

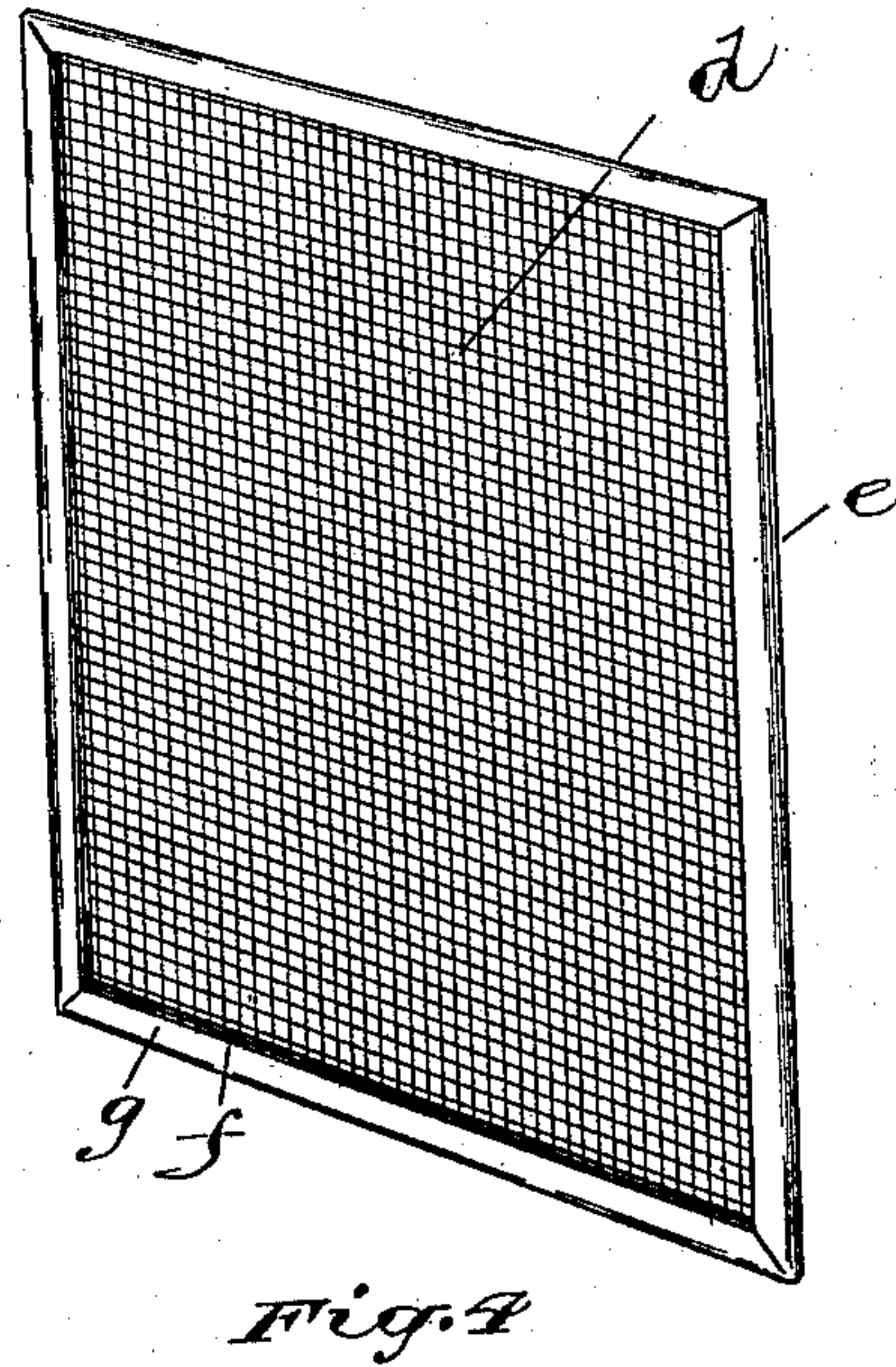
