

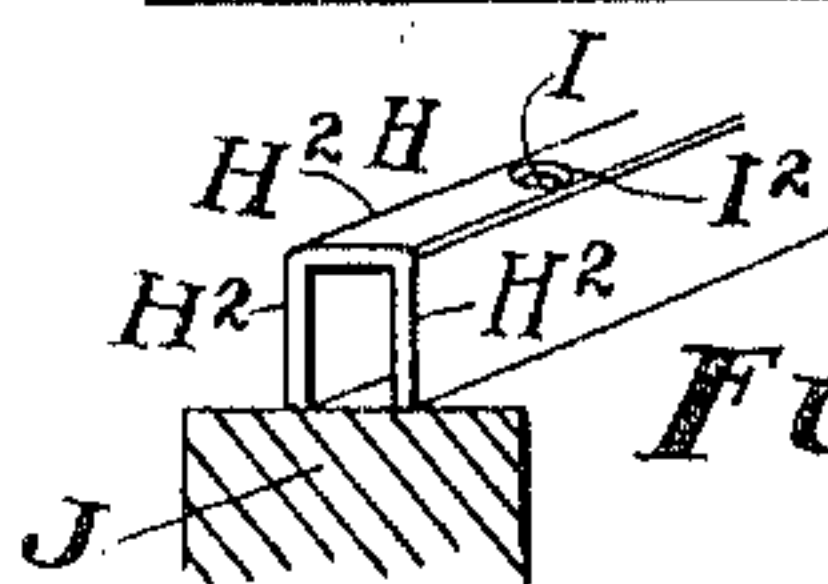
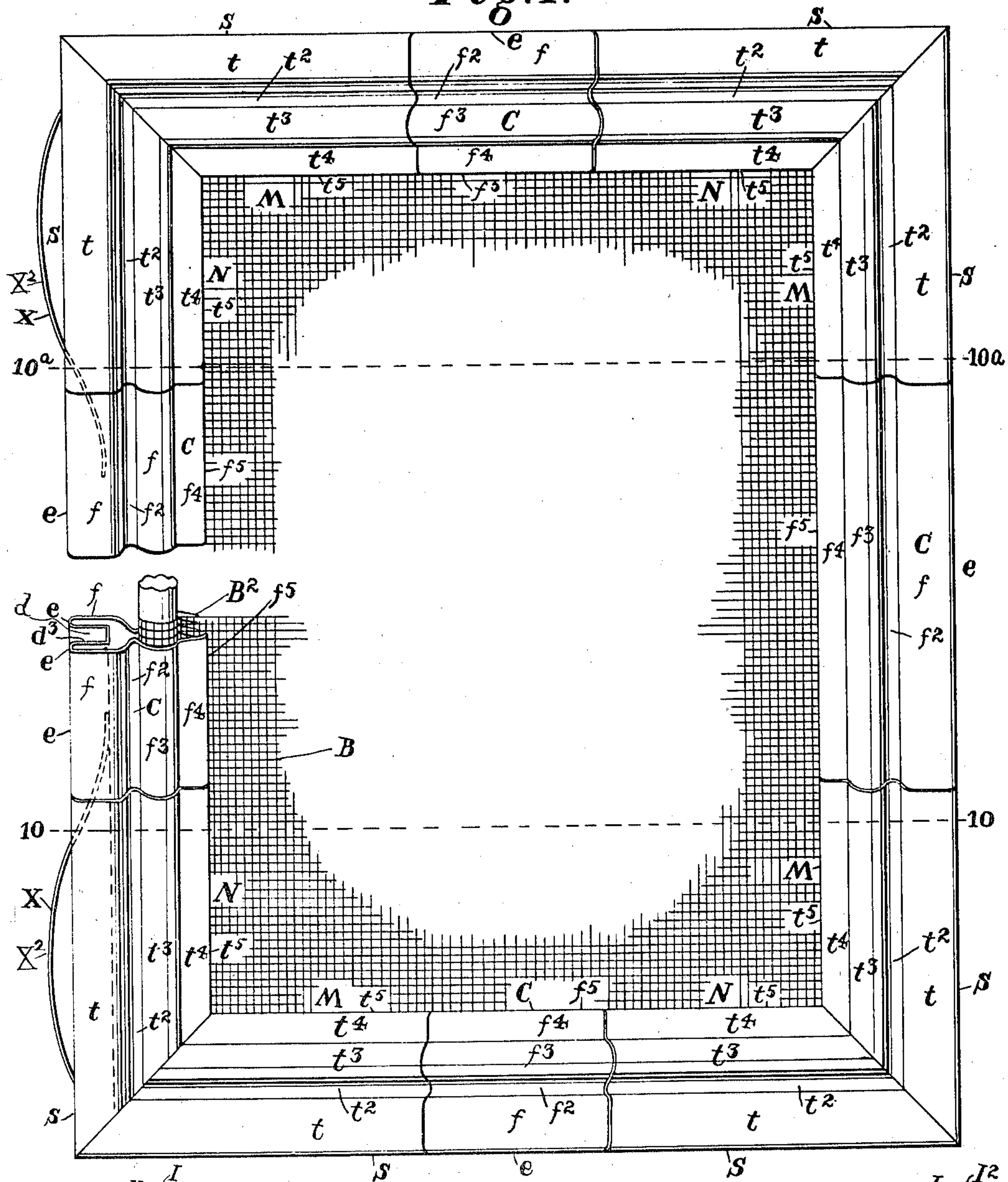
SCREEN.

Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

950,634.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

Starbuck Smith

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Fig. 2. *Fig. 4.*

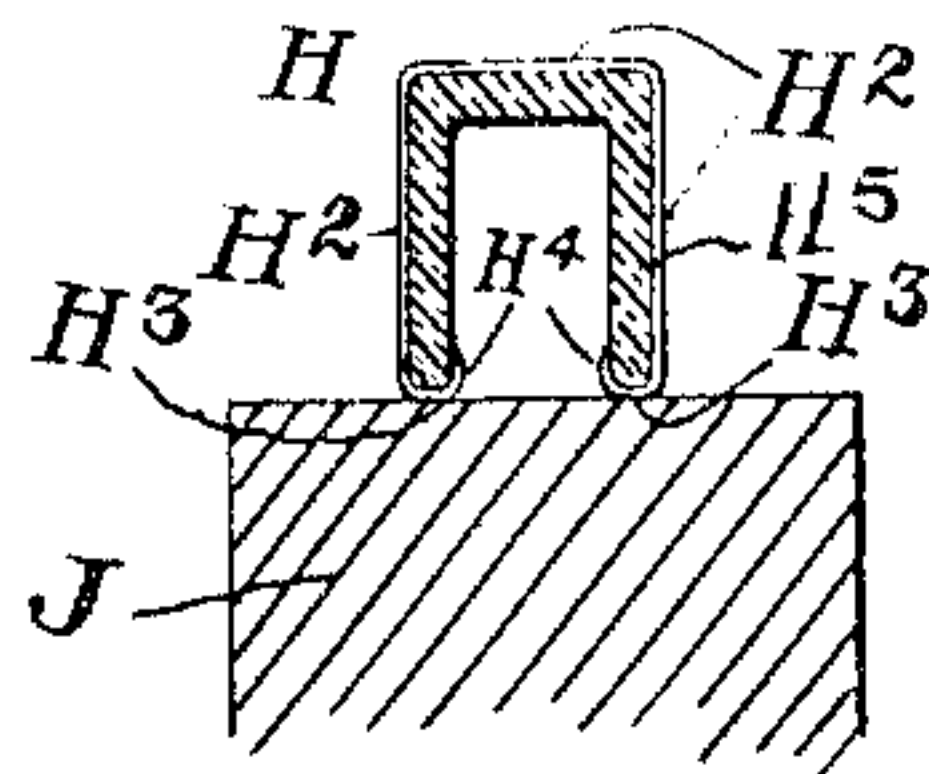


Fig. 5.

