

No. 726,210.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1903.

F. C. WRIGHT.
SCREEN FOR WINDOWS, DOORS, OR THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 8, 1902.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

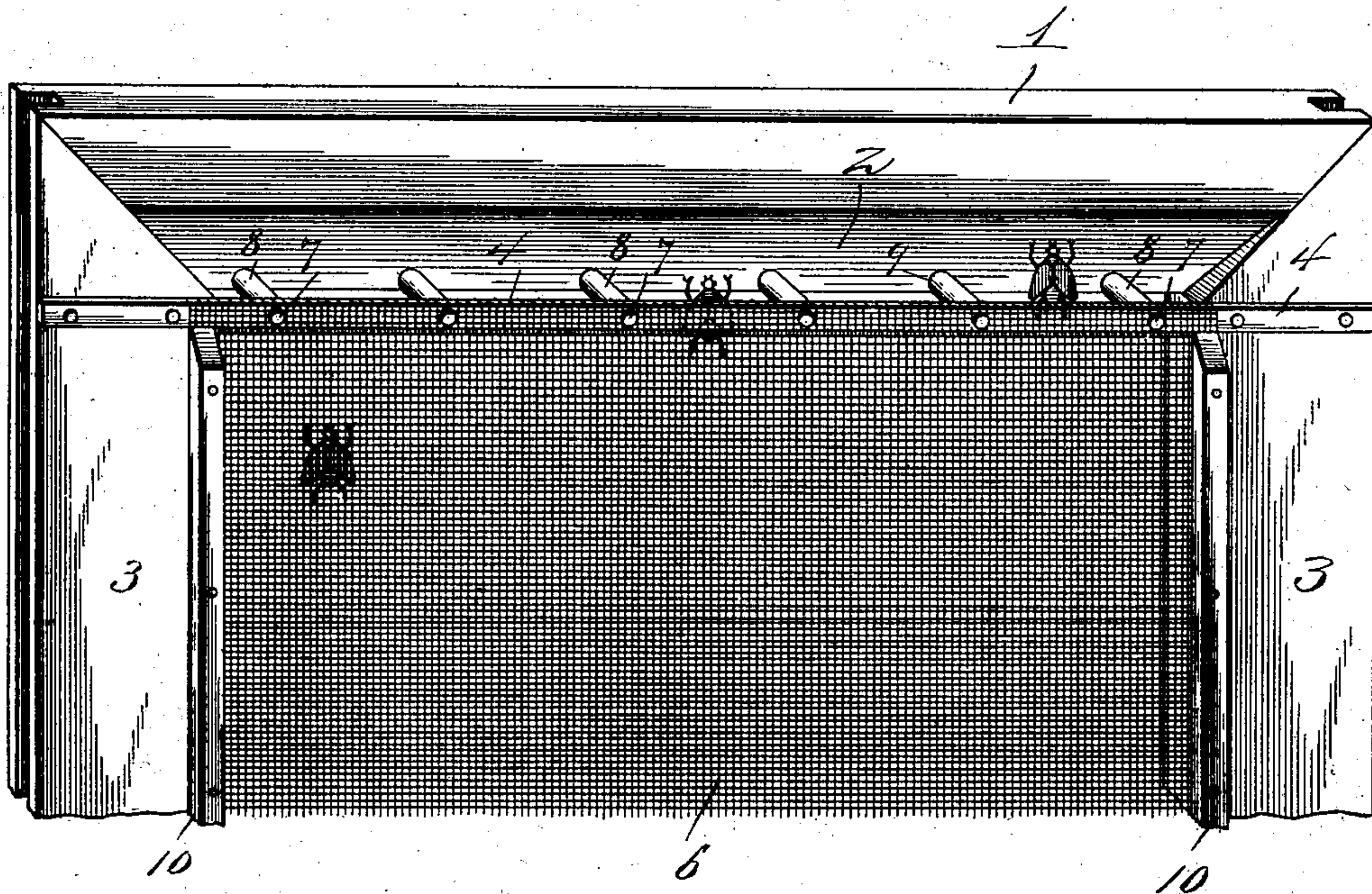


FIG. 2.