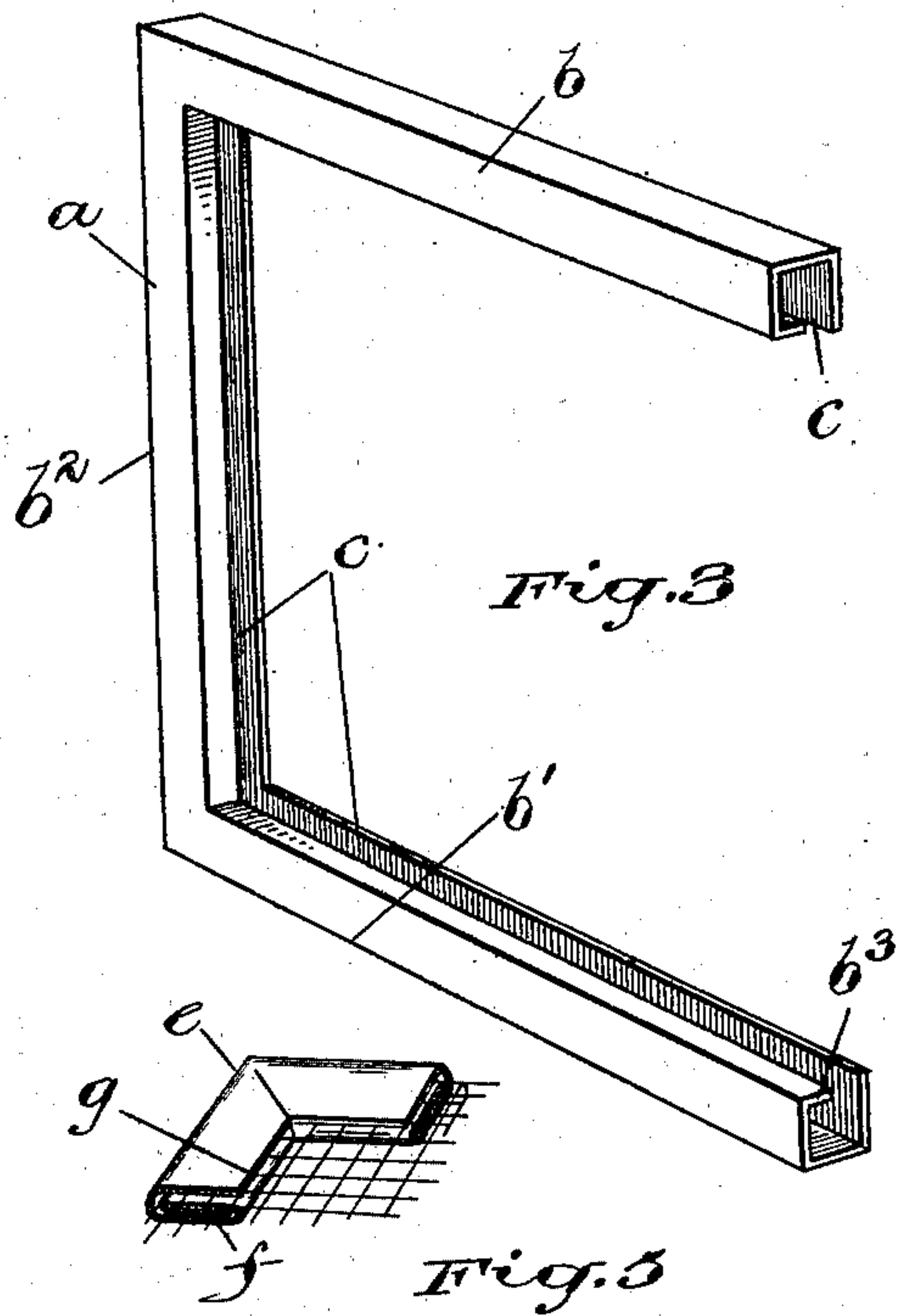