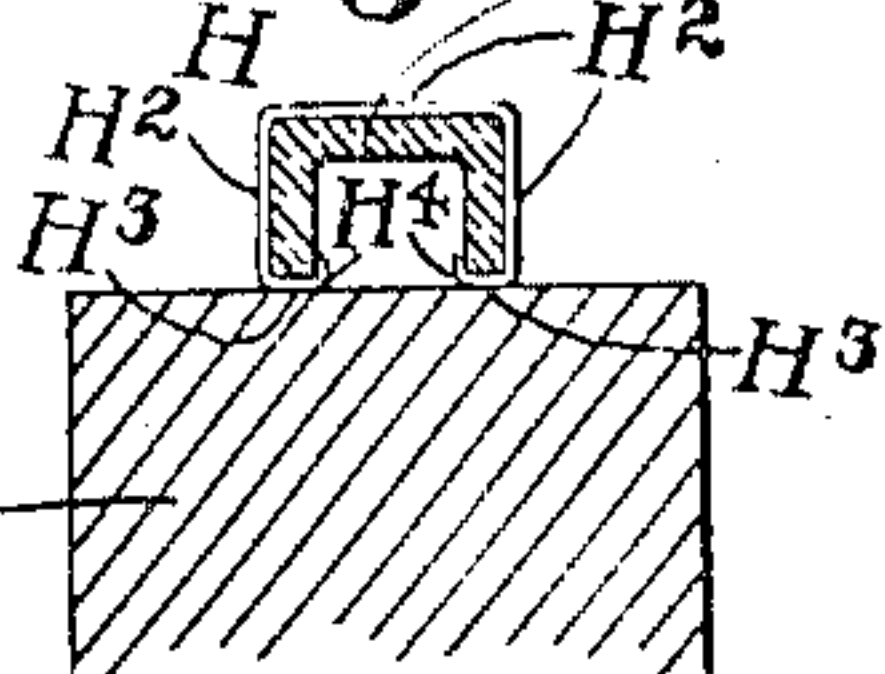
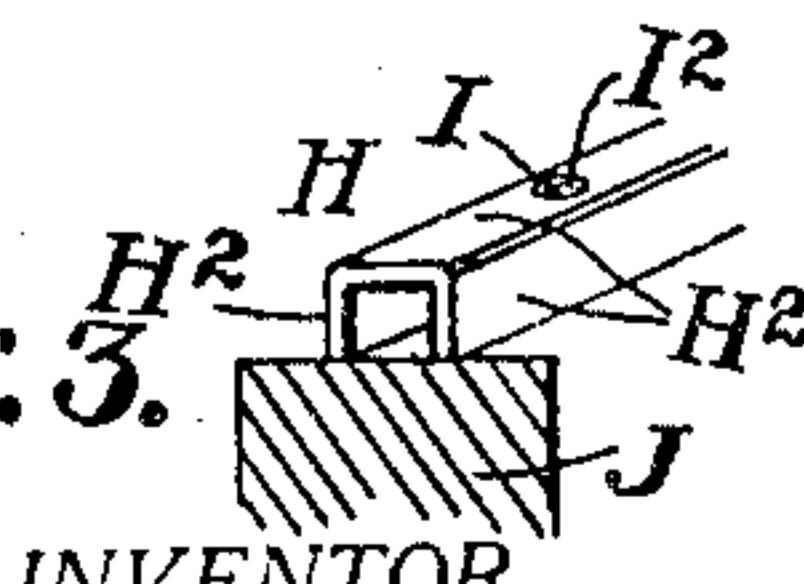


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR.

Henry Higgins

H. HIGGIN.
SCREEN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 14, 1907.

Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

950,634.

Fig. 6.

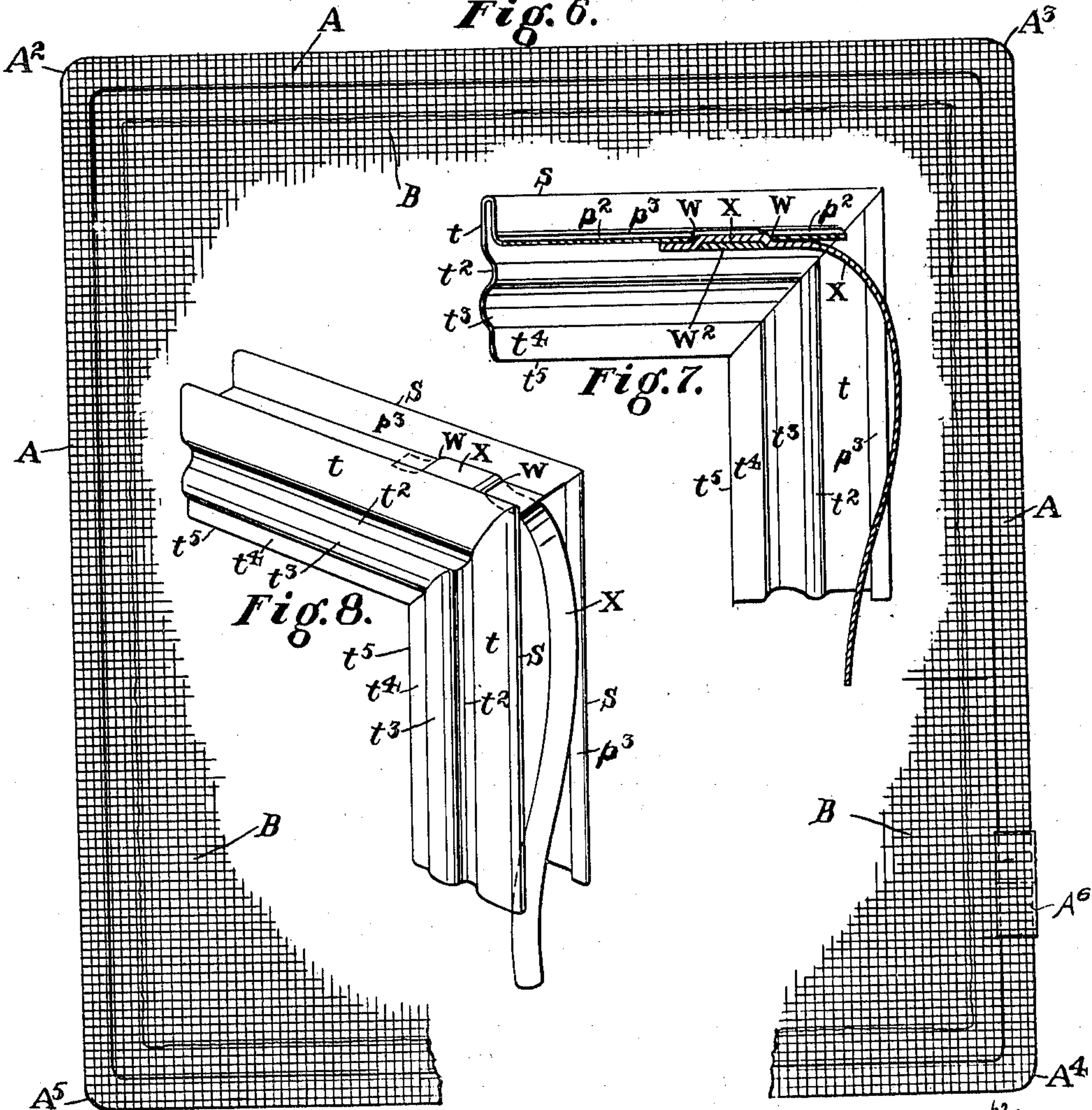


Fig. 7.

