

E. A. REITZ.
WINDOW SCREEN.
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996,941.

Patented July 4, 1911.

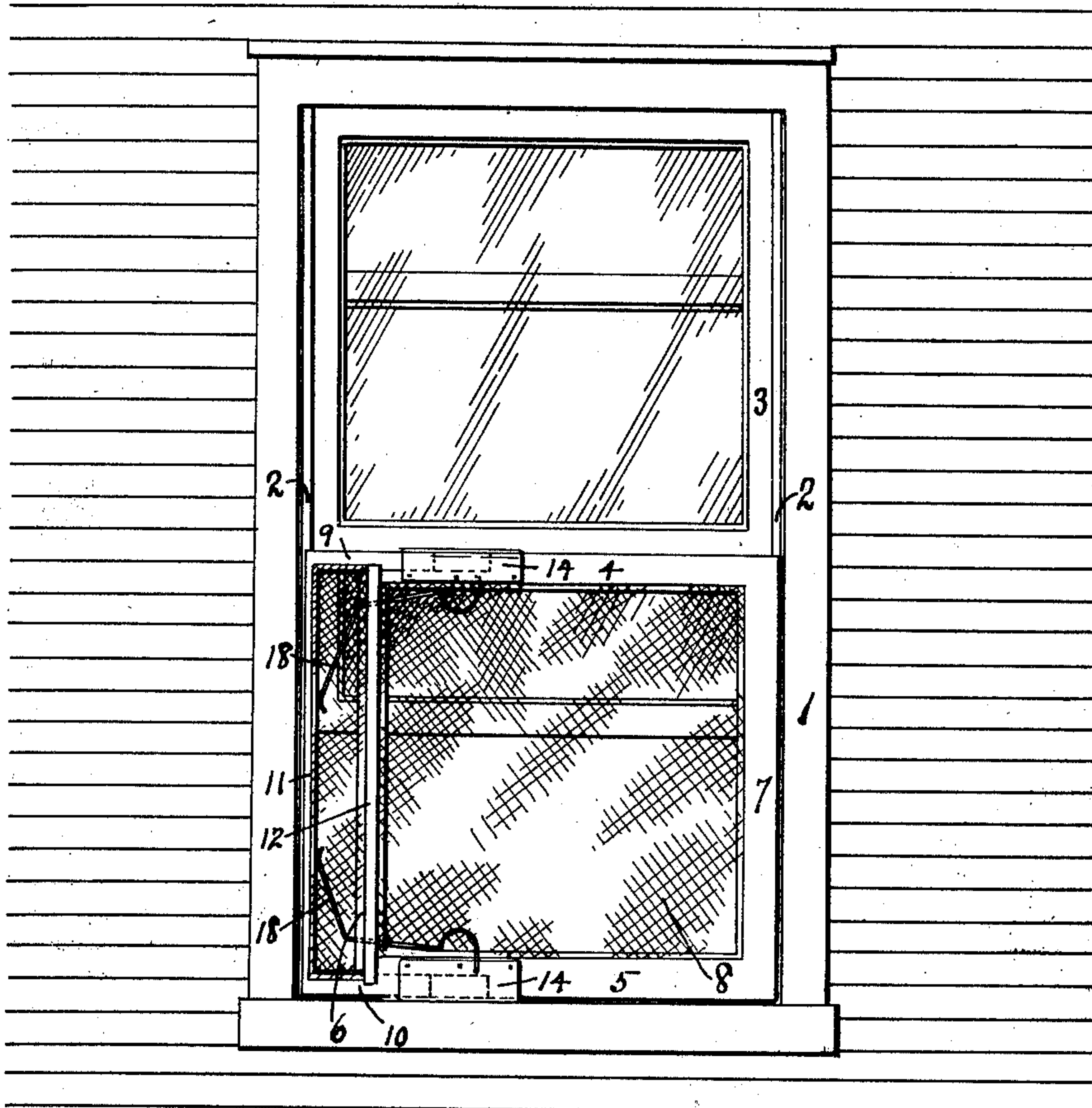


Fig. 1.

