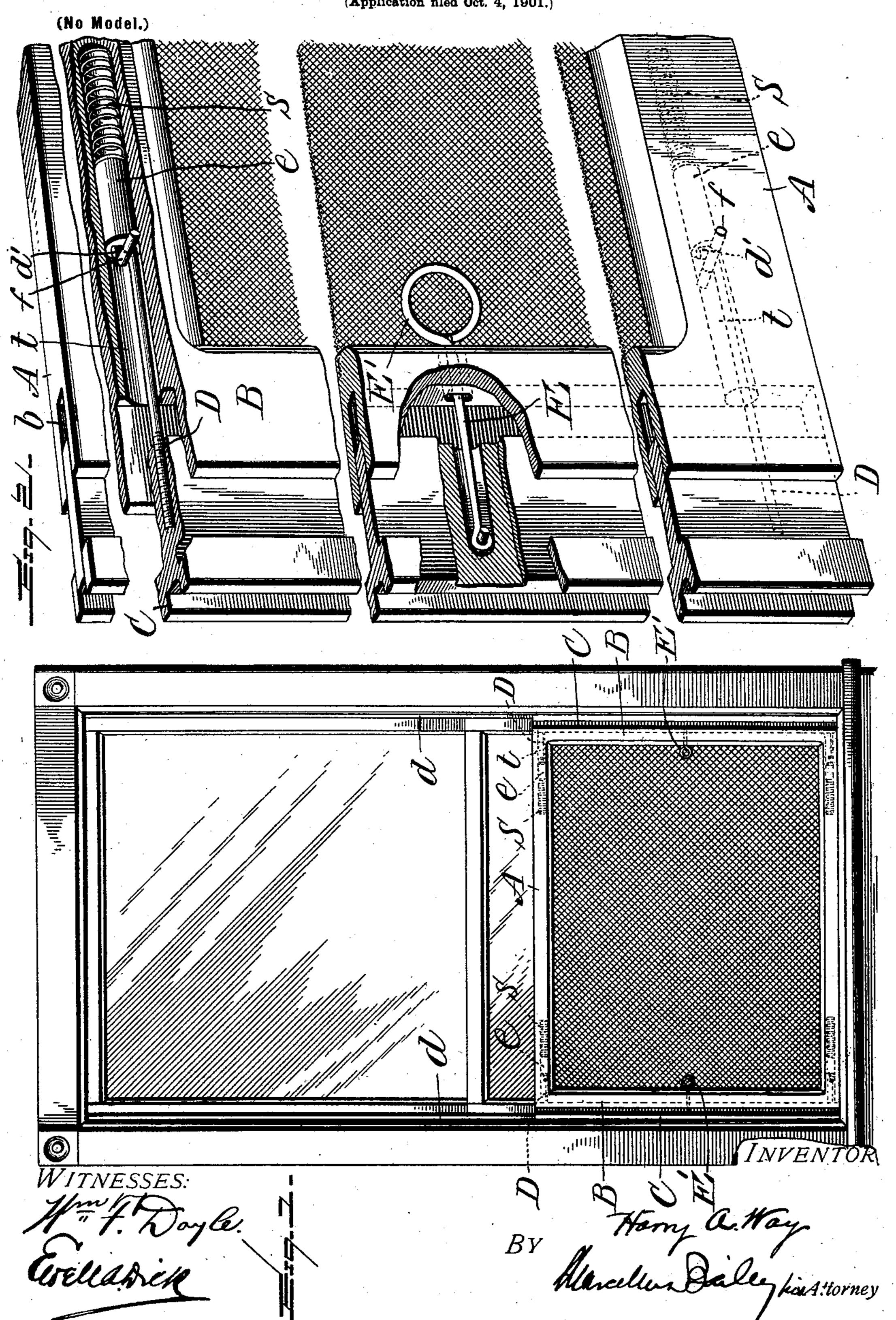
H. A. WAY. EXTENSION SCREEN.

(Application filed Oct. 4, 1901.)



United States Patent Office.

HARRY A. WAY, OF BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

EXTENSION-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,769, dated December 24, 1901.

