

No. 733,323.

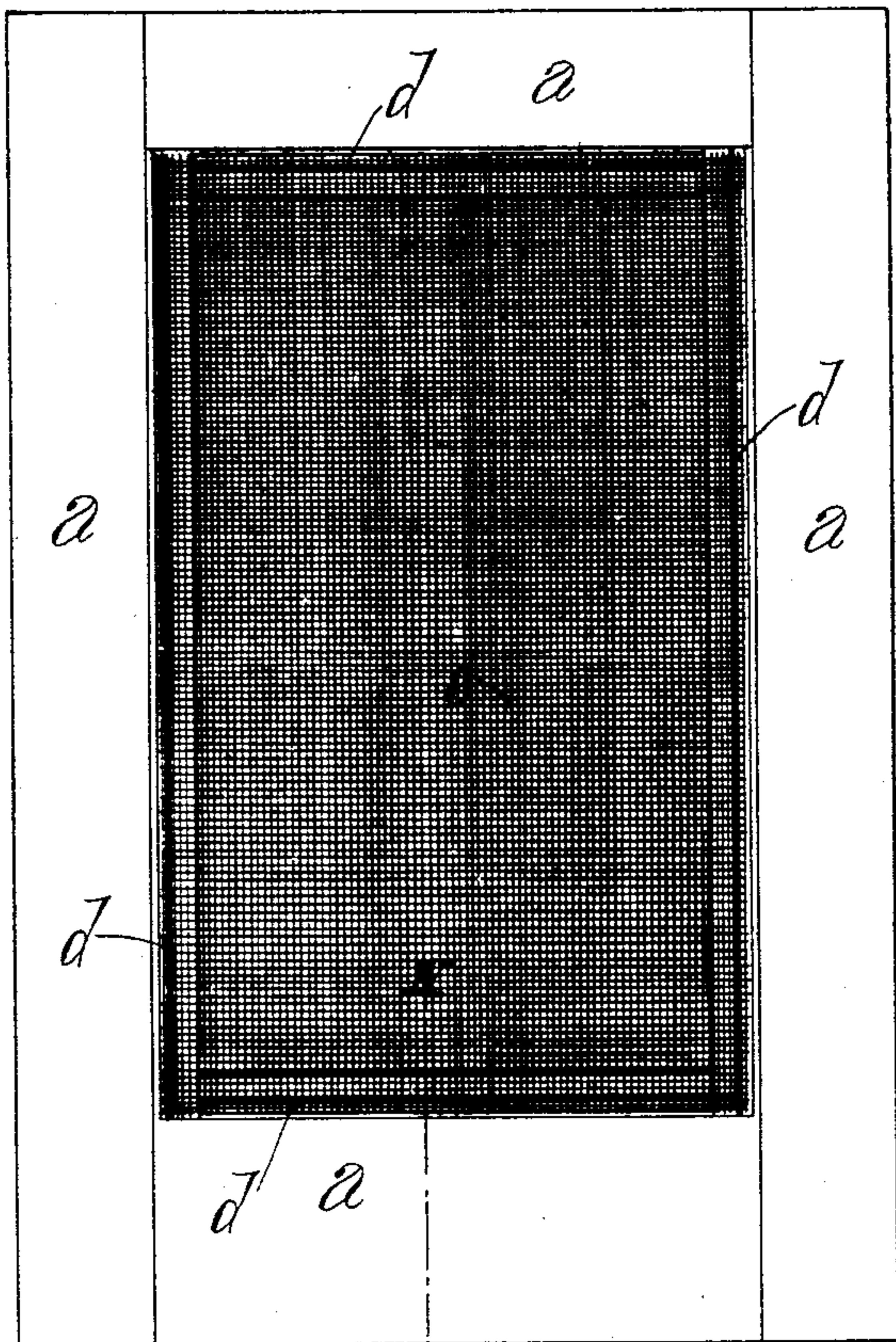
PATENTED JULY 7, 1903.