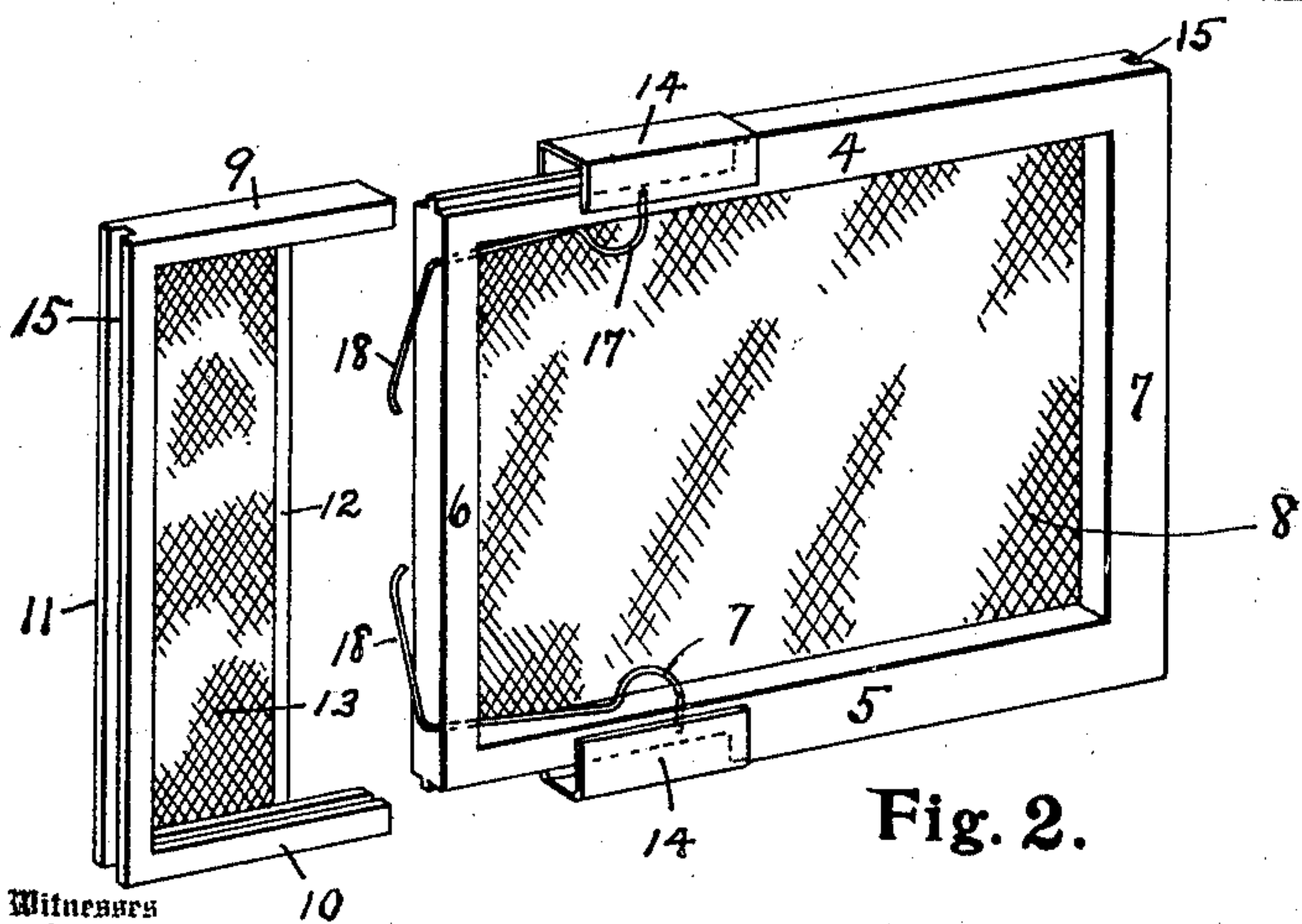


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN A. REITZ, OF PANSY, PENNSYLVANIA.

