

(No Model.)

C. F. J. BEHR.
WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 450,553.

Patented Apr. 14, 1891.

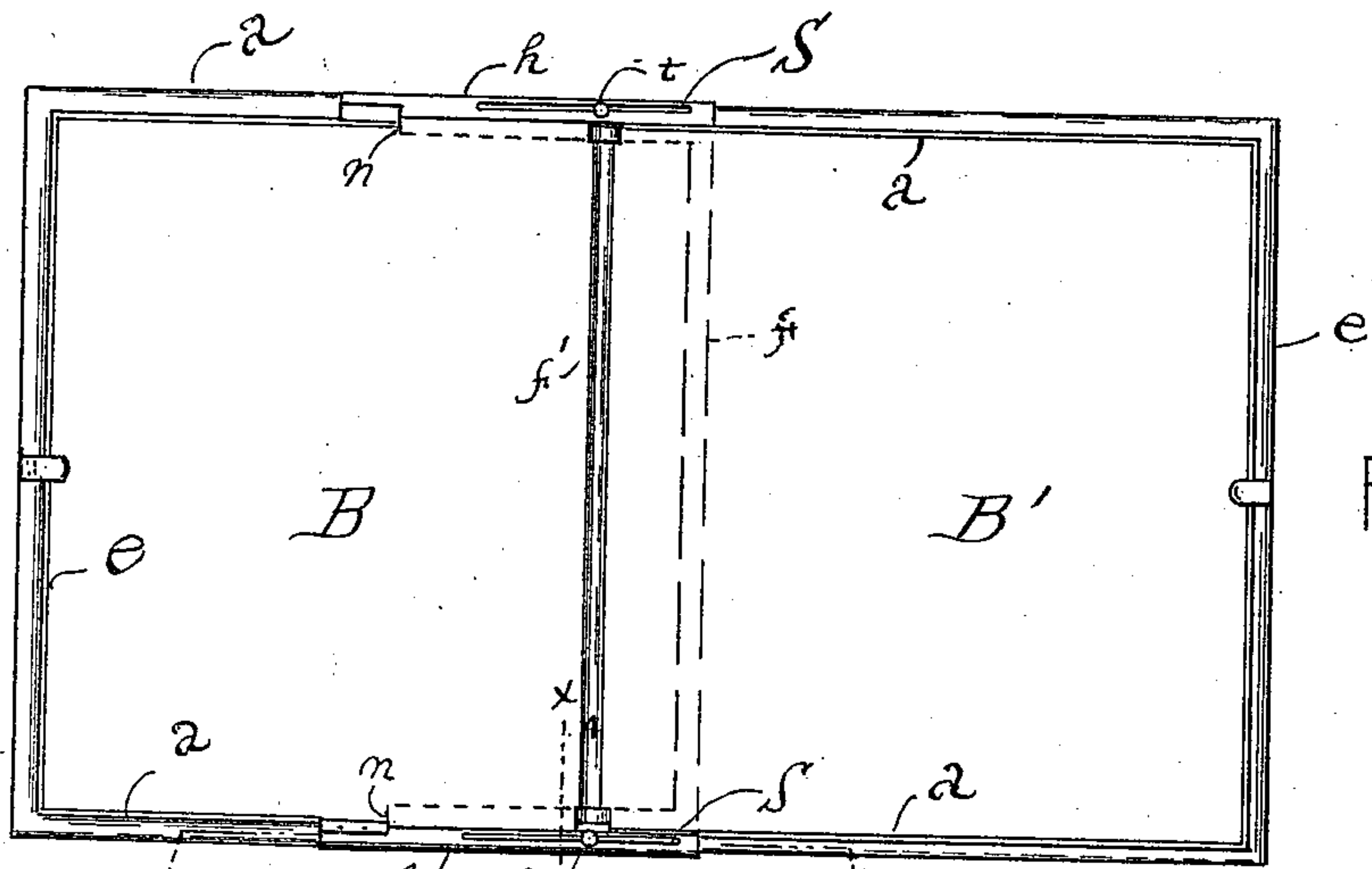


Fig. 1.

