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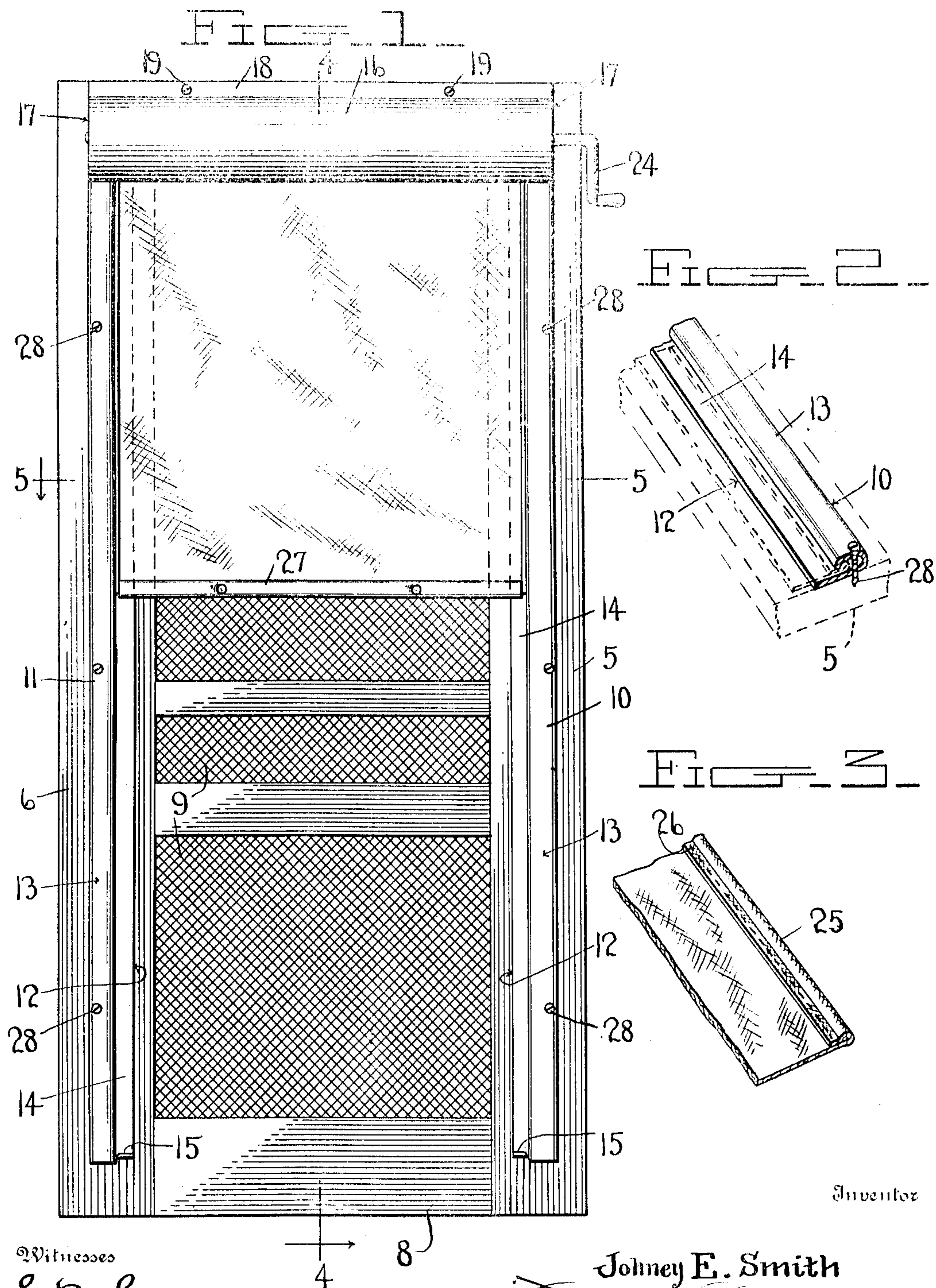
CURTAIN GUIDE.

