H. E. WOOKEY.
Window-Screen.

No. 208,700. Patented Oct. 8, 1878.

Fig. 1

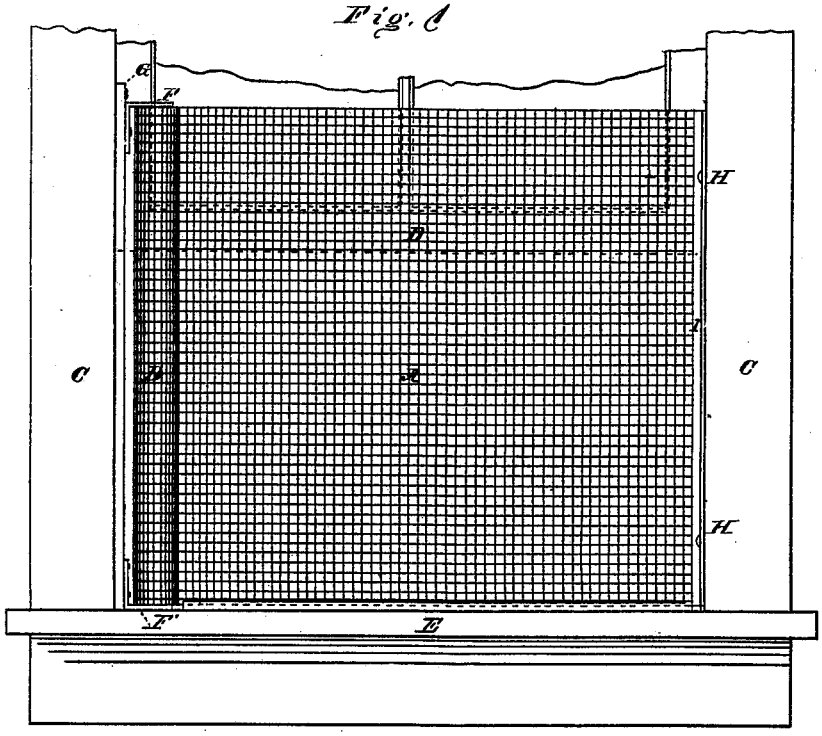


Fig. 2

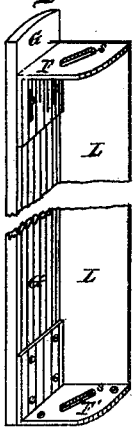


Fig. 3

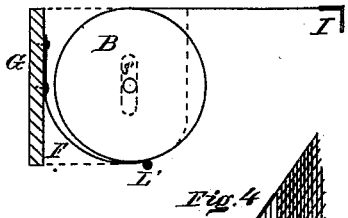
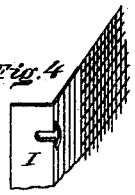


Fig. 4



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY E. WOOKEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN WINDOW-SCREENS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **208,700**, dated October 8, 1878; application filed November 21, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY E. WOOKEY, of Chicago, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Screens, of which the following is a full and accurate description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part hereof.

My invention relates to the adjustment of screens to windows by means of a roller, upon which the screen is fastened and wound by the action of a spring applied to the roller; and consists in the combination and arrangement of the screen fabric, the screen-roller, and the support for the same, with the devices described for closing the space about the roll.

Figure 1 of the drawing is an elevation, showing the roller, with its attachments, secured to one side of the window-frame, and the screen drawn therefrom across the window, and its free margin secured to the opposite side. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of an immediate support, by which the roller may be removably secured to the window-frame, and which, with the attachments shown, forms a partial case for the protection of the fabric when not extended in use. Fig. 3 is a section of roller, support, and devices for closing the space about the roll. Fig. 4 is a fragment of the marginal bar, showing a slot therein fitting a screw run into the frame, as a means of connecting the bar with the frame.

The same index-letter relates to corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is a screen or netting of wire-cloth or other fabric, having one of its edges secured to the roller B and the opposite edge to the rigid bar I. The roller is provided with a spring, arranged to operate in opposition to force applied to the bar I to unwind the screen, and consequently to hold the screen taut when unwound. In the drawing this spring is supposed to be within the roller. L is a thin stop, against which the roll rests. It may be short and located at the bottom, leaving the upper end of the roll to rest against the sash, but preferably extends the whole length of the roll, serving not only to keep the roll at all times perpendicular at whatever distance the window may be open, but also, in combination with a bodily-moving roller, to prevent the opening of a passage about the roll as the latter is reduced by unwinding. G is a wooden strip, to which the brackets F and F′ and other parts are secured. These brackets are slotted to receive the ends of the roller-shaft, one of which ends is necessarily squared, so as not to turn in the slot. By means of the bodily movement permitted by these slots to the roll the latter can be moved into contact with the sash D or against the intervening stop-plate L, and an open passage for the admission of insects about the roll avoided.

The slots *s s* in the brackets may be parallel with the strip G or oblique, as shown in Fig. 2.

In order to secure a partial incasement of the roll and its exact bearing against the stop or sash, as described, I employ a light spring-plate, L, which may be applied to the strip G, so as to both cover the front of the roll and press the roll bodily against the stop or sash, as shown in Fig. 3. This plate may extend the entire length of the roll, or a part of the distance, and it may be in two parts, one applied to the top and one at the bottom of the strip.

Obviously the stop L may be in two short pieces, one at the top and one at the bottom of the strip G, and equally serve to hold the roll in place.

The strip G, with the attachments described, serves to hold the screen compactly wound when not in use, and as a means of removable attachment of the whole to the frame C.

The rigid marginal bar I is shown slotted horizontally, to slip over and behind heads of screws run into the frame, as shown at H H, Fig. 1.

When the screen is applied to a window the sash-rail D will rise in close proximity to the extended screen.

The lower margin of the screen may sometimes require to be held in position, as by a narrow grooved strip tacked to the sill E, in the groove of which the margin of the fabric is held.

Agreeably with the foregoing description, I claim as my invention—

1. In an adjustable window-screen, a netting fastened at one margin to an automatically-winding roller, and provided with a rigid bar at the opposite margin, adapted to be secured

to the window-casing, in combination with slotted brackets and stop-plate L, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a winding window-screen, a bodily-moving winding-roller, in combination with a stop, L, or its equivalent, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination of slotted bearings F F′ with the shafts of a self-winding roller of a window-screen and the stop L, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

4. In combination with the fabric A, the spring winding-roller B, and the stop L, or its equivalent, the obliquely-slotted bearings F F′, supporting the shaft of the roller, substantially as described, and for the purposes specified.

5. The strip G, supporting the slotted brackets F F′, and forming, with its attachments, an intermediate connection of the roller B to the window-frame, and a protecting partial case for the inrolled fabric A when not in use, substantially as described.

HENRY E. WOOKEY.

Witnesses:

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