A. A. CARTER.

Window-Screen.

No. 167,220. Patented Aug. 31, 1875.

Fig. 1.

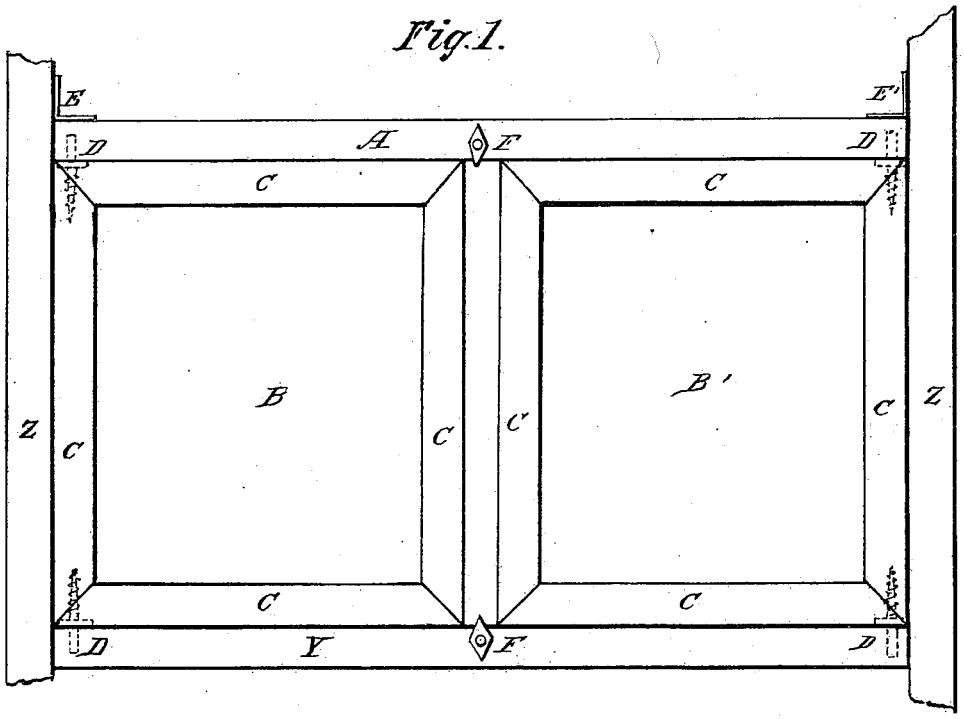


Fig. 2.

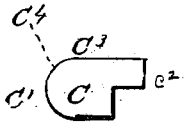


Fig. 3.

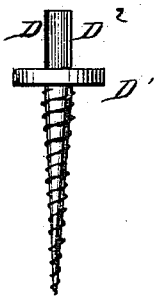
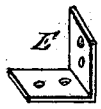


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT A. CARTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN WINDOW-SCREENS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **167,220**, dated August 31, 1875; application filed August 2, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT A. CARTER, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful improvement in screens for excluding dust and insects from buildings, applicable to windows and doorways and other openings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in the novel form of the moldings, and of the metallic parts for uniting them, and forming the pivots or joints and fastenings so that persons of slight mechanical skill can quickly and easily make and fit a door or window opening with a screen-frame with but a slight expenditure of material.

Figure 1 shows an elevation of the screen; Fig. 2, a section of the molding; Fig. 3, a detached view of the pivot; Fig. 4, a detached view of the angle-piece for fastening the frame in position.

The same letters of reference apply to the same parts in the several figures.

A is the cross-bar, equal in length to the width of the window-opening. B and B′ are doors, made by mitering together moldings marked C. (Shown in Fig. 2 in cross-section.)

It will be seen, on inspection, that the molding C is shaped on one side, C^1, so that it forms a segment of a cylinder, and on the other is rabbeted, so as to form a right angle, C^2. The right angle C^2 fits against the lower edge of the sash of the window when the molding is made into the cross-bar A. When made into the frame B the surface C^3 fits against the bar A at the top, and the surface C^4 at the bottom or sill Y of the window-frame, and the cylindrical surface C^1 fits against the sides of the window-frame Z, in the outer sides of the frame B. D are pivots or screws, formed with collars D^1 on them, and projecting heads D^2, which answer the purpose of journals or hinge-pivots, as well as means of holding them and turning them to screw them into the frame. These pivots are inserted concentric with the axis of the cylindrical part C^1 of the outer sides of the frame C, and turn in holes bored in the sill Y and bar A. E and E′ are angle-pieces for screwing the cross-bar A to the sides Z of the window. Buttons F and F′ serve to hold the frames or doors B when closed. The frames B are covered with metallic or other netting.

The advantages of this invention are, that with one single form of molding I am enabled to fit any rectangular opening with frames which do not interfere with the sliding motion of the sash, and are very strongly made with a minimum of material and workmanship.

What I claim as my invention is—

The combination of the frames B, formed of the molding described and shown, with the collar screw-pivots D, bar A, and angle-piece E, constructed as set forth and described.

ALBERT A. CARTER.

Witnesses:

JOHN B. DEVINE,

S. LLOYD WIEGAND.