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Patented Sept. 13, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

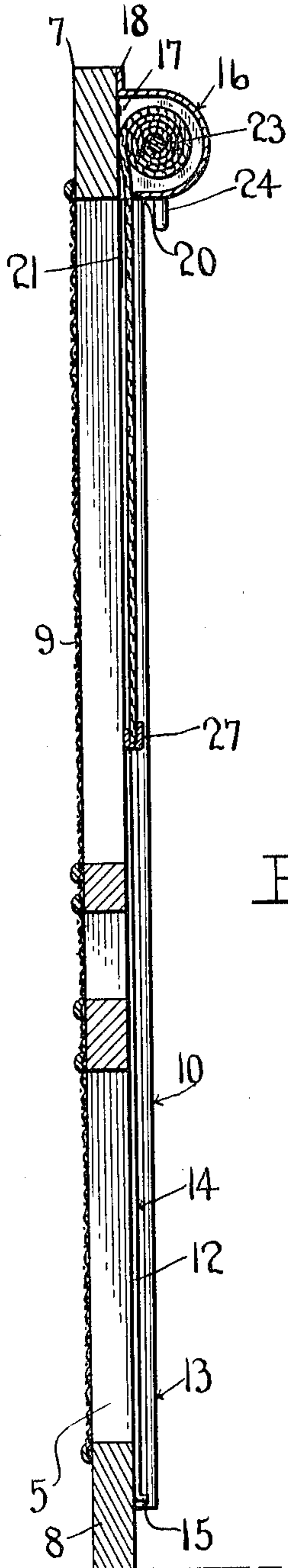


FIG. 4.

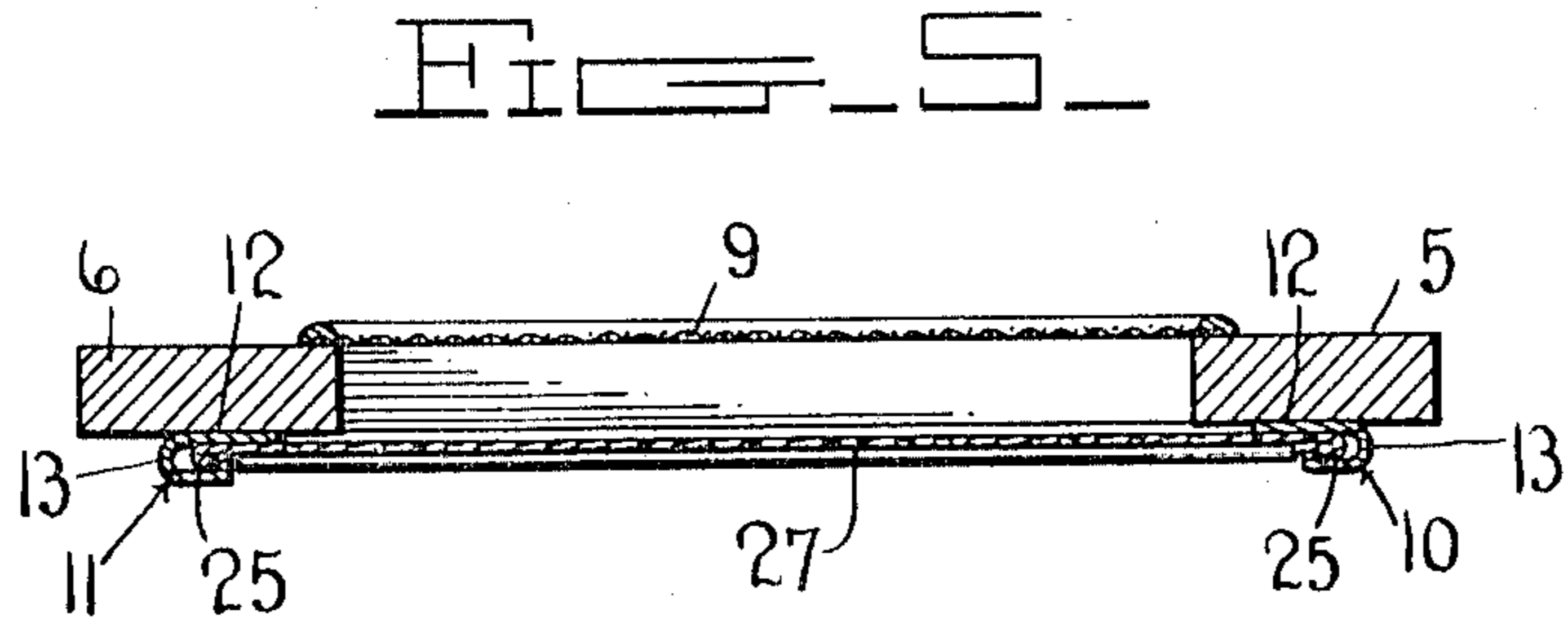


FIG. 5.