E. HIPOLITO.
SCREEN.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 12, 1900.

NO MODEL.

Fig. I.



IV

Fig. II.

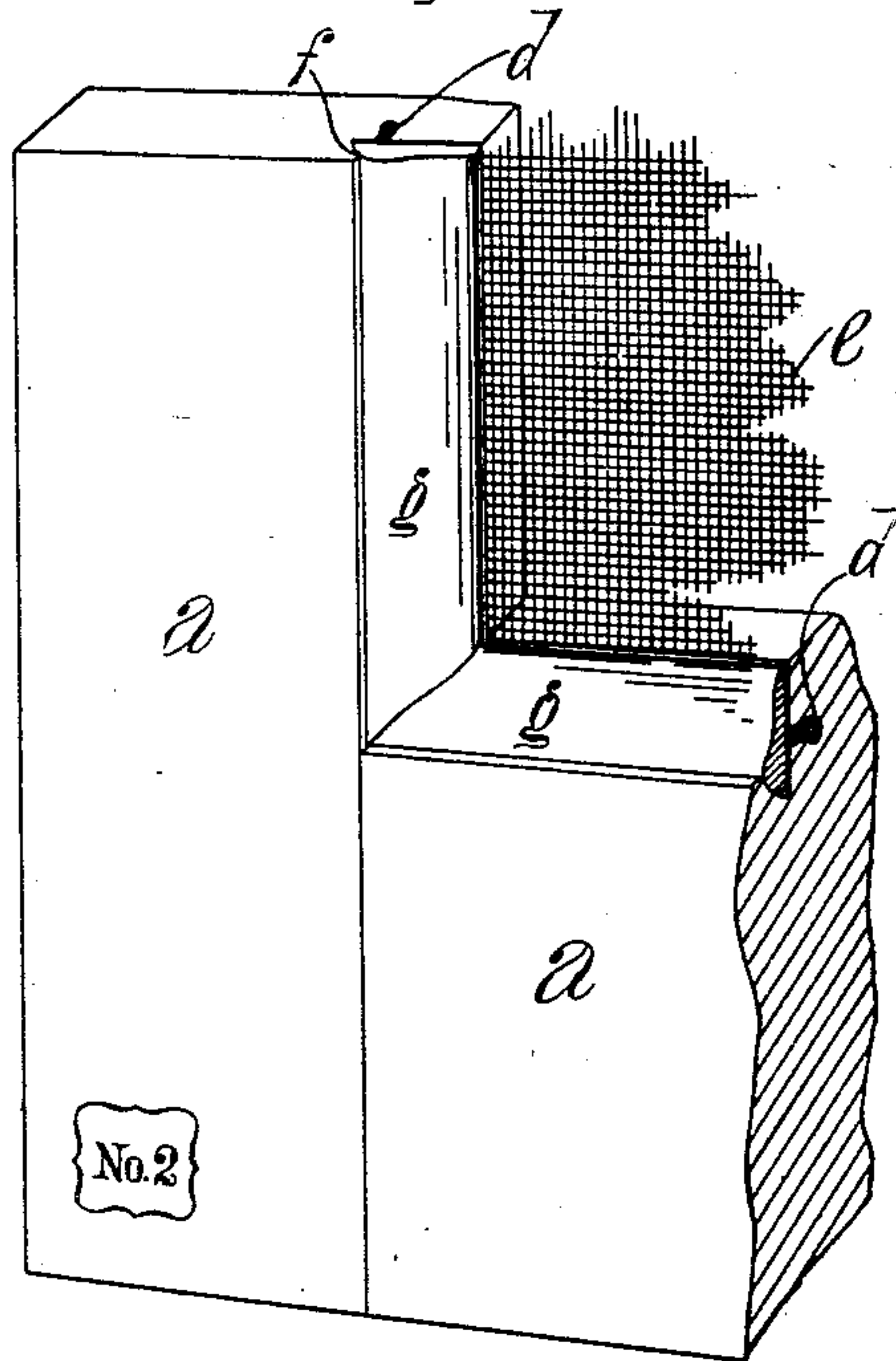


Fig. III.

