No. 692,403. Patented Feb. 4, 1902.

F. C. WRIGHT.

WINDOW SCREEN ATTACHMENT.

(Application filed Mar. 25, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

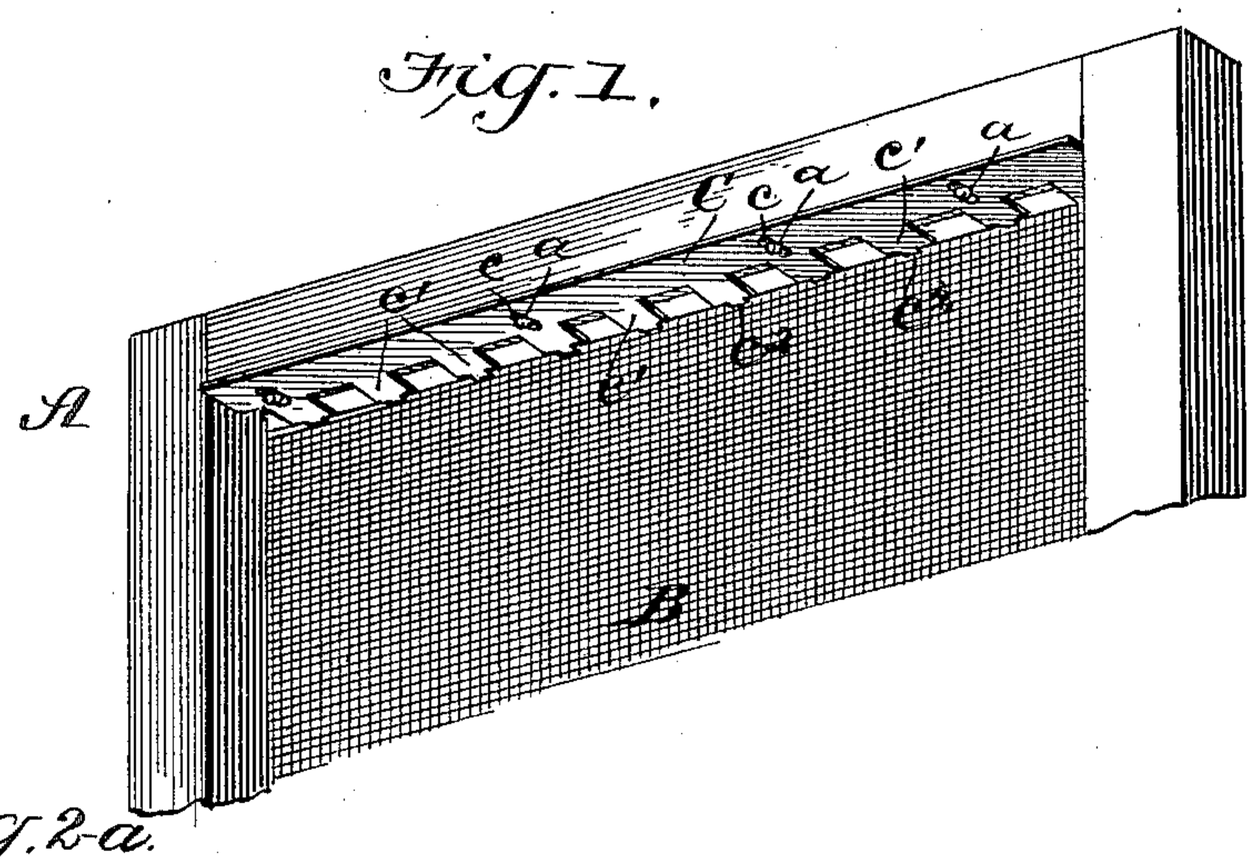


Fig. 2-a.

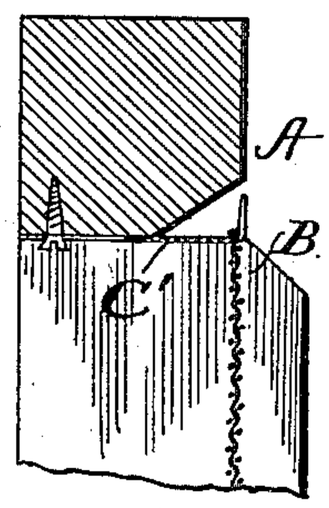


Fig. 2.

