

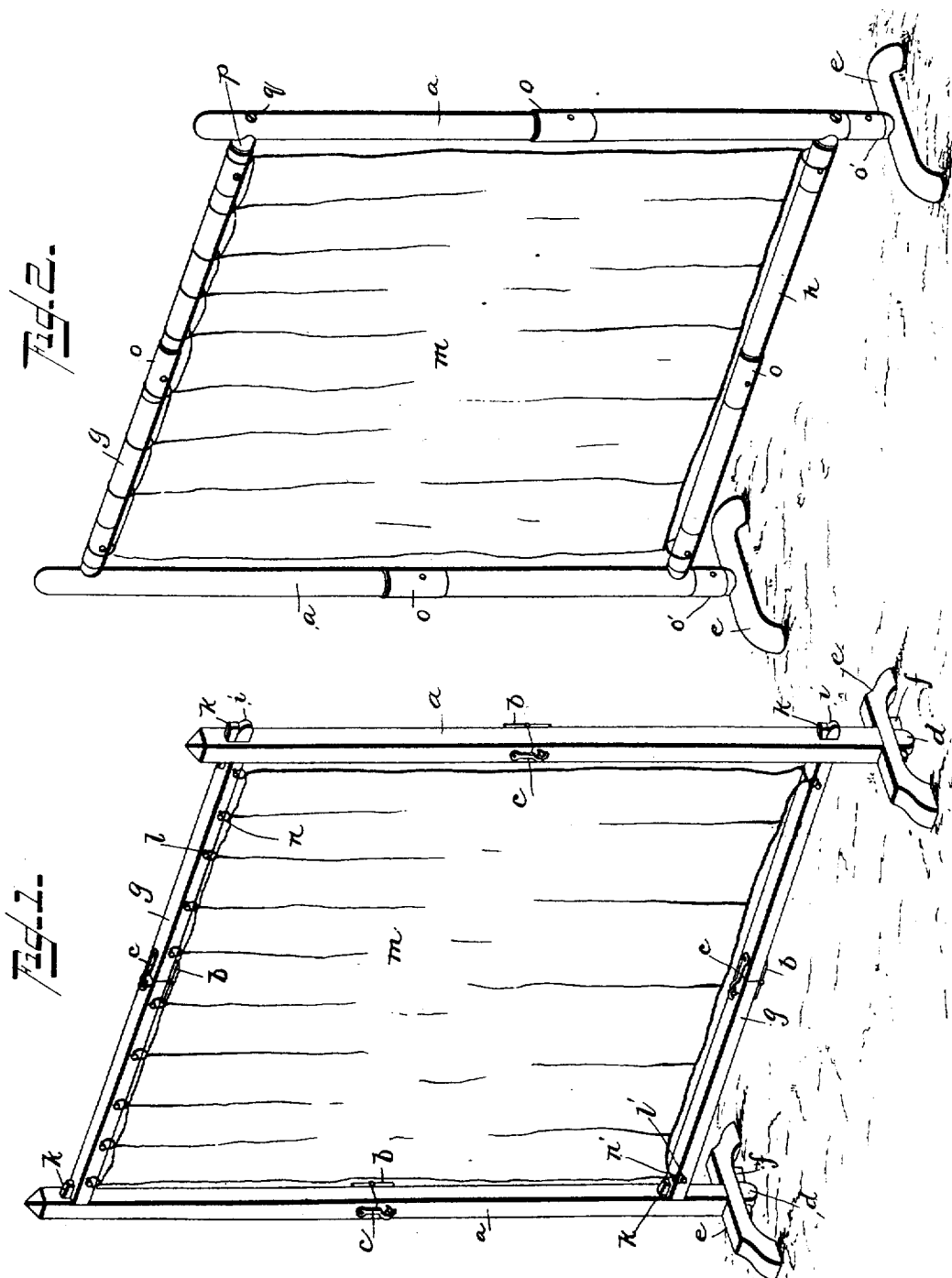
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. CAREY, Jr. & A. K. CAREY.
FOLDING SCREEN.

No. 421,383.

Patented Feb. 18, 1890.



WITNESSES

E. A. Pinckel.
H. Y. Davis.

INVENTOR

James Carey Jr.
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by Wm. A. Pinckel, their Attorney.