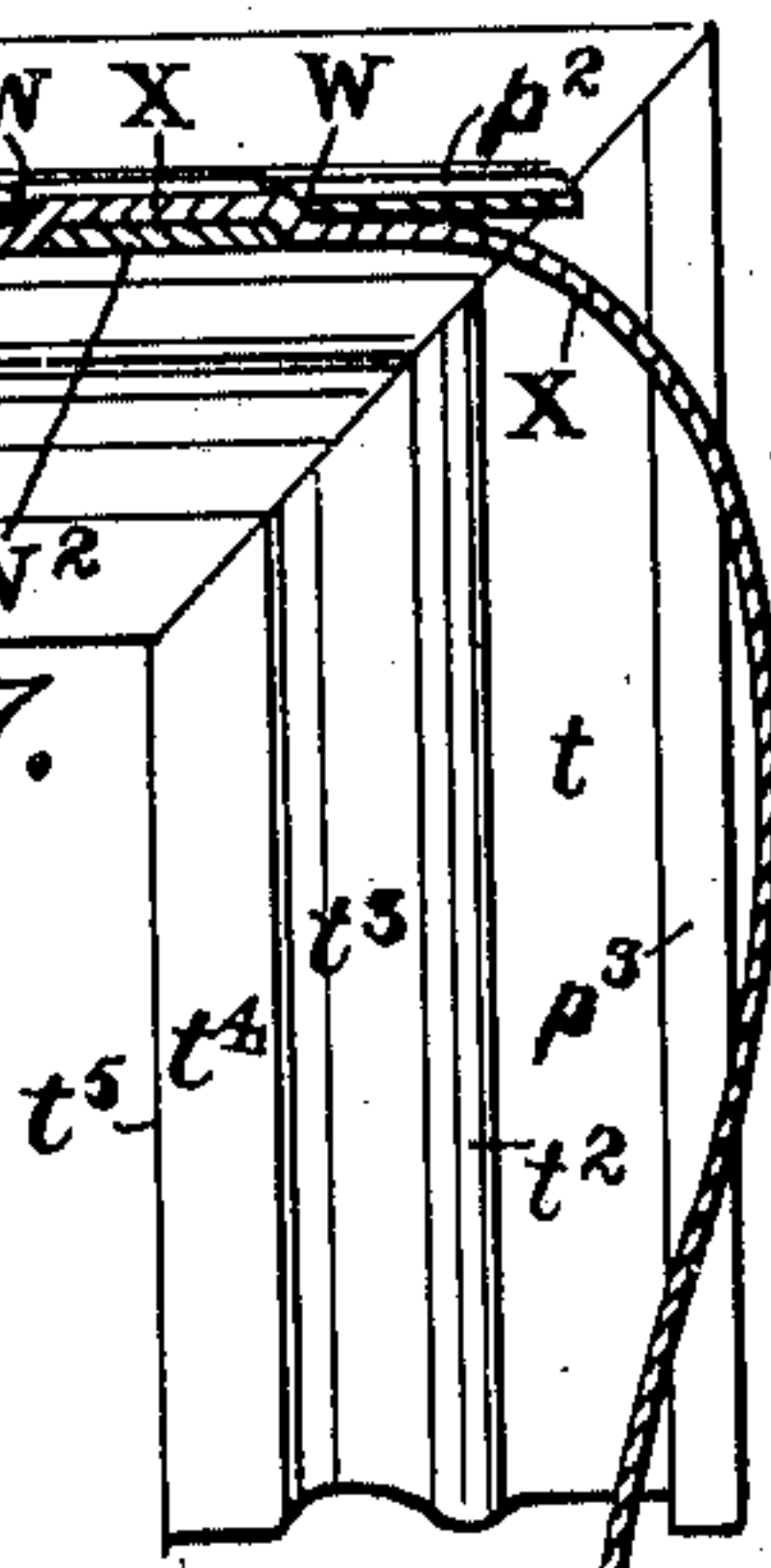


Fig. 8.

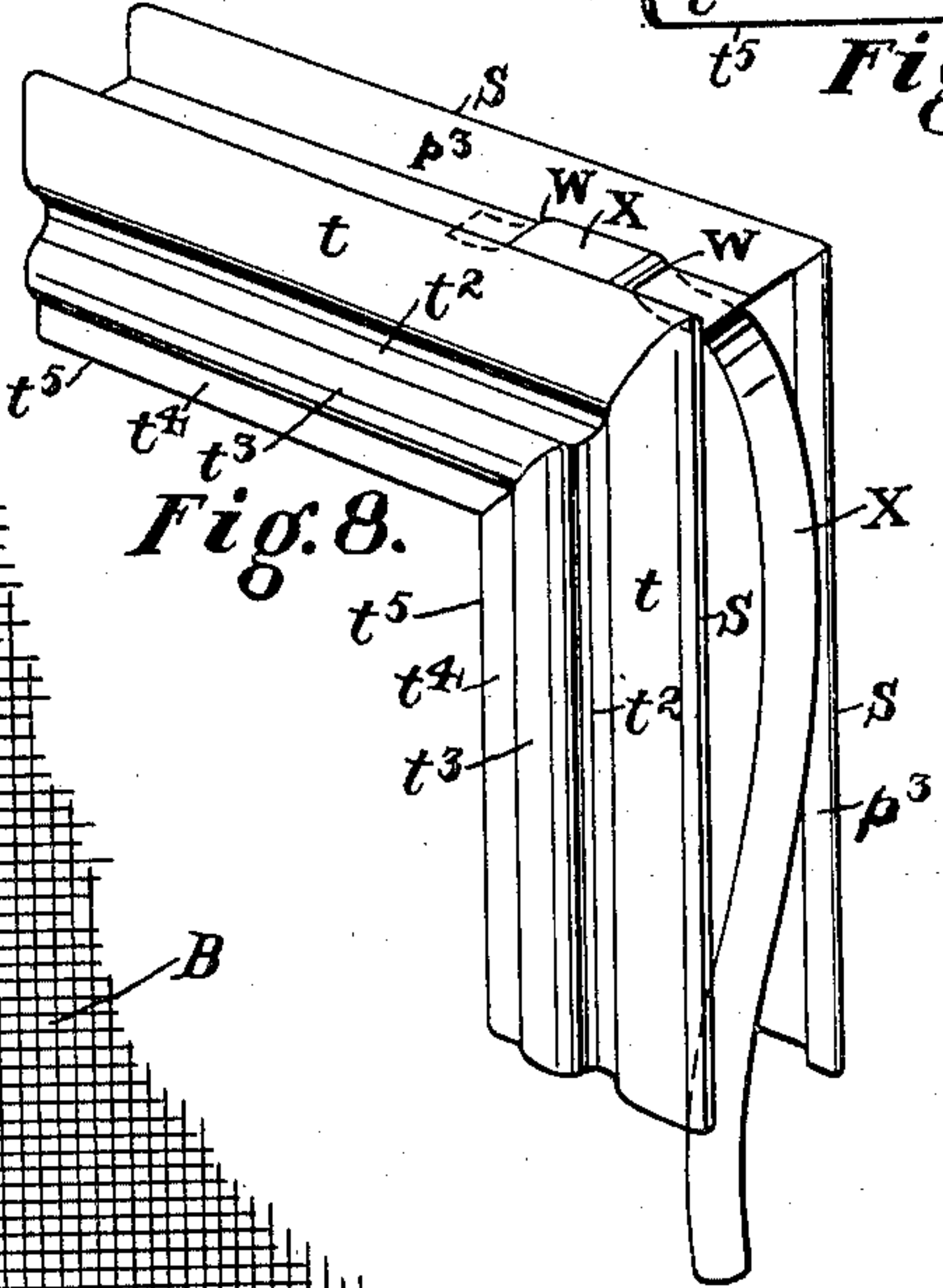


Fig. 10.