WINDOW-SCREEN.

996,941.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 4, 1911.

Application filed January 7, 1910. Serial No. 536,846.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN A. REITZ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Pansy, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Window-Screen, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window screens so constructed that they can be readily moved up and down at will and be easily removed when desired, and the object of my improvements is to provide a screen which will sustain itself at any desired position, which will be adapted for windows of different widths, and which will have great strength.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an outside elevation of a window with one of my improved screens in position. Fig. 2 is an inner-side perspective of the screen, the two portions being separated to show the details.

Similar reference characters refer to like parts throughout both views.

It is desirable that the window screen shall have its framework adjacent the upper sash to prevent flies entering, that the screen shall be adjustable up and down so that a free passage through the window is possible, and that the screen shall be removable with the least amount of trouble.

In Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawing, the window frame 1 is shown provided with tracks 2 just outside of the upper sash 3, which tracks guide the screen. The screen is in two parts, a main rectangular portion having top 4, bottom 5, inner end 6, and outer end 7, to which the fabric 8, preferably of woven wire, is secured.

The inner ends of the top and bottom pieces of the screen frame are reduced and over these ends the top 9 and bottom 10 of the auxiliary frame are slidable. The top 9 is guided on the top 4 and the bottom 10 on the bottom 5 by means of the well known "tongue-and-groove" construction. An upright end piece 11 and an upright brace 12 connect the top and bottom of the auxiliary portion of the screen. To these parts is secured the fabric 13, also preferably of woven wire. The brace 12 may be two thicknesses of sheet metal with the edge of the fabric between them. For further safety, sheet metal guides 14 of any desirable length may be secured to the parts 4 and 5 of the screen to form sockets for the ends of the parts 9

and 10. The parts 7 and 11 are formed with grooves 15 to receive the tracks 2. Springs of any desired type may be so mounted on the main frame of the screen that the ends 7 and 11 shall be forced against the tracks with sufficient pressure to hold the screen at any point desired. Very acceptable, and at the same time cheap, springs are shown in the drawing, being pieces of spring wire having ends 17 connecting to the top 4 and bottom 5, and extending through the end 6, where the parts 18 engage the upright 11 and thus tend to separate the uprights 7 and 11.

As clearly shown the spring arms are secured to the upper and lower members of the rectangular main frame and are extended through the meeting vertical end member, the yielding portions of said springs projecting outwardly and angularly from the vertical member through which they pass and are projected toward one another, whereby the arms are yieldingly held against the inner surface of the outer vertical connecting member of the auxiliary frame for separating said frames when properly positioned within the window frame for sliding engagement.

It will be seen that the screen will be held at any desired position through the friction of the ends 7 and 11 with the tracks 2, owing to the pressure of the springs. It will also be seen that owing to the length of the reduced portions of the parts 4 and 5, the screen will adjust itself to windows of considerable variation in width. It will further be seen that by simply pressing the end 6 toward the upright 11, the end 7 will be disengaged from its track and can be swung away from the same, so the screen can be entirely removed. By having the end 6 on the main frame of the screen, and the brace 12 on the frame of the auxiliary portion, the two parts of the screen will always have sufficient strength. Details and dimensions of the various parts will depend upon and can be modified to meet circumstances.

Having now explained my construction, what I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

A window screen comprising a main rectangular frame and an auxiliary frame slidably connected thereto, spring arms attached to the outer and lower end of the main frame and extended through the vertical meeting member of the main frame, the ends

of said springs being projected outwardly
and angularly from the said meeting mem-
ber with their outer free ends in yielding
contact with the inner surface of the outer
5 connecting member of the auxiliary frame,
whereby the frames are properly separated
for frictional engagement with the guides
of a window frame.

In testimony whereof I have signed this
specification in the presence of two subscrib- 10
ing witnesses.

EDWIN A. REITZ.

Witnesses:

L. R. HETRICK,
WM. W. PERRY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."