

No. 879,342.

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

S. R. WELLS.  
WINDOW GUARD.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 14, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 2.

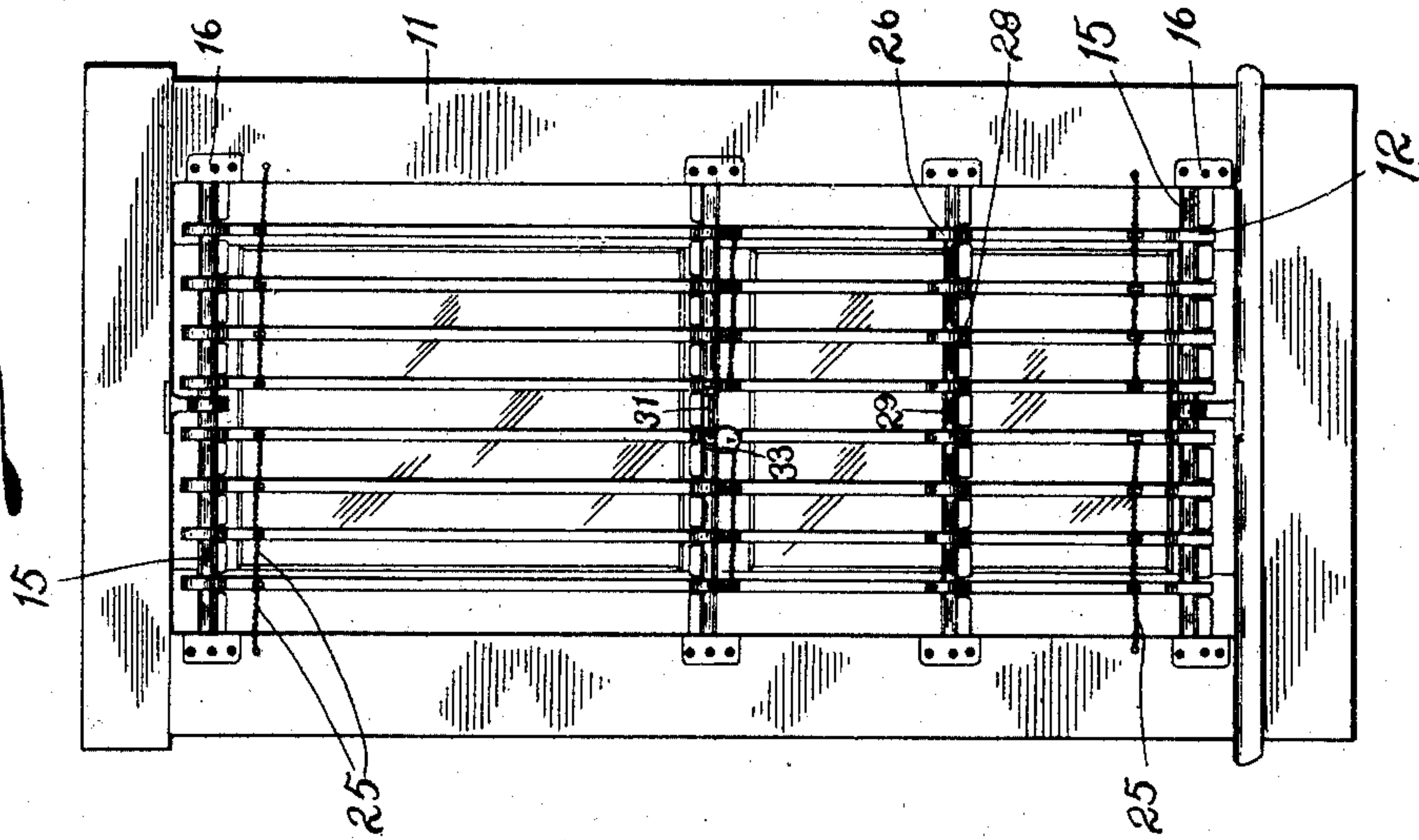
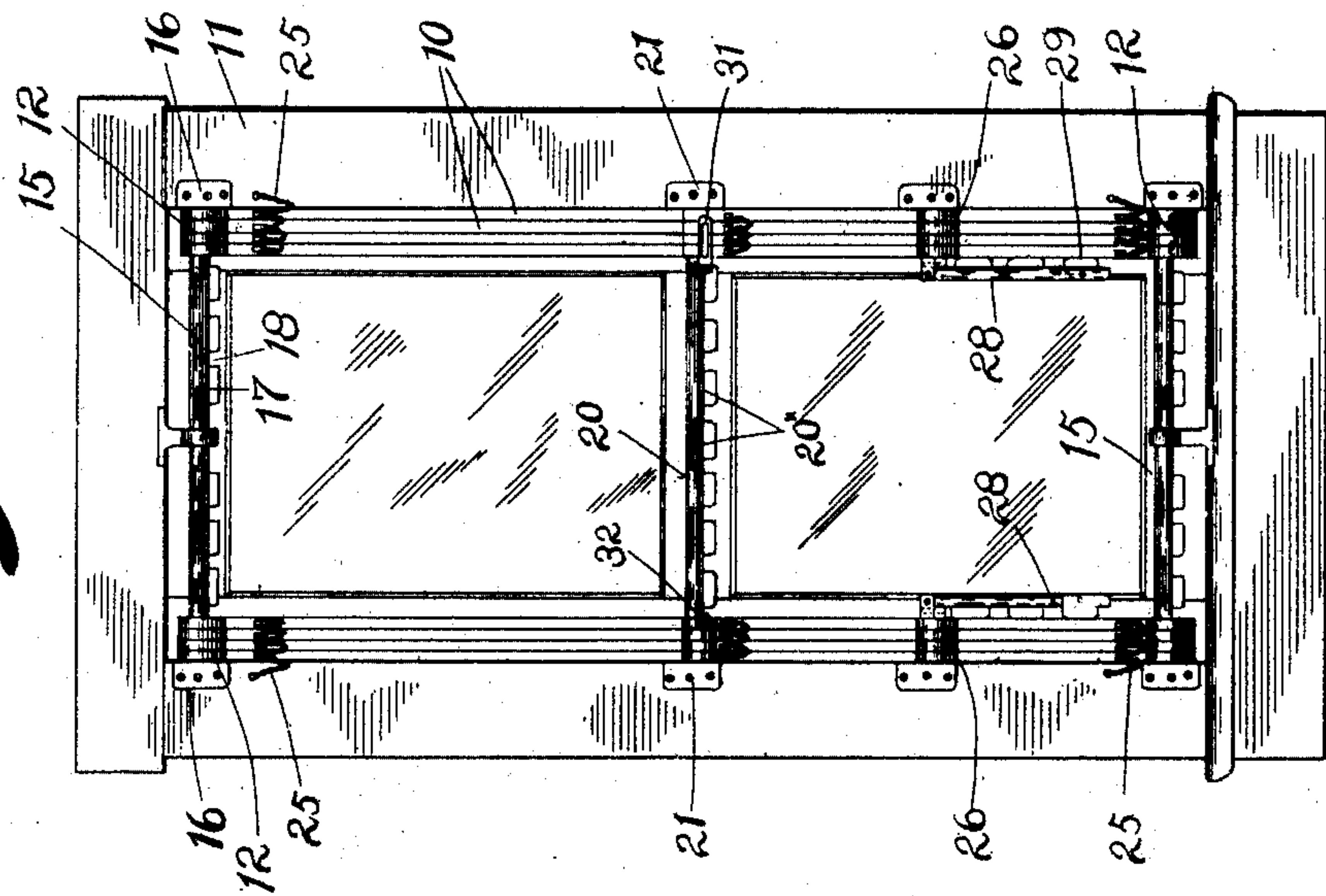


