

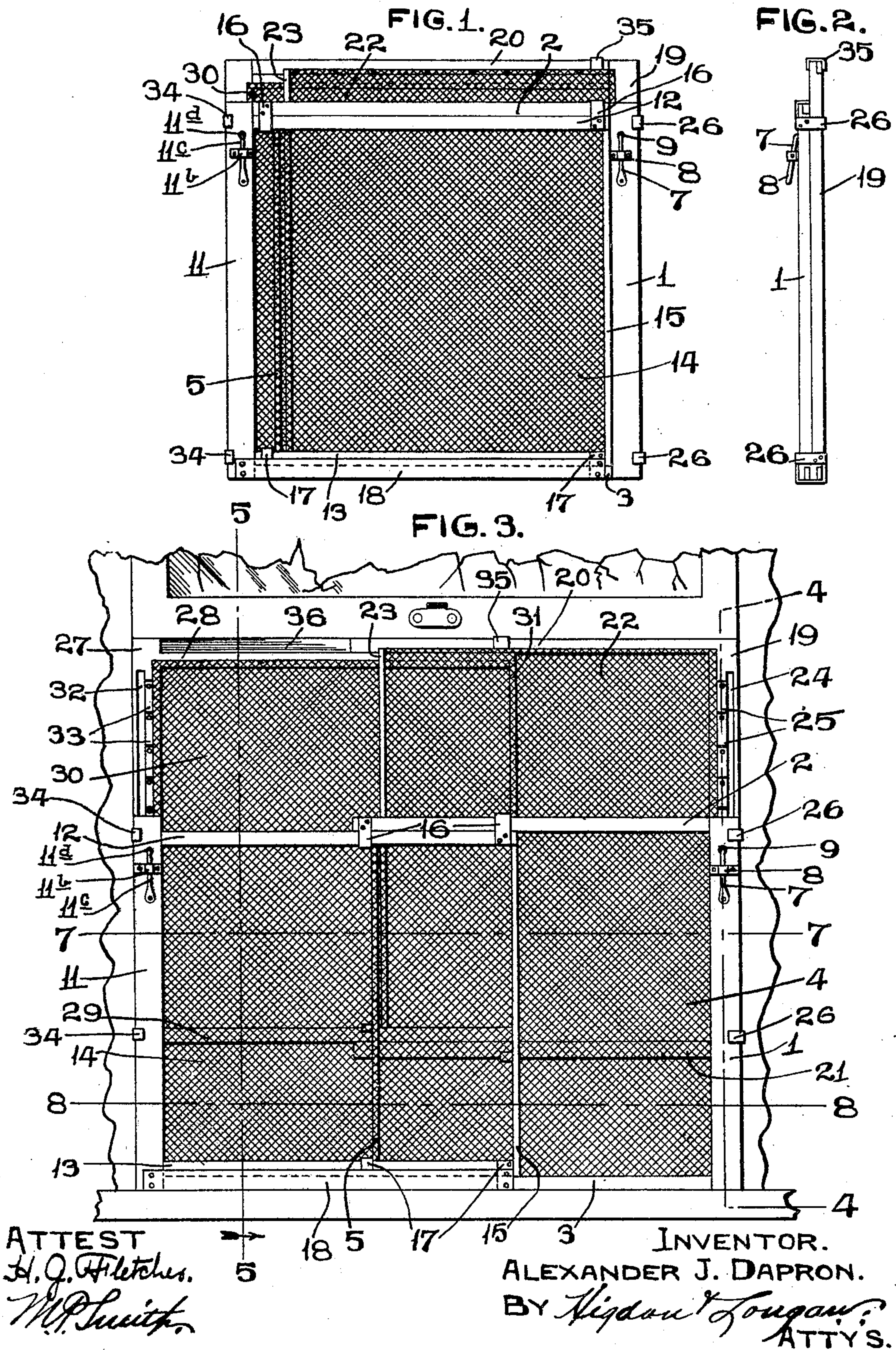
No. 824,288.

PATENTED JUNE 26, 1906.

A. J. DAPRON.
WINDOW SCREEN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 7, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



