

No. 724,683.

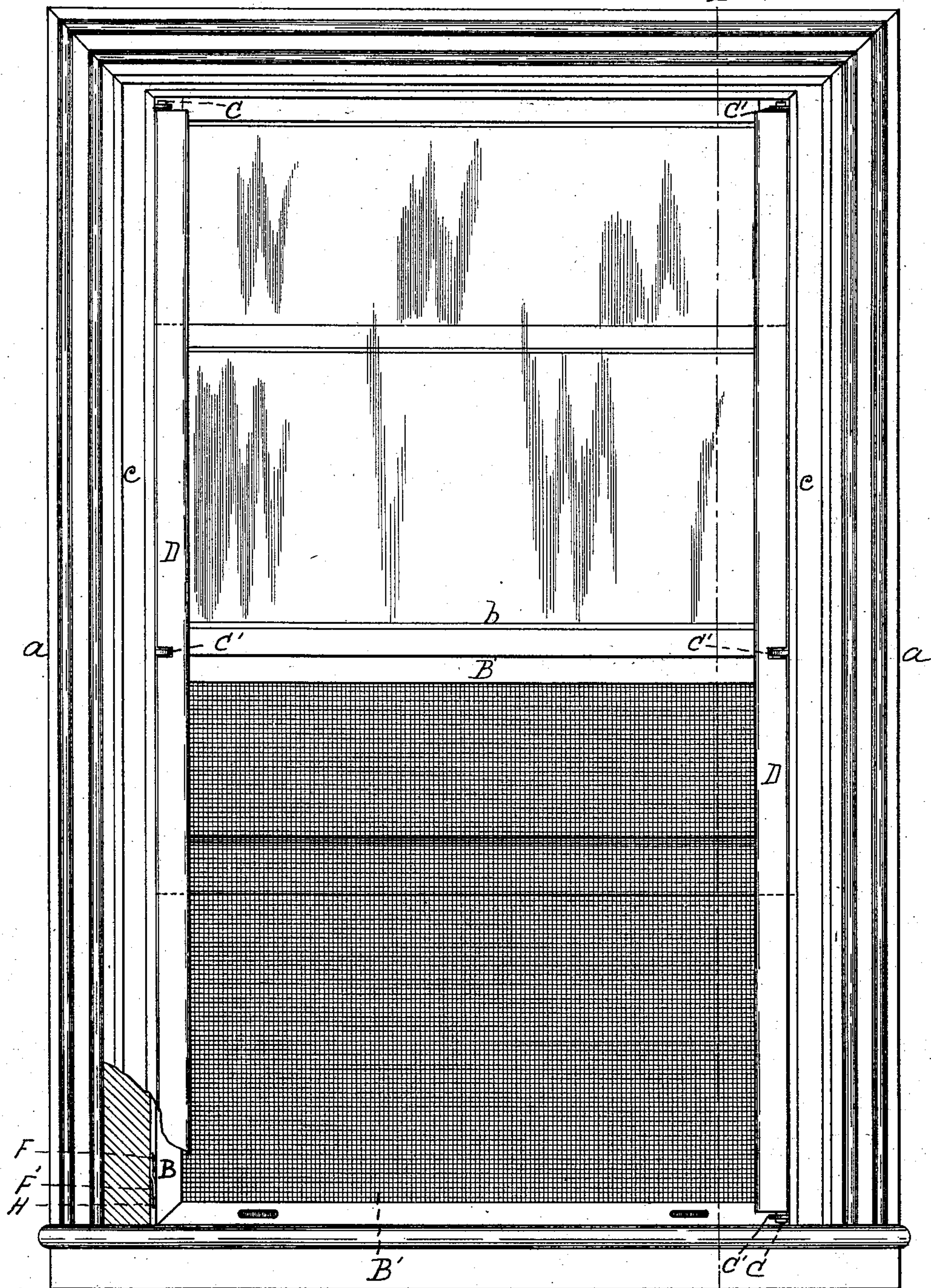
PATENTED APR. 7, 1903.

