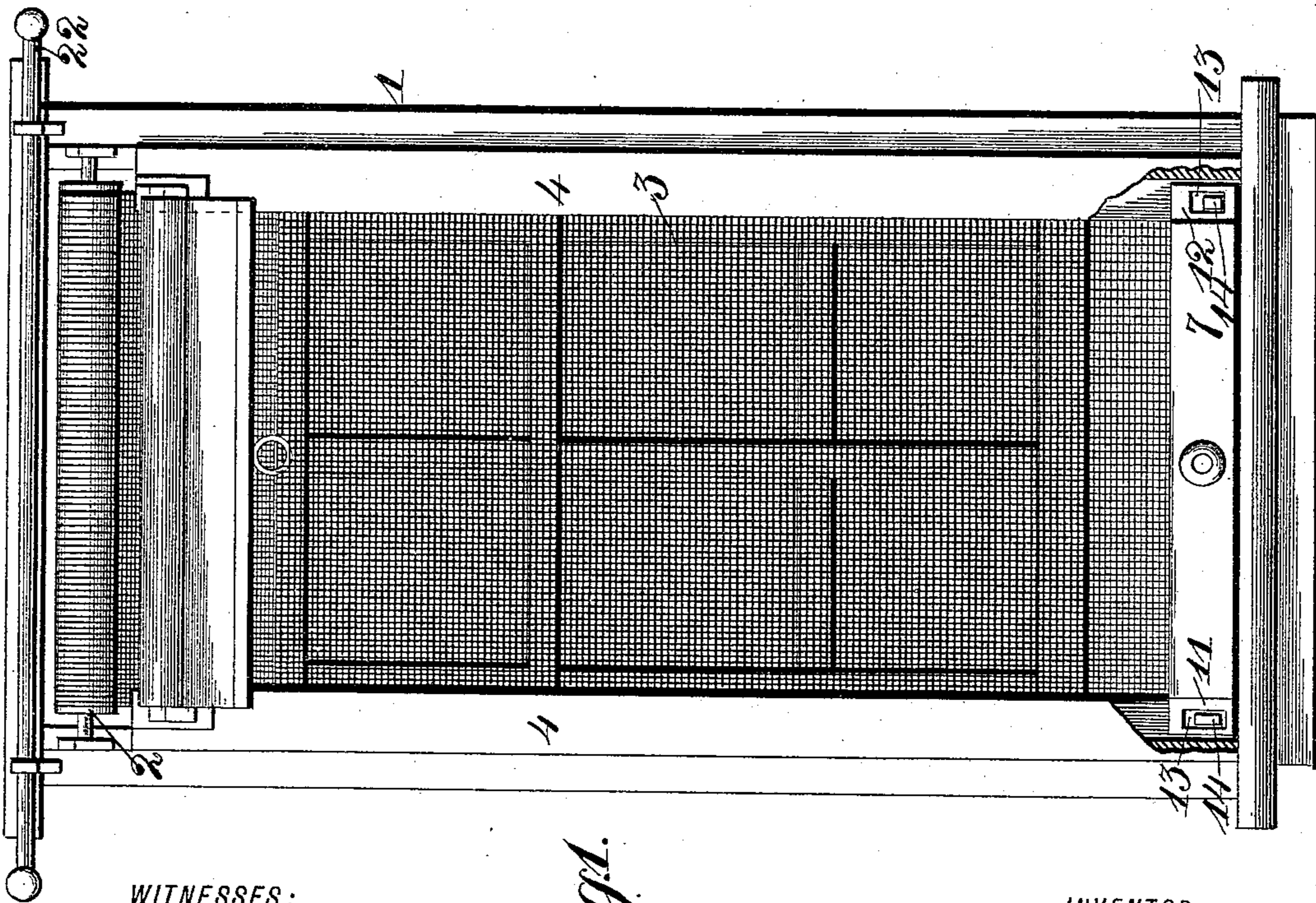
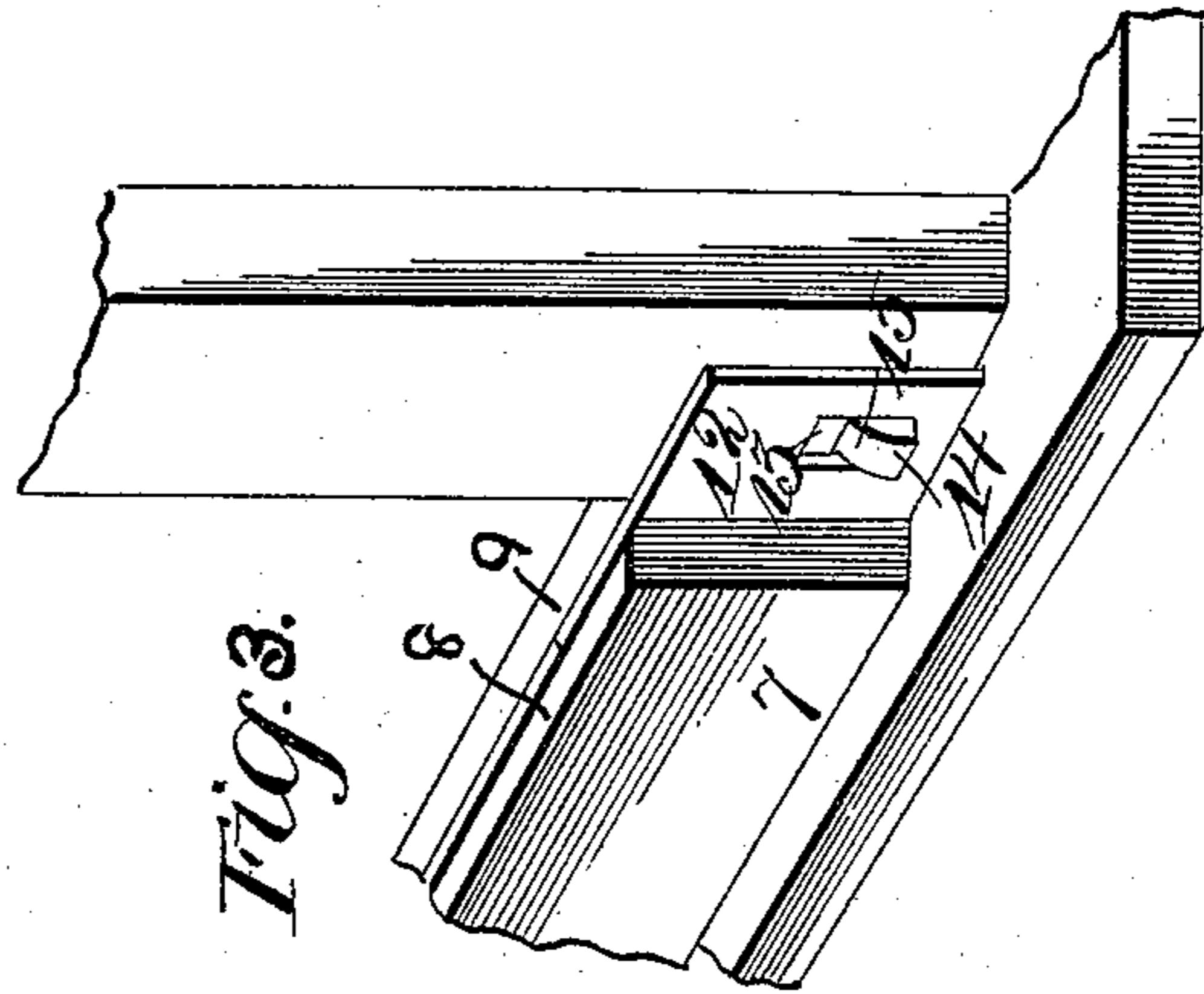