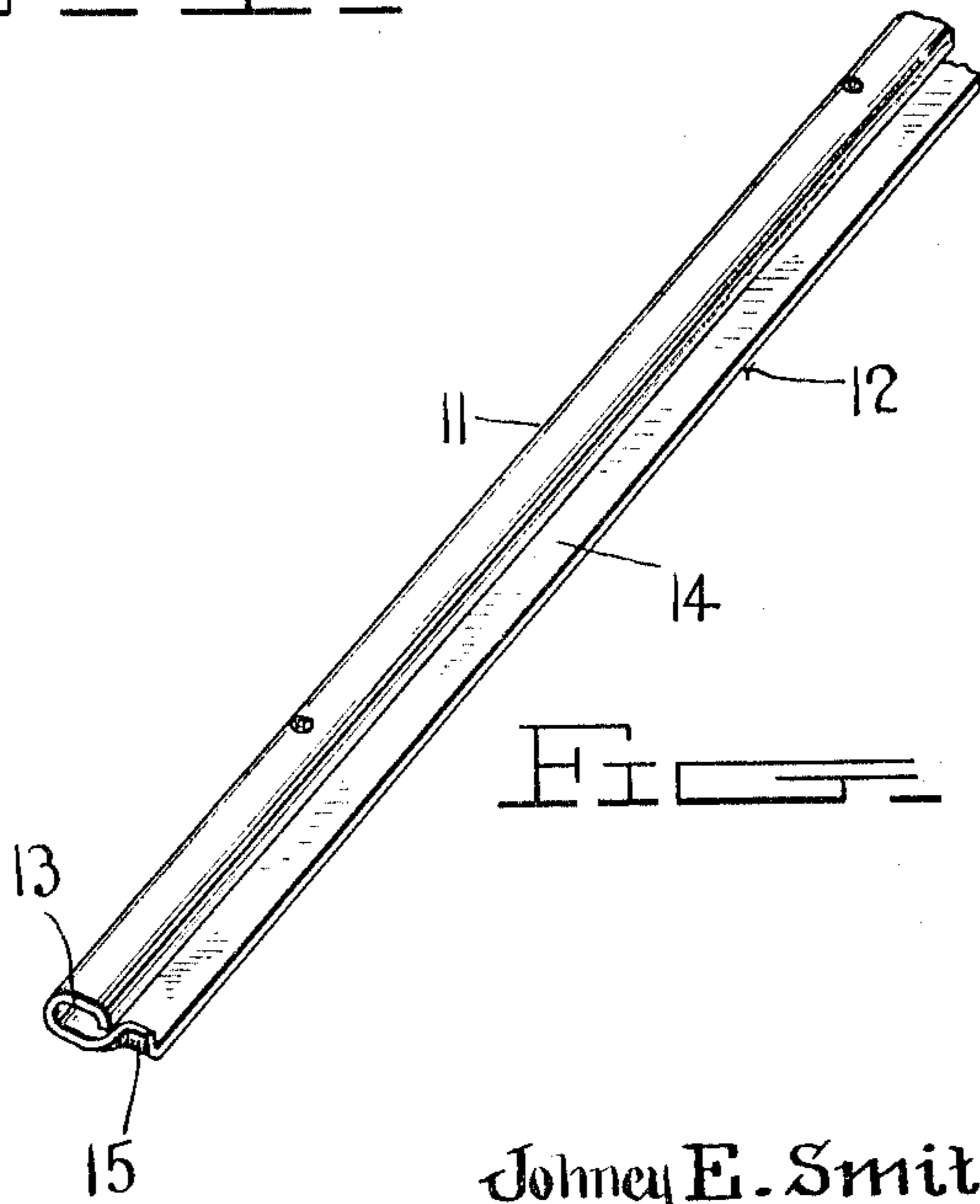


FIG. 6.

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CURTAIN-GUIDE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHNEY E. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at De Lamere, in the county of Sargent, State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Guides; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in attachments for screen doors, windows and the like, and has for its object the provision of a curtain or shield which may be pulled from a suitable receptacle at the top of the door, to completely cover the screen whereby the screen door to which the device is applied will be converted into a storm door.

Another object is the provision of a novel form of guide strip and a curtain to engage the said strip.

With these and other objects in view as will more fully hereinafter appear, the present invention consists in certain novel details of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of the device may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of the specification: Figure 1 is a front elevation of a screen door fitted with my device. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary perspective of one of the guides. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the curtain edge. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken on the line 4—4, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the line 5—5, Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary perspective of the lower portion of one of the guides and illustrating the stop.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

The device consists essentially in a pair of guides which are secured to the opposite sides of the door frame, a housing at the upper end of the frame disposed between the guides, a roller within the housing, and a curtain or shield rolled upon the roller. The latter is of a width sufficient to cover

the space between the guides and of a length to extend to the lower end of the door.

The numerals 5 and 6 designate the sides of the door frame, the upper and lower ends of which are connected respectively by the upper and lower pieces 7 and 8.