Fig. 1.



Witnesses  
Karl Glendening,  
Thomas H. McMeau.

Inventor  
Samuel R. Wells.

By *Bradford Wood*  
Attorneys.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2

Fig. 5.

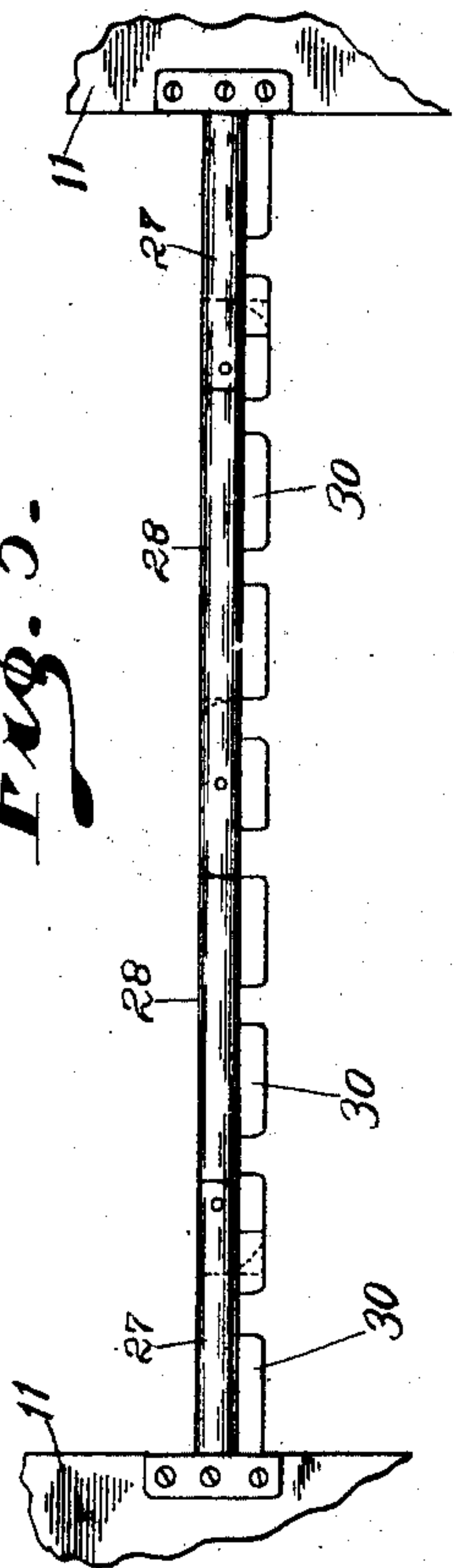


Fig. 6.

