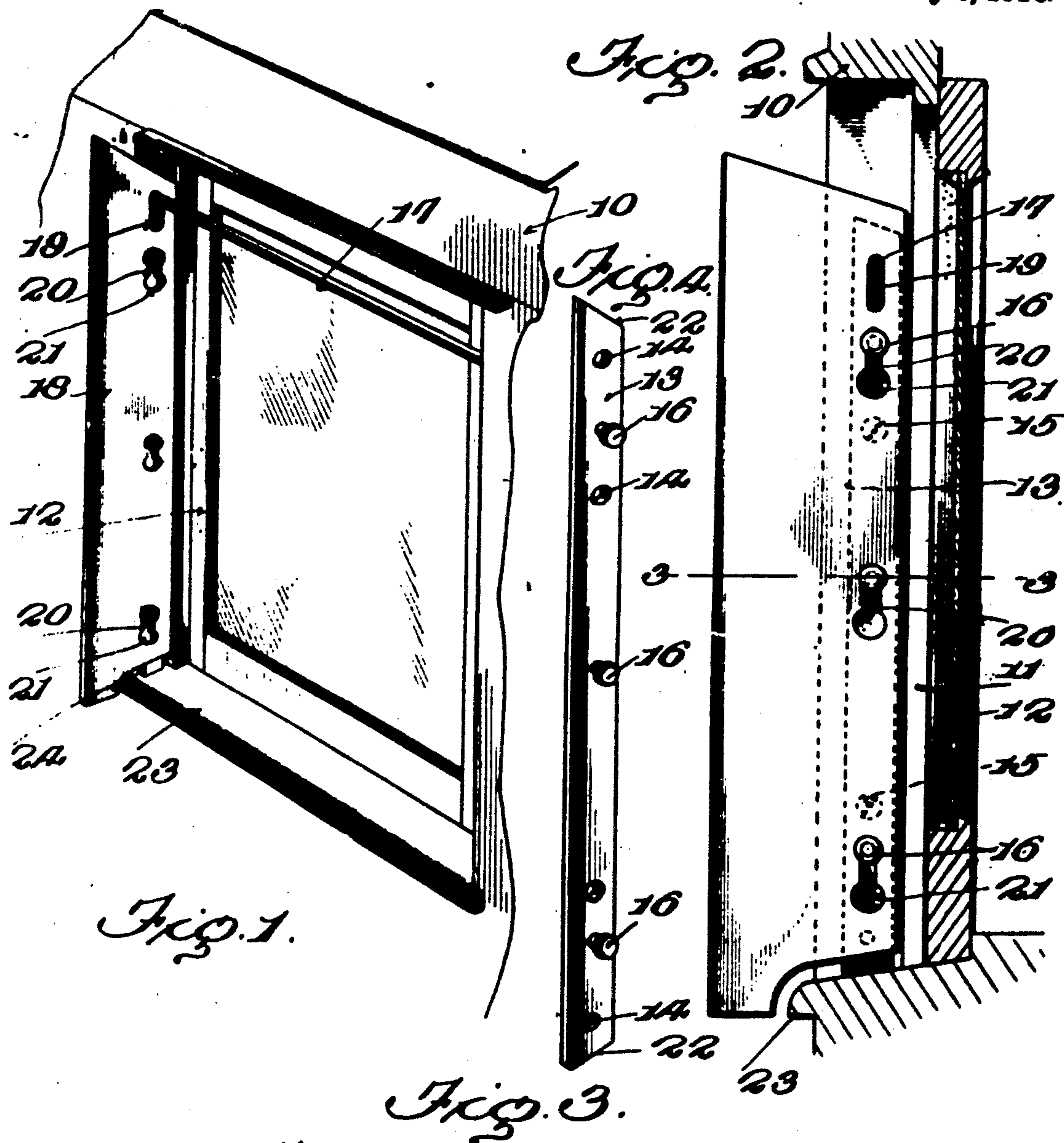


F. T. PARKER.  
CAR WINDOW GUARD.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 11, 1909.

968,319.

Patented July 5, 1910.



Witnesses  
W. H. Thompson,  
Juana M. Pullin

Inventor  
F. T. Parker

By  
H. A. R. & Co., Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK T. PARKER, OF COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

## CAR-WINDOW GUARD.

963,319.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 5, 1910.

Application filed October 11, 1909. Serial No. 522,058.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK T. PARKER, citizen of the United States, residing at Columbia, in the county of Richland and State of South Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Car-Window Guards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window guards and refers particularly to an attachment to be applied to the windows of railway coaches to prevent the entrance of cinders, dust, and the like.

An object of this invention is to provide a guard of this nature which is permanently attached upon the coach within the window and outwardly of the sash of the same, and which is adapted to be adjusted in accordance with the direction in which the coach is drawn.

The invention has for another object the provision of a guard which is so secured upon the window casing, that the sashes may be raised or lowered without the necessity of moving the guard or of adjusting the same.