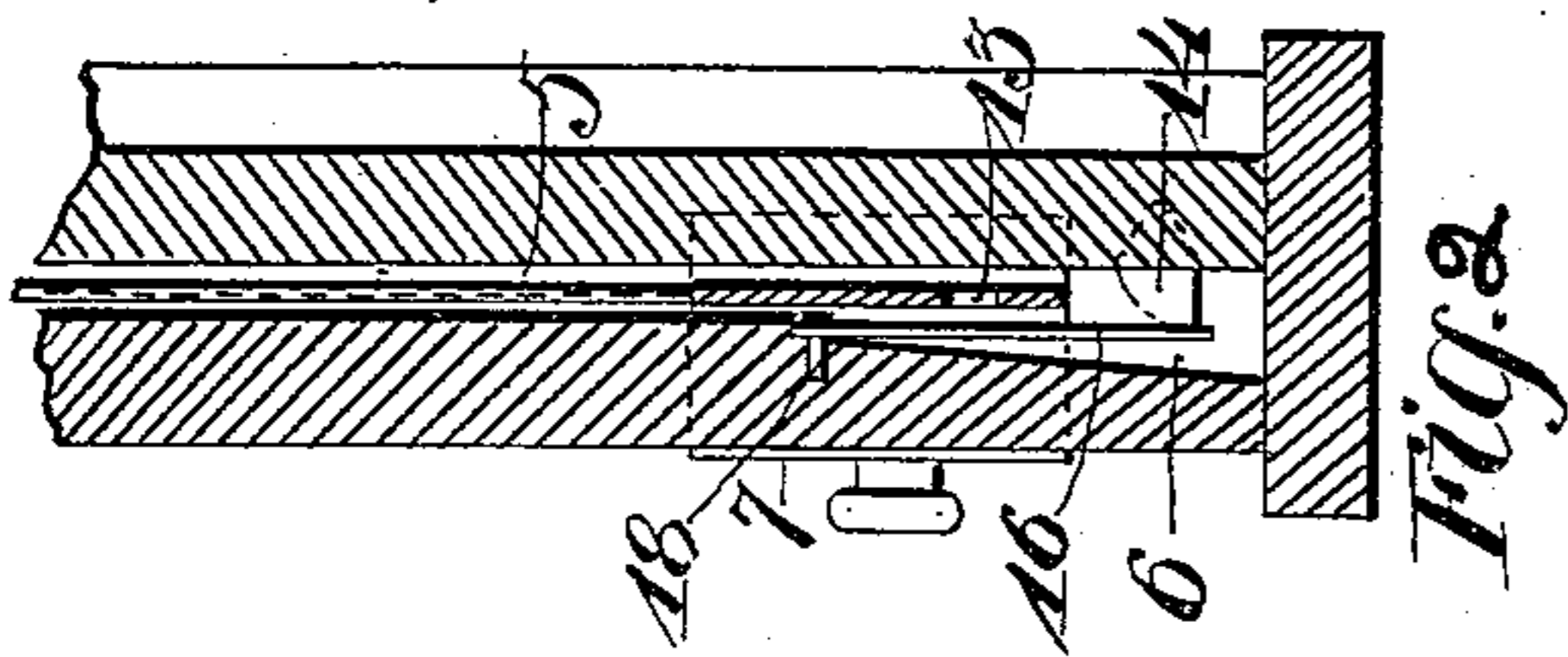