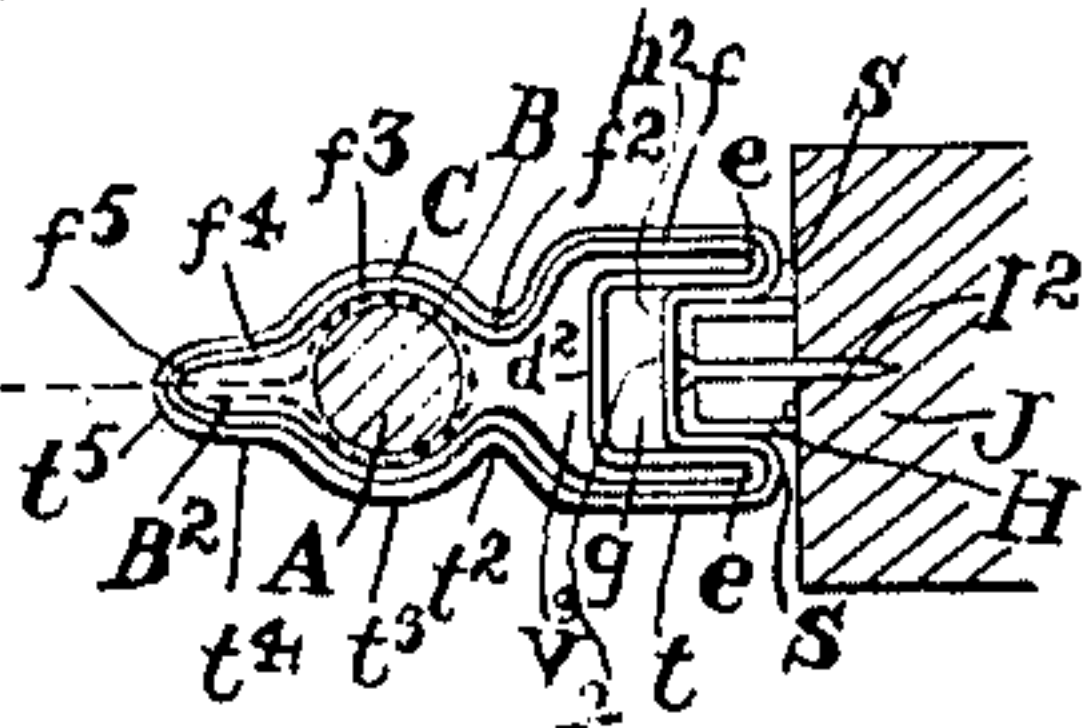


Fig. 9.

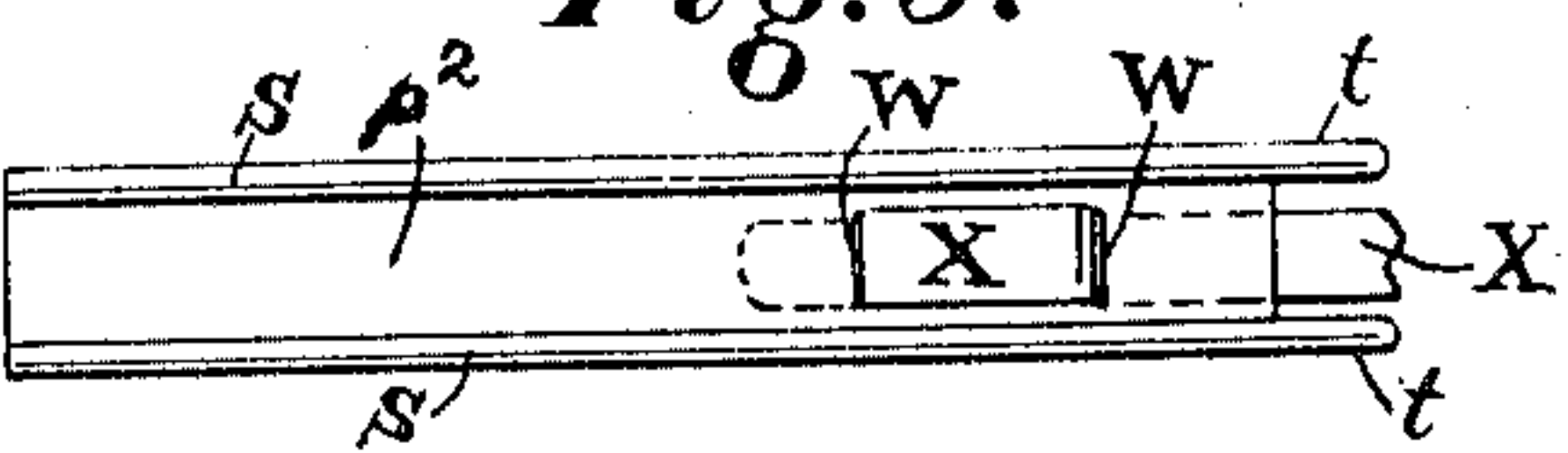


Fig. 16.

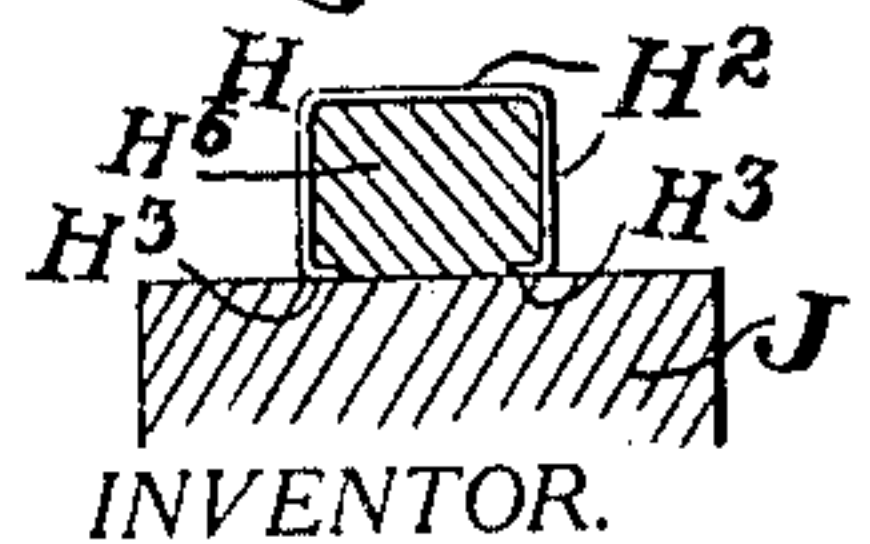


Fig. 15.

