A. H. NEWPHER.

WINDOW SCREEN.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 21, 1909.

978,624. Patented Dec. 13, 1910.

Fig. 1.

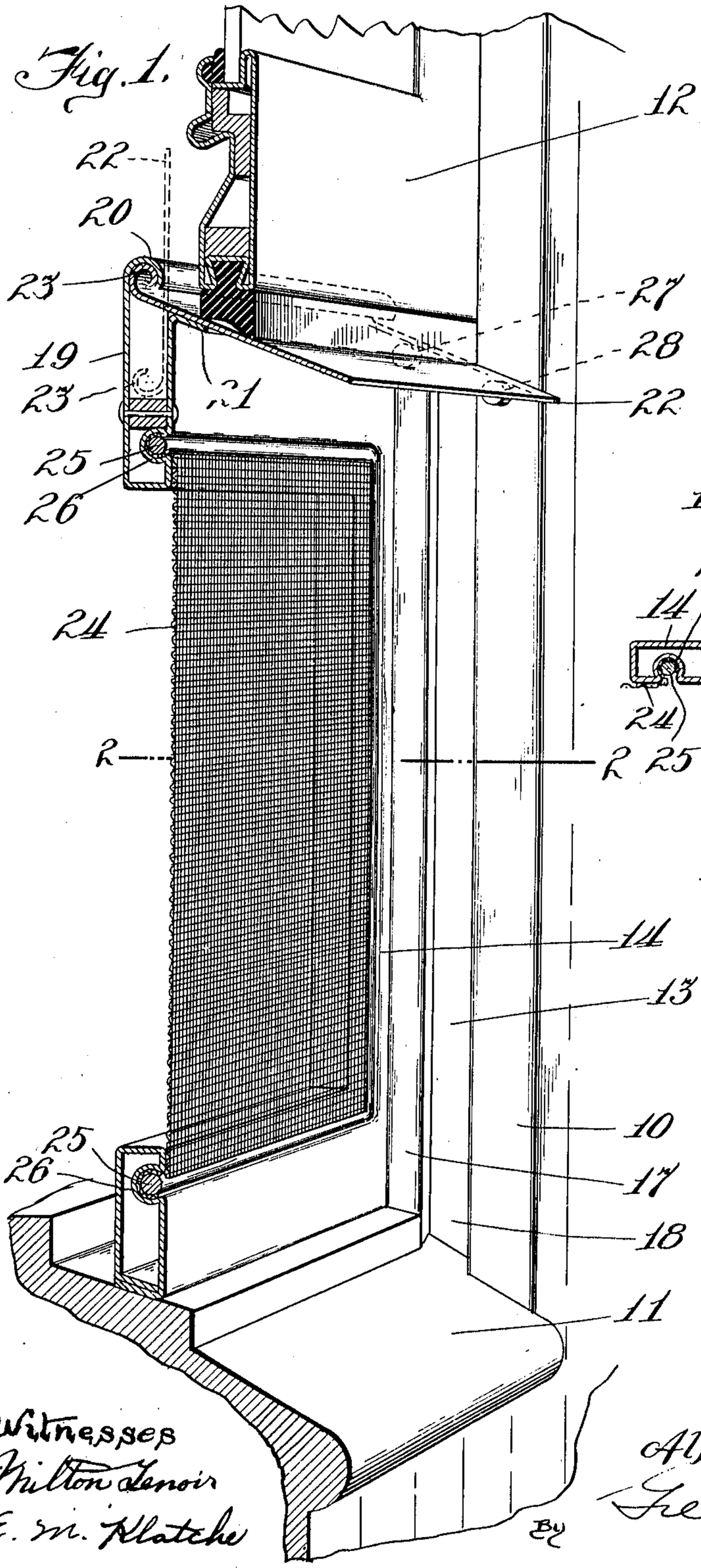
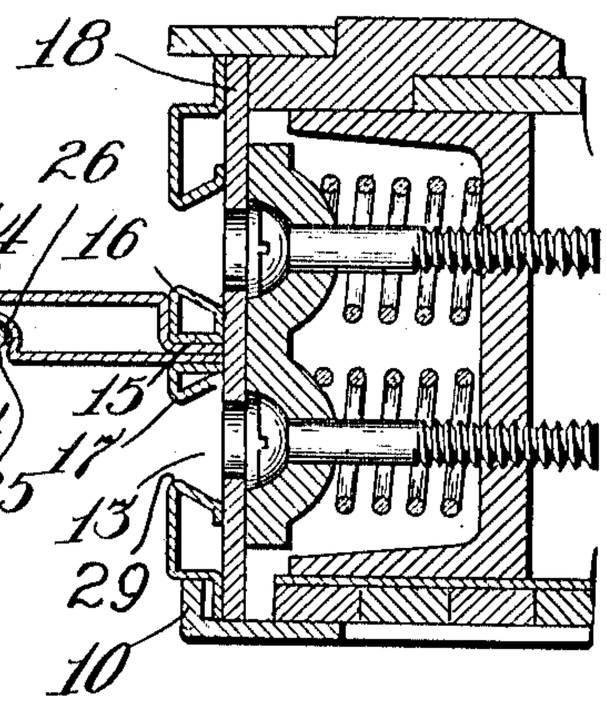