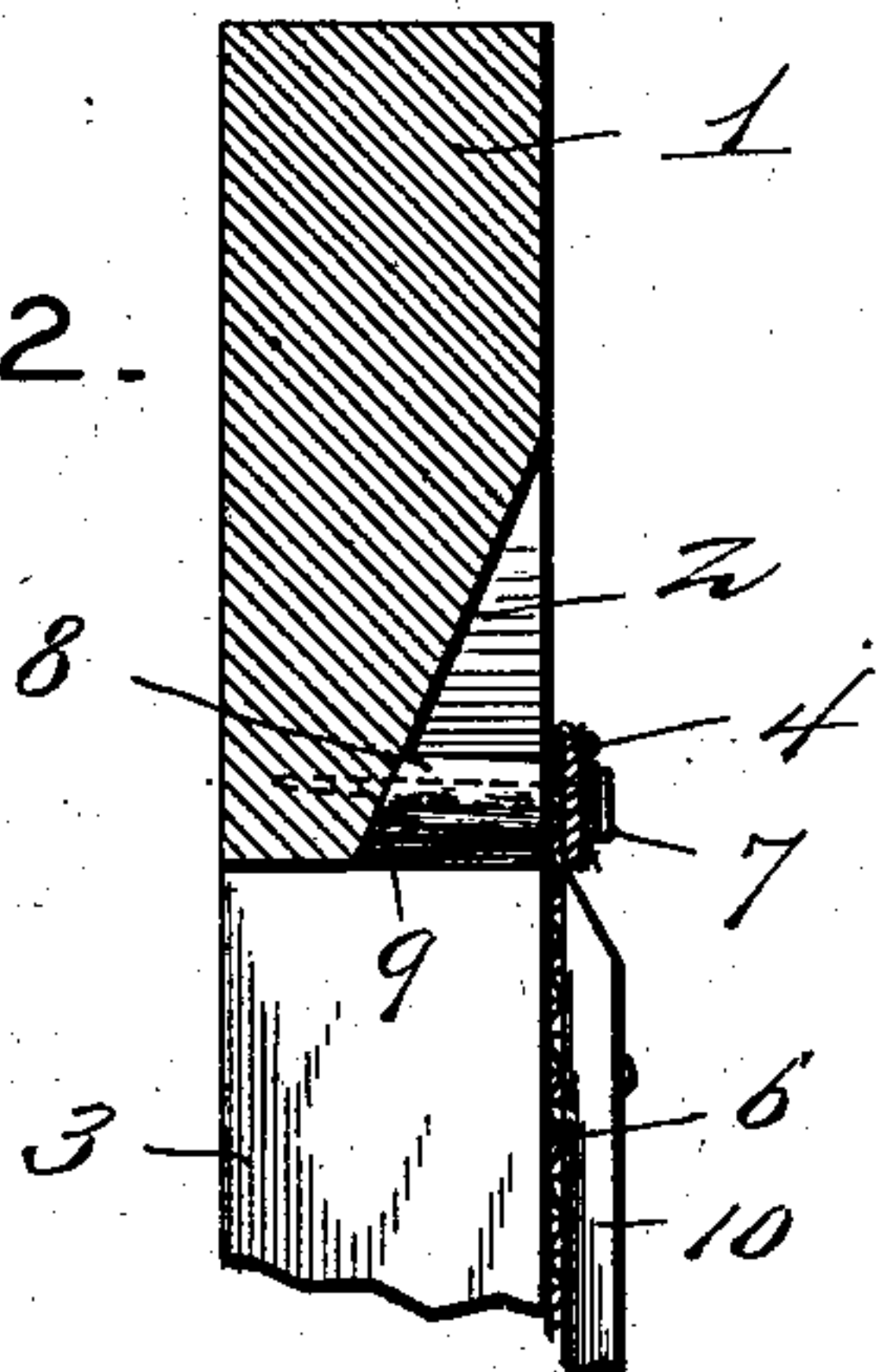


FIG. 3.

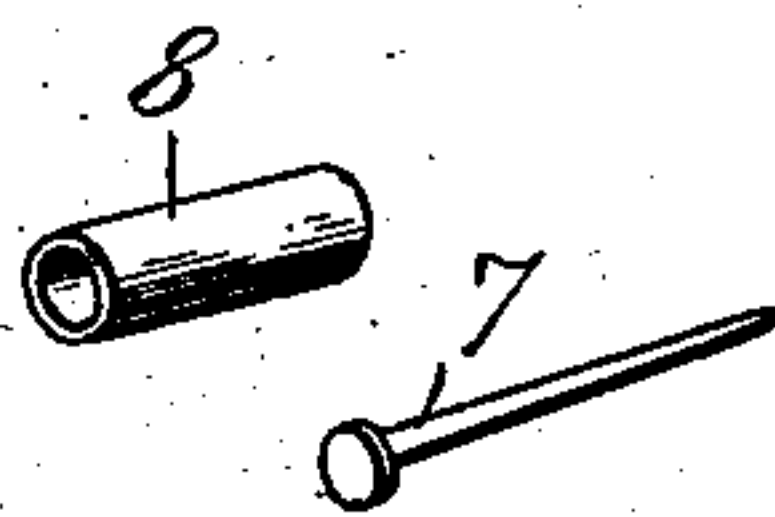
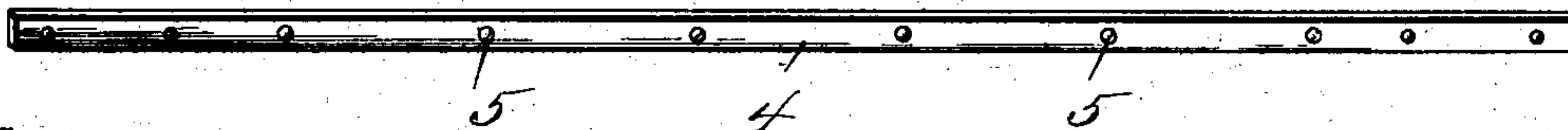