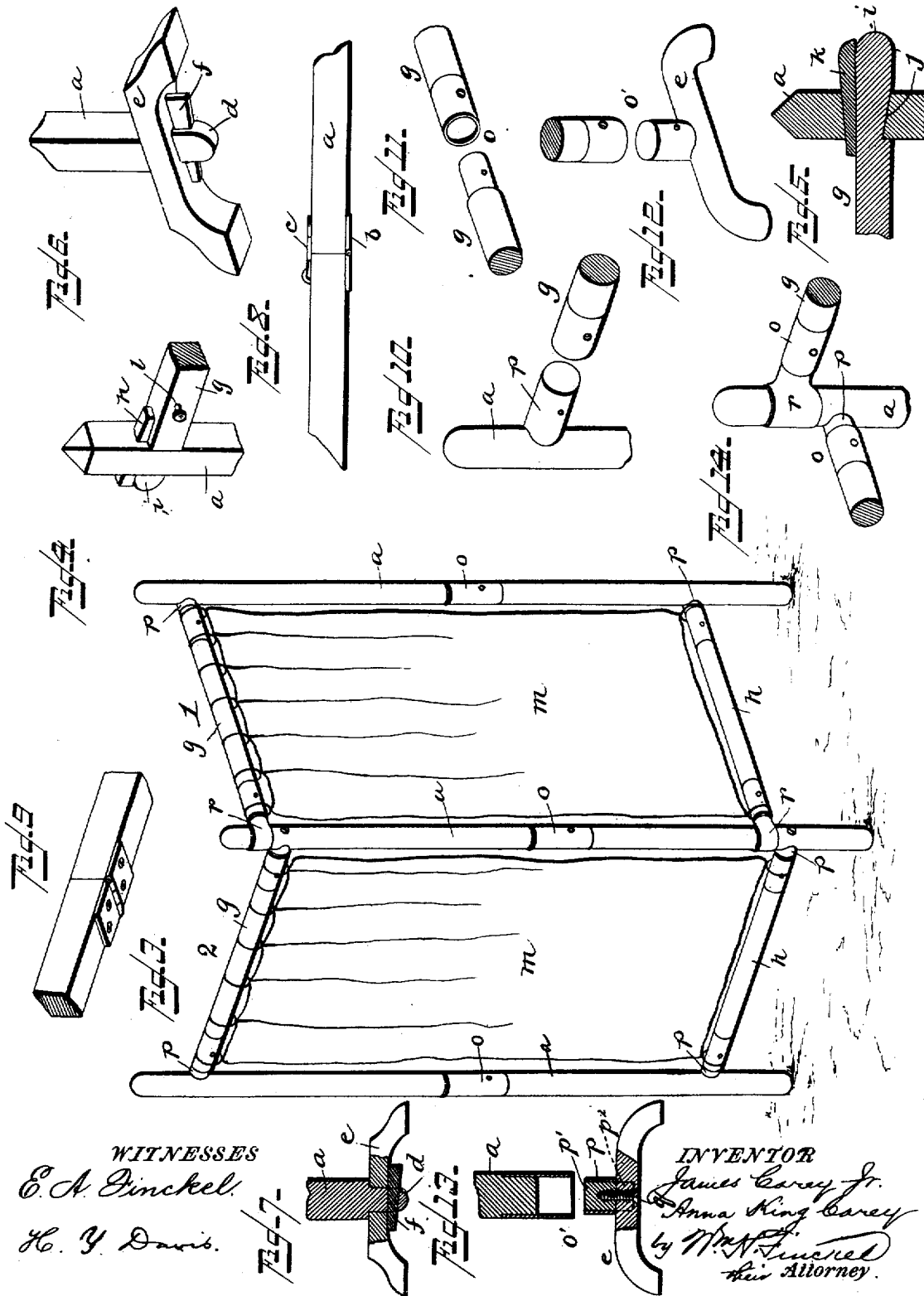
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

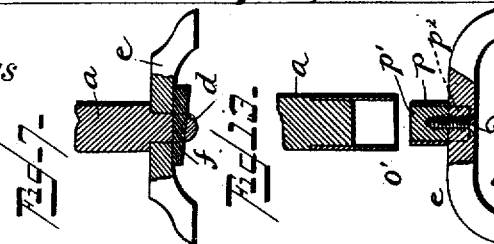
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES CAREY, JR., AND ANNA KING CAREY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

FOLDING SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,383, dated February 18, 1890.

Application filed August 9, 1889. Serial No. 320,197. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES CAREY, Jr., and ANNA KING CAREY, citizens of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Folding Screens, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a standing screen which may be readily dismembered so as to be packed in small space, as in a trunk along with wearing-apparel, so as to render available to sojourners this useful and convenient adjunct.

Briefly, the invention consists of a knock-down standing screen, constructed and arranged substantially in the manner herein-after particularly set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating our invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a form of frame in which the uprights and cross-bars are divided and hinged together. Fig. 2 is a similar view of another form of frame in which the uprights and bars are divided and connected by fishing-rod joints. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a knockdown folding screen in which the uprights are provided with fishing-rod joints. Fig. 4 is a perspective view, on a larger scale, showing the manner of jointing the upright and cross-bar of the frame shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the same parts. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the manner of connecting the uprights to the feet, and Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 8 is a side elevation, and Fig. 9 is a perspective view, showing the jointing of the uprights and cross-bars of the form of frame shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 10 is a perspective view illustrating the jointing of the upright and cross-bar of the forms of frame shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 11 illustrates the jointing of the cross-bars and uprights of the last-mentioned frame. Fig. 12 is a perspective view illustrating the jointing of the uprights and feet of the last-mentioned form of frame, and Fig. 13 is a sectional view of the parts shown in Fig. 12. Fig. 14 is a perspective view illustrating the jointing and hinging employed in the form of frame shown in Fig. 3.

