

No. 732,693.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1903.

J. Q. ADAMS.  
WINDOW SCREEN.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 5, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

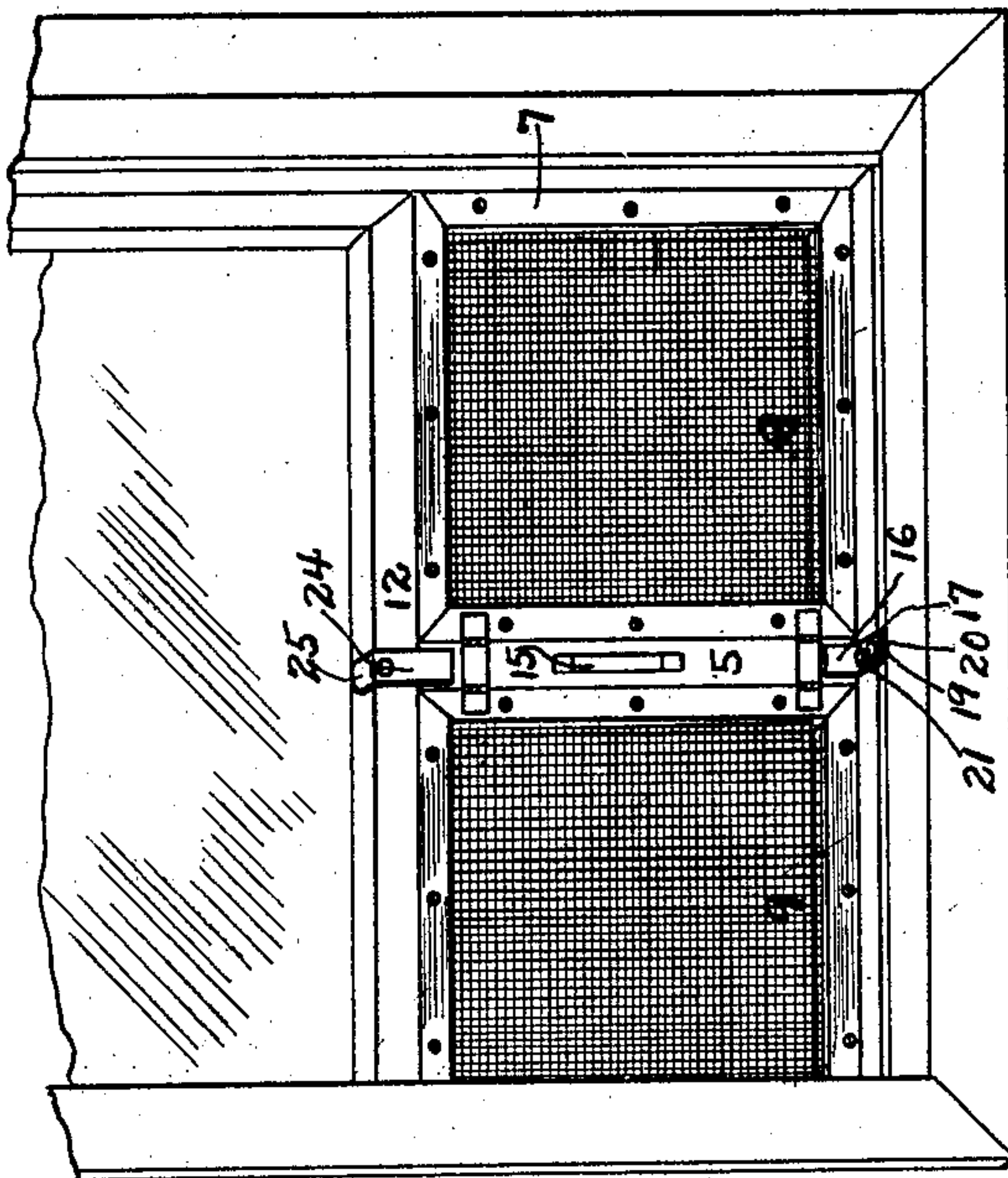


Fig. 1.