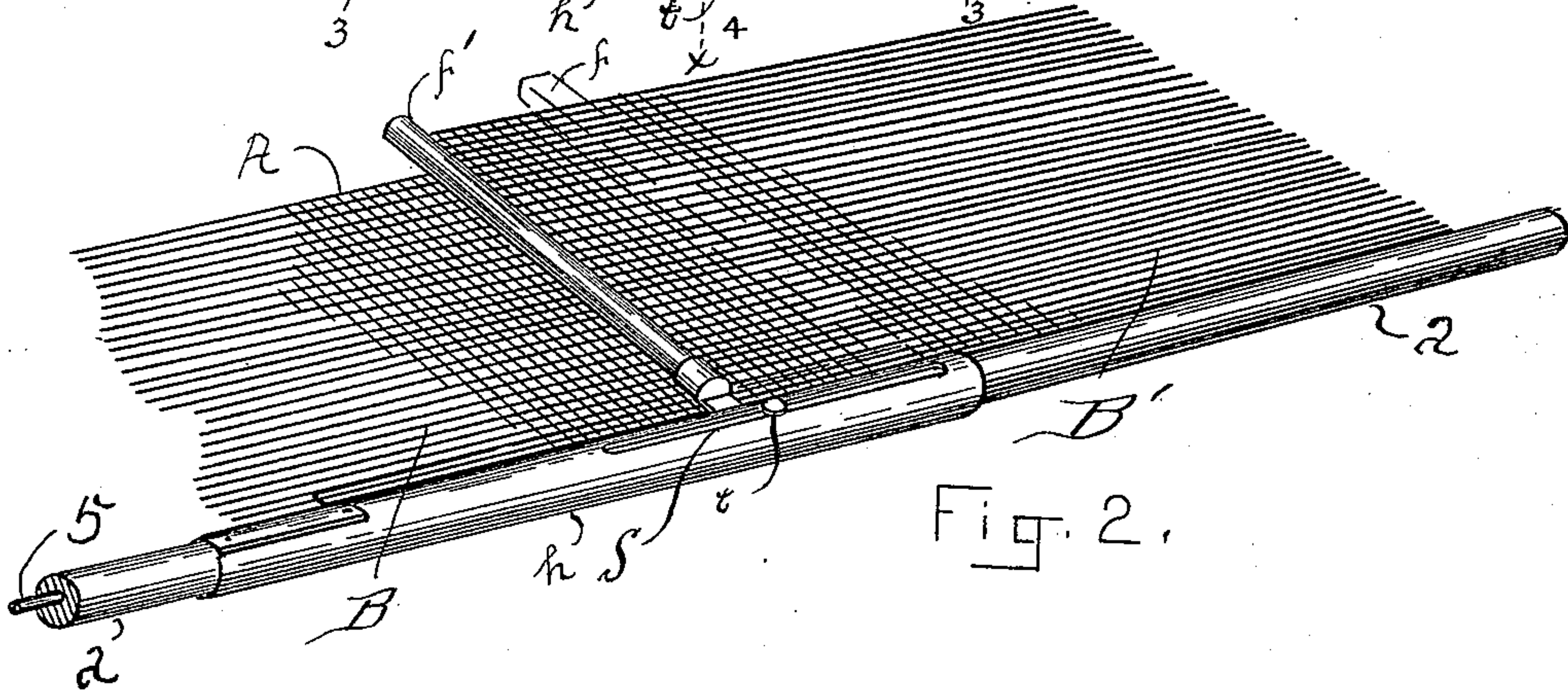


Fig. 2.