F. C. & A. G. EASTMAN.  
WINDOW CASING AND SCREEN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES.

A. N. Bonney.  
A. K. Hood.

2 INVENTORS.

Franklin C. Eastman  
Albert G. Eastman  
By their Atty.  
Henry Williams

No. 724,683.

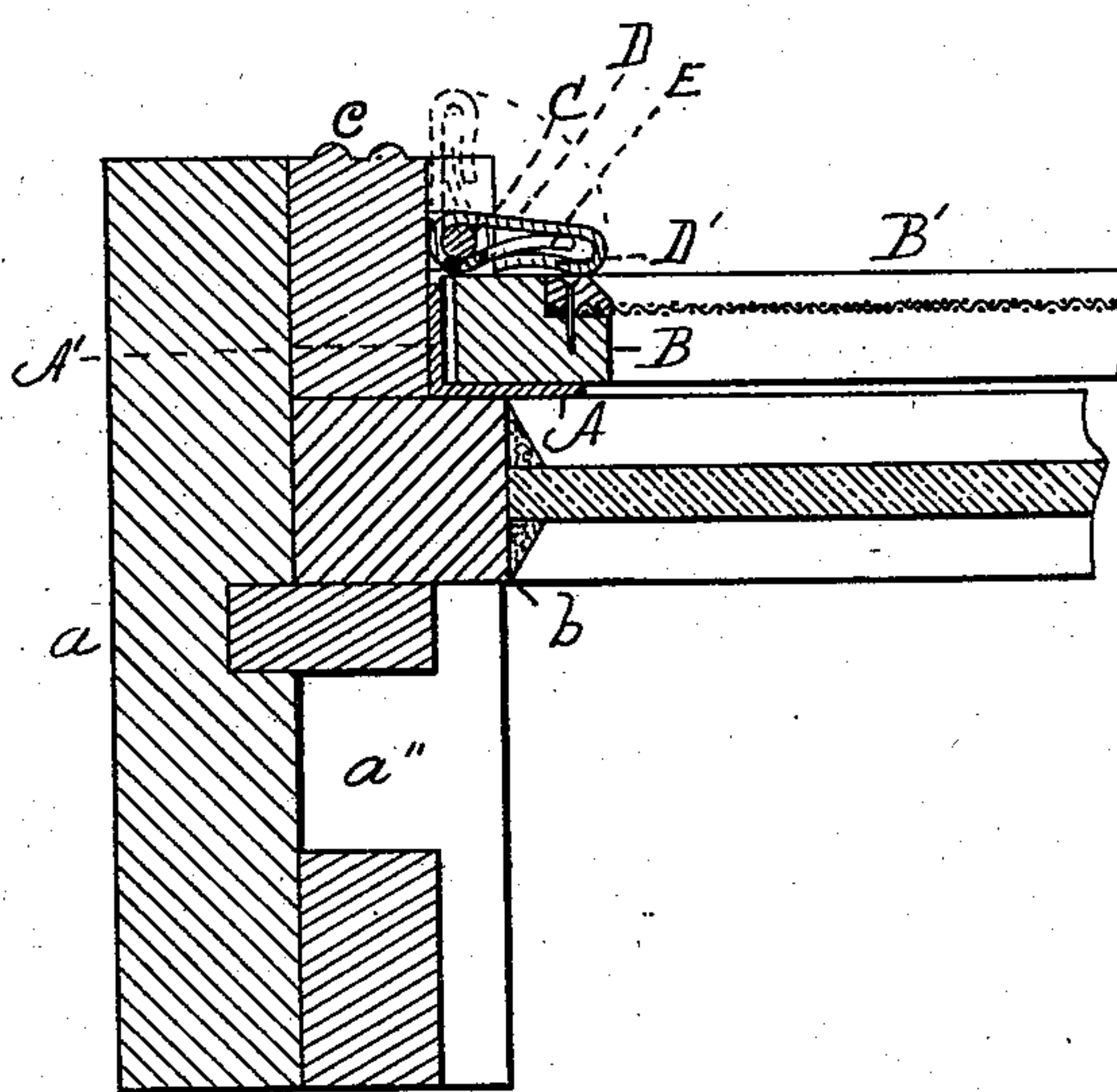
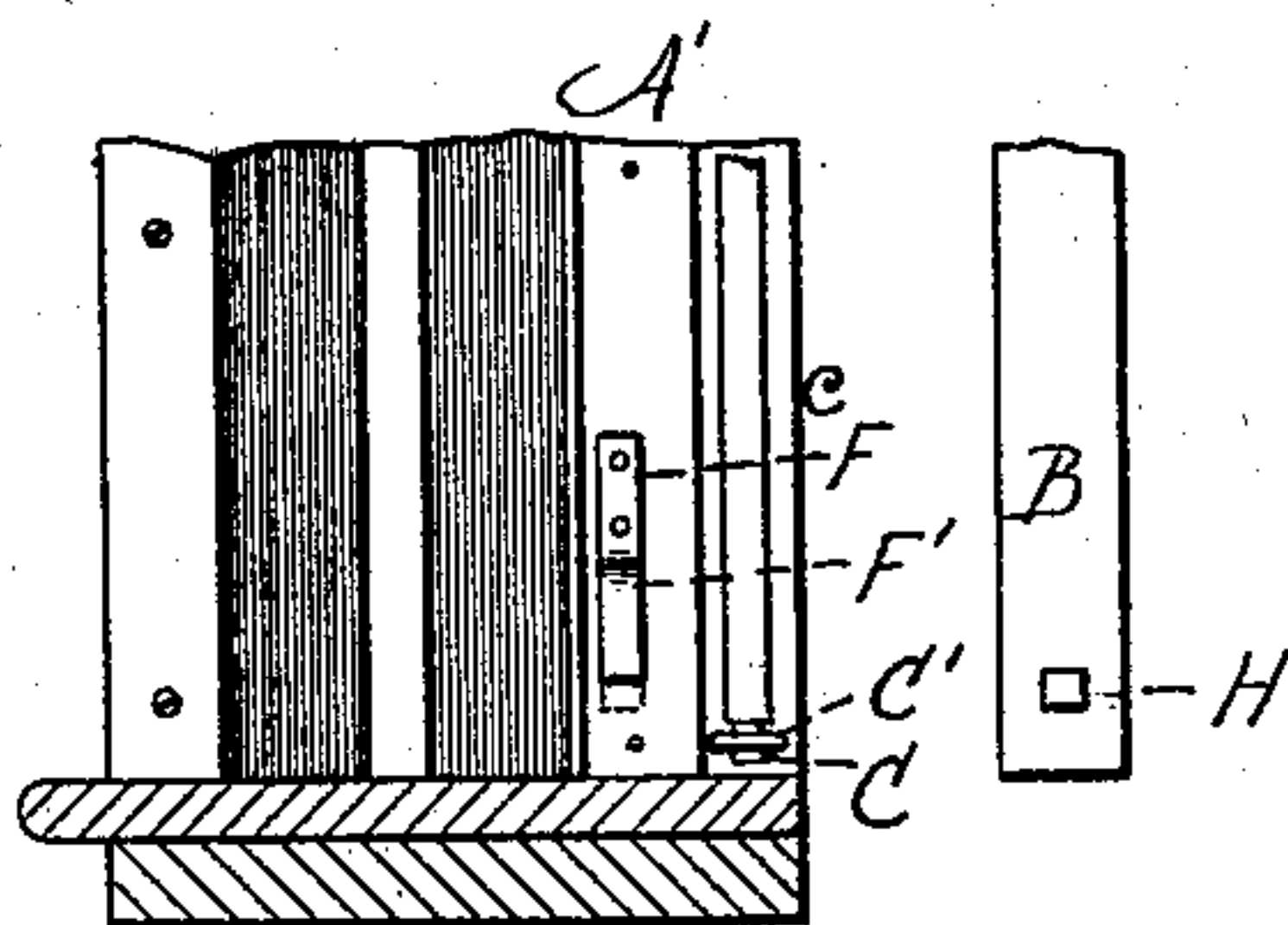
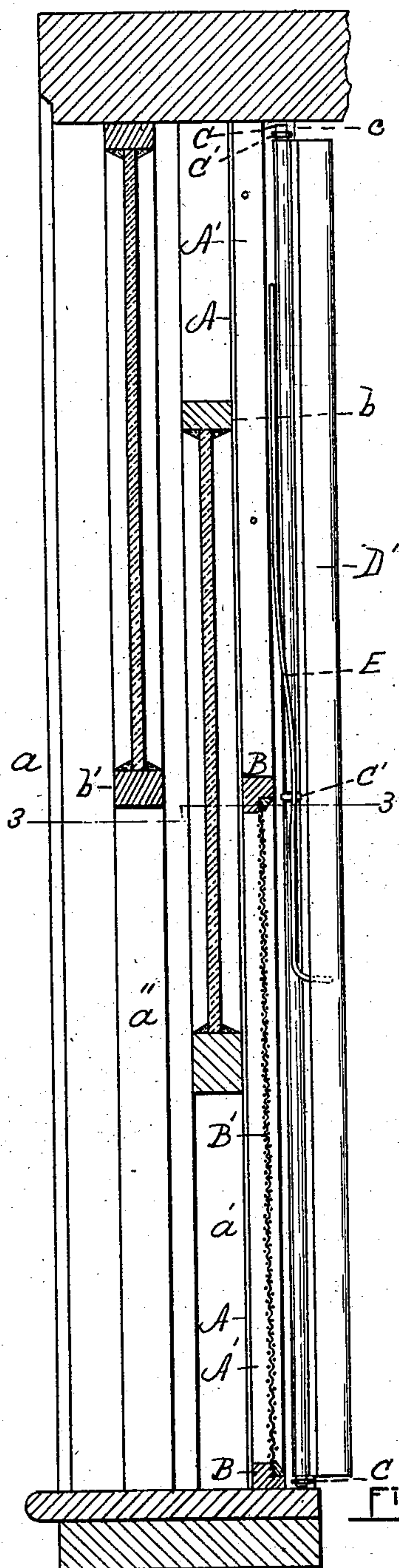
PATENTED APR. 7, 1903.

