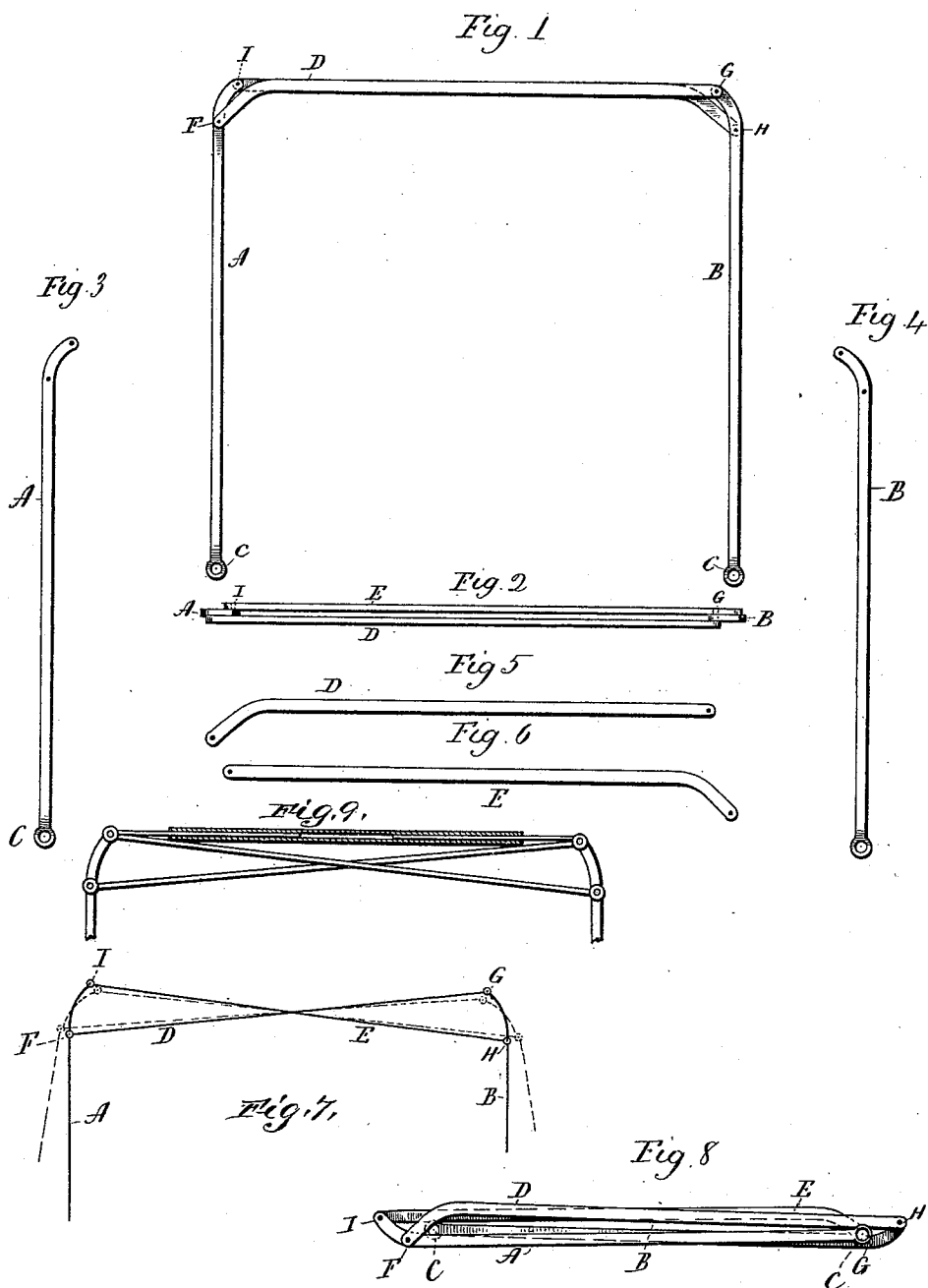


(No Model.)

H. J. KELLOGG.
AWNING FRAME.

No. 495,113.

Patented Apr. 11, 1893.



Witnesses,
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HENRY J. KELLOGG, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

AWNING-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,113, dated April 11, 1893.

Application filed October 15, 1892. Serial No. 448,965. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY J. KELLOGG, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Awning-Frames; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a plan or top view of the frame; Fig. 2, a front view of the same; Fig. 3, a plan of one side-piece A, detached; Fig. 4, a plan of the other side-piece B, detached; Fig. 5, a plan of one part of the front connecting bar detached; Fig. 6, a plan of the other part of the front connecting bar detached; Fig. 7, a diagram illustrating the operation of the invention. Fig. 8, represents the frame folded; Fig. 9, a modification of the invention.