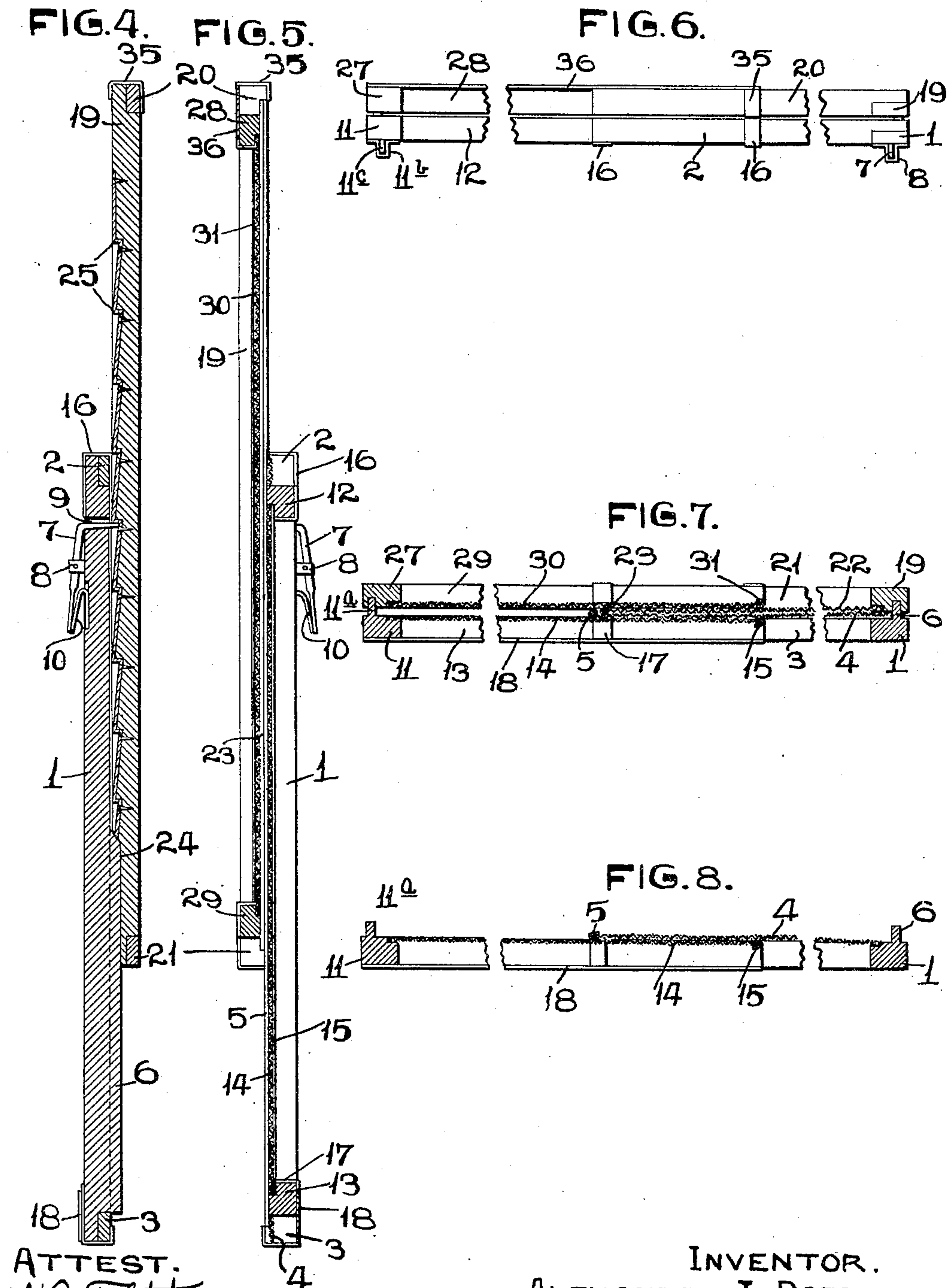
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



ATTEST.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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NOIS.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

No. 824,288.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 26, 1906.

Application filed August 7, 1905. Serial No. 273,108.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER J. DAPRON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Screens, of which the following is a specification containing a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to a window-screen; and the object of my invention is to construct a window-screen that is adjustable vertically and laterally.

My invention consists of four screen-sections arranged upon one another so as to be adjusted both vertically and laterally and means arranged upon the side rails of the screen for locking the sections together at different points in their vertical adjustment.

My invention further consists in certain new and novel features of construction and arrangement of parts that will be hereinafter set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved screen, the same being adjusted into a small compass. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the screen seen in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the screen, showing the sections adjusted laterally and vertically and fitted into the lower portion of a window, as required for use. Fig. 4 is an enlarged vertical section taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an enlarged vertical section taken on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is an enlarged plan view of the screen. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section taken on the line 7 7 of Fig. 3. Fig. 8 is a horizontal section taken on the line 8 8 of Fig. 3.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the views are supposed to be taken looking against the inside of the screen, and in referring to the individual sections of the screen hereinafter they will be referred to as the "upper and lower right-hand sections" and "upper and lower left-hand sections." There are four of these sections, all equal in area and of approximately the same construction.

The lower right-hand section comprises a side rail 1, a top rail 2, a bottom rail 3, and the wire-screen section 4, which is secured to the outer faces of these three rails, and the

left-hand edge of the screen-section is bound by a strip of sheet metal 5. Formed integral with the outer face of the side rail 1 is a vertically-extending rib 6. A locking-finger 7 is pivotally held between ears 8, fixed to the inner face of the side rail 1, the upper end of which finger is extended horizontally through an aperture 9, formed in the upper end of said rail, and there being a spring 10 arranged beneath the lower free end of said finger.

The lower left-hand section of the screen comprises a vertically-arranged side rail 11, a top rail 12, a bottom rail 13, and the wire section 14, the right-hand edge of which is bound by a narrow metallic strip 15. The wire section 14 is secured to the rails of the lower left-hand section and slides directly across the inside face of the wire-screen section 4 of the lower right-hand section.

