

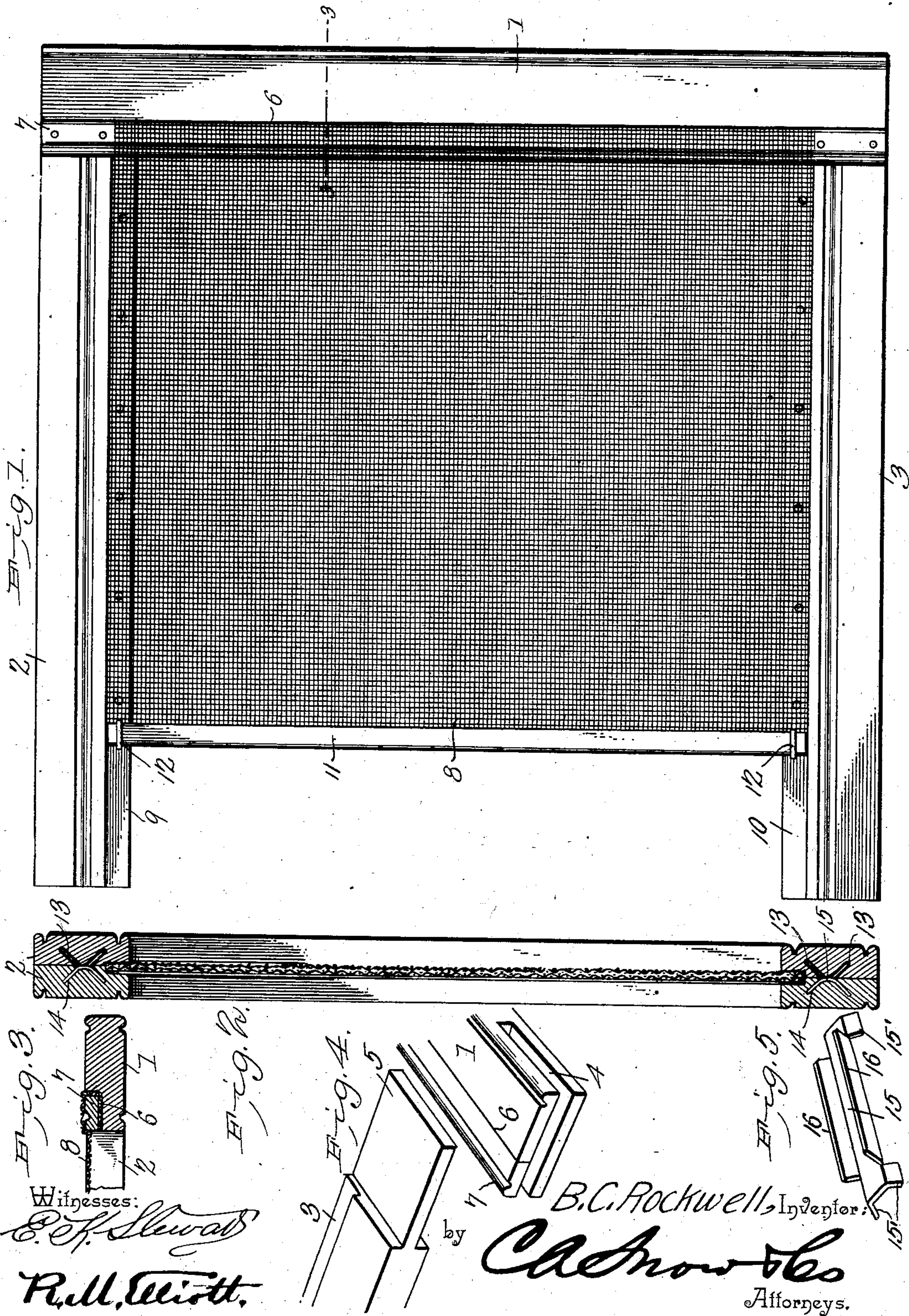
No. 729,419.

PATENTED MAY 26, 1903.

B. C. ROCKWELL.  
ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN.

APPLICATION FILED NOV 12, 1902.

NO MODEL.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BYRD C. ROCKWELL, OF PERLA, ARKANSAS.

## ADJUSTABLE WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 729,419, dated May 26, 1903.

Application filed November 12, 1902. Serial No. 131,059. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BYRD C. ROCKWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Perla, in the county of Hot Springs and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and useful Adjustable Window-Screen, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to adjustable window-screens.

The object of the invention is in a ready, simple, thoroughly-feasible, and practical manner and without materially weakening the frame-bars by simply removing therefrom a trifling amount of material to associate the said bars in such manner as to permit of their being readily lengthened or shortened, as desired, to improve the manner of connecting the frame-bars for the purpose stated, to improve the manner of connecting the screen with the stile, to provide a novel form of stop for limiting the extension of the sections, and generally to improve this class of window-screens.