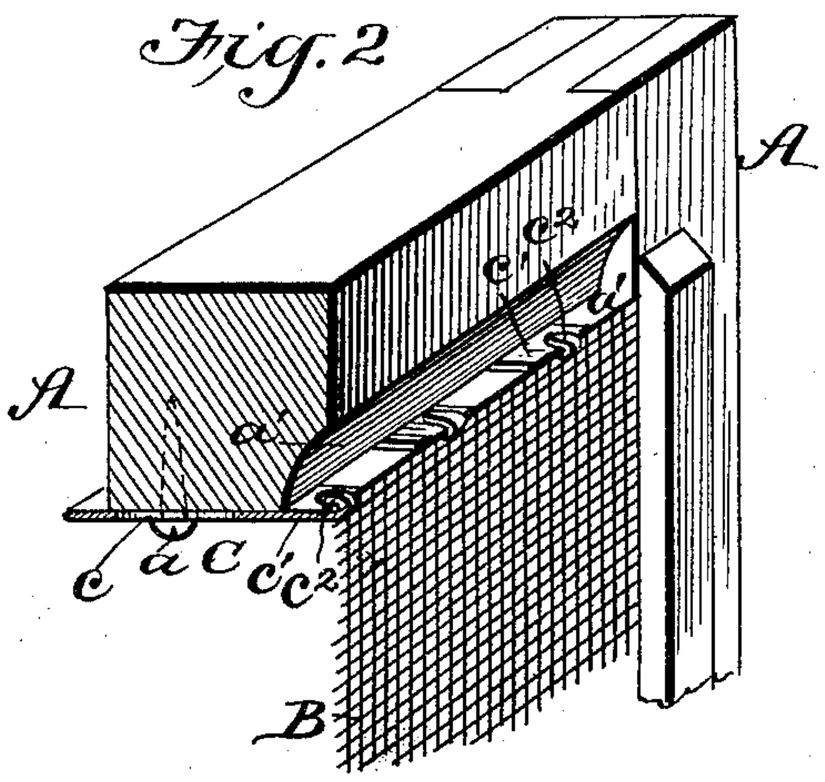


Fig. 2-b.

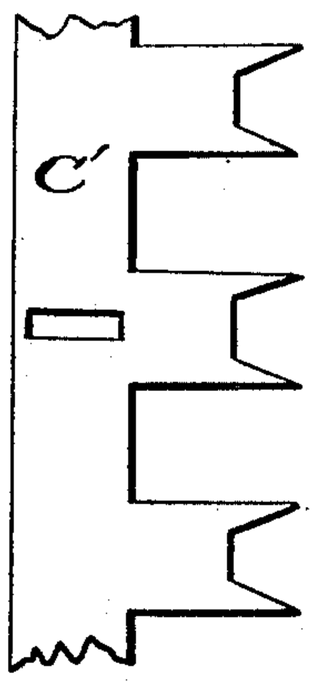
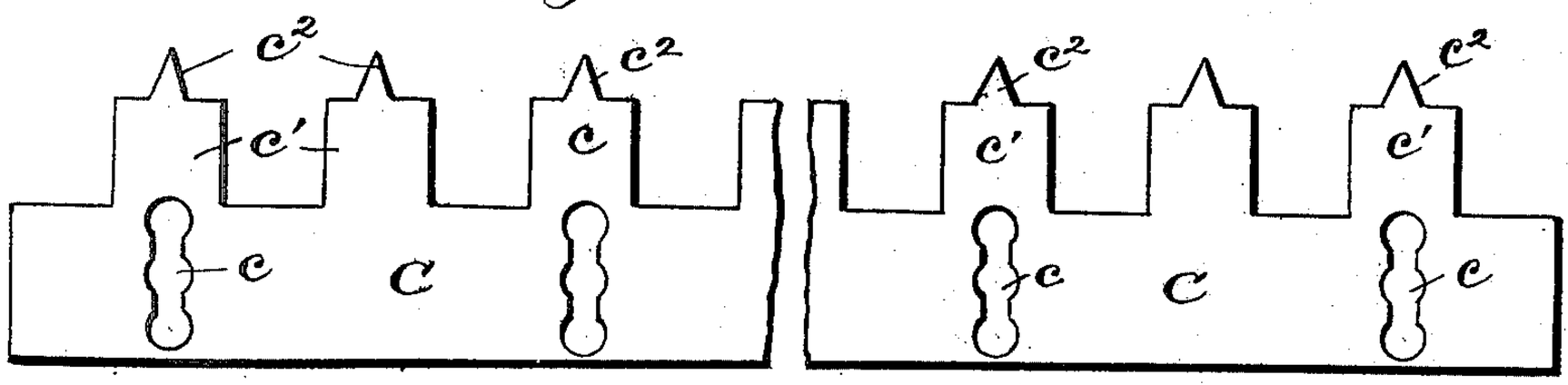


Fig. 3.