Application filed October 4, 1901. Serial No. 77,582. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beitknown that I, HARRY A. WAY, of Burlington, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Extension-Screens, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that species of extension screen or blind in which the stiles are combined with tongued lateral extensionstrips which enter grooves in the stiles and are spring-pressed in an outward direction.

My invention consists in certain structural improvements in this species of screen, which will first be described in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and will then be more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents in front elevation my improved screen fitted in 20 place in a window-casing. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of a portion of the screen with parts broken away to expose the interior structural details.

A indicates the top and bottom rails, and

25 B the stiles, of the screen-frame. C indicates the extension-strips.

The particular screen shown in the drawings is one designed to slip up and down like a window-sash, and for this purpose the extension-strips C have grooves in their outer edges, which fit guide rails or strips d on the window-casing. Of course if the screen is not to slide the grooves c can be dispensed with. The screen-stiles are grooved in their outer edges, as at b, and the extension-strips C are tongued, as shown, to enter and fit the grooves, in which they are capable of movement outwardly and inwardly, so as to extend or contract the screen, as the case may be.

outwardly. This of course, broadly considered, is old; but I believe the construction and arrangement of parts for this purpose shown in the drawings to be new with me.

The strips are outwardly spring-pressed at each of their ends, and the springs for this purpose are housed in the top and bottom rails. The springs are coiled springs s, and each is contained in a socket t, formed for, in, and longitudinally of the top or bottom rail A, as the case may be. This arrangement

permits of the use of long springs, giving am-

ple room for expansion and contraction without impairing their efficiency, besides which the springs are entirely contained and concealed within the rails and are effectually protected from the weather.

For the purpose of holding, guiding, and strengthening the extension-strips C each of them is provided near each end with a rod D, 60 which is secured to the inner edge of the extension-strip and projects inwardly therefrom into the socket t, which is opposite to it, bearing upon a loose plug e or other bearing block or seat interposed between it and the spiral 65 springs in said socket. Preferably the outer. end of the rod is screw-threaded, as shown, so as to screw into the extension-strip, and its inner end is bent at right angles to its shank, as seen at d', this bent end when the 70 extension-strip is in its extreme outward position bringing up against a cross-pin f, driven into the rail A, so as to pass crosswise through the socket t at a point which will prevent the tongue of the extension-strip from passing 75 out beyond the groove b in the stile. After the rods D are screwed into the extensionstrips they are inserted bent end foremost into the sockets t, which already contain the springs s, and then the cross-pins are driven 80 into the rails crosswise of the sockets between the extension-strips and the bent ends d of the rods attached to said strips and at points to prevent, as before said, the tongues of the extension-strips from passing out beyond 85 their grooves b in the stiles.

As a convenient means of retracting the extension-strips C, I make use of rods E, one of which is secured to each strip C at about its middle and thence extends loosely inwardly through the stile B, its inwardly-protruding end being provided with a ring E' or other convenient handle by which it may be manipulated. By drawing inwardly upon these rods E the screen can be contracted to 95 permit its ready removal from or application to the window-casing.

What I claim as new and of my own invention is--

1. In an extension screen or blind of the 100 class specified, a screen-frame having stiles provided with grooves in their exterior opposite edges, and extension-strips provided with tongues which fit and are movable in said

grooves, in combination with coiled springs contained and housed in sockets formed in and longitudinally of the top and bottom rails, rods attached to said extension-strips and extending therefrom into the said sockets, bearing plugs or seats interposed between the rods and springs against which said rods bear, and means for limiting the outward movement of said strips, as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In an extension screen or blind of the class specified a screen-frame having stiles grooved in their exterior opposite edges, in combination with extension-strips provided with tongues which fit and are movable in said grooves, top and bottom rails provided with longitudinal sockets t and spiral springs

s housed in said sockets, rails D secured to said extension-strips and extending into said sockets and provided with bent ends d, bearing plugs or seats interposed between the rods 20 and springs against which said rods bear, and pins f, inserted in the top and bottom rails and extending through and crosswise of the sockets therein to engage the bent ends d, as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of September, 1901.

HARRY A. WAY.

Witnesses:

HENRY N. DEAVITT, NETTIE DEAVITT.