S. SAMPLAWSKI.

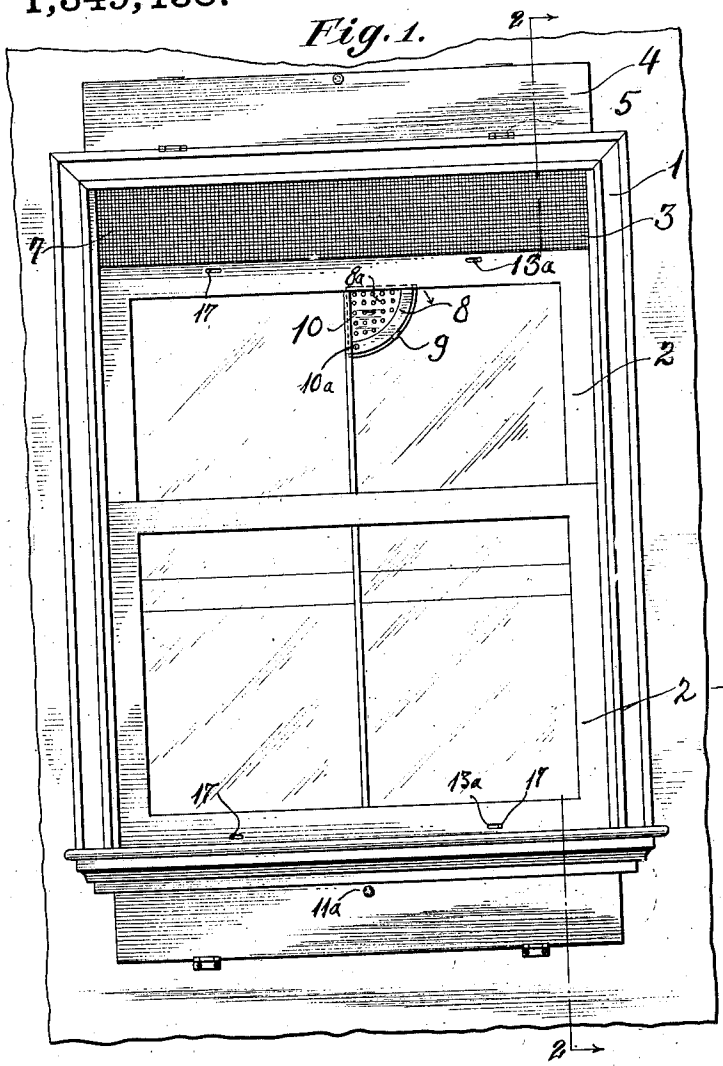
WINDOW SCREEN.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 13, 1920.

1,349,438.

Patented Aug. 10, 1920.

Fig. 1.



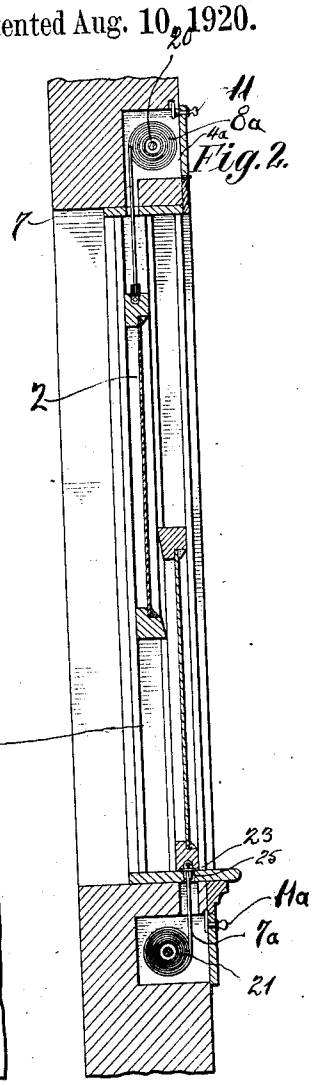


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

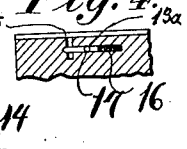


Fig. 5.

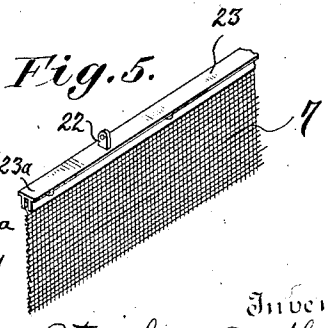


Fig. 3.

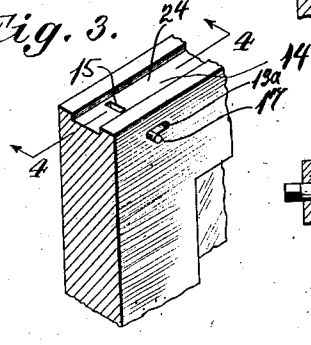
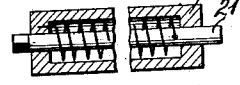


Fig. 6.



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WINDOW-SCREEN.

1,349,438. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 10, 1920.

