

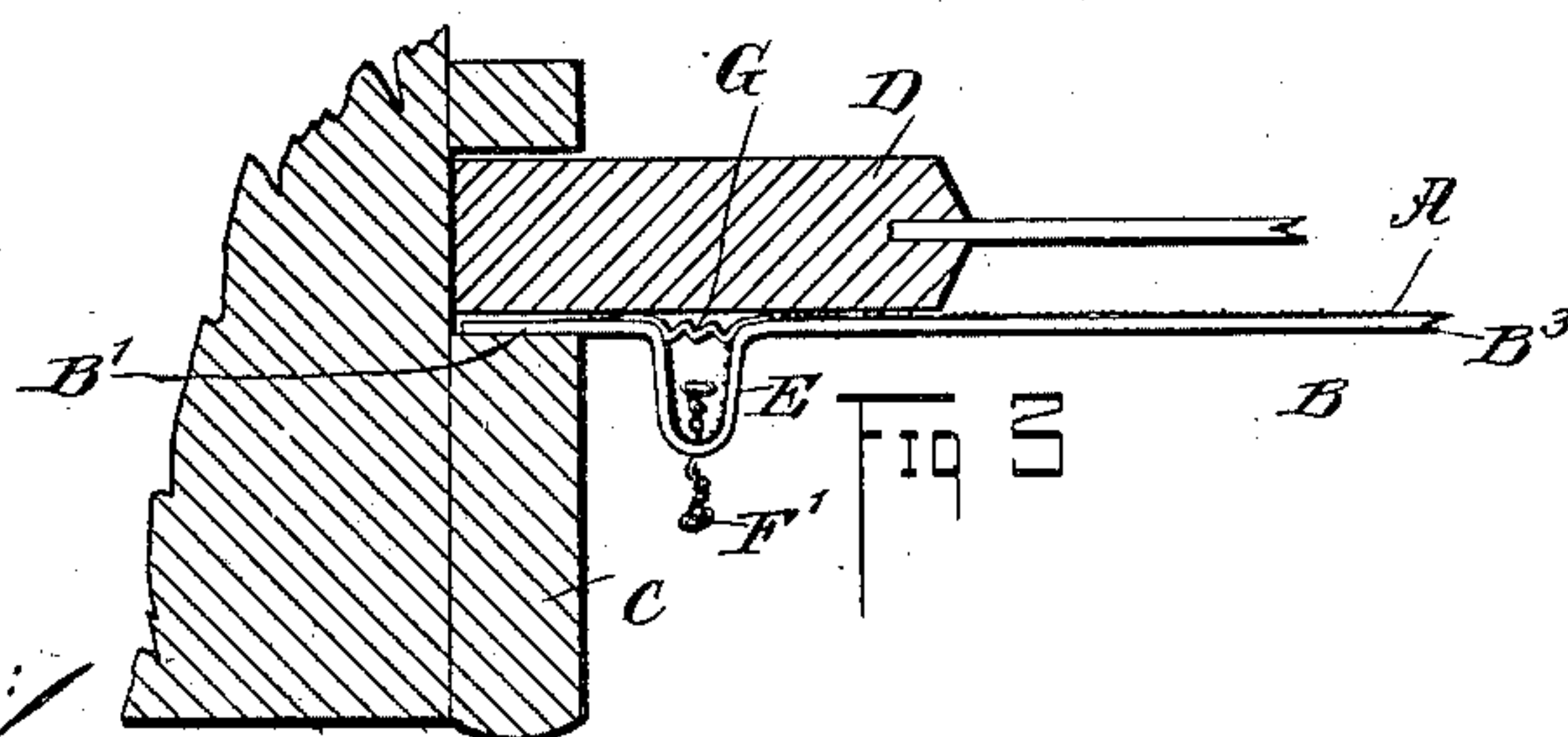
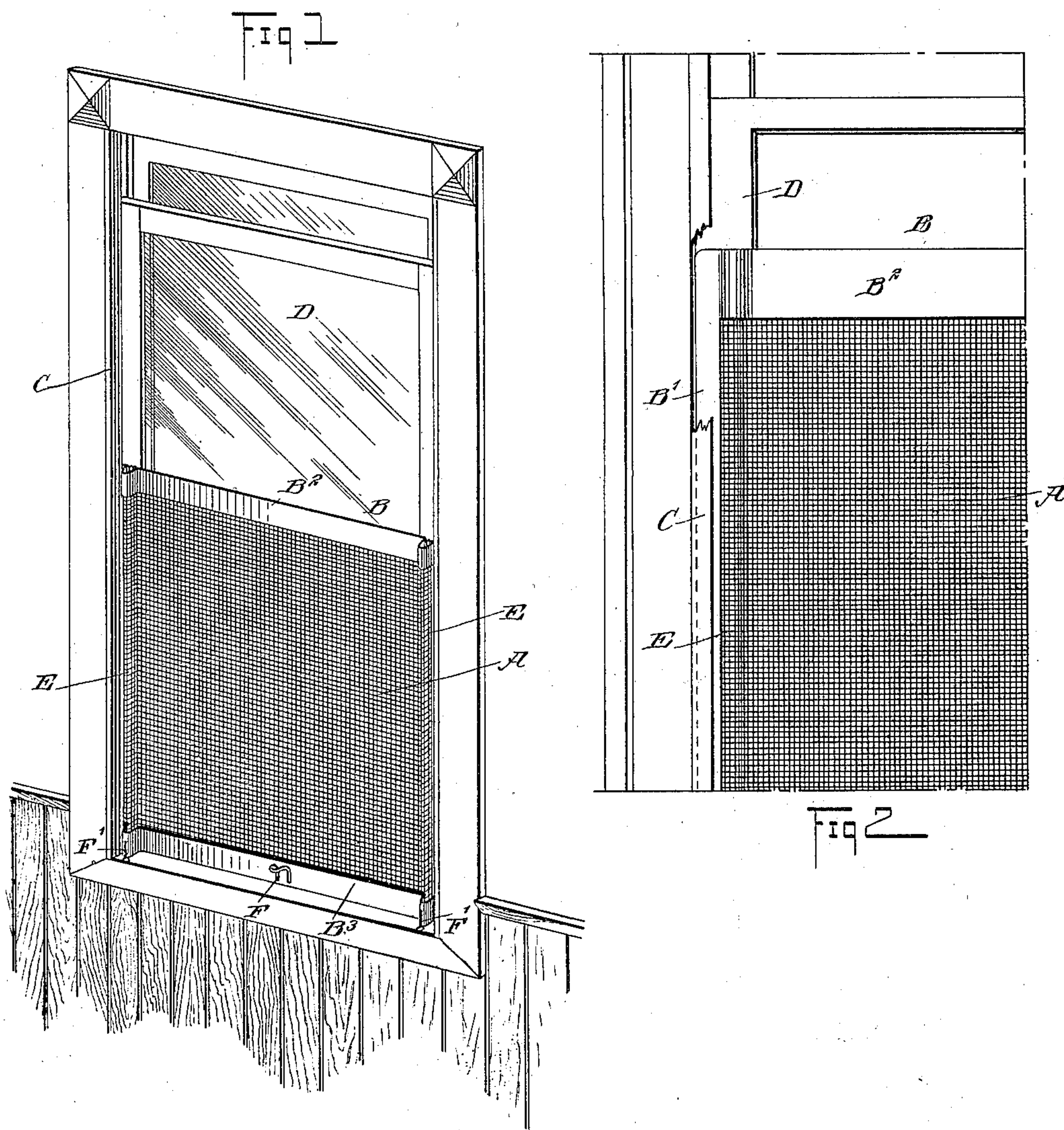
No. 662,725.