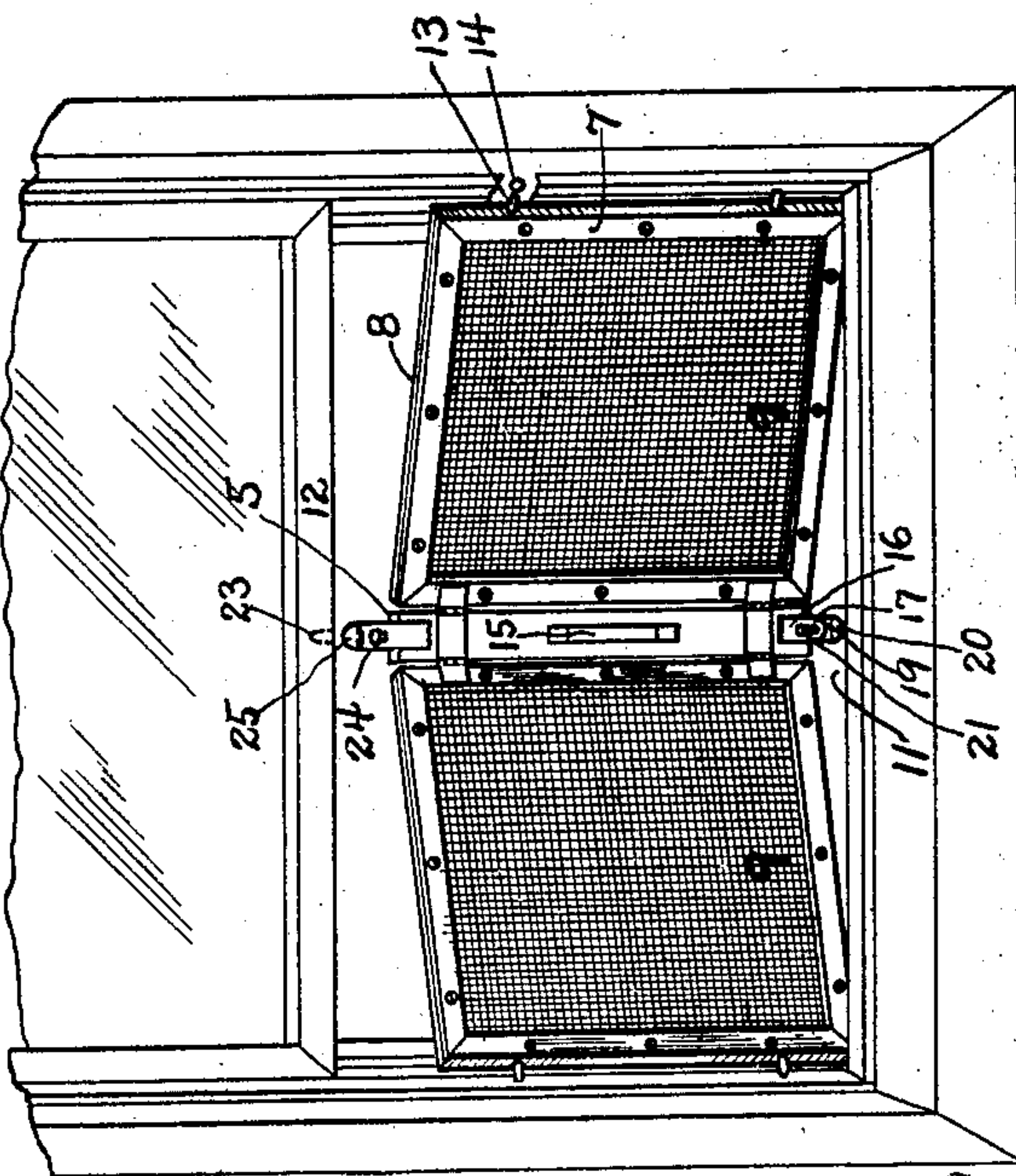


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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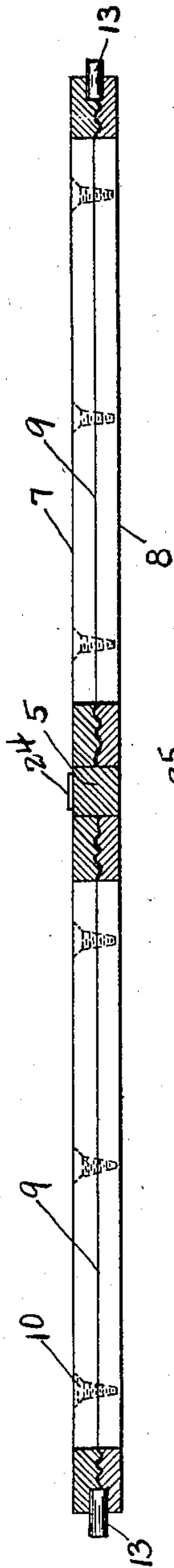


Fig. 3.

