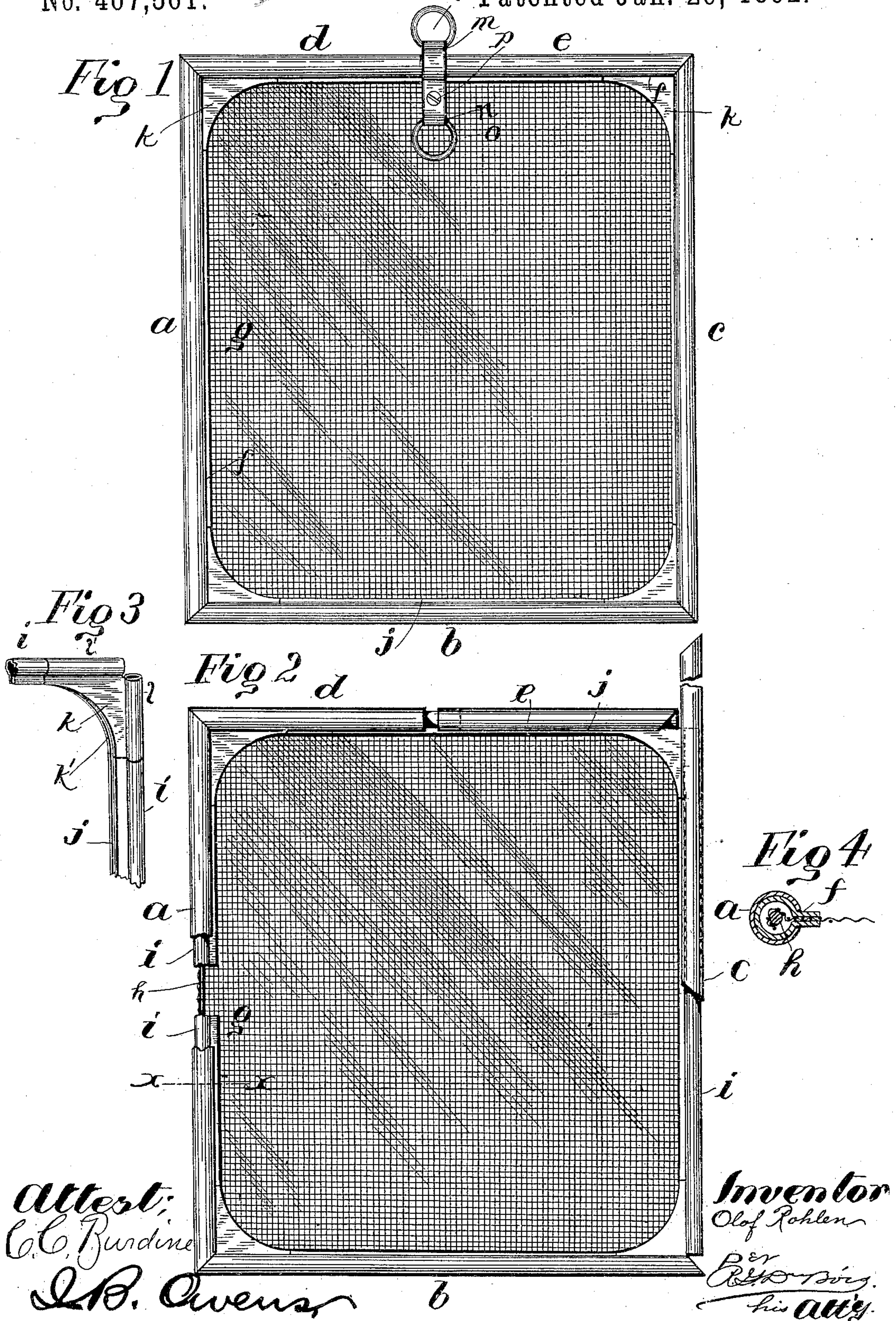


(No Model.)

O. ROHLEN.
FRAME FOR SCREENS OR PICTURES.

No. 467,561.

Patented Jan. 26, 1892.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLOF ROHLEN, OF GALESBURG, ILLINOIS.