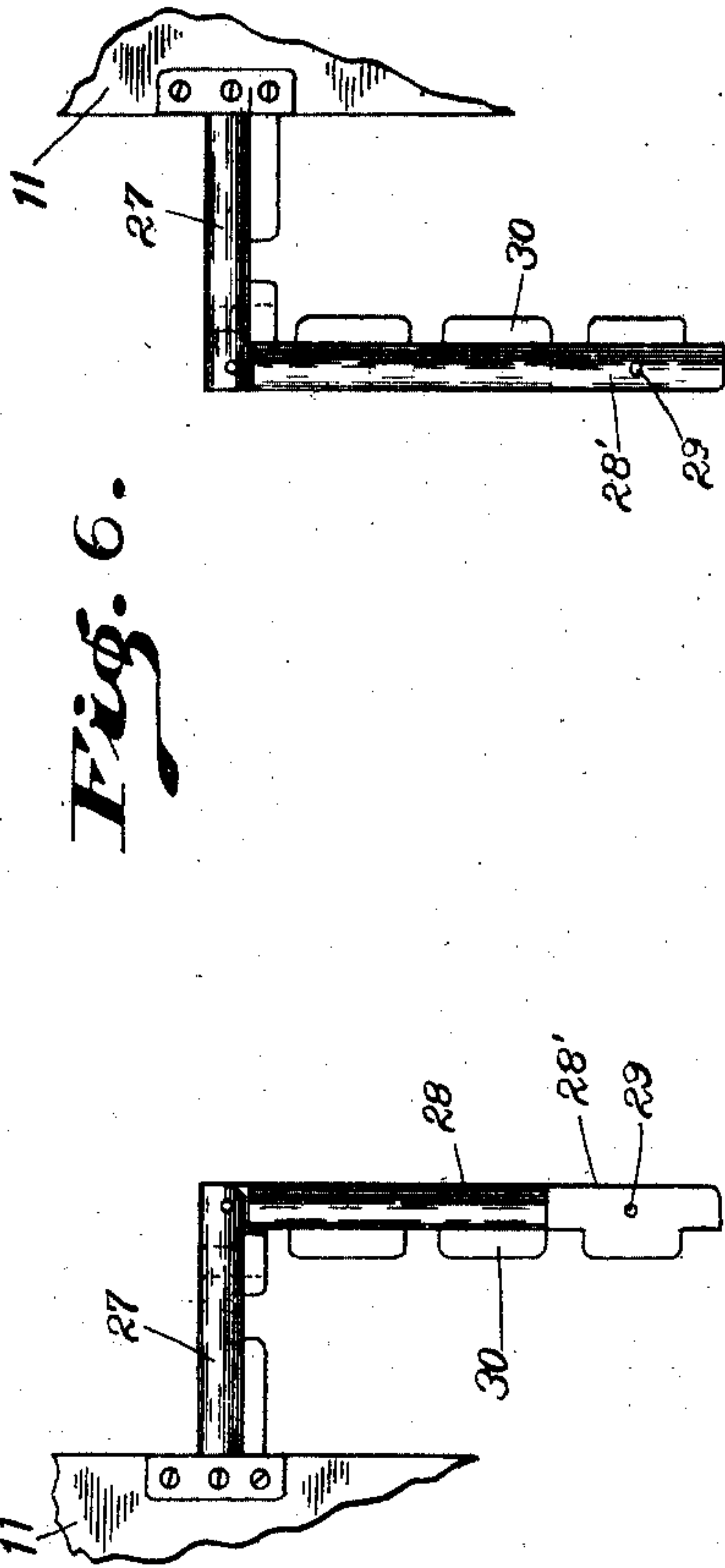


Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