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FRANCIS CORNELIUS WRIGHT, OF CAVESPRING, GEORGIA.

WINDOW-SCREEN ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 692,403, dated February 4, 1902.

Application filed March 25, 1901. Serial No. 52,721. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS CORNELIUS WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cavespring, in the county of Floyd and State of Georgia, have made certain new and useful Window-Screen Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

It is my object to provide a screen attachment for windows and doors, whereby flies and other small insects are prevented from entering a house or other building, but have free egress therefrom.

The attachment is so constructed and arranged that an opening is formed near the top of the sash, which allows a passage for flies and other insects, the width of such opening being adjustable as conditions require. Flies and various other small insects have the instinct to pass up through the said opening; but few or probably none will enter through it.

The construction, arrangement, and combination of parts are as hereinafter described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1, 2, and 3 represent one form of my invention, Fig. 1 being a perspective of the top portion of a screen and the view being taken as looking upward from the inside of a room. Fig. 2 is a perspective sectional view of the same, the view being taken as looking downward from the outside of a room. Fig. 2^a is a vertical section showing a modification. Fig. 2^b is a plan view of the modified screen-plate. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a denticulated plate forming an important feature of my invention.

Referring in the first instance to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, A indicates a rectangular screen-frame, B the screen proper, and C an adjustable device attached to the top of the screen and under side of top bar of the frame. The screen B is secured at its side edges and bottom portion to the adjacent portions of the frame A in the usual way. It is supported and held in due adjustment at the top by means of the denticulated plate C, which is arranged beneath the top bar of the frame A and secured thereto by means of screws *a*, which pass up through slots *c*, formed transversely in the said plate, as shown in Fig. 3. The said slots *c* are formed with three enlargements adapted to receive the body of the screws *a*. This construction is preferred, since when the screws are inserted in any one of the three spaces provided the device is held securely, even if the screws be loose or not adjusted to place, or if a smaller size of screw with spreading head be used the head will sink into the enlargement and hold the plate firmly.

The plate C is constructed of thin sheet metal and provided on one side with a series of parallel projections or arms *c'*, which are separated by spaces of nearly equal width and provided with small triangular points or claws c^2. These points c^2 pass through spaces in the screen B and are folded over or returned upon themselves, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to make a secure engagement, the screen being thus held against the ends of the arms or projections *c'*. The top bar of the frame A is beveled or cut away at its lower corner on the outside, thus forming a space *a'*, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the top edge of the screen will not be bulged out by the plate C, but will remain flush with bottom and side bars and all other edges of the screen. The arms *c'* of the plate C extend across the space to engage the screen B, as before described. It will be seen that spaces are thus provided between the arms *c'*, through which flies or other insects may pass. The instinct of such insects prompts them to crawl upward on the inside of the screen searching for a point of egress and to pass out through the openings; but the insects will not enter through the latter, because in crawling up on the outside of screen on reaching its top edge they will crawl over the short space *a'* and go on up rather than stop and go down through the opening. The screen B thus remains a guard against the entrance of flies or other insects, while providing for their free egress. It is apparent that by adjusting the plate C the space *a'* between the screen and the beveled portion of the frame A may be regulated at will to suit the size of the insects that it is desired to set free.

In Figs. 2^a and 2^b I show a plate C', having arms provided with two points instead of one, and said points are bent at a right angle in-

stead of being doubled upon themselves, so that they are easily attached to or detached from the screen proper. They support the screen and serve as bridges for insects to pass over to the top bar of the frame.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with wire screen and a window-frame of the metal plate C, secured to the under side of the top bar of said frame and having a series of lateral projections which are spaced equidistantly and provided with flexible claws, that connect with the upper edge of the screen, and hold it separated from the frame, as shown and described.

2. The combination with a window or door frame and a translucent medium held therein, of the plate having transverse slots and arranged horizontally beneath the top bar of said frame, and devices passing through said slots and serving to secure the plate in any required adjustment, for the purposes of regulating the space between the said medium and the top bar of the frame, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with a window or door frame having its top bar beveled on the outside, to provide an opening as specified, and a screen applied to said frame, of a denticulated plate having a series of projections or arms spaced apart and provided with claws as specified, the said plate being secured adjustably to the top bar of the frame and its projections extending laterally therefrom and being secured to the upper edge of the screen, substantially as shown and described, whereby the screen is supported and adapted for adjustment to regulate the size of the openings provided for the passage of insects, as specified.

FRANCIS CORNELIUS WRIGHT.

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