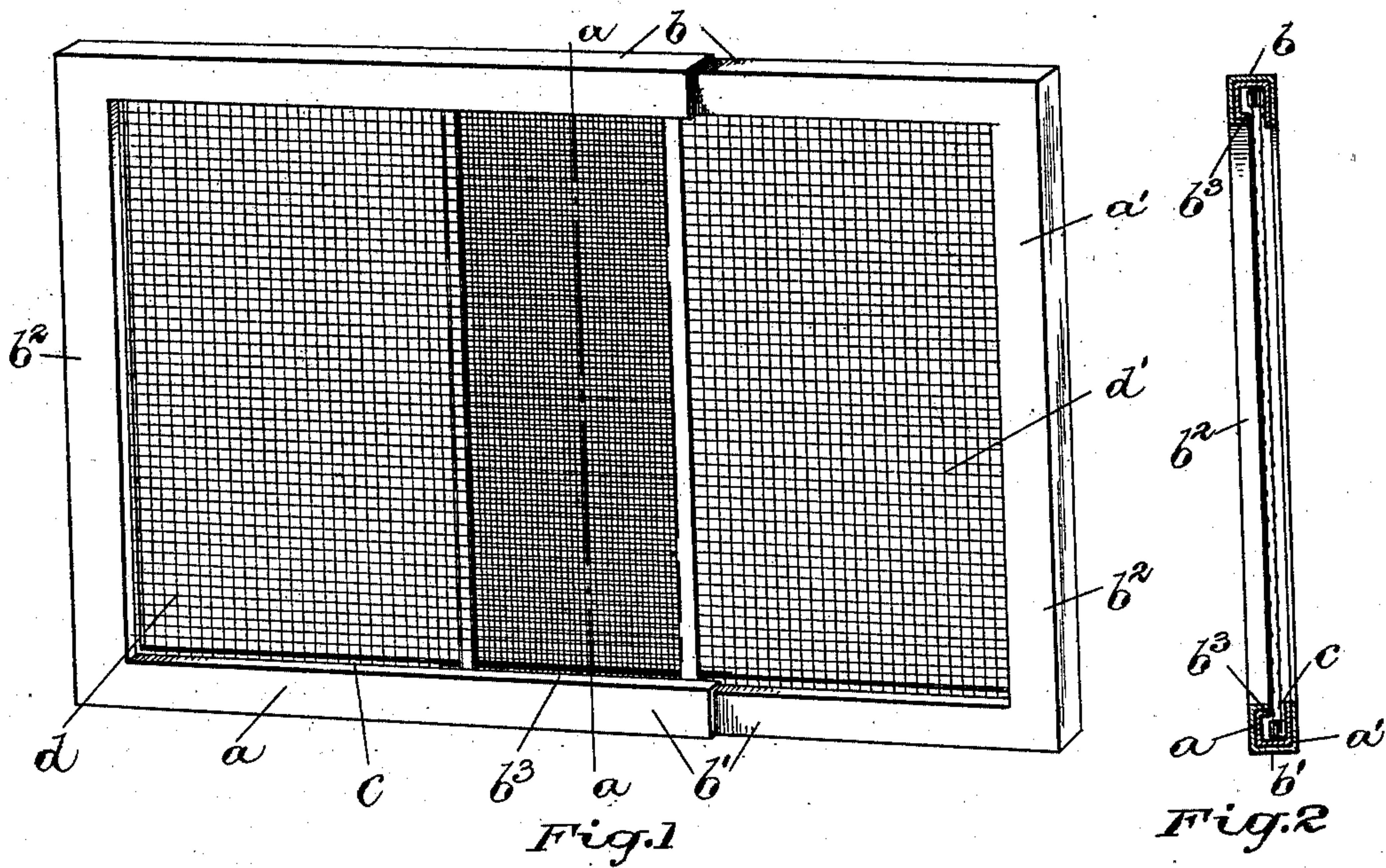
No. 750,266.