F. C. & A. G. EASTMAN.  
WINDOW CASING AND SCREEN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES.

A. A. Bonney.  
A. K. Hood.

INVENTORS.

INVENTORS.  
Franklin Eastman  
Albert G. Eastman  
By their Atty  
Sherry Williams



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN C. EASTMAN, OF CAMBRIDGE, AND ALBERT G. EASTMAN, OF  
BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## WINDOW CASING AND SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,683, dated April 7, 1903.

Application filed April 29, 1902. Serial No. 105,204. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known, that we, FRANKLIN C. EASTMAN, residing in Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, and ALBERT G. EASTMAN, residing in Brookline, in the county of Norfolk, State of Massachusetts, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window Casings and Screens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to window-casings in connection with the operation of window-screens therein, although a small part of the invention relates to the screen itself as adapted for engagement in a locked position with an appliance on the casing.

The invention has for its principal object to provide means near the ordinary runway of the window-casing whereby a window-screen can be inserted, retained securely in its own runway, and held at any suitable height therein—that is, at whatever height the screen is left by the operator—and withdrawn in an economical, secure, and thoroughly practicable manner, while a minor object of the invention relates to the locking of the screen when at its lowest point in such a manner that a slight horizontal pressure outward will release it and enable it to be raised.

The nature of the invention is fully described in detail below and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation, looking from the outside of the building, of a window casing and screen embodying the invention, the screen being locked in its lowest or closed position, a portion being represented as broken out. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on line 2, Fig. 1, one of the spring guides or holders being swung and held outward against the jamb at right angles to its normal position against the screen in order to show the spring, whereby it is normally held against the screen. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on line 3, Fig. 2, the parts being in their normal position. Fig. 4 is a detail in vertical section illustrating the device for locking the screen at its lowest point.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

*a* represents the casing of a window of which *b* and *b'* are respectively the upper and lower sashes moving in the runways *a'* and *a''*, respectively.

*c* is the vertical bead or strip beyond or outside the run of the outer (upper) sash.

A *A'* represent a metallic plate angle-shaped in cross-section secured in the position indicated in Fig. 3 to the inner surface of the bead or strip *c*, each strip being provided with a similar plate. This plate extends, preferably, for the entire height or length of the bead and constitutes two of three sides of a runway for the window-screen, which consists, essentially, of a frame *B* of any suitable material and construction and a network *B'*.

*C* represents a vertical rod secured to the inner surface of the bead *c* by means of staples or eyes *C'*. Each of these two rods constitutes a pivot for a spring guide and holder, which in connection with the angle-shaped plate *A* forms a runway for the screen. The spring guide and holder consist of a metallic plate comprising two folds *D* and *D'*. The fold *D* is an outer fold, and the metal bends around the pivot-rod *C* back into the inner fold *D'*. A suitable spring *E* has one end secured to the spring guide or holder and the other end to the bead *c* or any convenient portion of the casing, and thereby holds the spring-guide with its fold *D'* snugly against the outer surface of the frame *B* of the screen, the pin *C* being located in such a position that the parts *A*, *A'*, and *D'* constitute practically a runway with parallel sides. The tension of the spring is such that when the screen is raised it will be held at any height by the pressure of the holders or spring-guides against the outer surface of the frame of the screen. We do not, however, confine ourselves to the style of spring illustrated at *E*, as any known spring which will operate successfully in this position may be employed.

In order that the screen may be locked when it is down in its lowest position, we apply to the portion *A'* of one or both of the vertical plates a spring or springs *F*. Each of these springs is secured at its upper end to the plate and extends downward into the spring portion *F'*, which bends slightly inward toward the screen, as shown in Figs. 1



and 4. A pin H extends horizontally from the frame B of the screen under the lower end of the spring F F' when said screen is down. As this spring is set near the inner edge of the portion A', when it is desired to raise the screen the lower portion of said screen is pushed slightly outward against the spring-holders until the pins H are beyond and out of engagement with the lower ends of the springs F F'. The screen can then be raised, the spring holders or guides pushing it toward and against the portions A of the angle-plates and holding it at whatever height it is released.

15 In the drawings the strip or bead c is shown as a separate piece from the window-casing a. It may, however, be integral with the casing or secured to it, as desired.

20 Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a window casing and screen, vertical continuous runways outside the upper or outer sash, each consisting of the vertical continuous angle-shaped plate A, A' and the vertically-disposed continuous spring guide or holder swinging normally against the outer surface of the frame of the screen, said plate and spring-guide forming a continuous 30 unbroken runway for the entire distance of

the sliding of the screen, substantially as described.

2. In a window casing and screen, vertical runways outside the upper or outer sash, consisting of the vertical angle-shaped plates A, A'; vertical pivots C supported by the casing; the spring guides or holders disposed on said pivots and each consisting of the folds D, D' and springs adapted to hold said spring guides or holders normally against the outer surface of the screen, substantially as described.

3. In a window casing and screen, the vertically-disposed spring F, F' secured to the inner side of the casing near the bottom thereof; the stop-pin H extending horizontally from the edge of the screen under the lower end of the spring when said screen is at its lowest point; and yielding mechanism whereby the screen can be pushed outward sufficiently to disengage said pin from the lower end of said spring, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANKLIN C. EASTMAN.  
ALBERT G. EASTMAN.

Witnesses:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS,  
A. N. BONNEY.