With these and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of an adjustable window-screen, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, there is illustrated one form of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the elements therein exhibited may be varied or changed as to shape, proportion, and exact manner of assemblage without departing from the spirit thereof, and in the drawings—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of one member of a window-screen constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a view in vertical transverse section, showing the manner of connecting the two screen members. Fig. 3 is a view in longitudinal section, taken on the line 3-3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail view showing the improved manner of associating the frame-bars and the stile, and Fig. 5 is a perspective detail view of the clip that holds the screen members connected.

As each of the screen-sections is a counter-

part of the other, a description of one will serve for both. Each frame-section comprises a stile 1 and two frame-bars 2 and 3.

As above stated, one of the essential features of the present invention resides in the manner in which the screen is secured to the stile, the object being to avoid the employment of the ordinary cap or batten on the stile to cover the end of the screen, and the improved manner of securing the end of the screen to the stile involves a radical change in the construction of the stile, which also constitutes one of the features of novelty of the present invention. In window-screens of this character in ordinary use the stile is composed of a strip of wood, to which the frame-bars and screen are secured, and a cap or backing secured to the stile to cover the attached portion of the screen. This necessitates the employment of two sticks of wood and their assemblage and of necessity makes the stile somewhat heavy. With the stile of the present invention its ends are mortised at 4 to receive the tenons 5 of the frame-bars, and the inner edge of one side of the stile is provided with a rabbet 6 to receive a batten 7, which operates to secure one end of the screen 8 to the stile. The manner in which this is effected is shown in Fig. 3 and is accomplished by first disposing the end of the screen within the rabbet, securing it there by tacks or other suitable form of fastening device, then placing the batten 7 within the rabbet and over the screen thus secured, then securing the batten, and then bending the screen over the batten and securing it along its edges in rabbets 9 and 10, formed in one side of the inner edges of the frame-bars, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. It will be seen by employing a stile with mortised ends, as described, in combination with frame-bars having tenoned ends and by providing the stile with the rabbet 6 to receive the batten 7 that the employment of the ordinary cap in common use will be obviated, thereby not only reducing the cost of production of the article, but also making it lighter and giving it a more finished appearance.

Another portion of the invention resides in the peculiar manner of assembling the binding 11 of the screen to the frame-bars in



such manner as to cause the attaching means employed for the purpose to constitute stops to limit the extension of the screen-sections. This is effected by the employment of staples 5 12, which straddle the binding, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, and extend a sufficient distance above the binding to engage with the opposite section, and thus perform the function designed.

10 Another portion of the invention resides in the peculiar manner of associating the screen-sections for opening and closing without materially sacrificing stock or weakening the frame-bars. This is effected by providing the opposed faces of the frame-bars each 15 with two saw-kerfs 13 and 14, which diverge and which when the frame-bars are juxtaposed, as shown in Fig. 2, present X-shaped guides or grooves. The means employed for 20 holding the frame-sections assembled for adjustable movement with relation to each other consists of metallic clips, one of which is shown in detail in Fig. 5 and comprises a sheet-metal structure consisting of a body 25 portion 15, having terminal downturned outward-divergent securing members 15' and intermediate upward and outwardly-divergent flanges 16, constituting guide members. The latter members are somewhat shorter than 30 the depth of the saw-kerfs and are pitched at an angle corresponding thereto; but the securing members 15' are normally disposed at a greater distance apart than the members of the kerfs, so that when forced therein, as shown in Fig. 2, they will effect a secure as- 35 semblage of the clip to the frame-bar. It is to be understood that each terminal of the frame members will be provided with one of these clips to engage with the kerfs of the 40 frame-bars of the other member, and as the guide members work loosely in the kerfs any danger of binding or locking of the parts in use will be reduced to a minimum. In fact, the guide members may be so bent initially 45 as positively to obviate this danger.

A window-screen constructed in accordance with this invention is light, strong, and du-

50 rable and by reason of the manner of construction and association of its parts will be found to be thoroughly effective for long service without danger of derangement of its parts.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. In an adjustable screen, a stile having a rabbet disposed adjacent to its inner edge, a 55 screen having one end disposed within the rabbet, and a batten secured in the rabbet and clamping the screen therein, the screen being turned over upon the batten and then secured to the side bars of the frame. 60

2. In an adjustable screen, a screen-section comprising frame-bars each having one end provided with a tenon, a stile having its ends mortised to receive the tenons and provided along its inner edge with a rabbet, a 65 screen having one end seated in the rabbet, a batten secured within the rabbet and clamping the end of the screen therein, the screen being turned over upon the batten and then secured along its edges to the frame-bars. 70

3. In an adjustable screen, the combination with the screen-binding and frame-bars, of means for securing the ends of the binding to the frame-bars, said securing means constituting stops to limit the extension of the 75 screen-sections.

4. In an adjustable screen, the combination with two longitudinally-adjustable frame-bars provided with oppositely-diverging kerfs, of a clip having oppositely-disposed 80 members adapted to engage the kerfs in the bars for slidingly connecting the same, the engaging members being formed by slitting the clip-blank inward transversely from its edges to form a plurality of longitudinally- 85 disposed edge sections and bending said sections laterally in opposite directions.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

BYRD C. ROCKWELL.

Witnesses:

LOUIS MEYER,

THOMAS R. MCHENRY.