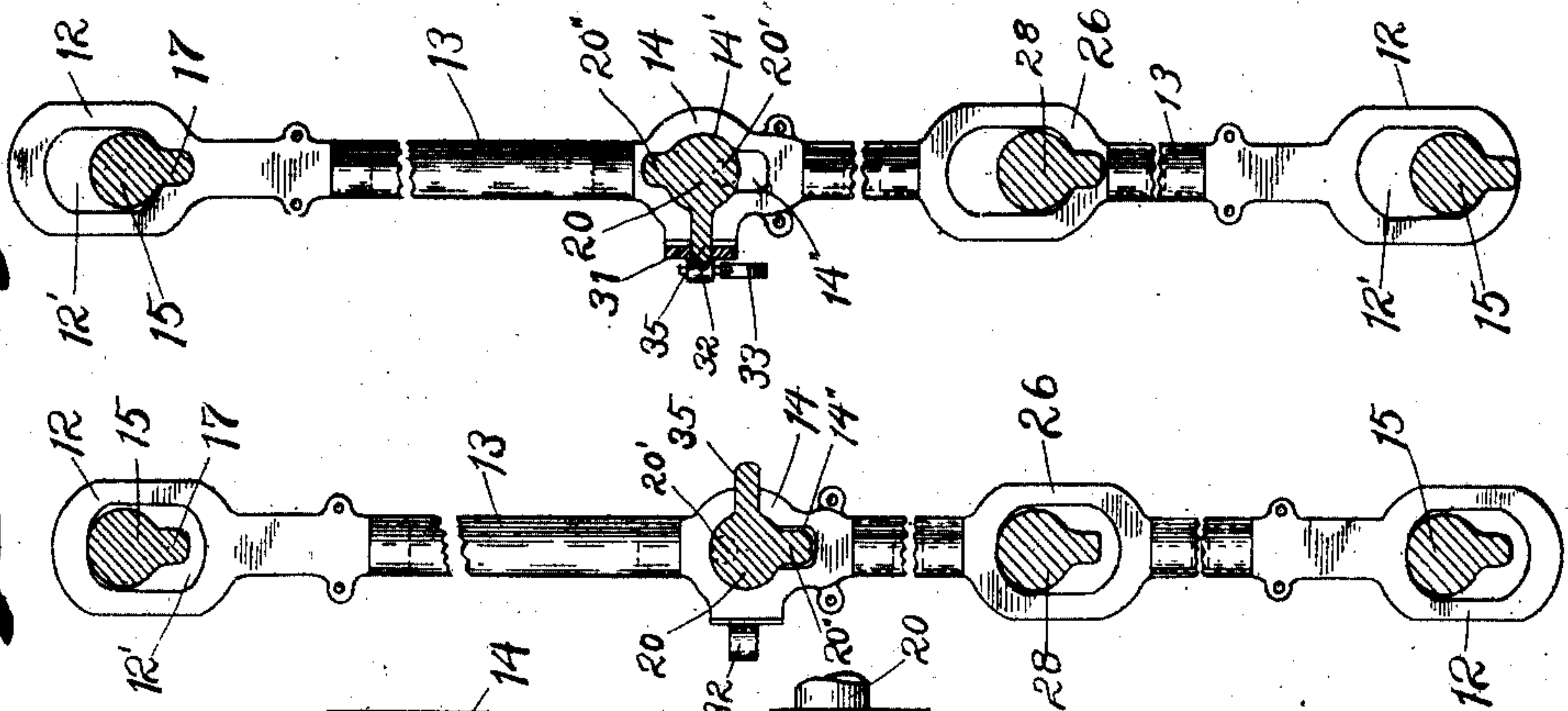


Fig. 7.