PATENTED JAN. 26, 1904.

C. D. CUTTS.
WINDOW SCREEN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
M. Greer
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Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES DAVIS CUTTS, OF TORONTO JUNCTION, CANADA.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 750,266, dated January 26, 1904.

Application filed April 29, 1903. Serial No. 154,884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES DAVIS CUTTS, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Toronto Junction, in the county of York and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a new and useful Window-Screen, an improvement on a Canadian patent issued to me on the 17th of March, 1903, No. 79,666, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved window-screen, and the objects are to construct a telescopic extension-frame that can be made narrower or wider and adjust to the different widths of windows, and I construct the frame from metal, so that I obviate all chances of the frame warping or shrinking by heat and dampness, and thus prevent spaces being caused between the outer edges of the frame and the sills, sides, and edges of window, as when wooden frames are used they warp and shrink and do not fit flush and leave spaces where flies and other insects may enter the house.

By constructing the frame tubular and rectangular in cross-section, as in my invention, it is easily adjusted and will always adjust in true alinement.

I construct the frame parts with suitable screens, and the screens may be rigidly or slidably contained within the frame parts. By slidably supporting the screens within the frame they can at all times be replaced when worn or destroyed and will also allow of their being moved sidewise to permit a communication or articles being passed through the windows without interfering with the frame in any way after once being adjusted to the window.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the screen. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on lines *aa*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the frame parts. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the screen parts. Fig. 5 is a detailed perspective view of a corner of the screen.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the specification and drawings.

The window-screen consists of two rectangular tubular open-ended telescopic U-shaped frames *a* and *a'*, formed or made from any

suitable metal. Each of the frame-sections *a* and *a'* consists, respectively, of a top *b*, bottom *b'*, and end *b''*. The frame-sections *a* and *a'* are formed into a rectangular tubular shape in cross-section, and along one of the inner faces of the frame is a space *c*, communicative with the inside or tubular part of the frame. The space *c* forms a channel or groove in which is slidably contained the screens *d* and *d'* of any suitable mesh. The screens *d* and *d'* consist of a wire-netting, and around the outer edges is a frame *e*, formed by a strip of metal folded over on itself to form the lock *f* and then over again to form a seal *g*. The frame *e* stretches the netting and prevents it from bagging and also makes it convenient to be placed in the space *c*. The adjacent faces of the frame and screens *d* and *d'* in overlapping are in contact and close any space that might occur if the screens were to become baggy.

In assembling the window-screens the screens *d* and *d'* are slid into the channel or groove in the smaller frame-section *a'*, then the free ends of the frame-section *a'* are slid into the open ends of the larger telescopic frame-section *a*, and then the screens *d* and *d'* are drawn toward each end of the frame *a* and *a'* and left to overlap in the center and prevent flies or insects from passing between the screens *d* and *d'*. I may also make the ends *b''* of frame-sections *a* and *a'* of wood, provided with a suitable groove in which the ends of the screens *d* and *d'* fit. The upper face *b''* of the tubular part of the frame-sections *a* and *a'* adjacent to the space *c* overhangs the edges of the frame *e* of the screens *d* and *d'* and holds the screens *d* and *d'* from being moved in the frame-sections *a* and *a'* until the ends are forced outward and from under the edge.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A window-screen comprising in its construction two U-shaped tubular telescopic frame-sections, the free ends of one of the said frame-sections slidably contained within the free ends of the other said frame-section, and screens fitted in said frame-sections, substantially as specified.

2. A window-screen comprising in its con-

struction two U-shaped tubular telescopic frame-sections, the free ends of one of the said frame-sections slidably contained within the free ends of the other frame-section, a groove
5 formed by a space in the tubular part of each of the said frame-sections, screens slidably contained in the groove in each of the said frame-sections, substantially as described.

3. A window-screen comprising in its construction two U-shaped tubular telescopic
10 frame-sections, the free ends of one of the said frame-sections slidably contained within the free ends of the other frame-section, a groove

formed by a space in the tubular part of each of the said frame-sections, screens slidably
15 contained in the groove in each of the said frame-sections, a metal strip bent on the edges of said screens, said strip forming a frame, substantially as described.

Signed at Toronto this 17th day of April, 20
1903.

CHARLES DAVIS CUTTS.

Witnesses:

A. H. WOLFE,
M. GREER.