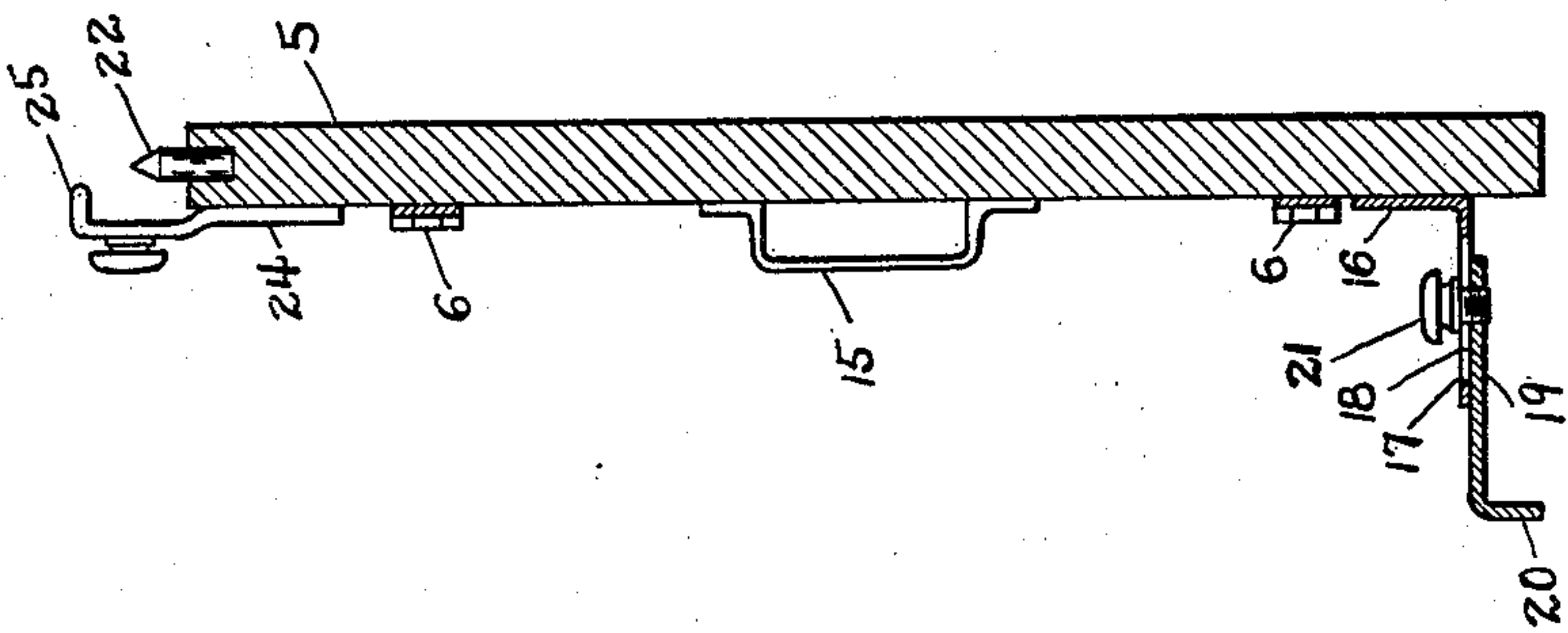


Fig. 4.

Witnesses  
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Harry Ellis Chandler

J. Q. Adams, Inventor

by  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, OF JAMESTOWN, OHIO.

## WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 732,693, dated July 7, 1903.

Application filed March 5, 1903. Serial No. 146,395. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN Q. ADAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jamestown, in the county of Green, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Screens; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to window-screens in general, and more particularly to the class of folding window-screens; and it has for its object to provide a construction which may be readily adjusted to the position between a window sash and sill and which when secured in place cannot be removed from the outside of the window.

A further object of the invention is to provide a construction in which the window-sash will be held against movement from position to rest upon the screen, other objects and advantages of the invention being understood from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the screen in position in a window. Fig. 2 is a perspective view similar to Fig. 1, showing the sash raised from the top of the screen-frame and the center post of the frame shifted rearwardly to draw the dowel-pins out of the sockets of the window-frame, the bottom rail of the sash being partly in section to show the socket therein. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the screen in the plane of the upper dowel-pin. Fig. 4 is a section taken vertically through the center post of the screen and including the clamps or hooks thereof.

