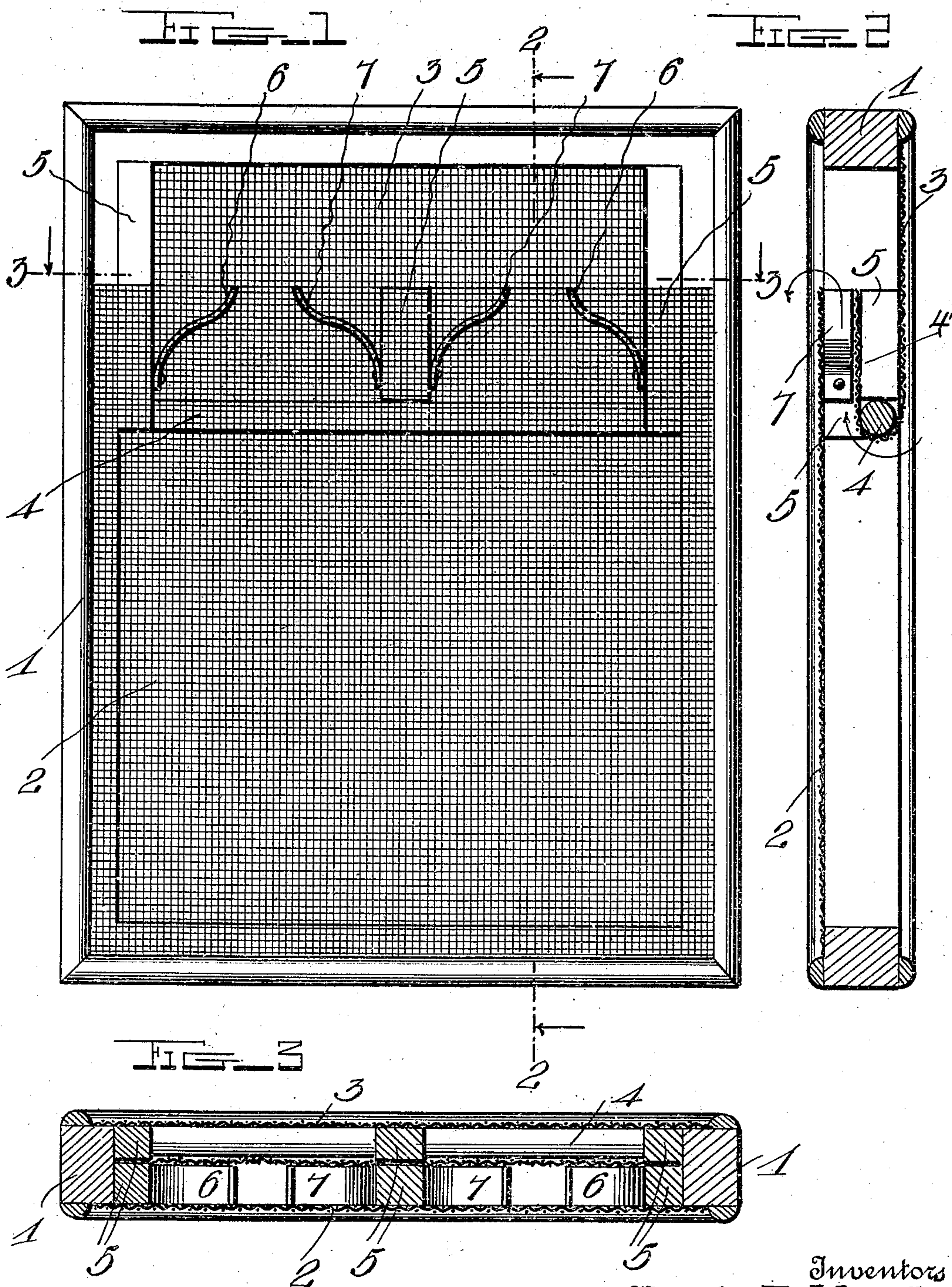


SCREEN.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES E. MARSH and WALTER C. MARSH, citizens of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Screens; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention is an improved screen for windows, doors or transoms.