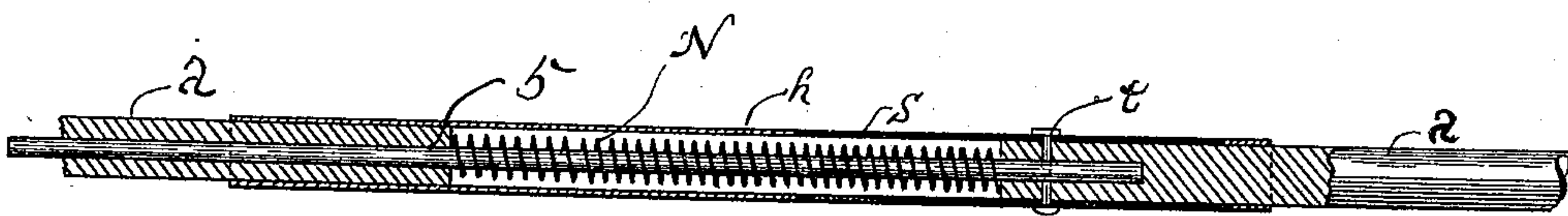


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:
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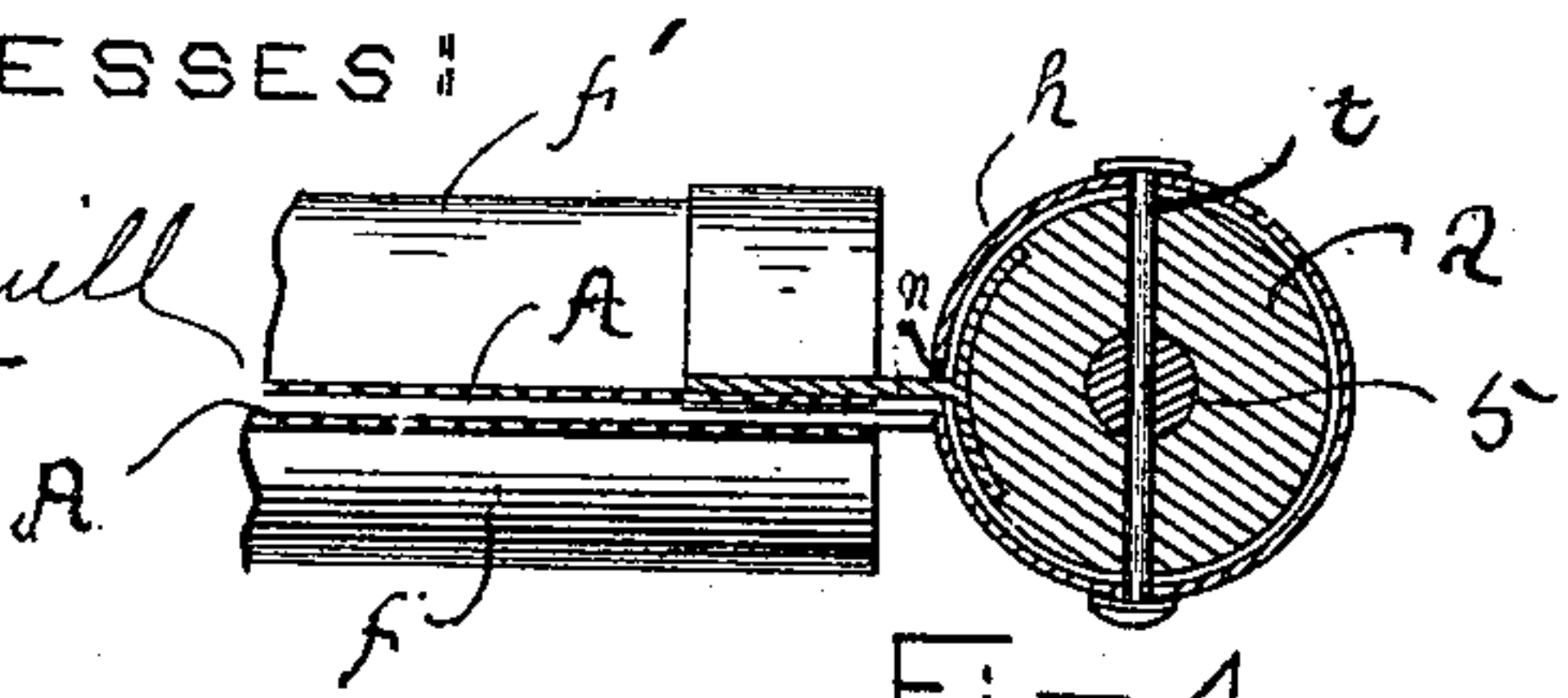


Fig. 4.