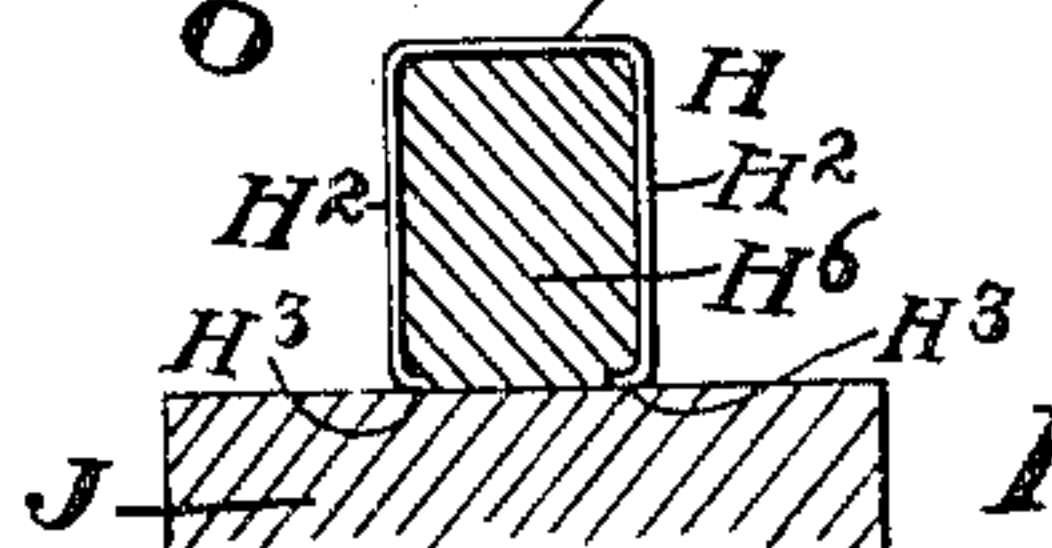


Fig. 11.

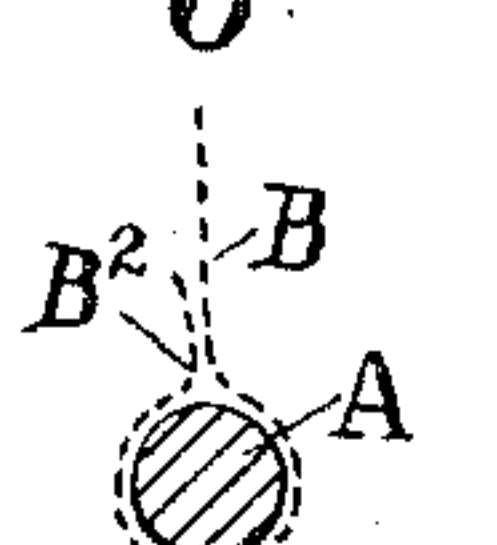


Fig. 12.

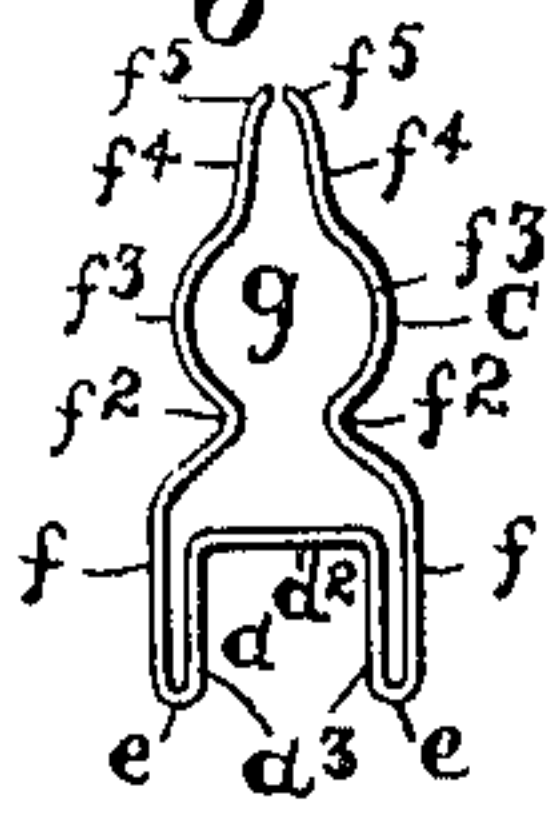


Fig. 13.

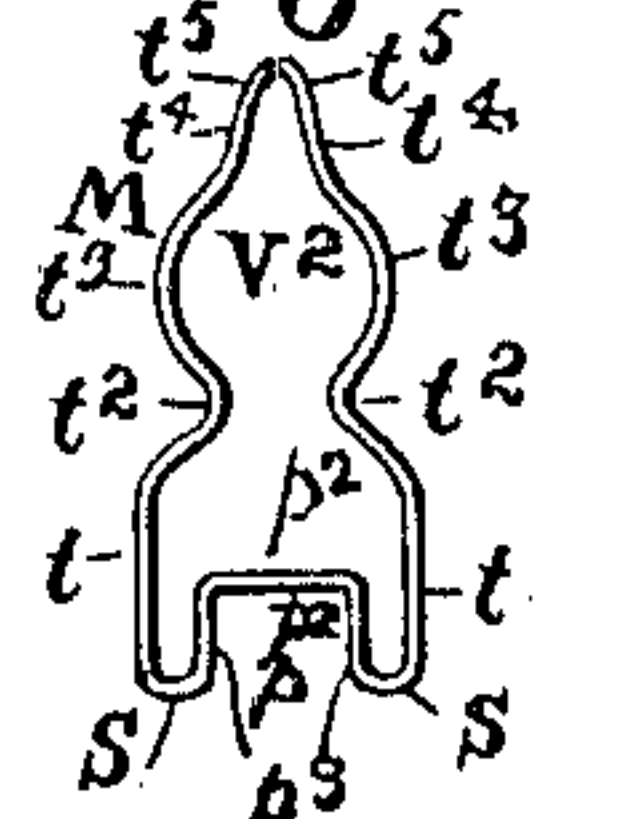
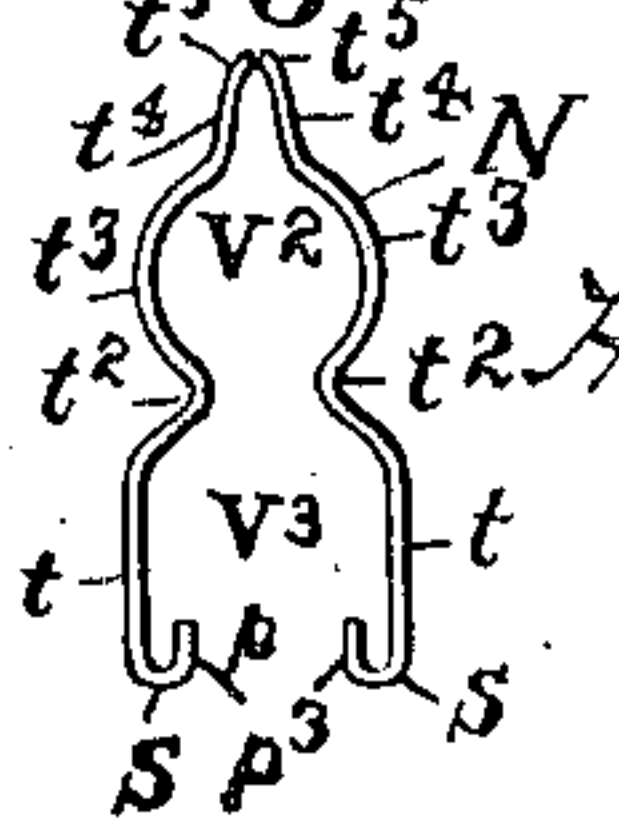


Fig. 14.



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SCREEN.

950,634.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

Application filed August 14, 1907. Serial No. 388,481.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY HIGGIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Screens, of which the following is a specification.

The several features of my invention and the various advantages resulting from their use conjointly or otherwise will be apparent from the following description and claims.