Fig. 2.



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WINDOW-SCREEN.

978,624. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Dec. 13, 1910.**

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED H. NEWPHER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Screens, of which the following is a specification, and which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The invention relates to screens especially adapted for use in connection with car windows; its object being to provide a suitable guard for excluding "weather" and dust between the upper edge of the screen and the bottom of the raised sash.

The invention consists in a structure such as is hereinafter described, and which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional detail in perspective of the side of a car and its window, the screen being shown in service; and Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

The drawings represent a screen adapted to be permanently mounted within the casing of a window running in suitable grooves in the stiles, in order that it may be raised when not required for use and lowered into position of service. It is shown as having a metal frame and in use in connection with a sheet metal window. A window casing is shown which comprises a retaining plate 10, a stile plate 18, and a sill 11. To the stile plate there is attached, by any suitable means, stops 17 and 29, spaced apart to provide a channel 13 within which the sash 12 may slide, and a stop 16, spaced apart from the stop 17, to provide a channel within which the side bars of the screen may slide.

The frame of the screen is shown as being made of sheet metal folded upon itself to the form of a flattened tube. The edges of the sheet of which the side bars 14 of the frame are made project outwardly, as shown at 15, forming a flange to engage the channel between the stops 16, 17.

The upper rail 19 of the screen is open adjacent the top. Its inner wall is curved inwardly, as shown at 20; its outer wall is of less height than its inner wall, and its upper edge is flanged outwardly, as shown at 21. A plate 22 extends across the top of the screen, its inner or lower edge entering the chamber of the upper rail 19 and being curved, as shown at 23, to fit within the curved portion 20 of the inner wall of this rail.

When the screen is in service the plate 22 projects outwardly and downwardly under the sash 12, resting upon the stops 27, 28, secured to the stops 17 and 29, and serves to protect the screen from rain and to prevent dust from entering between the sash and the upper rail of the screen and to support the sash. When the screen is out of service the plate 22 is raised to the dotted lines position of Fig. 1, its inner curved edge dropping down into the chamber of the top rail of the screen frame. The reticulated sheet 24 of the screen is held in place by means of a rod 25, fitting snugly within a channel 26 formed in the outer wall of the frame, the edges of the sheet 24 being clamped under the rod.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a window screen, in combination, a frame having a hollow top bar, a plate housed within such bar and adapted to slide upward and swing outward.

2. In a window screen, in combination, a slidable frame having its top bar open adjacent the top, a swinging guard-plate housed within such opening, and a stop formed on the top bar of the frame for limiting the downward movement of the plate.

3. In a window screen, in combination, a hollow frame formed of sheet metal, the outer and inner walls of the top bar of the frame being of unequal height, the higher wall being overturned inwardly, and a guard-plate housed within the top bar and having a lip at its inner end engageable with the overturned end of the wall thereof.

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