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CLAUS FRIEDRICH JURGEN BEHR, OF WAKEFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,553, dated April 14, 1891.

Application filed May 6, 1890. Serial No. 350,783. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAUS FRIEDRICH JURGEN BEHR, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Wakefield, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Window-Screens, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

10 This invention relates to that class of window-screens adapted to various adjustments for fitting different-sized window-openings; and the nature of said invention is described and specifically claimed hereinafter.

15 Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a screen embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail in perspective. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line *x x* of Fig. 1.

20 The screen A is composed of wire such as is commonly employed in window-screens. Each member B B' of the screen is attached to and supported by a frame-work composed of top and bottom bars *a a* and cross-bars *e e*. 25 *f f'*. The top and bottom bars *a a* and cross-bars *e e*, as shown in the present instance, consist of round dowel sticks; but obviously the shape or roundness of the said bars is a matter of taste. The bar *f* of the member B 30 extends across the adjacent edges of the screen members and is attached to the tubular sections *h h*, secured to the bars *a*, hereinafter described. The bar *f'* of the member B' extends across between the upper and lower 35 bars and holds the wire-netting. This bar extends through slots *n n* in the tubular sections *h h*. The cross-bars *f f'* are combined with the adjacent frame-work, as represented, so that when the two members composing the 40 screen are positioned in the window-opening the edges of the screen material A overlap each other, as shown, to the end that the screen may be drawn out or closed together, the said edges sliding past each other to adapt the 45 screen to the size of different window-openings. To the end that said opening and closing of the screen may be readily and economically effected the top and bottom bars *a a* of one member of the screen are provided with tubular sections *h h*, adapted to receive the ends of

top and bottom bars *a a* of the opposing member of the screen and having slots *n n*, through which the screen *a* of one member passes when the two members of the screen are telescoped, as represented in Fig. 1.

55 Within the tubular sections *h h* are fitted springs N N, between the opposing ends of frame-bars *a a*. Said springs are compressed by the closing together of the frame-work and operate to force the members of the screen 60 apart, thereby holding it closely fitted to the window-opening.

In the bars *a a* of one member are fitted rivets *t t*, which project outwardly through elongated openings S S in the tubular sections 65 *h h*. Said rivets operate as a stop to prevent the screen members from being thrown apart by action of the springs N N. Said rivets are fitted to turn loosely in their respective supporting-bars to facilitate an easy operation of 70 the same, and are provided with enlarged heads to prevent endwise displacement.

In addition to the mechanism thus far described, I sometimes employ a rod 5, one end of which is suitably fixed in the bar *a* of one 75 screen member, and the opposite end of which is passed down through the tubular section *h* and its inclosed spring into a suitable hole formed in the bar *a* of the opposing screen member, in which hole the rod is permitted 80 an endwise sliding movement. This construction dispenses with the necessity of having the tubular sections *h* and the bars they are to receive fitted nicely to each other. The use 85 of the rod is the more economical construction in many cases, and it is useful as giving support to and thus permitting a varied form of construction and length to the bars *a a*.

Having thus described my invention, I claim— 90

1. In combination, the members B B', comprising upper and lower bars *a*, the tubular sections *h h* on the bars *a a* of one member, the cross-bar *f*, connecting the tubular sections, and the cross-bar *f'* of the member B', 95 extending through slots *n n* of the sections *h h*, substantially as described.

2. In combination, the members B B', comprising upper and lower bars *a*, the tubular sections *h h* on the bars *a a* of one member, 100

the cross-bar *f*, connecting the tubular section and the cross-bar *f'* of the member B', extending through slots *n n* of the sections *h h*, the rods 5, extending from the bars *a* of
5 one member into the bars *a* of another member to have sliding movement, the springs, and the rivets 6 for extending through slots

in the sections *h* through the bars *a* and rods 5.

Signed at Boston, Massachusetts, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1890.

CLAUS FRIEDRICH JURGEN BEHR.

Witnesses:

E. E. HAMILL,

C. B. TUTTLE.