Sept. 22, 1959 M. E. ACKLAM 2,905,140

PENNANT SUPPORT

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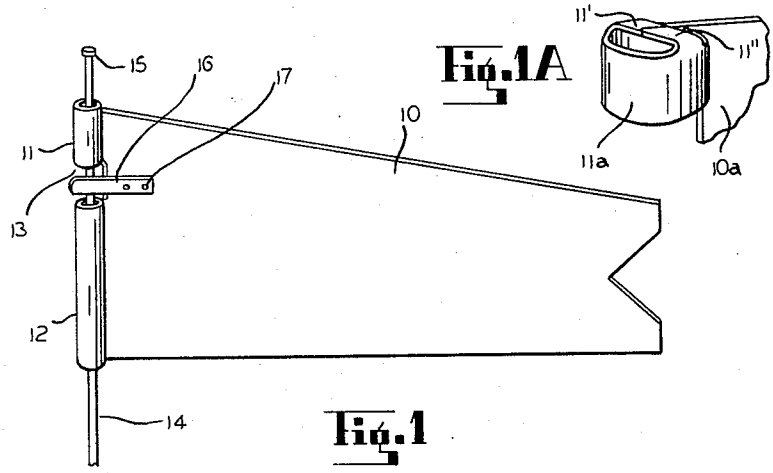


Fig. 1A

Fig. 1

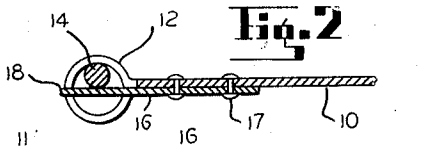


Fig. 2

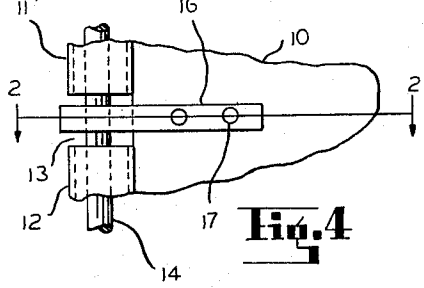


Fig. 4

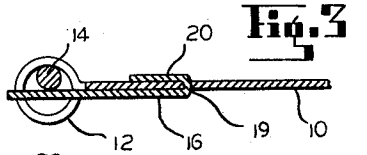


Fig. 3

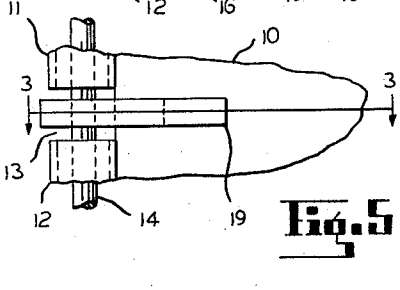


Fig. 5

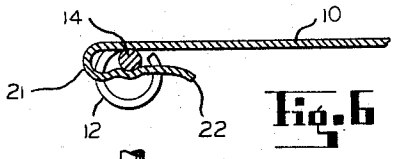


Fig. 6

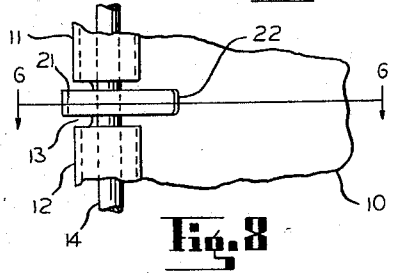


Fig. 8

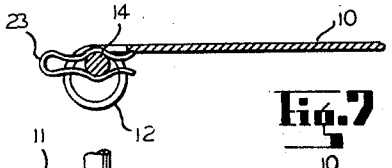


Fig. 7

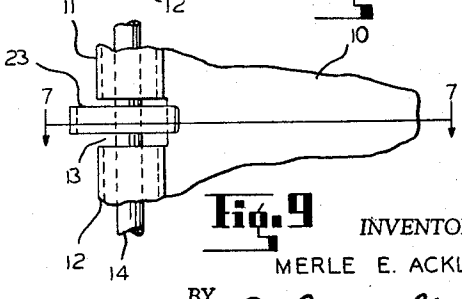


Fig. 9

INVENTOR.
MERLE E. ACKLAM
BY John W. Graham
ATTORNEY

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PENNANT SUPPORT

Merle E. Acklam, Racine, Wis.

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7 Claims. (Cl. 116—173)

My invention relates to pennant structures, and more particularly to pennant supports especially useful in supporting a pennant constructed of rigid or semi-rigid material from a vertically disposed staff.

An object of my invention is to provide a pennant equipped with simply constructed and manipulated means for removably securing it to a vertical support or staff.

Another object of my invention is in providing a pennant arranged for slidable movement onto and from a vertical staff, by a simple manipulation of a clamp member integrally formed as part of the pennant.

Still another object is in the provision of a pennant formed and equipped with means for retaining the same in any selected position along vertical or angularly disposed staffs.

A further object of my invention is to provide a pennant constructed of sheet metal, plastic, cardboard, or similar rigid or semi-rigid material, arranged with support means therefor that enables the pennant to be slidably applied in an axial direction onto a vertical rod, such as an automobile radio antenna or the like, to permit it to extend outwardly at preselected positions therealong, and that affords ready removal of the pennant therefrom.

Other and further objects of my invention will become more apparent as the description proceeds.

Embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the pennant applied to, and supported by, the antenna of an automobile radio.

Figure 1A is an enlarged, broken perspective view showing a pennant in which the upper ends of the support are folded inward to prevent the pennant from sliding downward on a staff.

Figure 2 is a broken longitudinal sectional view taken at the line 2—2 in Figure 4, and showing a pennant retained on a vertical rod by means of a resilient member attached to the pennant.