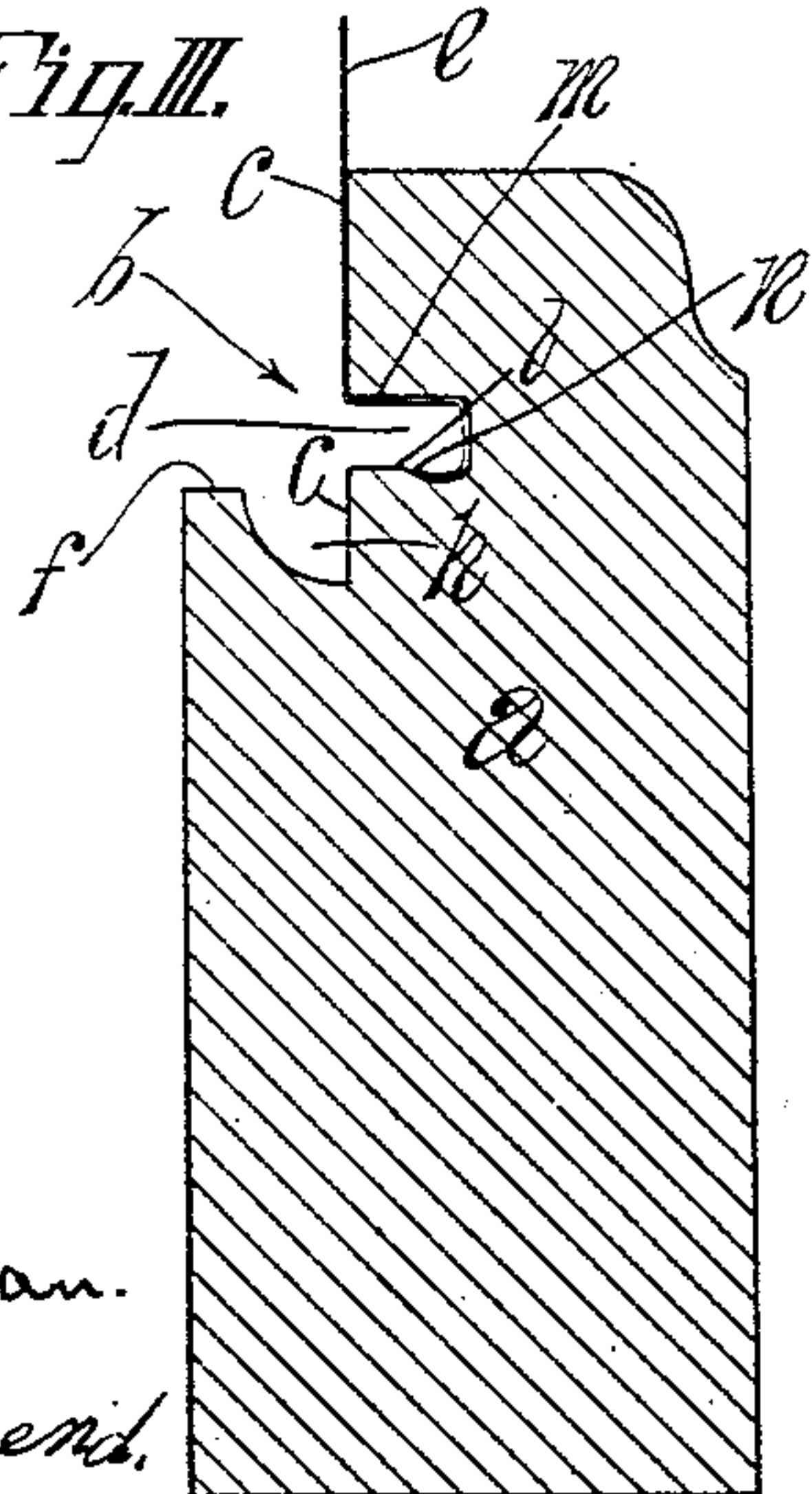