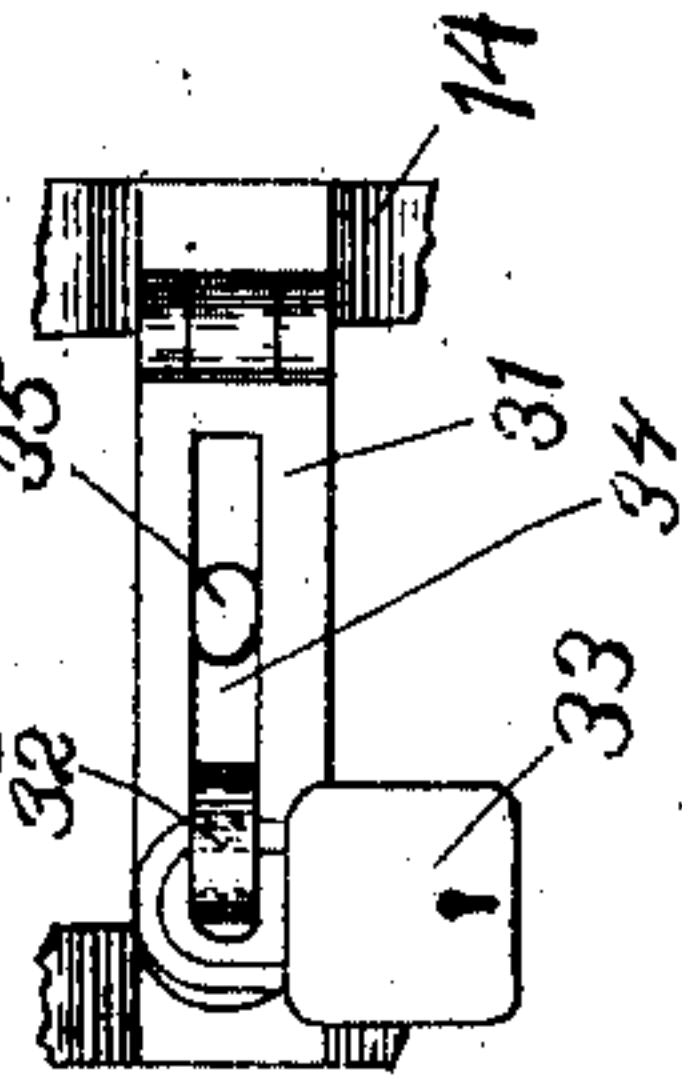
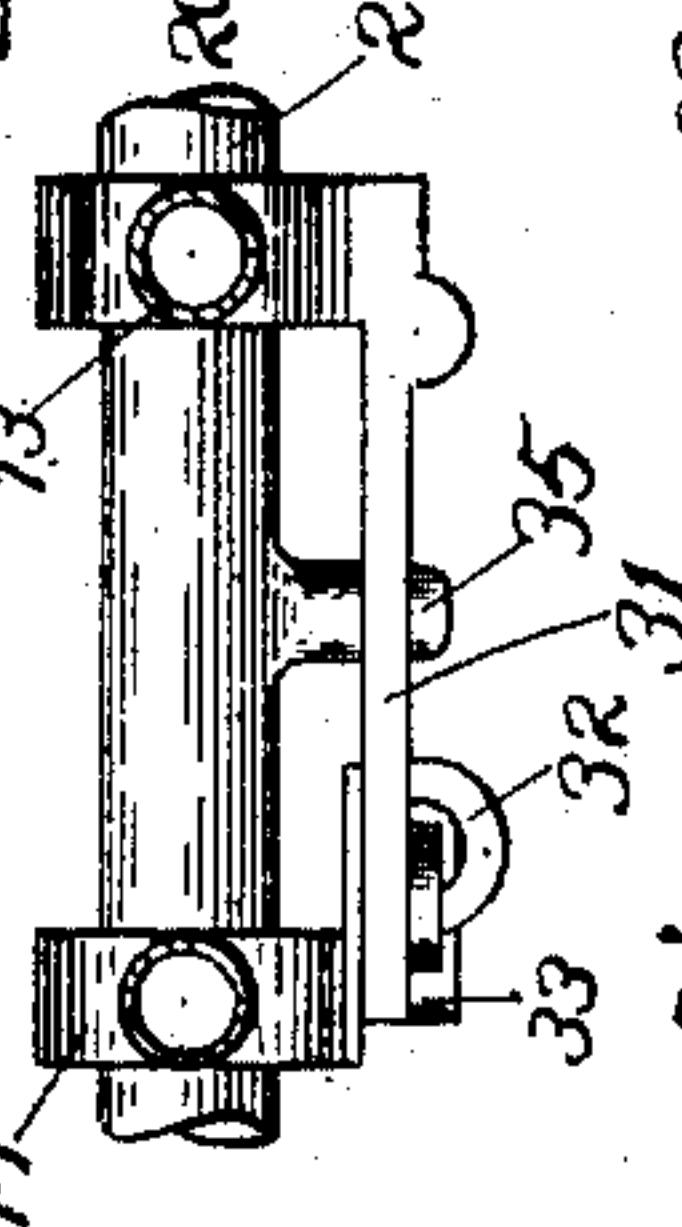