The frame is composed of uprights *a*, made

in two or more parts, which parts are united by hinges *b*, whereby the parts may be folded back one upon the other and may be brought into alignment, and *c* are hooks and eyes or other suitable devices, whereby the parts of the uprights may be secured in alignment. One end of each upright is provided with a tongue *d*, (see Figs. 1, 6, and 7,) which is adapted to be passed through or into a mortise in a foot *e*, and this tongue is slotted transversely to receive a wedge *f* to secure the upright and foot rigidly together.

g and *h* are cross-bars jointed in substantially the same manner and by substantially the same means—namely, hinges *b* and fastenings *c* as the uprights. These cross-bars terminate at each end in tongues *i*, (see Figs. 1, 4, and 5,) which are secured in mortises made in the uprights, substantially as indicated. In order to make a secure connection of the cross-bars with the uprights, we prefer to construct the mortises as indicated at *j* in Fig. 5—that is to say, with a sort of dovetail—and correspondingly shape the tongues *i*, so that when the tongues are dropped into the mortises and wedges *k* applied above the tongues said tongues will be driven down into the mortises and the two will be interlocked.

The upper cross-bar may be provided with headed nails or hooks, or other devices of suitable character *l*, from which a curtain *m* may be suspended, as by means of rings *n*. The curtain may be secured to similar devices *l'* on the lower cross bar and by means of similar rings *n'*.

In the form of frame shown in Fig. 2 the fishing-rod joints *o* take the place of the hinges *b* and fastenings *c* of Fig. 1. The details of construction of such fishing-rod joints are so well known and so clearly indicated in Figs. 2 and 11 that further description is deemed unnecessary. The cross-bars *g* and *h* are connected with the uprights by means of fishing-rod joints, the hollow member of which is by preference on the cross-bars, while the solid member *p* is secured in any suitable manner (as by screw *q*) to the uprights and at right angles thereto. The connection of the uprights with the feet is correspondingly made by means of fishing-rod joints *o'*, the details being illustrated in Figs. 12 and 13.

In the form of folding screen shown in Fig.

3 three uprights $a a a$ are employed, and to these uprights the cross-bars are secured, as in Fig. 2. No feet are used in this form of frame, inasmuch as the two parts of the frame are movable relatively to one another, and may be set at an angle and thus have three legs to stand upon, and thereby be capable of standing firmly. The leaf or side designated 1 is secured to the side 2; or, in other words, the two sides 1 and 2 are united by means of movable joints or hinges r to permit the parts 1 and 2 to be moved relatively to one another. The hinges r carry the solid portion of the fishing-rod joint comprehended in the upper and lower cross-bars of the side 1.

The screen shown in Fig. 2 has its curtain m secured thereto by curtain-rings in ordinary manner, and so also the sides 1 and 2 of the screen shown in Fig. 3 have their curtains $m m$ suspended from the upper bar by means of curtain-rings in any usual manner.

It will be seen that a screen-frame constructed in accordance with our invention may be assembled and disassembled very readily, that it may be folded into very compact space for transportation, and that it is an exceedingly convenient form of screen for the use of travelers.

We do not wish to be understood as limiting our invention of knockdown screens to the exact details of construction herein shown, for it is obvious that many changes in such details may be availed of and yet the principle of the invention retained. As a single illustration, it may be observed with respect to the manner of connecting the uprights to their feet and of the cross-pieces to the uprights in that form of the invention employing the fishing-rod joints that the fixed mem-

ber of the joint may be let into the foot or the upright, as indicated with respect to the foot in Fig. 13, p' being a block of wood surrounded by a metallic tube, if desired, and having the portion p^3 let into the foot. Glue may be employed also. In either case the screw may or may not be employed, as desired. Again, we do not wish to be understood as limiting the folding screen to the precise form of joint shown for connecting the parts 1 and 2, for hooks and eyes might be employed, or any other well-known connecting medium.

What we claim is—

1. A knockdown screen-frame composed of jointed uprights and cross-bars detachably connected to such uprights, substantially as described.

2. A knockdown screen comprising jointed uprights, jointed cross-bars, and disjointable connections for the uprights and cross-bars, substantially as described.

3. A knockdown screen-frame composed of jointed uprights, feet to which said uprights are disjointably connected, and jointed cross-bars disjointably connected to the uprights, substantially as described.

4. A knockdown folding-screen frame composed of a suitable number of leaves or sides constructed of jointed uprights, cross-bars detachably connected to such uprights, and movable connections between the leaves or sides, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 8th day of August, A. D. 1889.

JAMES CAREY, JR.
ANNA KING CAREY.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN TSCHUDY,
MURRAY HANSON.