The invention further aims at the production of a guard of this character which comprises but few parts and one which may be easily and quickly adjusted to the proper position, and is one which may be economically produced so as to form a device which is of practical advantage in the art.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the outer side of a coach window disclosing the attachment of the improved guard thereto. Fig. 2 is a transverse section through the wall of the coach and window casing disclosing the guard as applied thereto. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the window casing disclosing the guard as attached thereto, and Fig. 4 is a detailed perspective view of one of the strips employed.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawing by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawing the numeral 10 designates a window casing which is positioned within the wall of a coach and which is provided with guide rails 11 and a sash 12. Secured against the inner opposite

sides of the casing 10 are strips 13 which are formed of metal and are provided with apertures 14 for the reception of screws 15, or the like, to enable the securing of the strips 13 to the casing 10. From the outer faces of the strips 13 headed studs 16 are extended which are disposed in spaced longitudinal alinement, the same being preferably three in number and being so positioned as to register with one another when the strips 13 are positioned upon the casing 10. The strips 13 are provided with a rod 17 which is engaged at its opposite ends through the upper extremities of the strips 13 and supports a suitable guard 18. The guard 18 is formed of a flattened strip of material which is reduced in length at its inner edge and flared outwardly, the upper end of the guard 18 being provided with a longitudinal slot 19 for loose engagement with the rod 17. The guard 18 is further provided with a plurality of longitudinal slots 20 which are disposed in spaced longitudinal alinement therein and adjacent the inner edge of the guard 18. The slots 20 are disposed in such relation as to register with the studs 16 carried by the strips 13. The lower ends of the slots 20 are enlarged as at 21 to receive the heads of the studs 16 when the guard 18 is forced against the same.

From Fig. 4 it will be noted that the strips 13 are each beveled as at 22 at their opposite ends in order to admit of the close fitting of the same against the sill 23 of the window, and in order to admit of the interchanging of the strips 13 which materially aids in the positioning of the guard upon the window. The guard 18 is cut away at its lower end as at 24 to raise the lower edge of the guard above the sill 23 to insure the seating of the studs within the upper ends of the slots 20 after the same is passed through the enlarged portions 21.

In operating the device after the same has been applied to the window, the guard 18 is raised upwardly upon the rod 17 and forced against one side of the window casing 10, bringing the enlarged slots 21 into registration with the heads of the studs 16, when the guard 18 is further forced inwardly over the studs and then permitted to drop. This action engages the heads of the studs 16 through the guard 18 and within the upper ends of the slots 20, whereby the wind pressure upon the guard 18 cannot displace the guard 18 or swing the same in-



wardly toward the sash 12. The longitudinal slot 19 formed in the guard 18 permits of the free movement of the guard when adjusting the same, or removing the guard 5 from the stud 16. When it is desired to position the guard at the opposite side of the window, the guard 18 is raised and is moved laterally across the window upon the rod 17 where the guard is engaged with the opposite studs 16 carried by the opposite strip 13. 10

The advantages derived from a device of this nature are apparent, since the passengers in the coaches are enabled to ride therein without the discomfort of receiving the 15 cinders which are thrown from the engine and which accumulate within the coaches from the windows. A device of this nature is also in operative position at all times so that the upholstery in the coaches is protected from the action of accumulating cinders and dust when the passengers are not occupying the seats adjacent the windows and when the windows are left open for the purpose of admitting a draft of fresh air 25 to the coach.

The openings 14 which are formed in the opposite ends of the strips 13 are for the reception of the opposite extremities of the rod 17 in accordance with the side of the casing to which the strips 13 are secured. 30 This provision of the openings in the opposite ends of the strips 13 enables the interchanging of the strips and also permits of the securing of any of the strips upon any side to which the same is to be applied. 35

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new is:-

1. In combination with a window casing having sashes therein, of strips engaged 40 against the opposite inner sides of said casing outwardly of the sashes, headed studs mounted upon said strips and extended inwardly therefrom, a guard positioned in the casing and having slots formed adjacent the inner edge thereof in registration with said studs and having a longitudinal slot formed 45 at its inner upper corner, and a rod engaged

across the upper ends of said strips for engagement through the longitudinal slot in said guard to retain the same within the window. 50

2. In combination, a window casing, strips secured against the opposite inner faces of said casing, headed studs carried by said strips, a rod secured across said strips, a guard having a longitudinal slot therein for 55 the reception of said rod, said guard having a plurality of slots with enlarged ends for the reception of said studs to retain said guard in adjusted position.

3. A window guard including a pair of 60 strips for engagement against the sides of a window casing, a rod secured across said strips, a guard loosely and slidably engaged on said rod and having a plurality of slots therein, and headed studs carried by said 65 strips for engagement through the slots in said guard to retain the same in position.

4. A window guard including a pair of oppositely disposed strips, headed studs inwardly extended from said strips in spaced 70 relation, a guard having slots formed there-through for the reception of said studs, and a rod carried by said strips and engaged loosely through said guard for retaining the same in position. 75

5. A window guard including a pair of oppositely disposed strips, headed studs arranged in spaced longitudinal relation upon said strips, a rod secured across said strips, and a guard loosely mounted on said rod, 80 said guard having a plurality of elongated slots formed in spaced longitudinal relation adjacent the inner edge thereof, the slots being enlarged at the lower ends and registered with said studs for holding said guard in 85 position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK T. PARKER. [L.S.]

Witnesses:

W. N. WOODSON,

J. J. MAWHINNEY.