(No Model.)

A. F. BRANDENBURG.

SCREEN FOR LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

No. 594,850. Patented Dec. 7, 1897.

Fig. 1.

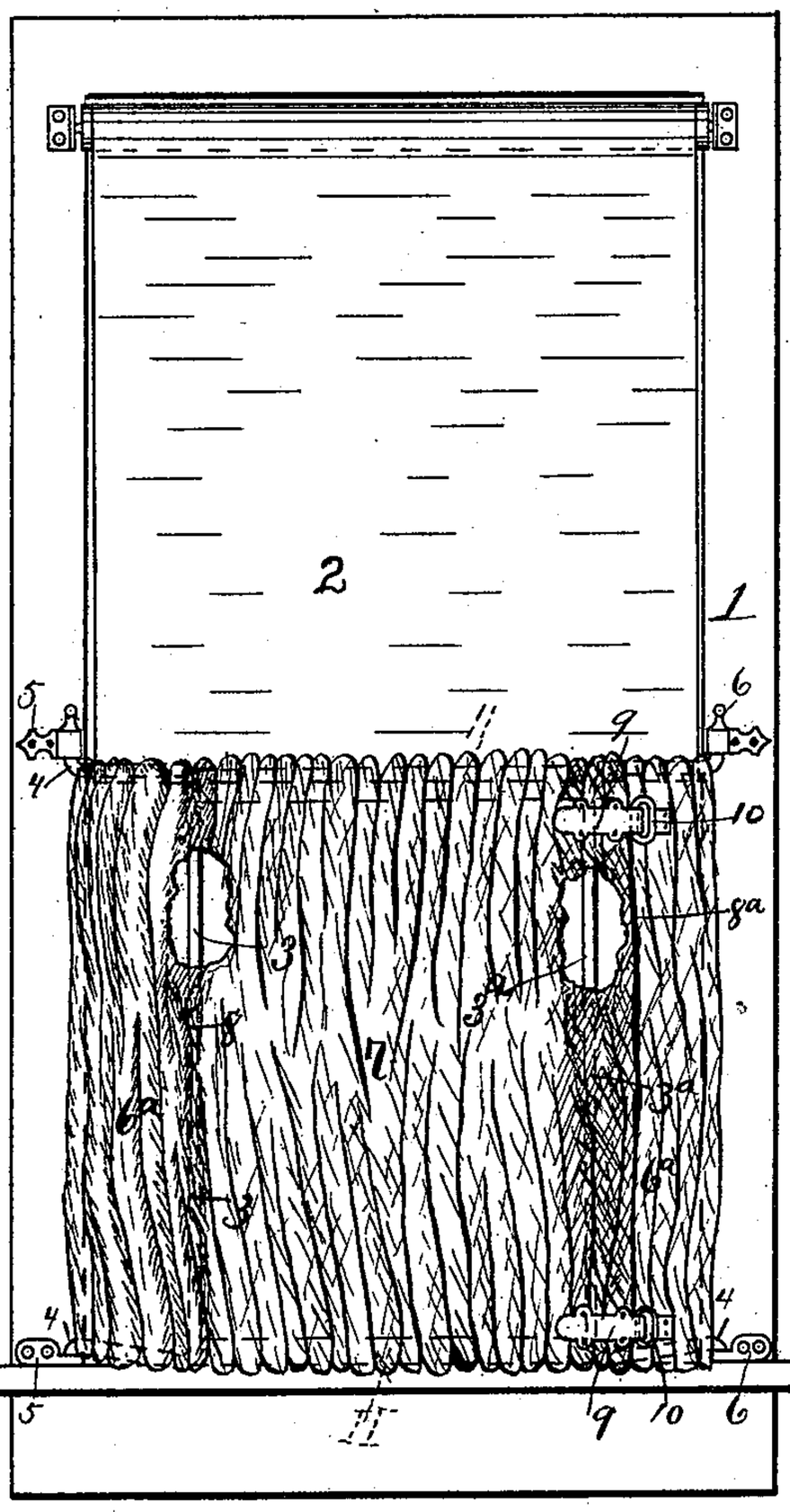


Fig. 2.