In the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts,—Figure 1 is a view partly in elevation and partly in perspective section, of a screen illustrating my invention. Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of a short length of that guide for the screen which is attached to the left hand side (viewed from within the house) of the frame of the window which is to receive the screen. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a short length of that guide for the screen which is attached to the right hand side of the window which is to receive the screen. Fig. 4 is an enlarged end elevation of the guide shown in Fig. 2, and at the left hand in Fig. 10, and illustrating the preferred construction thereof. Fig. 5 is an enlarged end elevation of the guide shown in Fig. 3, and at the right hand in Fig. 10, and illustrating the preferred construction thereof. Fig. 6 is a view in elevation of the primary frame of the screen, and of the adjacent portions of the screen cloth applied thereto. Fig. 7 is a view partly in section and partly in perspective elevation of an outside corner for the frame. This corner embodies certain features of my invention. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of this outside corner from another point of view. Fig. 9 is a plan or bottom view of that part of this corner (shown in Figs. 5 and 6) to which the spring is united. Fig. 10 is a cross section of the completed screen taken in the plane of the dotted lines 10, 10, or of the dotted lines 10^a, 10^a, of Fig. 1, when the frame is in position in the window, the guides which are attached to the window frame and are employed to hold the screen in place being also shown in section. Fig. 11 is a transverse section of the primary or rod frame and of a portion of the screen around and in proximity to this rod frame. Fig. 12 is a trans-

verse section of the molding which extends around the entire screen. Fig. 13 is a view of one end of the style of corner which at each corner embraces the molding indicated in Fig. 12 and shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 14 is a view of the other end of the corner, one end of which is shown in Fig. 13. Fig. 15 represents an end elevation illustrating a modified construction of the guides shown in Figs. 2, 4, and at the left hand in Fig. 10. Fig. 16 represents an end elevation illustrating a modified construction of the guides shown in Figs. 3, 5 and at the right hand in Fig. 10.

I will now proceed to describe in detail my improved screen.

As a first step in the construction of the screen, I provide a primary frame A. This consists of a rod bent at four places to form the respective corners A², A³, A⁴ and A⁵. The two ends of the rod where they meet are preferably joined firmly together. One means, and a preferred one, for joining together the ends of this rod-frame is the sleeve A⁶. Into the opposite ends of this sleeve, the respective ends of the rod are passed. The place where these ends of the rods shall meet is preferably at one of the sides because the top and bottom parts of the screen are subjected to more abuse and strain than are the sides; and the place of their meeting at the side is preferably near a corner of the frame so as to be within the strengthening embrace of one of the corner pieces. The screen-cloth B, also known as wire-netting, is applied to this frame. The edge portions of this screen-cloth are bent over and around the adjacent portions of the primary frame A, and so as to have a slight lap B² on the main body of the screen-cloth within and beyond the primary frame. In Figs. 1, 10 and 11, this overlapping of the screen-cloth by the edge portions is illustrated. Thus in Fig. 11, the screen-cloth is shown bent around the frame rod A and lapping at B² against the screen-cloth. This primary frame and screen-cloth thus combined I reinforce with a molding C, which I so form as to embrace the primary frame and the screen-cloth there and in that vicinity. This molding or secondary frame consists of a strip of sheet metal, bent so as to form in end view the shape shown in Figs. 1 and 10, and by itself in Fig. 12. This shape is symmetrical on each side. The molding has a bottom groove d. The roof of the groove is in-

5 dicated by d^2 and the sides of the groove by d^3 , d^3 . These sides at the bottom extend
 sidewise and outward forming the bottom
 portions e , e . From the outer side of these
 10 bottom portions e , e , the metal is extended
 up and forms the outer sides f , f . These in
 turn respectively merge into the adjacent
 neck pieces f^2 , f^2 , at which point the molding
 is contracted. The neck pieces f^2 , f^2 , en-
 15 large into the semi-cylindrical portions f^3 , f^3 ,
 and these latter terminate in the contracted
 flanged edges or lips f^4 , f^4 , whose free termi-
 nal edges f^5 , f^5 , incline inward toward each
 other. After this molding C has been ap-
 20 plied to the primary frame and cloth screen,
 the rod A and screen-cloth around it are
 tightly embraced within the semi-cylindrical
 portions f^3 , f^3 , viz.: within the space g , (Fig.
 12) as shown in Figs. 1 and 10, in connection
 25 with the illustrative Figs. 11 and 12, and the
 lips or flanges f^4 , f^5 ; f^4 , f^5 , tightly pinch
 and hold between them the adjacent portion
 of the main body of the screen-cloth near the
 rod A, and also the lap B^2 of the screen-
 30 cloth, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 10. The
 screen-cloth is thus tightly held fast and can-
 not pull loose from around the primary
 frame, but remains in position, and well and
 flatly stretched upon the frame. The mold-
 35 ing thus applied extends around and forms
 the exterior or surface frame on the top, bot-
 tom and sides. The frame is now ready to
 receive the corners, whose construction and
 application also constitute features of my in-
 40 vention. These corners are alike, and a de-
 scription of any one will serve as a de-
 scription of each of the others.

The corner piece, as its name implies, has a
 45 part M extending in one direction and a sec-
 ond part N extending in another direction,
 namely: at right angles to the part M. This
 entire corner piece is made of thin sheet
 metal, preferably of copper. The part M is
 symmetrical on each side and continuous
 50 throughout. It has at the base, the groove
 p having a roof p^2 , and the sides p^3 , p^3 . At
 the base of these sides the metal is bent out-
 wardly and forms the bottom ends s , s . The
 metal then extends up outside and forms the
 55 sides t , t . These sides t , t , are bent toward
 each other forming the contracted portion or
 neck t^2 , t^2 , of the molding M; the metal is
 next extended outwardly and around in a
 curved direction forming the semi-cylin-
 60 drical parts t^3 , t^3 . It is then extended in the
 lips or flanges t^4 , t^4 , which respectively ter-
 minate in the turned-inwardly edge portions
 t^5 , t^5 . This corner part M embraces the
 frame molding C, of Fig. 12 heretofore de-
 65 scribed, and everywhere fits it closely, sub-
 stantially as shown in Fig. 1 and at the left
 hand portion of Fig. 10. The parts p^3 , p^3 ,
 p^2 , fit within the groove d of the molding
 C, and the sides p^3 , p^3 , are respectively

walls d^3 , d^3 . The cylindrical space V^2 is
 occupied by the cylindrical portions f^3 , f^3 ,
 of the molding C, and the lips t^4 , t^5 , t^4 , t^5 ,
 press closely upon the respective lips f^4 , f^5 ,
 f^4 , f^5 , of the molding C.

The corner part N is made like the corner
 part M in configuration, with the exception
 that the inner side walls p^3 , p^3 are not connect-
 ed by a roof or partition p^2 , and an open space
 75 V^3 there remains extending from the groove-
 space p toward the neck t^2 , t^2 . The inner
 side walls p^3 , p^3 , preferably extend a short
 distance only toward the space V^2 . This
 corner part N embraces the molding C sub-
 stantially in the same manner as the part M
 80 embraces it,—see Fig. 1 and the right hand
 portion of Fig. 10.

