Jan. 5, 1932. P. E. G. ERICSON 1,839,958

PARASOL CONSTRUCTION

Filed Feb. 2, 1931

Fig. 1

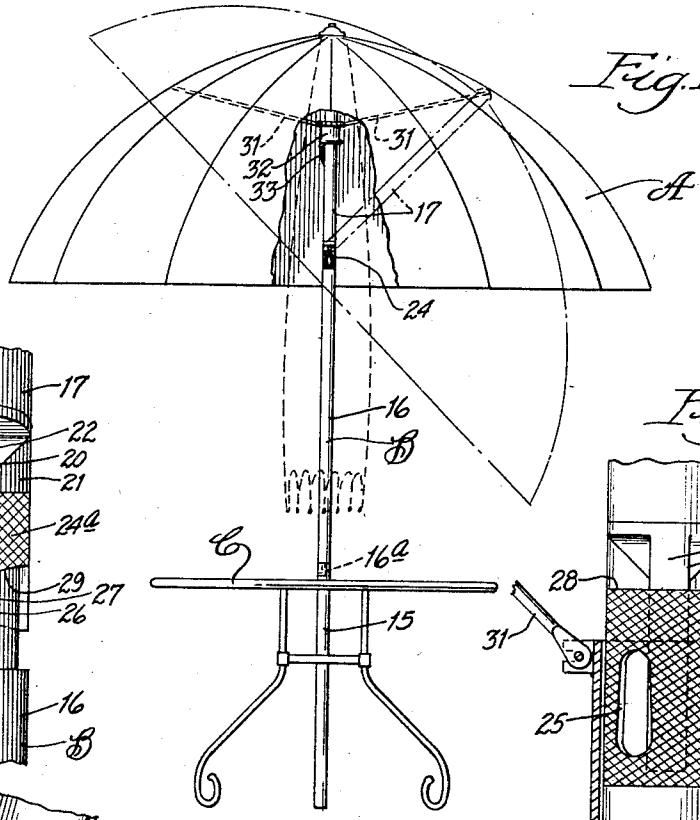


Fig. 6

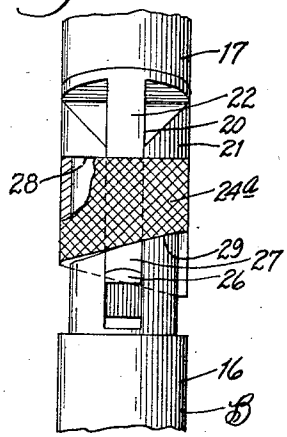


Fig. 5

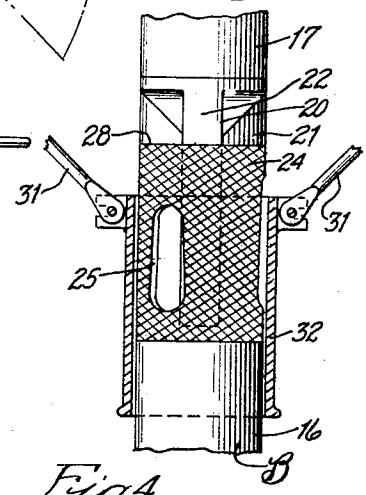


Fig. 3

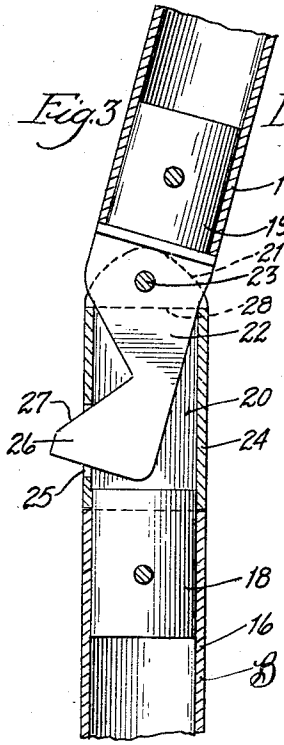


Fig. 2

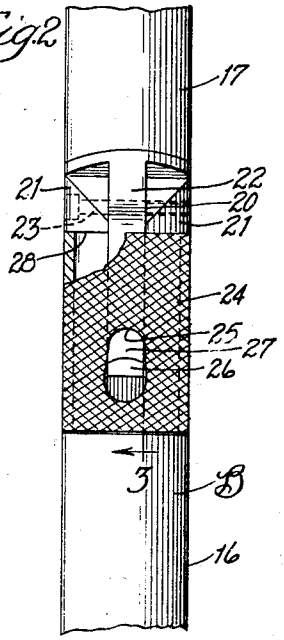
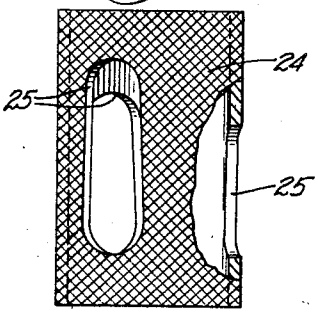


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PARASOL CONSTRUCTION

Application filed February 2, 1931. Serial No. 512,814.

This invention relates to improvements in a parasol construction, particularly such as may be used with garden tables, and the like. One of the objects of this invention is to provide a parasol which may be tilted at an angle, or rigidly supported in a vertical position, the mast being so constructed at its tilting joint as to permit the parasol to be opened or closed without removing a part of the mast. In the past it has been common practice to resort to tools for effecting the tilting of the mast, or to remove the upper part of the mast to lower the same. These and other purposes have been accomplished in the present invention without sacrifice of strength in its several parts.