(No Model.)

L. T. WILSON.
ROLLING WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 446,242.

Patented Feb. 10, 1891.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS T. WILSON, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

ROLLING WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 446,242, dated February 10, 1891.

Application filed September 8, 1890. Serial No. 364,242. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS T. WILSON, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rolling Window-Screens, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to improvements in window-screens; and it consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter described, and designated in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window-screen embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the window-frame, showing the construction of the improved locking device. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the locking device as applied to the gauze and window-frame.

1 represents an ordinary window-frame having an ordinary spring-roller 2 mounted thereon. Said roller should be free to revolve in its bearings, and should have no catches connected therewith to prevent such action.

3 represents a sheet of wire-gauze, which is secured at its upper end to said roller by means of a series of short tacks or other fastening devices.

4 represents two vertical strips having rabbets 5 formed therein on their inner sides, which rabbets correspond in depth with the thickness of the gauze, so as to permit the free sliding movement thereof during upward and downward course. At the lower terminal portions of said strips the rabbets 5 are made deeper, or recesses 6 are formed thereat to permit a rocking motion of the retaining-bar 7 in the operation of locking and unlocking the gauze. The stiffening-bar 7 is to be made, preferably, of two parallel strips 8 and 9, between which the lower end of the gauze is secured, and also between said strips and at the respective ends thereof are two metallic plates 11 and 12, having a series of

perforations formed in their inner ends and additional perforations 13 in their outer ends, which perforations are adapted to be passed over the projecting ends of pins or lugs 14, which are located in the lower portion of the window-frame in the path of the openings 13, whereby the gauze and stiffening-bar are fastened down and may be readily released. The pins or lugs 14 are provided with inclined upper faces 15, with which the plates 11 and 12 come in contact in their downward movement, and are automatically thrown out thereby, so that they may slide over said pins or lugs, and their perforations 13 receive and firmly engage said pins or lugs and hold the gauze firmly stretched and fastened at its lower end, suitable springs 16 being provided at their upper edges with opposite recesses and located in recesses 6 and staples 18 being driven over said springs, with their respective legs in corresponding recesses in the springs to hold same firmly in position. The lower ends of these springs exert inward pressure upon the plates 11 and 12 and automatically press them inwardly after their perforations have engaged the pins or lugs 14.

What I claim is—

The combination of a flexible window-screen having recesses in the opposite ends of the lower cross-bar thereof, a window-frame having guide-grooves in which said screen is adapted to slide, said grooves being enlarged at their lower ends, lugs secured in the guides and adapted to be engaged by said recesses, and springs normally bearing on said lugs, but adapted to press the cross-bar thereupon when it is at its lowest point, substantially as described.

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

LEWIS T. WILSON.

Witnesses:

C. F. KELLER,
JNO. C. HIGDON.