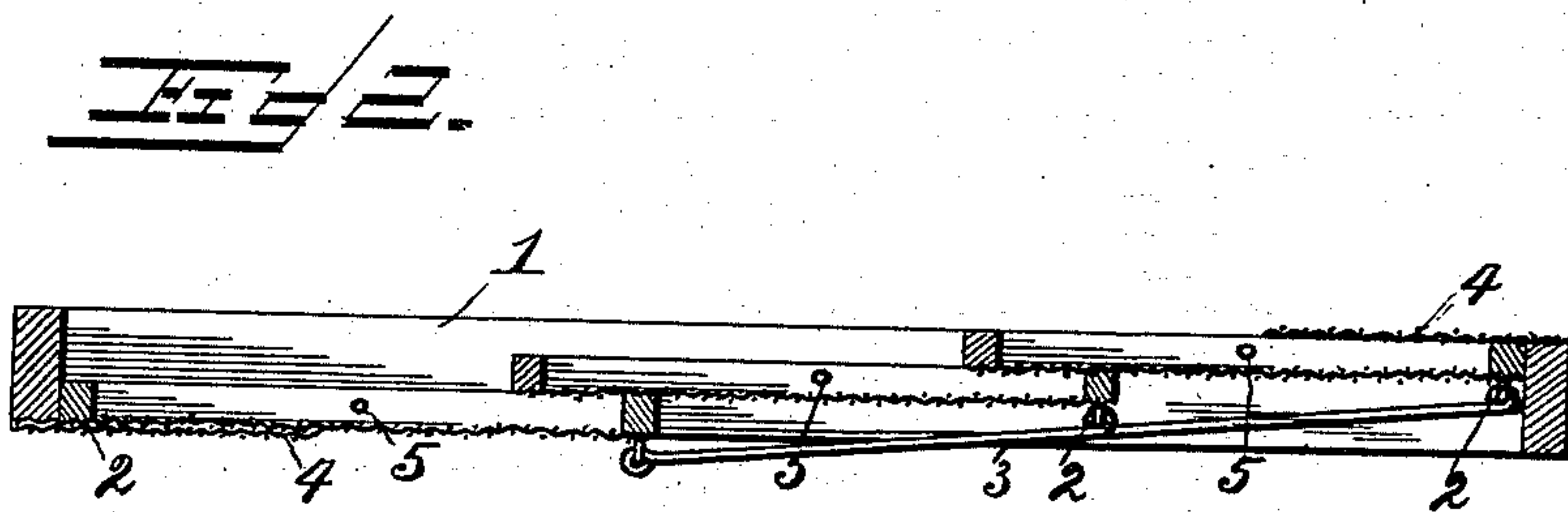
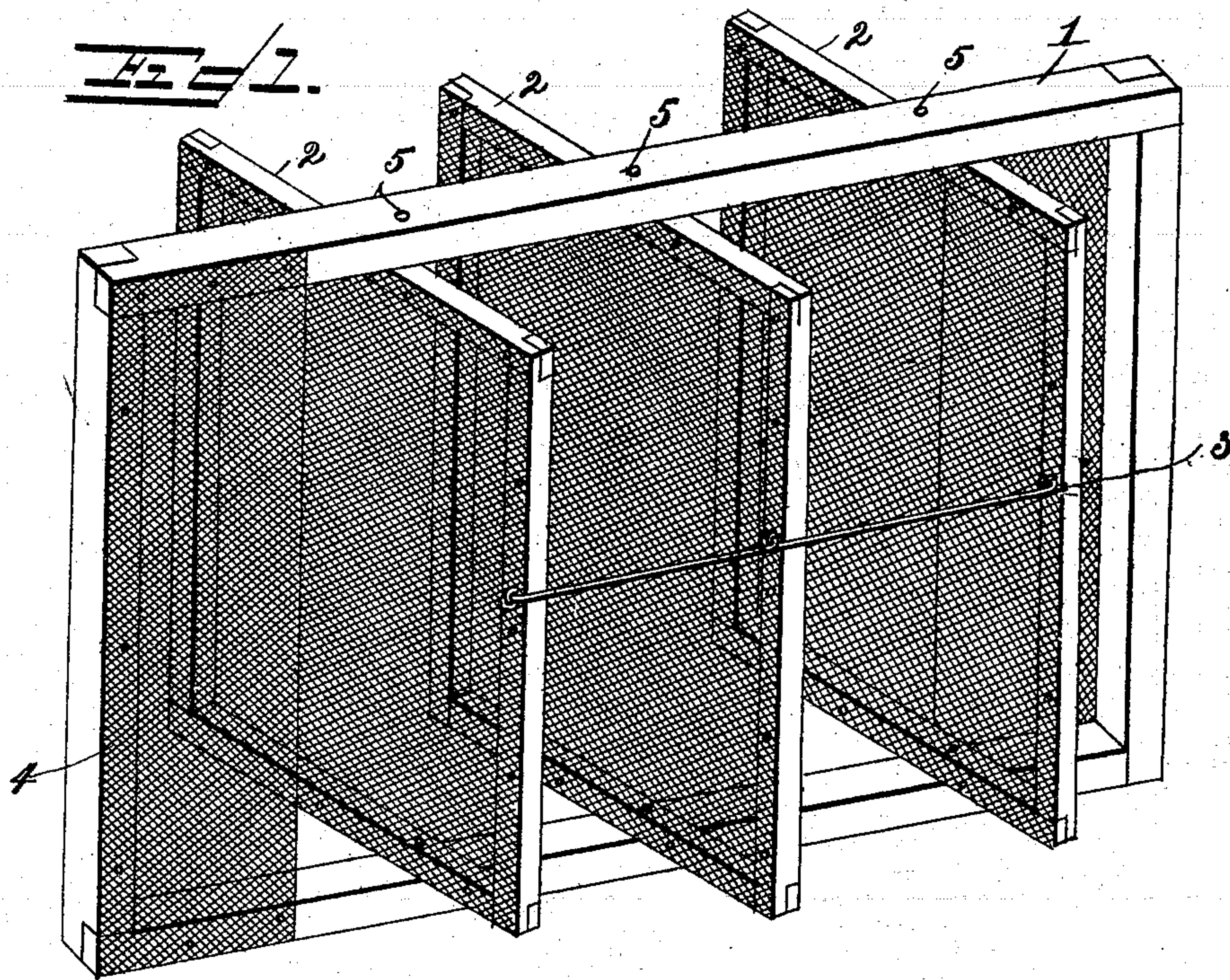