Application filed January 13, 1920. Serial No. 351,228.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STANISLAW SAMPLAWSKI, citizen of the United States, and resident of Bloomfield, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Screens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window screens, and has for its main object the provision of such a device which is effective in use and operation, simple and compact in construction, and inexpensive in cost of manufacture.

The above and other objects will become apparent in the description below, in which characters of reference refer to like-named parts in the drawings.

Referring briefly to the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevational view of my device attached to a window.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the same taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of the upper window frame, showing my means of attaching the screen to the window frame.

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the latter taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the end portion of the screen which is attached to the window frame.

Fig. 6 is an abridged cross-sectional view of one of the screen rollers, showing the spring therein.

Referring now in detail to the drawings, the numeral 1 represents the window frame and 2 the window sashes slidable in said frame. A reel screen 3 is attached to the upper edge of said window, and its other end is rolled upon the drum 20 concealed in the wall above the frame 1. A shaft 21 supports said drum, and in the usual manner a coiled spring 20^a normally forces said drum in the direction to wind said screen thereon. The manner of attaching the screen to the window is as follows: Upon the edge of the screen is a ledge of metal 23 having projecting edges 23^a. Projecting from said ledge are spaced apart eyelet members 22. In the window frame to which the screen is to be attached is a groove 24 running the length of the window and adapted to receive the said ledge. Recesses 15 are provided in said groove for the reception of said eyelet members 22. Horizontally cut recesses 13^a are cut in the front of said window frame to communicate with said recess 15. A good view of both these recesses is given in Fig. 4. In the recess 13^a is slidably mounted a T shaped member 17, the stem portion thereof projecting forward out from said recess to provide a handle for moving said T member slidably along the recess 13^a. In the rear of the latter is a compression spring 16 tending to normally hold said T member toward the sash-ward side of its recess. Now the eyelet member 22 sets into said recess 15, the member 17 being meanwhile forced to the rear of the recess 13^a, and the said member 22 is pushed as far as it will go into the recess 15. Then the handle portion of the member 17 is released, and the free end of said member 17 is forced by the spring 16 into engagement with the member 22 through the eyelet in the latter. Thus the screen is securely attached to the window frame.

It is apparent from Fig. 2 that the slot 25, in the window frame, is of slightly less width than the ledge 23, so that there is no danger of the latter being drawn into the frame; this precaution prevents any possibility of a portion of the open window from being unprotected by the screen, as will be apparent below. A handle 11 is provided for the hinged cover 4, hinged at 5, in order to open or close the same to expose the rolled screen within its compartment in the frame. A similar handle is shown at the lower portion at 11^a, for the lower screen 7^a. Although most of the above description has been applied to the upper window frame, the same applies to the lower, as the construction is exactly the same, the same type of screen being attached to the lower frame, and operating in the same manner.

I have provided an auxiliary ventilating attachment at 10, Fig. 1, which is adapted to be rotated about a pin 10^a by means of a handle 9, a metal frame 8 supporting the same in the window. On rotating this member 10 clockwise, a space is left free proportional to the amount of rotation, for ventilation, and flies and other insects are kept out by the perforated sector 8^a, which is fixed in position.

From the description above and the drawings referred to, the advantages and manner of operation of the device are readily inferred. Assuming first that the window is closed, that is, that the upper sash 2 is in its

uppermost position, and the lower sash 2 in its lowermost position, then the screens are entirely rolled upon their respective drums. If now the lower sash 2 is raised, then it is obvious that the screen 7ª will follow the frame so as to cover the open space thereby created, thus excluding the entry of insects through the window. Similarly if the upper frame 2 is lowered, the screen 7 will follow the frame. Thus, without any additional effort or thought, the window is at all times screened when open, and there is also no clouding of the view through the window, when closed, as there is in the case of the common type of screen which always stands in the window sash.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is as follows:

1. A device of the class described comprising a window sash, a groove in the upper part thereof extending through the length of the sash, vertical recesses in said sash extending from said groove into said sash, horizontal recesses in the side of said sash communicating with said vertical recesses, T shaped members slidable in said horizontal recesses, the stem of said T extending outward from said recesses to provide a handle portion, a screen adapted to roll upon a drum concealed in the window frame, a ledge attached to the free end of said screen, members spaced apart extending from said ledge and having eyelets therein, said members adapted to enter said vertical recesses and be engaged by said T shaped members to lock said screen to said sash.

2. A device of the class described comprising a window sash, a groove in the upper part thereof extending through the length of said sash, vertical recesses in said sash extending from said groove into said sash, horizontal recesses in the side of said sash communicating with said vertical recesses, T shaped members slidable in said horizontal recesses, the stem of said T extending outward from said recess to provide a handle portion, resilient means in said horizontal recess attached to said T member, a screen adapted to roll upon a drum concealed in the window frame, means on the free end of said screen adapted to set in said groove, and additional means thereon adapted to enter said vertical recesses and to be engaged by the said T members.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1919.

STANISLAW SAMPLAWSKI.