C. A. J. SJOBERG.
Window-Screen Frame.

No. 220,095. Patented Sept. 30, 1879.

Fig. 1.

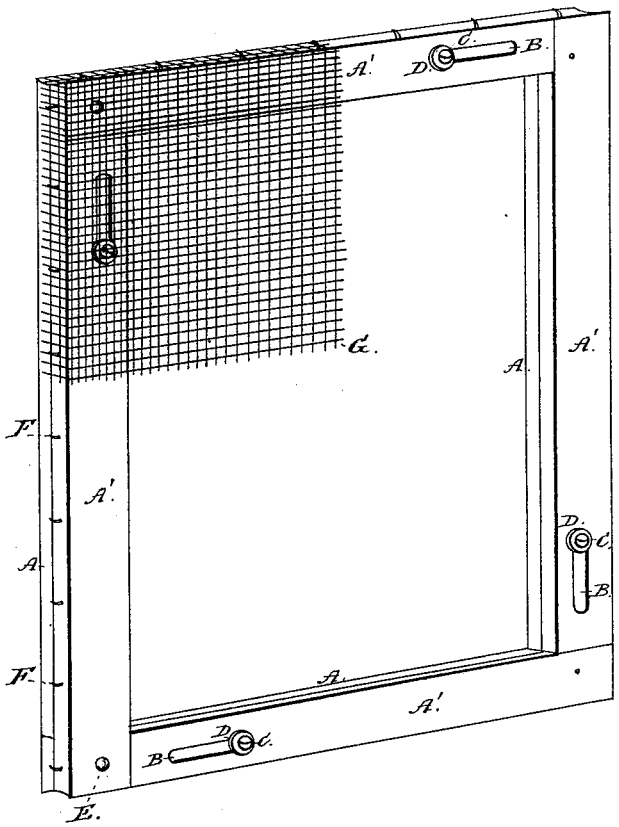
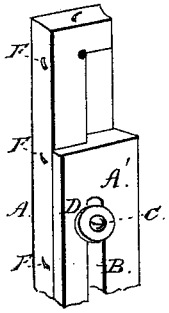
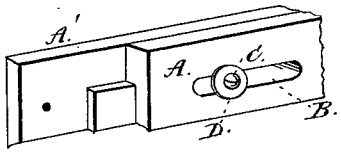


Fig. 2.





Witnesses;
F. W. Howard
John Tyler

Inventor;
Carl Adolph Johan Sjoberg
By Atty Wm. C. Linthicum

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL A. J. SJOBERG, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF OF HIS RIGHT TO THEODORE H. QUITTMEYER, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN WINDOW-SCREEN FRAMES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **220,095**, dated September 30, 1879; application filed June 18, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL ADOLPH JOHAN SJOBERG, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Screen Frames; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of window-screen frames.

It has for its object to provide a ready means for attaching the mosquito-netting to the frame, and also vertical and lateral adjustment of the frame, in order that it may be made available for window-frames of varying widths and heights.

I am aware that many improvements have been suggested, having in view more particularly the lateral adjustment, and in some cases both lateral and vertical adjustment.

My invention consists of a rectangular frame, the bars of which consist each of two pieces laid flatwise upon each other and rabbeted together, and adapted to slide longitudinally, being adjustably connected at both ends, the front piece of one bar and the rear piece of the adjacent bar being permanently secured at the corners, the compound bars being thus formed affording reciprocal support, all as will be hereinafter set forth.; and my invention further consists in forming a groove in the outside edges of the frame, and arranging therein a series of sharp-pointed hooks adapted to pass through the meshes of the netting, and by which means the latter is secured to the frame, so that when desired it may be readily removed and replaced, to accommodate itself to the varied adjustments of the frame, all as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order that those skilled may know how to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe the same in detail, referring by letters to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a frame embodying the features of my invention, with the corner portion of the netting shown in place; and Fig. 2 is a detail view, in perspective, of the left-hand upper corner of the frame disconnected, the upper horizontal rail being turned over to show the corner-joint.

Similar letters indicate like parts in both views.

The frame is composed of four rails, each of which in turn is formed of two pieces, A A′, rabbeted together, as clearly shown at Fig. 2, so as to be capable of freely sliding longitudinally upon and guiding each other. The opposite ends of each of the pieces A A′ are slotted, as seen at B, and a screw, C, passes through the said slots and a washer, D, and into the other piece, so that by tightening the screw C the two parts may be secured firmly at any given adjustment. This adjustable fastening, employed at both ends of the bars, together with the rabbeted connection, prevents all lateral play and ricketiness of the pieces, one upon the other.

It will be observed that in securing the pieces A A′ in their normal positions the opposite ends are projected sufficiently to halve with or join the bars, to which they are to be secured by corner-screws E, to form a rectangular frame, the rabbets being so cut and joined at the corners, as shown at Fig. 2, to securely lock said corners in a right-angled position when the screws E are introduced.

Of course any other fastening device other than screws may be used—such, for instance, as wooden or metallic pegs, &c.

It will also be observed that as the parts A and A′ are laid flatwise on each other, and adjustably connected at opposite ends, there is a reciprocal support between them throughout their whole length to avoid warping or springing, and that the outer edges of the two parts lie in the same plane, thus securing a close joint with the window frame and sash.

The outer edges of the bars forming the frame are grooved longitudinally, and within said grooves, at proper distances apart, are arranged a series of hooks, F, over which the mosquito-netting G is passed. The grooves are deep enough to allow the exposed ends of the hooks to lie within the outer plane of the bar-edges, so that they will not come in contact with the window or sash frames.

From this construction, as described, it is obvious that while the side rails or bars are firmly secured at the four corners they are capable of longitudinal adjustment, and as they are secured in rectangular position, such longitudinal adjustment of the bars will give longitudinal and vertical adjustment to the frame as a structure.

As the two pieces A A′ are exactly alike, it will be observed that one set of tools, or the same manipulation, will produce all the parts of the frame, thus rendering their production economical, which is a great desideratum. I of course do not wish to limit myself to the exact form of rabbet shown, as any other well-known form, or an ordinary tongue-and-groove joint, may be used.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The rectangular frame, the bars of which are composed of two parts, A A′, laid flatwise on each other, and rabbeted together to afford reciprocal longitudinal support, adjustably connected at both ends; as described, and permanently secured (A to A′) at the four corners, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A rectangular frame provided with a groove in the exterior edges, said groove having located therein a series of hooks, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

Witness my hand this 14th day of June, 1879.

CARL ADOLPH JOHAN SJOBERG.

In presence of—

F. W. MARSH,

O. MERWIN.