Referring now to the drawings, the present screen includes a center post 5, of rectangular form, as illustrated, and to which are hinged two rectangular frames through the medium of hinges 6, so that said post and frames may lie with their corresponding faces flush when their adjacent edges are in contact.

Each of the screen-frames includes two rectangular members 7 and 8, which are disposed to coincide, and the adjacent faces of each pair of members are corrugated to more firmly

grip the steel wire-netting 9, which is clamped therebetween, the members being held in clamping positions by screws 10, engaged therewith.

In the use of the screen it is disposed upon the outer lower portion of the window-sill 11, the outer edges of the screen-frames lying between the beads of the window-frame, so that the bottom rail 12 of the lower window-sash may rest upon the upper edges of the screen-frames and the upper end of the central post.

When putting the screen in place, the window-sash is raised to its limit and the screen-frames are brought together and are passed through the window outwardly until the post 5 stands beyond the sash. The outer or vertical edges of the screen-frame are then inserted between the corresponding beads of the window-frame and the post is then drawn inwardly, so as to spread the screen and force the edges of the frames firmly into place, said frames being provided at their vertical edges with the dowel-pins 13, which enter sockets 14 in the window-frame. This manipulation of the window-screen is facilitated by the handle 15, which is attached to the central portion of the inner face of the post 5.

To prevent return or outward movement of the post 5, an angular spring-plate is provided including the vertical arm 16, which is attached to the inner face of the post 5 at a point slightly above its lower end, and the arm 17, which projects at right angles to the arm 16 and the post, the arm 17, having a longitudinal slot 18 therein at its free end portion. A second plate 19 is provided and has a hook 20 at one end, the plate 19 being connected with the arm 17 by means of the thumb-screw 21, which is passed through the slot 18 and engages the plate 19. By loosening the thumb-screw the plate 19 may be adjusted to move its hook toward and away from the post 5, so that the hook may be engaged over the inner face of the sill whatever the width of the latter may be within certain limit. Thus may the lower end of the post 5 be held against outward movement.

At the upper end of the post 5 is a vertical pin 22, and in the bottom rail of the window-sash, which rests upon the screen, is a socket 23, which receives the pin to hold the upper end of the post 5 firmly against displacement.



To prevent the window-sash from being raised off of the screen by a person outside the window, a spring-plate 24 is provided and is pivoted to the inner face of the upper end 5 portion of the post 5, the free end of this spring-plate being provided with a pointed hook 25, which may be engaged in the bottom rail of the sash or over the upper face of the latter, as may be preferred, so that the upward movement of the sash would tend to carry the screen with it, and as the screen is held against upward movement by engagement of its laterally-directed dowel-pins in the sockets of the window-frame the window-sash cannot be moved upwardly. The upper and lower plates secured to the post 5 are of spring metal, so that the lower plate may be raised to carry its hook above the sill before the post is shifted outwardly, and the upper plate may be drawn inwardly to move its hook over the bottom rail of the sash before it is swung pivotally. With this construction it will be seen that the screen may be easily and quickly put in place and as readily removed, and that when in place it cannot be removed from the outside, while by forming the wire fabric of steel wire the noise incident to cutting of the fabric would be so great as to attract the attention of a person or awaken a sleeper.

In practice modifications of the specific construction shown may be made and any suitable materials and proportions may be used for the various parts without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A window-screen comprising a central

post having means at its extremities for engagement with the sill and sash of a window respectively and screen-frames hinged to the central post. 40

2. A screen comprising a central post having means at its ends for engagement with a window sash and sill respectively, and screen-frames hinged to the post and having pins at their side edges to engage the window-frame. 45

3. A window-screen comprising a central post and frames hinged to the post, and means carried by the post and frames respectively for engagement with the sash and frame of a window. 50

4. A window-screen comprising a central post having an extensible hook-plate at its lower end for engagement over a window-sill and having a pivoted hook-plate at its upper end for engagement with a window-sash, and screen-frames hinged to the post and having means at their side edges for engagement with a window-frame. 55

5. A window-screen comprising a central post having a pin at its upper end for engagement with a window-sash and having hook-plates at its upper and lower ends for engagement respectively with a window-sill and window-sash, and screen-frames hinged to the post and having pins at their outer edges for engagement with a window-frame. 60

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

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Witnesses:

MIRIAM BOTELEER,  
R. S. TURNER.