Fig. 8.



Witnesses  
Carl Glendonig.  
Thomas H. McMeans

Inventor  
Samuel R. Wells,  
By  
Bradford Hood  
Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL R. WELLS, OF GREENFIELD, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO JESS. L. WELLS, OF GREENFIELD, INDIANA.

## WINDOW-GUARD.

No. 879,342.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed June 14, 1907. Serial No. 379,059.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL R. WELLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Greenfield, in the county of Hancock and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Guards of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a burglar-proof window guard especially adapted for use in residences, the construction being such that, during the daytime the guard bars may be removed from view from the outside, yet readily replaced in guarding position for the night.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a window casing, from the inside, showing the guard bars retracted so as to give a clear view through the windows; Fig. 2, showing the parts in guarding position; Fig. 3, a sectional detail showing the parts in position for retraction of the guard bars; Fig. 4, a view showing the same parts in guarding position; Fig. 5, a detail elevation of a supplemental brace; Fig. 6, a similar view showing the parts in retracted position, and Figs. 7 and 8, details of the locking means.

In the drawings, 10 indicates a plurality of guard bars (preferably vertical) which are substantially of the same length as the window or door casing 11. Each of the bars 10 comprises heads 12 with connecting members 13 and an intermediate head 14. The heads 12 are each provided with a longitudinal slot 12' adapted to receive a transverse rod 15, which rods are mounted at the top and bottom of the casing between suitable brackets 16. Each rod 15 is provided with longitudinally separated lugs 17 between which are formed spaces 18 for the reception of the heads 12. Each head 14 is provided with a cylindrical perforation 14' by means of which the head 14 is journaled on a shaft 20, having at its ends eccentric spuds 20' (shown in dotted lines in Figs. 3 and 4) which are journaled in brackets 21 secured to casing 11. Each perforation 14' is provided with a radial extension 14'' slightly larger than lugs 20'', formed on shaft 20, the arrangement being such that, by bringing the guard bars into alinement with the spaces between the lugs 17 and 20'', shaft 20 may be turned upon its eccentric axis so as to shift the bars longitudinally and project the heads 12 thereof

between the lugs 17 and turn lugs 20'' of shaft 20 up between the heads 14, as shown in Fig. 4, thus preventing transverse movement of said guard bars. The guard bars are spaced by flexible connections 25. In order to give greater stiffness to the bars, they may also comprise intermediate heads 26, like the heads 12, in which case there will be provided a composite stiffening rod consisting of two pairs of sections 27 and 28, the sections 27 being secured to the window casing 11 while the sections 28 are pivoted to the sections 27 and provided at their free ends with over-lapping portions 28' having a pin-hole 29 through which a pin may be passed in order to hold the parts in alinement, as shown in Fig. 5. The sections 27 and 28 are provided with spaced lugs 30, like the lugs 17 and 20''.