Figure 3 is a broken longitudinal sectional view taken at the line 3—3 of Figure 5, and showing a pennant clamped to a vertical rod by means of a modified resilient clamp.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary side view in elevation of a portion of the pennant and the clamping arrangement shown in Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary side view in elevation of a portion of the pennant shown in Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a broken longitudinal sectional view taken at the line 6—6 of Figure 8, showing a further modified clamping arrangement in which a portion of the pennant body encircles the vertical rod.

Figure 7 is a broken longitudinal sectional view taken at the line 7—7 in Figure 9, showing yet another modified clamping arrangement for supporting the pennant body.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary side view in elevation of a portion of the pennant shown in Fig. 6, and

Figure 9 is a fragmentary side view in elevation of a portion of the pennant illustrated in Figure 7.

The character 10 denotes a pennant constructed of

sheet metal, plastic, cardboard, or other relatively rigid material having space on one or both sides thereof for legends, symbols, or other indicia.

One end of the pennant body 10 is rolled upon itself and formed into a pair of cylindrical members 11 and 12, axially spaced by a portion cut out of the pennant body 10 and indicated by the character 13.

A vertical staff or rod, which may be of any type of material, and may be, for example, the telescopic antenna of an automobile radio, is shown at 14, and this antenna is usually provided with a knob 15 at its top. Inasmuch as the cylindrical portions 11 and 12 are of a diameter greater than the diameter of the knob 15, the bubular supports of the pennant can be inserted over the top of the vertical staff 14, as shown in Figure 1.

In certain instances, as shown in Figure 1A, the upper end of the modified cylindrical member 11A may be provided with inwardly extending members 11' and 11'' which at least partially close the tube and thereby prevent the pennant 10 from sliding downwardly on the staff.

In order to retain the body 10 in a fixed position so that it will not move upwardly or downwardly, I provide a resilient clamp arrangement, which is indicated in Figures 1, 2 and 4 by the numeral 16. The clamp is attached to the pennant 10 by means of rivets 17, and inasmuch as the body of the pennant 10 is centrally disposed with respect to the tubular supports, it permits the vertical rod 14 to be clamped in position by the member 16, as illustrated in Figure 2. Since the resilient member 16 extends outwardly at 18 beyond the outer surface of the cylindrical portions 11 and 12, it may be easily gripped and moved outwardly from the staff to release it therefrom and permit sliding of the pennant onto or off of the staff.

In Figures 3 and 5, I show a modified but similar arrangement but instead of using the rivets 17 to secure the resilient clamp to the pennant, as shown in Figures 2 and 4, the resilient member 16' passes through the pennant body 10 at 19 and is folded over in a U-shaped configuration, or at 20 for frictionally gripping the pennant. Otherwise the clamp and pennant may be operated in the same manner as the unit shown in Figures 2 and 4.

In Figures 6 and 8, I show another modified construction in which the clamping portion 21 is an integral part of the pennant body 10, turned reversely upon itself to provide a rearwardly projecting end 22 which flares laterally to form a finger grip that permits it to be released from the vertical rod 14.

In Figures 7 and 9, I show still another modified form employing a resilient clip shown as 23 which may be constructed of spring steel or the like, and has spring legs that may be engaged and disengaged from frictional coaction with the vertical support 14 by simple manipulation.

In all the forms shown, the space 13 between the cylindrical portions 11 and 12 permits the use of the resilient member, and inasmuch as the pennant can be passed over the top of the radio antenna, or whatever vertical staff may be employed, it is easy to place the pennant in position or remove it at will.

In each embodiment of the invention the tubular members 11 and 12 are brought into engagement with the staff 14 by action of the clamp member, therefore, movement of the pennant longitudinally along the staff is inhibited by the frictional engagement of the tubular members therewith, as well as by the frictional engagement of the clamp with the staff. Consequently, the resilient clamp itself need not provide sufficient frictional engagement or force to overcome the weight of the pennant.

While in the foregoing specification embodiments of the invention have been set forth in considerable detail for purposes of making an adequate disclosure thereof,

it would be apparent to those skilled in the art that numerous changes may be made in those details without departing from the spirit and principles of the invention.

I claim:

1. A pennant structure of the character described, comprising a pennant body equipped at the forward end thereof with a tubular support adapted to slidably receive a shaft therein, said tubular support being interrupted intermediate the ends thereof to define spaced segments providing a gap therebetween, said pennant body being also equipped with a clamp extending into said gap and being of resilient construction to frictionally engage such shaft received within said tubular support to resist both rotational and axial movements of said pennant body relative to such shaft.

2. The pennant structure of claim 1 in which said clamp is formed integrally with said pennant body.

3. The pennant structure of claim 1 in which said clamp is an independent element rigidly secured to said pennant body.

4. The pennant structure of claim 1 in which said tubular support at the upper end thereof is equipped with inwardly turned fingers adapted to engage the upper end of said shaft to limit downward movement of said tubular support therealong.

5. In a pennant structure of the character described, a pennant body formed of relatively rigid material and providing surface areas for the receipt of indicia, a tubular support fixedly related with respect to said pennant body, said tubular support defining an enlarged passage therethrough to freely slide over an enlarged end portion provided by a support shaft, and a resilient clamp carried by said pennant body for frictionally engaging such shaft to support said pennant body thereon and resist both rotational and axial movements of said pennant body relative to such shaft.

6. The structure of claim 5 in which said resilient clamp is effective to displace said tubular support laterally against such shaft to effect a frictional engagement therewith.

7. The structure of claim 6 in which said clamp is a resilient member fixedly secured to said pennant body.

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