FRAME FOR SCREENS OR PICTURES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,561, dated January 26, 1892.

Application filed October 12, 1891. Serial No. 408,443. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLOF ROHLEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Galesburg, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Frames; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to
10 make and use the same.

My invention relates to that class of frames for screens or pictures, and particularly to those that can be taken apart and packed away and which do away with nails, screws,
15 &c.; and my object is to produce a more simple, durable, convenient, and desirable frame than has heretofore been conceived.

To this end my invention consists in the peculiar features and combinations of parts
20 more fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan of my complete device when put together and ready for use; Fig. 2, a similar view with the parts partly removed; Fig.
25 3, a detail view of the corner-web, showing the connecting-tubes on each end; Fig. 4, a sectional view of the telescopic tubes forming the frame.

30 The reference-letters *a b c* represent the exterior side and bottom sections of a rectangular frame, and *d* and *e* the two sections forming that of the exterior of the top section. All of these sections are tubular and are provided with a longitudinal slot *f* throughout
35 their length, whereby their edges are made to embrace the edge of the picture, screen, or other object *g* to be held. In the present instance a wire screen is shown, and its four
40 edges are bent over a metal bar *h*, and after being so fastened a slotted internal tube *i* is passed over it endwise, so that the bar will lie within it. Parallel flanges *j* extend along the longitudinal edges of the slot in the tube *i*
45 and are embraced by the edges of the slot *f* in the exterior tube, the edges sliding upon the flanges in applying the outer section. Each of the four sides of the article to be held is thus fastened before the external
50 telescopic tube is applied, and the corners are embraced or held between webs *k k'*, formed

of sheet-brass, which webs are made integral with tubes *l l'*, placed at right angles to each other. The slotted exterior tubes *a b c* slide over and embrace the tubes *l l'*, and the latter, together with the webs, form the corner-brackets, which hold the side and end pieces of the frame together. It will also be seen that the tubes *l l'* form a continuation of the internal tubes *i*. The ends of the external or
60 outer tubes are mitered to form a neat joint. The two upper sections have their adjacent ends straight and left a short distance apart to receive a clamp. This clamp is provided with curved sides, which embrace the internal
65 tube *i*, and loops *m* and *n*, which contain rings *o* for suspending the frame. A nut and bolt *p* pass through the free ends of the clamp and screen and hold the clamp securely in place.

My whole structure is preferably made of
70 sheet-brass, although tin or other light sheet metal might be employed.

In operating my device the first step to be taken is to remove the clamp. This will leave the two sections *e* and *f* free to slide toward
75 each other, and when one is slid back, as shown in Fig. 2, its outer end will be drawn back clear of the tube *c*, thereby permitting the latter to be slid off the internal tube *i*. After this is done the other sections can be
80 removed in by sliding them off the interior section, and the entire structure can thus be taken apart and put together.

The particular advantages possessed by my device is that no screws, bolts, or rivets are
85 employed, and consequently no perforation or injury is done the material stretched in the frame. In addition to this advantage, my frame can be easily and quickly knocked down and put together without injuring the
90 frame itself.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A knockdown frame for screens, pictures,
95 and other like articles, said frame consisting of internal tubular slotted sections, in combination with web-joined tubular brackets at the corners and mitered tubular exterior sections, two of said sections being arranged to
100 slide toward and away from each other, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a knockdown frame, the combination, with internal tubular sections having longitudinal side slots adapted to receive the material to be held, of web-joined tubes forming a continuation of said tubular sections and constituting corner-brackets, slotted tubular sections adapted to slide over said internal sections and web-joined tubes, whereby a stiff side is formed, and a pair of shorter external sections having a space between them, as and for the purpose specified.

3. A knockdown frame for screens, pictures, and other like articles, comprising telescopic side and end pieces, the pieces at one side of the frame being composed of two sections

with a space between them, whereby they are allowed to slide toward each other, as set forth.

4. The combination of a tubular slotted internal section containing a rod or bar to which a fabric is attached with a telescopic section having a longitudinal slot throughout its length and separable corner-brackets, as set forth.

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

OLOF ROHLEN.

Witnesses:

HENRY E. OLSON,
P. N. GRANVILLE.