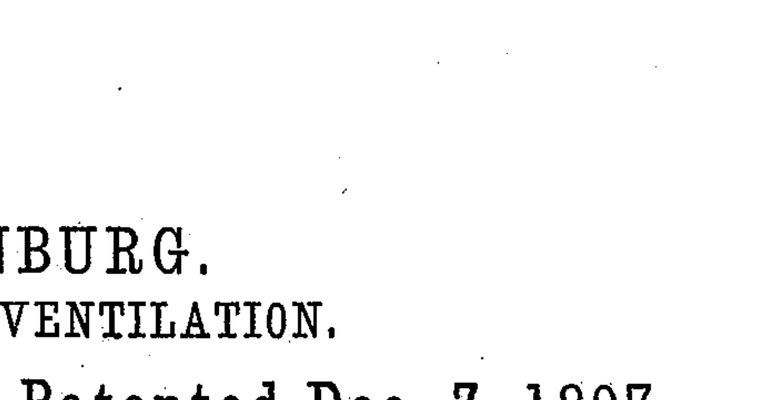


Fig. 3.

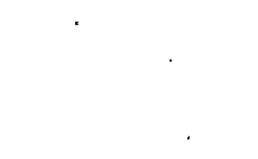


Fig. 4.

Fig. 9.

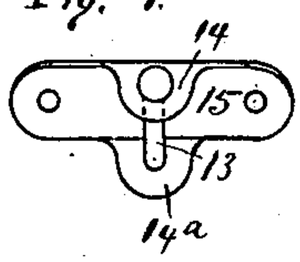


Fig. 10.

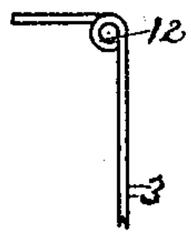


Fig. 5.

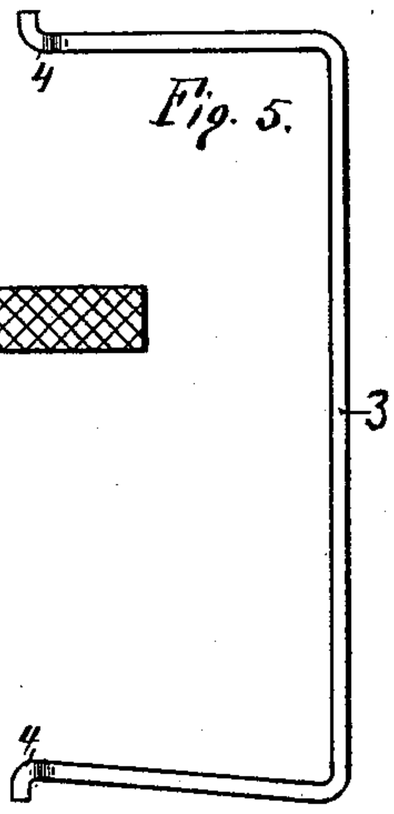


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

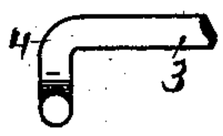
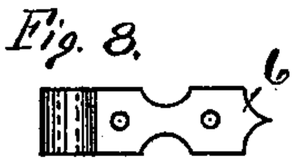


Fig. 8.



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SCREEN FOR LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 594,850, dated December 7, 1897.

Application filed July 18, 1896. Serial No. 599,751. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT F. BRANDENBURG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Interior Screens for Light and Ventilation; and I do 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 make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in interior window-screens for sleeping-apartments, dressing-rooms, bath-rooms, &c. All persons who have sleeping-apartments or dressing-rooms which face the street or neighboring windows, whether they are near or far, realize the great inconvenience of having to close the blinds while dressing or pull down the blinds or curtains to keep from being observed from without.

The object of this invention is therefore to obviate this difficulty by providing an interior screen that will exclude all view from without and at the same time will not obstruct the light or air.

A further object is to provide means for accomplishing this object that can be applied to the interior of any window and which is easily detached.