In operation: The apparatus is installed on the inside of a window casing, and during the daytime the parts are in position, as shown in Fig. 1. At night the guard bars are drawn transversely toward each other so that they will extend across the window, the spacing members 25 automatically causing the bars to assume positions in alinement with the spaces between the locking lugs on the several transverse rods. Shaft 20 is then turned so as to raise the bars longitudinally and project the heads thereof between the locking lugs of the transverse rods. The shaft 20 is then locked against rotation by any suitable means, for instance, the two heads 14 of the middle guard bars are provided with locking mechanism consisting of a swinging-latch 31 carried by one of said heads and a hasp 32 carried by the other, said hasp being adapted to receive padlock 33 and the latch having an intermediate perforation 34 adapted to pass down over a finger-piece 35 on shaft 20 and by means of which said shaft may be readily turned.

I claim as my invention:

1. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination of a plurality of guard bars, and transverse supporting rods therefor, upon which said guard bars may be transversely shifted, of means for locking said guard bars in separated positions.

2. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination of a plurality of guard bars, and transverse supporting rods therefor upon which said guard bars may be transversely shifted, of means carried by said transverse



supporting rods for locking said guard bars in separated positions.

3. In an apparatus of the class described, a plurality of transverse rods provided with separated locking lugs, a plurality of guard bars movable on said transverse rods, both longitudinally and transversely thereof, and means for holding said guard bars in engagement with the transverse rods to prevent transverse displacement of the guard bars.

4. In an apparatus of the class described, a plurality of transverse rods provided with separated locking lugs, a plurality of guard bars movable on said transverse bars, both longitudinally and transversely thereof, and an eccentrically mounted transverse shaft engaging said guard bars, said guard bars being adapted to be shifted transversely of the transverse rods to produce an interengagement between the transverse rods and the guard bars, for the purpose set forth.

5. In an apparatus of the class described, a plurality of transverse rods provided with separated locking lugs, a plurality of guard bars movable on said transverse bars, both longitudinally and transversely thereof, and an eccentrically mounted transverse shaft having spaced locking lugs engaging said guard bars, said guard bars being adapted to be shifted transversely of the transverse rods to produce an interengagement between the transverse rods and the guard bars, for the purpose set forth.

6. In an apparatus of the class described, a transverse locking bar having a plurality of longitudinally separated locking lugs, a plurality of guard bars each having a perforated head adapted to receive and slide longitudinally upon said locking bar and to enter between the locking lugs thereof, and an eccentrically mounted shaft associated with said guard bars and adapted to shift the same longitudinally.

7. In an apparatus of the class described, a transverse locking bar having a plurality of longitudinally separated locking lugs, a

plurality of guard bars each having a perforated head adapted to receive and slide longitudinally upon said locking bar and to enter between the locking lugs thereof, an eccentrically mounted shaft associated with said guard bars and adapted to shift the same longitudinally, and means for locking said shaft against rotation.

8. In an apparatus of the class described, a transverse locking bar having a plurality of longitudinally separated locking lugs, a plurality of guard bars each having a perforated head adapted to receive and slide longitudinally upon said locking bar and to enter between the locking lugs thereof, an eccentrically mounted shaft associated with said guard bars and adapted to shift the same longitudinally, and a supplemental brace rod passing through the guard bars and comprising pivoted sections whereby, when the guard bars are transversely displaced, the supplemental brace rod may be folded.

9. In an apparatus of the class described, a transverse locking bar having a plurality of longitudinally separated locking lugs, a plurality of guard bars each having a perforated head adapted to receive and slide longitudinally upon said locking bar and to enter between the locking lugs thereof, an eccentrically mounted shaft associated with said guard bars and adapted to shift the same longitudinally, means for locking said shaft against rotation, and a supplemental brace rod passing through the guard bars and comprising pivoted sections whereby, when the guard bars are transversely displaced, the supplemental brace rod may be folded.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Indianapolis, Indiana, this eleventh day of June, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seven.

SAMUEL R. WELLS. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

ARTHUR M. HOOD,  
THOMAS W. McMEANS.