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES:

Harry L. Amer.
Chas S. Hoyer.

INVENTOR

BY *Frankl. Wright.*
Victor J. Evans
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK C. WRIGHT, OF CAVESPRING, GEORGIA.

SCREEN FOR WINDOWS, DOORS, OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,210, dated April 21, 1903.

Application filed August 8, 1902. Serial No. 118,971. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK C. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cavespring, in the county of Floyd and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Screens for Windows, Doors, or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of screens for windows, doors, and the like provided with escape-openings which will permit the free outlet of flies or other insects and yet prevent their entrance from the exterior to the interior. Many different structures have been devised for this purpose and usually embodied complicated arrangements of parts or material changes in the general screen organizations and a corresponding increase in the cost of manufacture.

The present invention has been devised especially to obviate expensive variations in the ordinary screen organization and at the same time provides a simple outlet or escape means and comprises, essentially, a top bar forming a part of the screen-frame with a bevel on one side and an adjacent cross supporting-strip secured to the side bars of the screen-frame and over which the screen material is folded or doubled, the cross supporting-strip having openings therein at intervals for the insertion therethrough of round wire nails, which are also passed longitudinally through metallic sleeves interposed between the cross supporting-strip and the top strip of the screen-frame, whereby a series of escape-openings are produced.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the upper portion of a screen embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section through the upper portion of the screen, as shown by Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows detail perspective views of one of the round wire securing-nails and one of the sleeves. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the cross supporting-strip on which the upper extremity of the screen material is secured.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates the top bar of a

screen-frame, which has the lower portion of one side cut away in a beveled plane, as at 2. The bar 1 is secured to the upper ends of side bars 3, and attached at its opposite extremities to the said side bars is a metallic supporting-strip 4, having openings 5 formed therein at regular intervals between the secured extremities. The screen material 6, of the usual form, is doubled around the cross supporting-strip 4 and secured by round wire nails 7, inserted through the openings 5 and also through metallic sleeves 8, which have their ends respectively bearing against the strip 4 and the lower portion of the bevel 2 of the top bar 1, the nails 7 passing into the said bar. It will be observed that the sleeves 8 prevent the strip 4 from being pushed toward the bar 1 and also define a series of escape-openings, as clearly shown by Fig. 1. To accommodate the inclination of the bevel 2, the one end 9 of each sleeve 8 is correspondingly beveled, as clearly indicated in Fig. 2. The screen material 6 is also secured, as in the usual screen structures, by strips 10.

From the foregoing it will be seen that means are provided for the escape of flies from the interior of an apartment to the exterior of the same without materially modifying the general screen organization, and, as well known by those skilled in the art, flies and insects will rarely or never enter an apartment through such escape-openings; particularly if an apartment is darkened. Flies and other insects will instinctively pass out through the escape-openings heretofore described; but in crawling up on the outer surface of the screen they will pass on up the inclined outer surface of the top bar instead of down through the escape-openings, and thus the utility and advantage of the invention will be obvious.

The simple device employed to form the escape-openings will not materially increase the cost of manufacture of screens with a further advantage.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A screen comprising a top bar having the lower portion of one side beveled to form an opening, side bars connected to said top bar, a cross supporting-strip having the extremi-

ties thereof secured to the side bars adjacent
to the beveled portion of the top bar, screen
material passed around the said supporting-
bar, sleeves interposed between the support-
5 ing-strip and the lower portion of the top
bar, and nails driven through the supporting-
strip and sleeves and into the top bar.

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

FRANK C. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

PAUL CULBERTSON,

PERCY CULBERTSON.