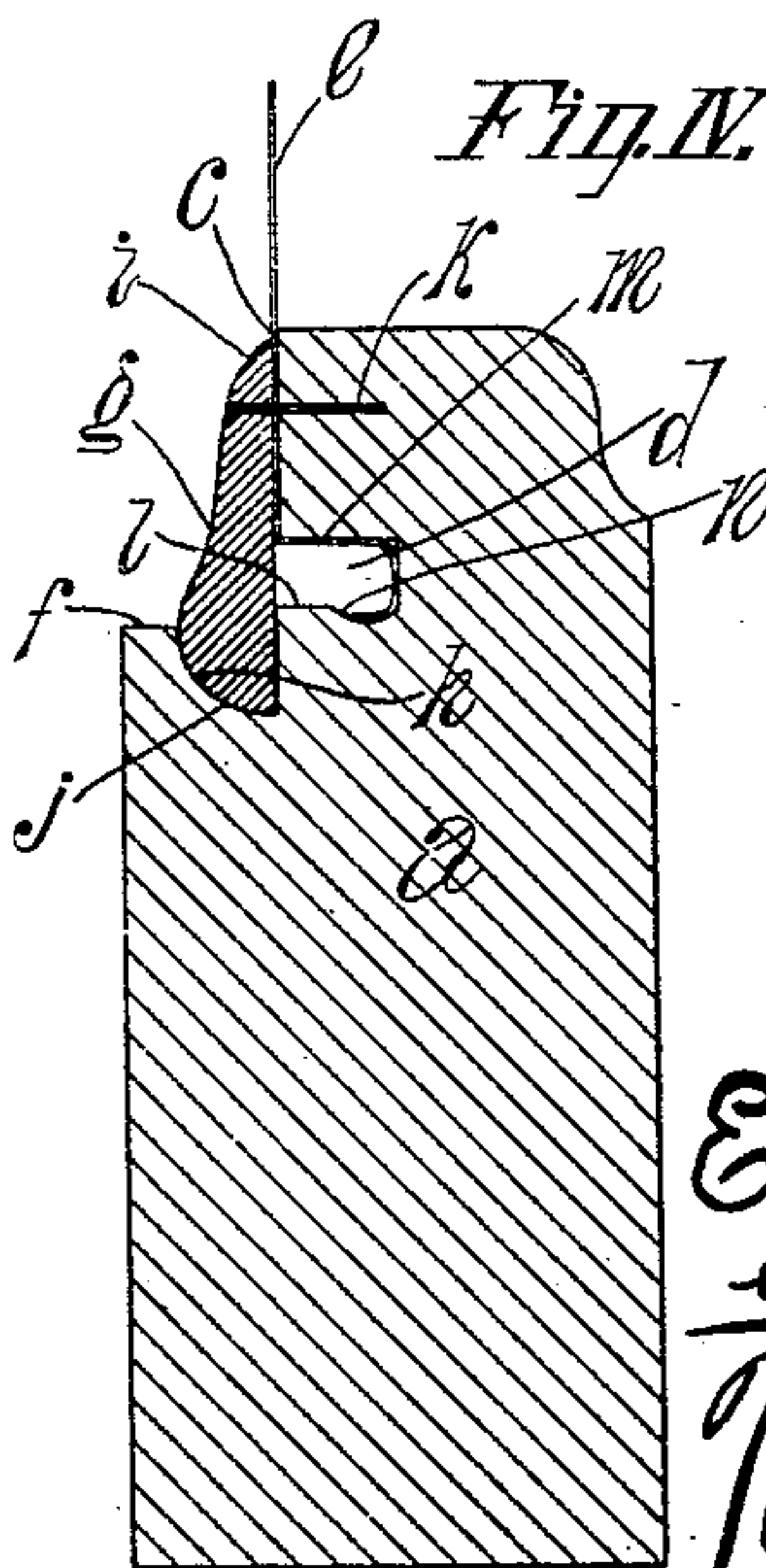