My improved screen is held in place by
 guides, in conjunction with spring mechan-
 85 ism. The springs are of suitable form and
 are suitably attached, and the preferred
 mode and place of locating them is as fol-
 lows: A spring of the shape of that shown
 and indicated in Figs. 1, 7, 8 and 9, is pres-
 ent. In the roof p^2 of the corner part M, I
 90 make two transverse cuts W , W , and then
 press the metal W^2 of this roof between the
 cuts inward toward the space V^2 . I then
 insert the end portion of the spring X be-
 neath this metal W^2 and the inward surface
 95 or top of the roof p^2 , substantially as illus-
 trated in Figs. 7, 8 and 9. When once set
 thus in place, the spring X will securely re-
 main in position. Yet at any time after the
 screen has been completed, and whether in
 100 use or not, either or both of the springs can
 be readily removed, as desired and for any
 reason. The principal reason for the re-
 moval of a spring is because it is broken or
 defective and should be replaced by a new
 105 one. In practice, but few springs are defect-
 ive, and the springs if properly made will
 last a long time. The drawing, Fig. 1, illus-
 trates the position of these springs relatively
 to the adjacent side edge of the screen. The
 110 springs X are in reverse position relatively
 to each other. That is, the free ends of the
 springs point toward one another. This free
 end of each spring, shown in dotted lines, is
 free to slide toward the midlength of the
 115 screen as the arch X^2 of the spring is pressed
 toward the screen. It is to be noted that
 the absence of a roof p^2 in the part N, al-
 lows the spring X free play, when com-
 pressed toward and into the space d . The
 120 guides for holding the screen in the window
 are objective ones; that is to say, each pro-
 jects out in the form of an elongated strip
 or bead, instead of being in the form of a
 sunken channel to receive a bead or strip
 125 attached to the screen. These guides are re-
 spectively attached to the adjacent window
 frame. In many cases, and in fact usually,
 they are connected to what is known as the
 bead J, which is a constituent part of the

window frame and serves to separate and to participate in forming the guideways in which the lower sash and the upper sash respectively slide. These guides are attached to the window frame by suitable means. In the present illustrative instance, they are connected thereto by nails I^2 , whose heads are sunken in the countersunk holes I of the guide. The two guides are of different heights, that is to say, of different degrees of extension. Thus the right hand guide H , see Figs. 3, 5, 16 and the right hand portion of Fig. 10, is comparatively low say, for instance, is three-sixteenths of an inch in height, or outward extension from the window frame J , and the left hand guide H , Figs. 2, 4 and 15, and the left hand portion of Fig. 10, is somewhat higher, and is for instance five-sixteenths of an inch in height, or outward extension from its adjacent window frame J .

It is now proper to explain the mode of locating the screen in the window. The operator takes the screen and applies the left hand vertical edge of the screen so that the left hand guide H fits into the opening p , d , of the combined moldings, see the left hand portion of Fig. 10. He then presses the screen toward the left, thus compressing the arch of each spring X between the guide H and the roof d^2 of the primary molding, until nearly all of the guide (*i. e.* its extension from the window frame J) has entered and is within the groove d of the primary molding and lies between the sides or walls p^3 , p^3 , of the corner piece M . The screen is now far enough to the left to allow the right hand side edge of the screen to pass the right hand guide H . But when this right hand side edge of the screen comes opposite this right hand guide, the operator allows the springs X , X , to act. As they operate, they push the screen toward the right causing the right hand corner pieces M , M , to receive within their grooves d , d , this right hand guide H , substantially as illustrated at the right hand end of Fig. 10. The springs X , X , elastically continue to cause the right hand edge of the screen to embrace the right hand guide H . At the same time, the extra height (projection) of the left hand guide H will cause it to project into the groove p , d , of the compound molding made up of the molding C and the corner part N . Therefore the screen cannot leave either of the guides H , H , and is held by them in position, in the window. The screen is free to slide up or down on these guides H , H , the roof p^2 of the molding C bearing against the outer face of the right hand guide H and sliding thereon, and the springs X , X , bearing against the outer face of the left hand guide H and sliding thereon.

It will be observed that each of the corner pieces M , N has a four-fold function. First,

it (each piece M , N) strengthens that corner of the screen where it is. Second, on the left hand side of the screen, the parts M , M , each respectively hold the fixed end of the adjacent spring X , and thirdly, the parts N , N , of each corner provide a groove wherein the spring can be received, and wherein the adjacent high guide can be received. Fourthly, on the right hand edge of the screen, each corner being reserved and the part N thereof receives the right guide H , and the shallow groove of this part N of the corner enables the screen to be rightly located relatively to both this guide and the left hand guide when the screen is in use. A fifth possible function is that the grooves in the parts N , M , of the corners, at the top and bottom of the screen allow the beads respectively fixed on the top and bottom of the window frame to enter them, the said grooves, when it is desired to fully close and make dust proof the slight space between the screen and such adjacent top or bottom part of the said window frame. Among the other advantages resulting from the use of these features of my invention, I now mention the following. When moisture gathers on the screen from the rain or the dew, or from washing the windows, any moisture descending on the screen-cloth and finding its way into the primary molding, or the corner piece does not stop at the roof d^2 , or the roof p^2 , and cause these to rust or oxidize, but having an opportunity to descend, it passes down into the bottom grooves of the parts e and S , and there is out of the way of injuring the most important portions of the moldings. In these bottom grooves it will dry again. Another advantage is that the guides H , H , not being grooved to receive the edges of the screen, they will not cut or injure the hands of the person working at the window, or cleaning the latter, as is usually the case where grooved guides are used, as such grooved guides have for the most part sharp edges. Another advantage is that both sides of the screen frame are fully seen and are not partially hidden, as is the case where certain other kinds of guides are employed. The sides of the screen frame being thus fully seen, the appearance of the screen is quite symmetrical, and where the sides are of handsomely marked metal, etc., the whole of such beauty is visible to charm the eye.

Another advantage of a screen constructed as hereinbefore specified, is that the entire edge of the wire netting (screen-cloth) is everywhere protected, and not only is this true, but the entire frame admits of a certain expansion and contraction, and will yet keep close to the window frame. Furthermore, the frame will accommodate itself to a certain amount of irregularity in the shape (conformation) of the window frame. All builders of houses are well aware that almost

every window of a series meant to be constructed of exactly the same size will vary in size, so the advantage of a screen accommodating itself (as does the one herein described) to the variance in shape of the window, will be obvious.

So far as the primary molding is concerned, the same piece which supports and embraces the rod frame and the screen-cloth, also provides a groove for the guide, thus performing this threefold function.

The corner pieces M and N may be made separate and joined at the corner. So also the corner piece N may be made in two pieces and afterward united. But the absence of the roof p^2 in one of the corner pieces, namely: the piece N allows the two parts M and N of the corner to be made of one piece of metal, and be integral. Under certain conditions, the advantage of such a capability is great.

The guides may each be made of a strip of wood, or be of a solid piece of metal or of a sheet of metal bent. I here present a construction of these guides which embodies certain features of my invention. The guide is made of a strip of sheet metal bent into a U-shape, substantially as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, the open side of the guide being next to the window frame. So far as the function of the guide as a projecting guide presenting to the screen a metal surface is concerned, the open space of the guide as disposed, is not a material matter. I desire to have those surfaces of the guide which are exposed to the weather and to moisture of a non-oxidizable material. Of such material I prefer to use copper. Copper is expensive. I therefore make the main portion of this U-shaped guide of sheet steel H^6 , bent to shape and apply to the outer surface of this steel H^6 a very thin lamina or sheet of copper H^2 . This copper extends over the top and sides of this steel form and extends under the lower ends H^8 of this steel form, and extends up into the space within the steel form along the upper sides of the latter, making the laps H^4 , H^4 . See Figs. 4 and 5. Thus the moisture present on the top or sides or bottoms of the guide, or on the surface of the window frame J cannot reach the steel to rust it, and thus to impair the durability or its usefulness. A modification of this copper coated guide is presented in Figs. 15 and 16. There I employ a strip H^6 of wood and I cover this with the thin copper sheet H^2 . This sheet H^2 extends over the top and sides of the strip H^6 , and also under those edge portions H^3 , H^3 of the bottom which are adjacent to the sides. In this way, I utilize the copper lamina or sheathing H^2 to protect the wood from the attacks of moisture.