Patented Nov. 27, 1900.

E. G. HOLDEN.
WINDOW SCREEN.

(Application filed Apr. 18, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELBRIDGE G. HOLDEN, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 662,725, dated November 27, 1900.

Application filed April 16, 1900. Serial No. 13,057. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELBRIDGE G. HOLDEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of San Antonio, in the county of Bexar and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Window-Screen, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved window-screen which is simple and durable in construction, very effective in operation, and arranged to permit of readily placing the screen in position on the window or removing it therefrom and without requiring special runs or guideways and to allow of using the screen either inside or outside of the window, as desired.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claim.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement as applied on the inside of a window. Fig. 2 is an enlarged face view of the same with part of the window-casing broken out, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional plan view of part of the improvement.

The improved window-screen consists, essentially, of a netting A and a metallic frame B, on which the netting is secured by solder, rivets, or other suitable means. The metallic frame B is made of thin sheet metal, the sides B' forming slides for engagement with the inner edges of the window-stops C for the sash D, it being understood that the said slides are so extremely thin that they readily pass into the space ordinarily found between the stiles of the window-sash and the inner edge of the window-stops C. The sides of the screen-frame are connected with each other at the top and bottom by cross-bars B² B³, also of thin sheet metal, the same as the sides B', so that the window-screen can be sufficiently bent to spring the sides B' into position on the inner edges of the window-stops C whenever it is desired to place the window-screen in position on the window. In

a like manner when it is desired to remove the window-screen the latter is bent outward by the operator until the sides B' are disengaged from the stops C. The inherent resiliency of the screen-frame readily returns it to a normal flat position after its insertion or removal from the window.

The netting A and the top and bottom cross-bars B² B³ are formed with vertical corrugations E adjacent to the sides B', as is plainly indicated in the drawings, said corrugations acting as lateral springs to hold the slides in firm contact with the window stops or frame, so that when the window-screen is moved upward it remains clamped in position wherever it is left by the operator. The said corrugations also permit of using the screen on windows of different widths, as the corrugations allow of increasing or diminishing the width of the screen to conform to the width of the window.

On the bottom cross-bar B³ is secured a handle F of any approved construction and adapted to be taken hold of by the operator to conveniently move the screen up or down on the inner edges of the stops C. Similar handles F' in the form of chains may be attached to the bottom cross-bar B³ at the corrugations of the latter.

In order to prevent insects from passing into a room by way of the openings at the tops and bottoms of the corrugations E, I prefer to close the inside of the corrugations by short corrugated pieces G of netting or other material. (See Fig. 3.)

From the foregoing it is evident that no extra runs are required on the window-frame for accommodating the window-screen, and the latter can be cheaply constructed and at the same time is very durable and not liable to bind on the window-casing, as is so frequently the case with window-screens heretofore constructed.

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

A window-screen, comprising a netting, a thin metallic frame for supporting the netting, the sides of the frame forming slides engaging with the inner faces of the window-stops, the transverse cross-bars of the frame

and the netting being corrugated vertically,
said corrugations acting as lateral springs for
holding the slides in frictional contact with
the stops and for permitting of using the
5 screen on windows of different widths, and
closing-pieces for said corrugations.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

ELBRIDGE G. HOLDEN.

Witnesses:

S. C. MARTIN,

M. M. ANDERSON.