Fig. IV.



Witnesses
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by
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ESPIRIDION HIPOLITO, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE
HIPOLITO SCREEN AND SASH COMPANY, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,
A CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA.

SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 733,323, dated July 7, 1903.

Application filed October 12, 1900. Serial No. 32,849. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ESPIRIDION HIPOLITO, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Screens, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to wire screens in which the sheet forming the screen is of considerable stiffness; and an object of my invention is to afford superior means for securing the sheet to the member of the frame.

My invention is applicable to screens for use in windows, doors, &c.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure I is a view of a screen made in accordance with my invention, but omitting the finishing strip or molding. Fig. II is a fragmental perspective view of the same, illustrating my invention with the finishing-molding in place to complete the screen. Fig. III is an exaggerated cross-section of one member of the frame with the screen-sheet in place. Line IV IV, Fig. I, indicates the line of section. Fig. IV is an exaggerated section on line IV IV, Fig. I, with the finishing strip or molding fastened in place by a brad.

a indicates a member furnished with a rabbet *b*, one of the walls, *c*, of which rabbet is furnished with a recess *d* to receive the edge of a sheet *e*, and the other wall, *f*, projects over the inner end of the recessed wall *c* of said rabbet. The sheet *e* is of considerable stiffness, having a stiffness such, for instance, as that pertaining to a sheet of the wire fabric ordinarily used in window and door screens, and the extreme edge of the sheet is bent into and preferably terminates in the recess *d* and is preferably impressed into the inner wall of said recess. This may be done in the course of manufacture by means of a wheel or other suitable tool (not shown) run along in the recess *d* after the sheet has been placed on the wall of the rabbet and over the recess for this purpose. The sheet when thus bent in place and brought taut over the outer portion of the wall *c* of the rabbet is held firmly in place

by the bend and the engagement of the edge of the sheet with the wall of the recess; but in order to give a perfect finish and great security to the fastening a rigid strip *g* is provided resting on such sheet and having one edge fitted to the overhanging wall *f* and in the angle *h* between the walls of the rabbet. The overhanging wall *f* forms a seat upon which the strip *g* fulcrums to act as a lever against the inner end of the recessed wall *c*, so that the outer edge *i* of the strip cannot be swung away from the wall *c* of the rabbet so long as the edge *j* of the rigid strip *g* is in place in the seat formed by the angle *h*.

k indicates a brad affording means for securing the rigid strip *g* in place to hold its inner edge in the seat formed by the overhanging wall.

Preferably the inner wall *l* of the recess *d* is undercut, as shown at *n*, to receive the extreme edge of the bent sheet *e*, and the edge of the stiff sheet *e* will terminate inside the recess. Such edge being pressed into or against the wall *l*, the sheet is thereby firmly held in the recess against any ordinary strain exerted in the plane of the wall *c* regardless of the application or omission of the finishing and clamping strip *g*. Preferably the outer wall *m* of the recess *d* is located at a distance from the inner end of such wall less than the distance around the inside of the recess *d*, so that when a sheet of wire-gauze is placed on the wall *c* with its edge against the bottom of the overhanging wall *f* and a tool is then applied to force the wire-gauze down into the channel or recess *d* the edge of the wire-gauze sheet will be drawn down below the mouth of the channel or recess *d* and will be forced by the tool against the inner wall *l* of the channel or recess, whereby the withdrawal of the sheet by force exerted along the plane of the wall *c* of the rabbet is made impracticable. By this means the application and fastening of the wire-gauze sheet can be accomplished with great rapidity and efficiency.