A great many slight changes might be made in the general form and arrangement

of the parts described without departing from my invention, and hence I do not confine myself to the precise details set forth, but consider myself at liberty to make such slight changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of my invention.

What I claim as new, and of my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a screen, the combination of the primary rod frame, and the screen-cloth extended around this frame and lapped upon itself beyond the frame, a molding made in one piece, and having the lips f^4 , f^4 , located at opposite sides of the screen-cloth and its lap and respectively provided with the tips f^5 , f^5 , which pinch the screen-cloth tightly between them, and the semi-cylindrical parts f^3 , f^3 , embracing the rod and the screen-cloth there, and below these last named parts, the constricted neck the sides extending outward from this neck and merging into the sides f , f , extending down and terminating in the bottom bends e , e , which latter respectively extend inwardly and there unite with the inner walls d^3 , which extend up, and the roof d^2 united to the upper ends of the walls d^3 , d^3 , these walls d^3 , d^3 and the roof d^2 forming the complete groove d , substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. In a screen, a corner having a portion adapted to embrace the frame and having a groove p , a roof (or bottom) of the groove, the walls of the groove terminating in the bends, the bends, and walls extending respectively from these bends and then a contracted neck formed by the extension of these walls, semi-cylindrical portions formed by the continuation of these walls, and a contracted portion formed by the approach of these walls toward the screen-cloth, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. In a screen, a corner having a portion having walls approaching each other at their edges, for holding the screen-cloth, a cylindrical portion, formed of the walls each shaped into a semi-cylindrical form, a contraction or neck formed by said walls below said cylindrical part, and the further extension of the walls, and the bends formed by the further extension of the walls, and the backwardly secured ends of the walls, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

4. In a screen, a primary frame and screen-cloth applied thereto, a primary molding having a central portion of a cylindrical form, embracing the first named frame, a corner having a portion provided with a cylindrical part embracing the first named frame, and having on one side of this cylindrical part a pair of lips holding between them the screen-cloth, a contracted

neck on the other side of said cylindrical portion and an enlarged portion beyond the neck, and provided with a groove and a roof thereto, both formed by the reëntering of the walls of this corner, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

5. In a screen, a frame and screen-cloth applied thereto, a primary molding having a central portion of a cylindrical form embracing the first named frame and further provided with the lips for holding between them the screen-cloth, a corner having a portion provided with a cylindrical part embracing the first named frame, a contracted neck on the side of this cylindrical part nearest the outer edge of the frame, and an enlarged portion beyond the neck and provided with a groove whose roof and sides are formed by the reëntering of the walls of this corner, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

6. In a screen, a frame and screen-cloth wrapped around said frame, a primary molding having a central portion of a cylindrical form, embracing the first named frame, and further provided with lips on one side of this cylindrical part which tightly hold the screen between them, and a corner piece having a portion provided with a cylindrical part embracing the cylindrical part of the primary molding, and a pair of lips respectively outside of the lips of the primary molding and converging at their free edges to the screen-cloth, the portion of this corner part on the other side of the cylindrical part being provided with a groove, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

7. In a screen, a frame and screen-cloth applied thereto, a primary molding having at one end a groove, and a central portion embracing the said frame, and at the other end a pair of lips engaging the screen-cloth, and a corner having a cylindrical portion embracing the cylindrical portion of the primary molding, and a pair of lips respectively outside of and extending over the lips of the primary molding, and further provided with extending walls which embrace the corresponding walls of the primary molding, and are carried down beyond the bends of the mouth of the groove of the first named molding, and up within the groove of said primary molding and are there provided with a roof which is situated nearer the outer edge of the screen than the roof of the groove of the primary molding, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

8. In a screen, a frame and screen-cloth applied thereto, a primary molding having a hollow cylindrical portion embracing and securing said frame in position, and further provided with a groove adapted to receive the guide of the window frame, and

a corner, a part of which has a cylindrical portion embracing the cylindrical part of the primary frame, and lips which engage the screen-cloth, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

9. In a screen, a frame and screen-cloth applied thereto, a primary molding having a hollow cylindrical portion embracing and securing said frame in position, and provided with a groove to receive the guide of the window frame, and a corner, a portion of which has a cylindrical part embracing the cylindrical part of the primary frame, and lips which engage the screen-cloth, this portion of the said corner extending out into two walls respectively outside of the grooved portion of the primary molding, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

10. In a screen, a frame and screen-cloth applied thereto, a primary molding having a hollow cylindrical portion closely embracing said frame, and provided with a groove to receive the guide of the window frame, and lips which engage the screen-cloth, and a corner, a portion of which has a cylindrical part embracing the cylindrical part of the primary frame, and walls extending from said cylindrical portion along the outside of the side walls of the groove of the primary molding and then around the free edges of the walls of said groove, and backward for a distance, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

11. In a screen, a frame and screen-cloth applied thereto, a primary molding having a hollow cylindrical portion closely embracing said frame, and provided with a groove to receive the guide of the window frame, and lips which engage the screen-cloth, and a corner, a portion of which has a cylindrical part embracing the cylindrical part of the primary frame, and walls extending from said cylindrical portion along outside of the side walls of the groove of the primary molding and then around the free edges of the walls of said groove, and backward for a distance, and lips which embrace the lips of the primary molding, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

12. In a screen, a primary frame and screen-cloth wrapped around it, a molding closely embracing the primary frame and engaging the screen-cloth, this molding provided with a groove and a corner consisting of two parts, one part having a cylindrical portion embracing that cylindrical portion of the primary molding which embraces the primary frame and provided with a roof, and the other portion of the corner consisting of a cylindrical portion embracing the primary molding, and whose walls extend from the said cylindrical portion and down outside of the walls of the groove of the primary molding and lap around the bottom of

said walls, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

13. In a screen, a primary frame, screen-cloth applied thereto, and a primary molding, having a cylindrical portion which embraces the primary frame and provided with lips which engage the screen-cloth, and also having a groove adapted to receive the guide of the window frame, in combination with a corner consisting of two pieces, one of said pieces embracing the primary molding and provided with a groove lying within the groove of the primary molding, the other of said corners embracing the primary molding at the cylindrical portion, and also embracing the outer walls of the primary molding between which the groove of the primary molding is contained, but said corner portion being open at bottom so as to admit the guide of the window frame within it, and also within the groove of the primary molding as far as the roof of the latter, the first named portion of the corner piece being provided with an incision W, W, and a portion of the roof raised therefrom combined with a spring whose adjacent end is inserted through said incision and between the raised portion of the roof and the adjacent portions thereof, the other end of the spring resting in the groove of the primary molding at the other side of the corner, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

14. The combination of guides on the

window frame, and a screen provided with a primary frame, and a molding embracing the same, a spring, reversible corners, respectively located at opposite edge portions of the frame, each of these reversible corners respectively provided with grooves, and adapted to permit the spring to lie within the groove of one part of the corner piece, while the other portion of the corner piece is provided with a groove having a roof, said corner piece when in duplicate and used on the opposite edge of the frame, permitting that portion of the corner piece provided with a groove having a roof to be used in conjunction with the guide on that edge of the frame, while the first named portion of the opposite corner piece is used in conjunction with the guide at the opposite edge, the spring on the one side retaining the screen upon the window frame guide at the opposite edge of the window, one of the grooves of the reversible corner piece at its bottom provided with means for attaching the heel of the spring, the spring curved and connected at its heel on the one groove, and extending in the groove around the corner and located in the other groove of the corner, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

HENRY HIGGIN.

Attest:

STARBUCK SMITH,
K. SMITH.