(No Model.)

T. C. MAYS.  
WINDOW SCREEN.

No. 503,766.

Patented Aug. 22, 1893.



Witnesses

W. E. Schneider

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By his Attorneys,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS C. MAYS, OF PARAGOULD, ARKANSAS.

## WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 503,766, dated August 22, 1893.

Application filed August 20, 1892. Serial No. 443,620. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS C. MAYS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Paragould, in the county of Greene and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and useful Window-Screen, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in screens. The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of screens, and to provide one which may be readily adjusted to allow a free circulation of air, and for the further purpose of allowing flies and other insects egress between the adjustable parts of the screen and at the same time preventing their ingress.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a screen constructed in accordance with this invention, the supplemental screens or sections being partially opened. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view the supplemental screens or sections being closed.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a rectangular main frame between the sides of which is pivoted a series of overlapping supplemental screens or sections 2 which form panels and are adapted to be opened to permit a free circulation of air, or to be closed so as to allow the folds or laps of the sections or panels to come together only near enough to allow flies and other insects to escape upward from within and yet prevent their ingress.

The screen is disposed vertically in a window when in use and the pivoted screen sections are arranged horizontally and when open form free open spaces in the screen.

The overlapping screens 2 are each shorter and of much less area than the main frame and are adapted to be operated simultaneously and are connected by a rod 3 which is loosely connected to corresponding ends of the screens or sections 2. There is considerable space between the end or ends of each

pivoted section 2, and the ends of the main frame.

In order to effect a perfectly fly tight connection or joint, the ends of the main frame 1 are provided with transverse strips or sections 4 of gauze against which the end sections or screens 2 abut when closed, so as to prevent when partly opened the passage of flies and other insects from without, because of the panel leaving the screen frame at the top and bottom of the screen a distance greater or less adjustable by the rod 3. The stationary sections 4 of gauze are disposed at opposite sides of the main frame, as shown.

The pivots 5 of the supplemental screens or sections 2 are arranged in sockets of the sides of the main frame, and the adjacent sides of the supplemental screen 2 are provided with openings to receive the pivots.

In the accompanying drawings a screen is shown provided with three supplemental screens or panels, but it will be readily seen that any number either one or more may be employed without departing from the spirit of the invention. By turning the screen, the supplemental screens or sections may be made to swing either horizontally or vertically.

It will be seen that a simple and comparatively inexpensive screen is provided that is adapted to be readily adjusted to form ventilator openings to permit a free circulation of air, and at the same time be so adjusted that flies and other insects can escape between the sections or panels while the face of the screen without presents a complete barrier, upon which flies and other insects can light and have no means of passage within except downward through the narrow space between the panels.

What I claim is—

1. A screen comprising a rectangular main frame designed to be arranged vertically in a window, the narrow stationary horizontally disposed gauze sections 4 secured to the main frame at the ends thereof and located on opposite sides of the same and having their inner edges separated by considerable space, and a horizontally disposed supplemental screen section pivoted between the sides of the main frame in the space between the gauze sections and adapted to turn on its



pivots to provide open spaces in the screen and to overlap the gauze sections to form a closed screen, substantially as described.

2. A screen comprising a rectangular main frame designed to be arranged vertically in a window, the narrow horizontally disposed gauze sections 4 secured to the main frame at the ends thereof and arranged on opposite sides of the same, and having their inner edges separated by considerable space, the series of horizontally disposed supplemental screen sections pivoted between the sides of the main frame and arranged in the space be-

tween the narrow gauze sections 4 and arranged when closed to overlap one another, and to overlap the narrow gauze sections 4, and means for connecting the pivoted screen sections for moving the same simultaneously, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS C. MAYS.

Witnesses:

W. A. SIMS,

JNO. M. DAVIS.