To these ends the invention relates to parts and their construction and arrangement, as will more fully appear from the following specification, in connection with the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the inner side of a window having my improvements attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a top plan view, partly in section. Figs. 3 and 4 are views of the fastening devices. Fig. 5 is an enlarged view of one of the wire frames detached and with the screen removed therefrom. Fig. 6 is a view of one of the bands which are secured to the upper and lower horizontal edges of the center curtains. Fig. 7 is an enlarged view of the upper end of one of the frames. Fig. 8 is a detached view of one of the upper brackets that hold the upper ends of the wire frames. Fig. 9 is a view of a modification of bracket. Fig. 10 is a view of a portion of a modified form of wire frame.

In the detailed description similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts.

1 designates the interior side of a window-frame having the usual roller-shade 2.

3 and 3ª designate two wire frames, the ends of which are curved, as at 4, and extend at right angles to enter brackets 5 and 6, which are secured to the inner face of the window-frame. The rounded or curved parts 4 of said frames bear against the window-frame at points adjacent to the brackets, so that they are prevented from closing together at their inner vertical parts and are permitted to have a certain necessary resiliency or springy nature, which is due to said parts 4 being in contact with the window-frame, as hereinbefore stated.

6ª and 6ª designate curtains made of any suitable fabric—such, for example, as silesia, sateen, silk, &c. These curtains are secured to the frames 3 and 3ª, preferably, by stitching over the upper, lower, and inner edges of the said curtain or fabric and running the frames through said stitched edges.

7 designates a center curtain of the same material, one end or edge of which, 8, is secured throughout its length to the side curtain 6ª, and the other edge 8ª has hooks 9 9, that are secured to it and adapted to engage with eyes 10 10, that are secured to the other side curtain 6ª.

11 designates a band. There are two of these bands, one running through the upper and one running through the lower horizontal edges of the curtain 7. These bands may be of non-resilient material in the event that the frames 3 3ª have the desired resiliency, which, as hereinbefore stated, is due to their curved parts 4 coming into contact with the window-frames; or if the said frames are made rigid and unyielding the said bands 11 may be made of rubber tape. In either case the result is the same. Figs. 9 and 10 show another variation in the means for obtaining this requisite spring or resiliency in the frames 3 and 3ª. In this case the said frames have helices 12 formed, through which a pin 13 is inserted. This helical or coiled part of said frames is between the ears or projections 14 14ª of the brackets 15. The ends 12ª rest

against the window-frame and thereby provide the tension. It is thought that the construction of these frames as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 5, and 7 is the preferred one, as the said springs can be more readily detached from the brackets and replaced, and they are less expensive. In Fig. 2 a clear idea of the positions or angles of the frames and their curtains can be had. The lower ends thereof, it will be noted, project slightly downward on an angle to a point below the lower sill of the window-frame in order that any space at the bottom of the window may be effectually closed. The lower end of the window-shade 2 may be projected a little below the upper edge of said curtains to close any space that might be above said curtains due to a person occupying a higher position in a neighboring house.

Having fully described my invention, I claim—

1. In a screen for the interior of dressing-rooms, the combination of angular frames 3 and 3^a having their ends bent on angles to the vertical portions, and terminating in curves; brackets on the interior of the window in which the said curved ends are loosely mounted; the said frames being adapted to stand inwardly from the window to provide spaces at the upper and lower ends of the screen for the circulation of air; curtains 6^a 6^a inclosing said frames, and a center curtain 7 one edge of which is permanently attached to one, and the other edge of which is detachably secured to the other of said curtains, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. A screen for the interior of windows, consisting of frames 3 and 3^a having their upper ends formed at right angles and terminating in curvatures 4, and their lower ends formed at angles less than right angles, and terminating also in curvatures 4, whereby said frames are adapted to stand inwardly from the window-casing; brackets in which the said curved ends are loosely mounted; curtains 6^a 6^a on said frames, and a center curtain 7 inclosing the space between said curtains 6^a 6^a, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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

A. F. BRANDENBURG.

Witnesses:
R. J. McCARTY,
L. L. ALLEN.