In practice the frame members *a*, with the recesses *d* therein, will be fastened together in any suitable manner with the four recesses on one side of the frame thus formed,

and the sheet *e* will then be laid on the frame to cover the recesses *d*. Then a tool will be applied on the sheet along the several recesses, thus bending the sheet into the recesses and preferably forcing the wires of the wire-gauze into the walls of the recess. The sheet will then be found to be firmly fastened in the frame; and in case of proper construction the sheet will be drawn perfectly tight and the screen is ready for use. Preferably, however, the finishing strips or moldings *g* will be applied and fastened by brads *k* or by other suitable means.

In Fig. III it is to be observed that the groove or recess *d* is preferably quite narrow at the mouth, so that the stiff sheet may be the more perfectly held by being bent into the groove. The wires on the inner wall of the groove or recess will stick into the wood of the frame and insure against withdrawal by any pressure on the screen-sheet after the same is fastened in place, as shown in Fig. I.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A frame member, one edge of which is grooved to form a rabbet, one wall of said rabbet being grooved and extending inward beyond the plane of the other wall, said other wall overhanging said first-mentioned wall; said first-mentioned wall being grooved with a narrow groove; a sheet having its edge bent into the narrow groove, and another portion resting on said first-mentioned wall; and a strip fitted upon the flat wall and engaging the overhanging wall.

2. In a screen, the combination of a member furnished with a rabbet, one of the contiguous walls of which rabbet is recessed to receive the edge of a sheet, and the other of which contiguous walls overhangs the inner end of the recessed wall of said rabbet, and the inner wall of said recess being undercut; a sheet of considerable stiffness having its edge bent into the recess and into said undercut portion; and a rigid strip resting on said sheet and having its edge fitted to the overhanging wall of the rabbet.

3. In a screen, the combination of a member furnished with a recess having an undercut wall and a sheet of considerable stiffness having its edge bent into the recess and there formed into a loop terminating in the undercut portion of the recess-wall.

4. In a screen, the combination of a member furnished along one corner with a rabbet, one of the walls of which rabbet overhangs the other wall of said rabbet; a strip in said rabbet fitted to the overhanging wall and extending over the main wall of said rabbet and to the edge thereof; a sheet having its edge bent into a loop inserted between said member and the main wall of said rabbet; and

means for fastening the outer edge of the strip to said main wall.

5. The combination of a member furnished with a recess *d* having an undercut wall *l*; a sheet of considerable stiffness having one edge bent into the recess and bent into a loop and terminating in the undercut portion *n* of the recess-wall; and a strip fastened to the member and holding the sheet against the face of said member substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a screen, the combination of a member furnished with a rabbet having a recessed wall and a curved overhanging wall; a wire-gauze sheet let into the rabbet and having one edge bent into the recess and pressed against the inner wall of the recess; a rigid strip on the sheet and having one edge curved and fitted against the overhanging wall; and means for holding the other edge against the sheet.

7. In a screen, the combination of a member furnished with a rabbet having a recessed wall and an overhanging wall adjoining each other and extending to the outside faces of the member; a sheet of considerable stiffness let into the rabbet and bent into the recess; a rigid strip on the sheet and having one edge fitting against the overhanging wall; and means for holding the other edge in place.

8. A screen comprising a frame furnished on one side with narrow-mouthed grooves; and a sheet of wire-gauze bent into said narrow-mouthed grooves and looped therein.

9. A screen comprising a frame furnished on one side with narrow-mouthed grooves; and a sheet of wire-gauze bent in said grooves and formed into a loop with the ends of the wires at the edges of said sheet impressed into the material of the frame.

10. In a screen, the combination of a member furnished with a narrow-mouthed groove and a sheet of wire-gauze bent into said groove, the edge of said sheet terminating in a loop formed in the groove and the ends of the wires impressed into the material of the member.

11. In a screen, the combination of a member furnished with a narrow-mouthed groove, one of the walls of which is undercut; and a sheet of wire-gauze bent into the groove and formed into a loop in the groove, the ends of the wires at said loop being in the undercut.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, at Los Angeles, California, this 6th day of October, 1900.

ESPIRIDION HIPOLITO.

Witnesses:

JAMES R. TOWNSEND,
JULIA TOWNSEND.