One object of the invention is to provide a screen having means whereby flies or other insects are permitted to readily pass out but cannot readily return.

A further object is to provide a screen of this character which will be simple, strong and durable in construction and efficient in operation.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a screen looking toward the outer side of the screen; Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a similar view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 denotes the frame of my improved screen which may be in the form of a window, door or transom screen, the same being here shown as a window screen. Secured to the outer side of the frame, is a covering of suitable screen fabric 2 which extends upwardly to near the upper end of the screen, leaving between its upper edge and the upper cross piece of the screen, a space of suitable width. On the inner side of the frame and extending a suitable distance below the upper edge of the outer covering, is an inner covering of screen fabric 3, the lower edge of said inner covering being folded or turned over a cylindrical cross bar 4 which is secured between the opposite side pieces of the frame, adjacent to their inner edges, as shown. The end of the inner covering 3, after being passed around the bar 4 projects upwardly midway between the outer covering 2 and the inner covering 3 to the height of the outer covering, forming the partition 4'.

Between the outer covering 2 and the inner covering 3 and the upwardly turned end of the inner covering, is arranged a series of spacing blocks 5, two of said blocks being arranged adjacent to each side bar of the frame, and two of the same in the center or midway between the sides of the frame, thereby firmly holding the adjacent parts of the screen covering in operative position. Secured to the spacing blocks 5 at the outer sides of the frame, and between the outer covering screen 2 and the upwardly turned inner end of the inner screen covering 3, are upwardly inwardly curved bearing or deflecting plates 6, while secured to the central spacing blocks 5 between the outer screen covering and the inner end of the inner screen covering, are upwardly and inwardly curved guiding or deflecting plates 7. The ends of the plates 6 and 7 extend toward each other and form a contracted passage between the outer screen covering and the inner end of the inner covering, through which insects may readily pass outwardly through the screen. It will be understood that the plates 6 and 7 fill and entirely close the space between the outer screen covering 2 and the inner end of the inner covering, except at the limited space formed between the upper ends of said plates. By thus arranging the deflecting plates, the flies or insects alighting on the inner side of the outer screen covering 2 and crawling up, will upon reaching said plates, be guided or directed toward the opening between the ends thereof through which they may readily escape over the top of the outer covering and through the space between said covering and the upper edge of the screen. When a fly or other insect alights on the inner side of the inner screen covering and crawls downwardly around the bar and thence upwardly on the upwardly turned end of said inner covering, they will in like manner be directed by the plates 6 and 7 to the exit openings between the latter.

By the construction and arrangement of the parts, insects alighting upon the outer side of the outer screen covering 2 and crawling upwardly thereon, will not readily find the reduced space between the upper ends of the plates 6 and 7 and upon reaching the upper edge of the outer screen covering, will, in all probability, fly across the space in which the deflecting plates are arranged, and onto the outer side of the inner

screen covering 3 and will thereby be barred from entering through the screen. By providing a cylindrical cross bar 4 around which the lower edge of the inner screen covering is turned, a rounding or curved bend is formed around which the insects will readily crawl from the inner side of the screen covering 3 instead of flying off, as would probably be the case should the lower edge of the inner screen covering 3 end abruptly or turn inwardly in a square corner.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention, as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is:

In a screen of the class described, a frame, an outer screen covering secured to the outer side of the frame and extending upwardly to near the upper edge thereof, whereby a space is formed between the upper edge of

the screen covering and the top cross bar of the frame, an inner screen covering secured to the inner side of the frame, a cross bar extending across the inner portion of the screen frame below the upper edge of the outer screen covering, a partition formed between said inner screen covering and the upper portion of the outer screen covering, said partition being formed by an inwardly and upwardly projecting extension of the inner screen covering which passes beneath said cross bar, a series of spacing blocks arranged between said inner and outer screen coverings and said partition, and inwardly and upwardly curved deflecting plates secured to said spacing blocks in the space between the partition and the outer screen covering, whereby restricted exit passages are formed which communicate with the space above the upper edge of the outer screen covering.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHAS. E. MARSH.
WALTER C. MARSH.

Witnesses:

JOHN KRATZOR,
HENRY W. BARTH.