As an exemplification of my invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a parasol as used in connection with a garden table, the parasol being shown in closed position by dotted lines and in tilted position by broken lines;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged view in elevation of the tilting joint with a portion of the tilting collar broken away;

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view showing a portion of the mast in slightly tilted position, and taken as indicated by the line 3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged view in elevation of the collar for use in limiting the tilting movement of the mast, the same having a portion broken away;

Fig. 5 is an elevation of the tilting joint with the mast in vertical position and with the raising and lowering sleeve shown in section surrounding the joint; and

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing a modified form of tilting collar.

The embodiment illustrated comprises a parasol A mounted upon a sectional mast B which is supported in a vertical position by the table C, and may be rotatably held thereby. The mast, as shown, is made up of sections of tubing, such as 15, 16 and 17, the section 15 preferably remaining assembled with the table and to which the section 16 is connected as by a bayonet joint 16^a.

The sections 16 and 17 are pivotally connected together to permit tilting of the parasol at varying angles. As shown in Figs. 2 to 6, inclusive, this pivotal connection may comprise plugs 18 and 19 secured in the ends of the sections 16 and 17 respectively, the plug 18 being slotted as at 20 to provide upstanding ears 21, and the plug 19 being shaped to form a tongue 22 which fits within the slot 20, the two parts being pivotally connected together by a pin 23. Surrounding the mast immediately below the pivot is a collar 24 rotatable to present the stepped upper ends of a series of slots 25 selectively in alignment with the tongue 22. The profile of the tongue may be of any desired contour as, for example, a protrusion 26, one side of which presents an angular surface 27 adapted to bear against the inner edge of the upper end of one of the slots 25 to hold the parasol top in tilted position, the angle of tilt depending upon the position of the slot end with which the tongue co-acts.

Fig. 2 shows a portion of the collar 24 broken away so as to more clearly illustrate the shape of the plug 18 which is of two diameters meeting to form a shoulder 28. The smaller diameter of the plug is of a size permitting turning movement of the collar 24 thereon, and the larger diameter being substantially equal to that of the tubing sections 16. The collar is thus confined against endwise movement by the shoulder 28 and the end of the tubing 16, the shoulder serving primarily as an abutment to resist upward movement of the collar in response to force exerted by the tongue when the parasol is tilted.

It will be seen that the parasol may be tilted when the collar has been rotated to a point where one of the slots 25 is in alignment with the tongue 22, and that the parasol is locked against tilting when the collar is rotated to any other position due to the tongue striking against the inner surface of the collar. The modified form of collar shown in Fig. 6 consists of a collar 24^a surrounding the ears 21 below the shoulder 28, the lower edge of the collar being formed spirally as at 29, against which the angular surface 27 of the tongue bears when the parasol is in tilted position.

It will be understood that by rotating the collar so as to bring in alignment with the tongue a portion of the collar having a longer or shorter longitudinal dimension that the parasol will be raised or lowered accordingly.

The construction of the parasol shown is of the usual type having ribs (not shown), also struts 31 and a sleeve 32 slidable on the mast B, and held in uppermost position by a detent 33. It is desirable that the collar should be of such diameter that the sleeve 32 may slide over it to permit lowering of the parasol while it remains assembled to the mast section 15. Heretofore it has been common either to disconnect the mast above the pivotal connection in order to lower the parasol, due to the enlarged construction of the hinged joint, or to use a tool, such as a screw driver, to effect the tilting movement of the parasol. The present construction is such as to overcome these difficulties.

I claim:

1. A parasol comprising a pair of mast sections pivotally joined end to end, a tongue having a rigid mounting at the end of one section and extended to lie within a slot at the end of the other section, and a collar rotatably mounted on the mast section last named and surrounding a portion of the tongue therein, there being a slot formed longitudinally in the collar through which the tongue may protrude in part when the one mast section is swung to an angular position relative to the other, the end of the collar slot engaging the tongue to limit the distance of such angular swing.

2. A parasol comprising a pair of mast sections pivotally joined end to end, a tongue having a rigid mounting at the end of one section and extended to lie within a slot at the end of the other section, and a collar rotatably mounted on the mast section last named and surrounding a portion of the tongue therein, the collar being provided with a plurality of openings spaced at varying distances from one end of the collar, the tongue being engageable selectively within the openings to limit to a desired point the swinging movement of one section relative to the other.

3. A parasol comprising two mast sections having a pivotal tongue and slot connection, and a collar rotatably mounted on one section in co-operative relation to the tongue to prevent relative swinging movement between the two sections, the collar being cut away at places which, when registered with the tongue, permit a limited swinging movement of one section relative to the other.

4. A parasol comprising a pair of mast sections pivotally joined end to end, a tongue having a rigid mounting at the end of one section and extended to lie within a slot at the end of the other section, and a collar rotatably mounted on the mast section last named and surrounding a portion of the tongue therein, the collar having an inclined edge engageable with the tongue whereby to limit to a desired point the swinging movement of one section relative to the other.

5. A parasol comprising a pair of mast sections pivotally joined end to end, a projecting tongue extending beyond the pivotal joint on one of the mast sections, and a collar movably mounted on the mast and having means engageable with the tongue at a point spaced from the pivot whereby one mast section may be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to the other.

PHILIP E. G. ERICSON.