9 designates the screen which may be secured to the frame in the usual manner. Secured on that face of the sides 5 and 6 of the frame opposite the face to which the screen is secured are the guide strips 10 and 11, these members are identical in structure so a description of one will be sufficient. By referring now to Figs. 1 and 4 it will be seen that the strips are of a length sufficient to extend from the lower edge of the top piece 7 to a point adjacent the lower ends of the sides 5 and 6 and are each formed of a single piece of sheet metal rectangular in cross section and of considerable less width than the sides 5 and 6.

What will subsequently be termed the base of each guide is designated by the numeral 12, and at a point adjacent one side the base is curved outwardly and downwardly so as to bring its edge, to a point over-hanging and lying adjacent the upper face of the base 12. Thus it will be seen owing to the curvature of the side portion of the strip extending to a point a trifle beyond the longitudinal center of the strip that a flat bearing surface 14 is provided while the curved portion 13 constitutes a substantially tubular shaped guide. The lower ends of the bearing surface 14 are bent outwardly to provide lugs the function of which will appear later.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 4 the housing 16 is disposed on the upper cross piece 7 of the door frame and consists of a semicircular body having opposite end walls 17. One edge of the housing is provided with a lateral flange 18 having openings for the reception of screws or the like 19 by means of which it is fastened to the cross piece 7 as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. The opposite edge of the housing terminates at a point slightly in advance and above the adjacent edge of the end walls 17 so as to provide a space or opening 20 (Fig. 4) which is coincident with the tubular guide 13. In order to further brace the housing against movement thin straps 21 are secured to the lower ends of the end walls and extend therefrom in the direction opposite the flange 18 and enter the space between the guide strips and sides 5 and 6 of the frame. It is to be under-

stood that these strips are very thin and narrow so as not to block the opening 20. Journaled in the center of the end walls 17 are the opposite ends of a roller 23, one terminal of which is provided with a crank handle 24 disposed beyond the side frame 5. Wound upon the roller 23 is a curtain 24. The latter may be of any suitable water proof material and in the present instance is shown to be oil cloth. As before stated the length of this curtain is sufficient to extend from the roller 23 to the lower ends of the guides, and in order that it may be firmly held against displacement in the tubular portions 13 the following construction is employed. By referring now to Figs. 2, 3 and 5 it will be seen that the opposite longitudinal edges of the curtain are rolled upon themselves as shown at 25 and then stitched as shown at 26, to provide beads. As before stated the edges of the tubular guides are spaced from the upper faces of the bases 12, and the width of this space corresponds to the thickness of the curtain. The width of the curtain is such that when it is inserted in the guides the beaded edges 25 will be disposed within the tubular guides 13 and owing to the space between the guide and base being sufficient to permit the body of the curtain to slide therebetween, the edges by virtue of the beading 25 will be held against lateral movement, and displacement. The lower edge of the curtain is provided with a batten 27, the length of which corresponds to the distance between the opposed inner sides of the tubular guides 13, as shown in Fig. 1. The function of this batten is to prevent downward movement of the curtain beyond the stops 15 of the guides and to further provide a hand hold by means of which the curtain may be drawn downwardly.

By referring now to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the guides are secured to the sides 5 and 6 by means of screws 28, entering openings formed adjacent the outer sides of the tubu-

lar guides 13. These screws are provided with the usual heads and besides serving as a means to secure the strips to the sides 5 and 6 perform the double function of increasing and diminishing the distance between the edges of the tubular stops and upper face of the bases. Thus it can be seen when the curtain is of material somewhat thicker than the ordinary quality of oil cloth or the like the screws may be turned so as not to bear on the portions 13, whereby the latter will be forced outwardly sufficiently far to accommodate the thickness of the curtain. When extra thin material is employed the screws may be tightened in the usual manner so that the edges of the portions 13 will be brought into closer relation with the upper faces of the bases 12.

From the foregoing it can be seen that I have provided a construction which is exceedingly simple and may be readily applied to any form of screen door or the like now in use. The utility of the device will be readily appreciated where a heavy door has been taken down for the summer and a screen door applied instead.

Having thus described my invention, what is claimed as new, is:

The combination with a curtain having beaded edges, of guides each consisting of a strip having a portion adjacent its side curved over the outer face of the strip and embracing a beaded edge of the curtain, the edge of said curved portion being abruptly bent toward the outer face of the strip and engaging the neck of the beaded edge, one end of said strip being abruptly bent across the path of the curtain and providing a stop approximately flush with the end of said curved portion.

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

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Witnesses:

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