The top rail 12 rides immediately against the under side of the top rail 2, and sheet-metal clips 16 are secured to the ends of the rails 2 and 12 and pass around the bodies of the adjacent rails. Similar clips 17 are secured to the ends of the lower rails 3 and 13, which clips pass around the bodies of the adjacent rails. Secured at one end to the clip at the outer end of the rail 13 and at the opposite end to the lower end of the rail 11 is a thin metallic strip 18, the lower edge of which occupies the same plane with the lower edge of the rail 3. This last-mentioned strip 18 is for the purpose of closing the space which is formed when the left-hand end of the rail 3 moves away from the lower end of the rail 11.

Formed integral with the outer face of the rail 11 is a vertical rib 11^a, and pivotally mounted between ears 11^b on the inside face of the upper end of the rail 11 is a locking-finger 11^c, the point of which is bent laterally and passes through an aperture 11^d, formed in the upper end of the rail 11, and beneath the lower end of said locking-finger is positioned a spring similar to the spring 10.

The upper right-hand section comprises a vertically-arranged side rail 19, a top rail 20, a bottom rail 21, and a wire-screen section 22, which is secured to the front faces of the rails just mentioned and being provided on its left-hand edge with a metallic binding-strip 23. Formed in the inner face of the side rail 19 is a groove 24, in which rides the tongue 6 of the rail 1, and formed in the face of said rail 19 adjacent this groove 24 is a se-

ries of teeth 25, with which the point of the locking-finger 7 engages.

Retaining-clips 26 are secured, respectively, to the upper and lower ends of the side rails 1 and 19, which clips engage around the adjacent portions of the bodies of said side rails 1 and 19.

The upper left-hand section of the screen comprises a vertically-arranged side rail 27, which rides immediately against the rear face of the rail 11, the top rail 28, the bottom rail 29, and the wire-screen section 30, which is secured at its edges to the rails just mentioned and which slides outside the wire-screen section 22 and being provided along its right-hand edge with a metallic binding-strip 31. Formed in the inner face of the rail 27 is a groove 32, in which travels the rib 11^a, and formed in the face of the rail 27 adjacent this groove 32 is a series of teeth 33, with which the point of the locking-finger 11^c engages.

Secured to the upper end of the rail 11 and to the lower end of the rail 27 are clips 34, similar to the clips 26, and which pass around adjacent portions of said rails 11 and 27. Fixed to the outer ends of the rails 20 and 28 are clips 35, which pass around adjacent portions of said rails 20 and 28. Secured at one end to the clip on the outer end of the rail 28 and at its opposite end to the upper end of the rail 27 is a thin metallic strip 36, the top edge of which occupies the same plane with the top edge of the rail 20, and which trip is for the purpose of closing the space formed when the rail 20 is drawn away from the upper end of the rail 27.

When a screen of my improved invention is adjusted laterally to fit in a window, it is only necessary to grasp the side rails of the sections of the screen and move the same away from one another, and in so doing the corresponding pairs of rails 3 and 13, 2 and 12, 21 and 29, and 20 and 28 will slide outwardly past one another until the screen is of the proper width. As there is no weight or pressure laterally upon the screen, it is not necessary to lock the sections against lateral movement, as the friction between the various clips passing around the horizontal rails of the screen is sufficient to retain the screen in any position to which it is laterally adjusted. To adjust the screen vertically, the locking-fingers 7 and 11^c are manipulated so as that their upper ends are disengaged from beneath the teeth 24 and 33, and the upper right and left hand sections of the screen are now

moved upwardly relative the lower right-hand and left-hand sections, and when the screen has been extended vertically to the desired point the locking-fingers 7 and 11^c are disengaged and the points thereof will reengage beneath the teeth 24 and 33.

Thus it will be seen how I have constructed a simple and inexpensive screen that may be adjusted laterally and vertically so as to fit any window of ordinary size, and which screen is adapted to be locked after being vertically adjusted, so that the weight of the window on top of the screen cannot close the screen after it has been properly adjusted.

I claim—

1. In a window-screen, a series of rectangular frames, wire-screen sections secured to each frame, connections whereby said frames are held together and adapted to be adjusted vertically and laterally, and locking-fingers carried by the lower pair of frames and adapted to engage with the upper pair of frames; substantially as specified.

2. In a window-screen, a series of rectangular frames, wire-screen sections carried by said frames, means whereby the frames are held together and permitted to slide vertically and horizontally, there being teeth formed on the inner faces of the side rails of the upper pair of frames, and locking-fingers carried by the side rails of the lower frames for engaging said teeth; substantially as specified.

3. In a window-screen, a pair of rectangular frames, wire-screen sections carried by said frames, there being notches formed in the faces of the side rails of said frames, means whereby said frames are held to move laterally relative one another, a second pair of frames, wire-screen sections carried thereby, means whereby said second pair of frames are held to move laterally relative one another, means whereby the second pair of frames move vertically relative the first pair of frames, and locking-fingers carried by the side rails of the second pair of frames and adapted to engage in the notches formed in the side rails of the first pair of frames; substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER J. DAPRON.

Witnesses:

THOS. J. CONNER,

EDW. J. REIFEL.