This invention relates to an improvement in frames for awnings for windows, and in which the frame is composed of two sides adapted for adjustable attachment to the window jamb, and extending outward, the two sides connected across the front, and so that the top of the awning may be secured to the front bar, and the sides of the awning to the side bars, the object of the invention being the construction of such a frame so that it may be readily adjusted to window or door openings, of varying widths, but so that the front portion of the frame will always attain a central position with relation to its sides, that is to say, so that throwing the two sides apart, or drawing them together, the movement of the two must necessarily be uniform, or, in other words, so that if one side be thrown outward or drawn inward, the other side must be correspondingly thrown out or drawn inward, and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

A, represents one side-piece of the frame, and B, the other side piece. At their inner ends these pieces are constructed with an eye C, by which the sides may be supported upon the usual vertical rods, and so as to be adjustable thereon, or with any suitable connection whereby they may be secured to the jambs of the opening to which the awning is

to be applied, and so that the side-pieces may be raised into a vertical position when the awning is drawn upward, or turned down in a horizontal position for the dropping of the awning, and as usual in this class of awning-frames. The front bar of the awning is composed of two parts D and E, see Figs. 5 and 6. These parts are preferably curved at one end, as shown, and the side pieces at their outer end are curved accordingly. The side-piece A, is jointed by one end to the extreme end of the part D, of the front bar, as at F, but this joint is distant from the extreme end of the side piece. The other end of the part D, is jointed to the extreme end of the other side piece B, as at G. The other part E, of the front bar is jointed by one end to the side piece B, as at H, but at a point distant from the extreme end of the side piece B, the same as the connection between the part D, and the side-piece A, and the other end of the part E, is jointed to the other side piece A, at its extreme end, as at I, the parts D and E being arranged the one above the other, and preferably with the side-pieces between them, as shown.

The method shown and described of hinging the two parts D, and E of the front bar to the side pieces, causes them to serve as connections between the two side-pieces, so that the movement of one of the side-pieces will be, through the said parts of the front bar, communicated to the other side piece, but in opposite directions.

An illustration of this operation is represented in the diagram Fig. 7, in which the same letters indicate corresponding parts, but the parts D and E, are there represented as in straight lines crossing each other, the points of connection or hinging between the parts being the same. As represented in solid lines in this diagram Fig. 7, the side-pieces A B, are parallel with each other, and as seen in Fig. 1. Now if one of the side pieces A, be thrown outward, as represented in broken lines, the parts D and E of the connecting or front bar through their hinged connections, communicate the movement of the side pieces A, to the opposite side piece B, causing that to be thrown outward in like manner. A reverse movement of one of the side pieces will produce a like reverse move-

ment of the other. The result of this is that the two side pieces will always stand in the same relation to the front bar. The two parts of the front bar arranged so that their lines of force cross each other as represented in the diagram Fig. 7, causes them to operate as braces between the two side bars, to prevent lateral swinging movement of the frame, which would not be the case if they were both hinged at a single joint to the same connecting bar at the front. The frame is therefore substantially as strong, so far as lateral strain upon the frame is concerned, as if it were made in a continuous piece, and the front bar of a width corresponding to the width of the opening, and as in the more general construction of this class of awning frames where the side pieces and the front bar are made integral. The ends of the side pieces and connecting ends of the parts of the front bar are curved, so as to bring them one substantially over the other, that they may occupy the same pocket in the awning, or less space than would be required were they straight, as represented in the diagram Fig. 7. This construction permits the frame to be folded, as seen in Fig. 8, convenient for storage or transportation, and the construction permits the production of the awning frames as an article of manufacture, irrespective of the width of the opening to which they are to be applied, the frames being readily adjustable to various widths of opening.

While preferring to make the connection by the two parts as described, and curving the ends so as to cause the two bars to lie the one over the other, the connections between the two sides may be straight, as represented in the diagram Fig. 7, with a telescopic rod connecting the extreme ends of the side pieces, as seen in Fig. 9. The result of this construction will be the same as that first described, so far as the equal or like adjustment of the two sides with relation to the front bar is concerned, or the parts of the front bar may be straight without such telescopic bar connection across the front, and accomplish a good result, the essential feature of the invention being the hinging of the two parts of the front bar to the side pieces, the

one part hinged by one end to one side piece at the extreme end of that side piece, and to the other side piece at a point distant from its end, and the other part of the front bar hinged by one end to the one side piece distant from its end, and to the extreme end of the other side piece.

I claim—

1. The herein described awning-frame, consisting of two side-pieces A B, adapted at their inner ends for attachment to the jambs of the opening, the other ends connected by a bar formed in two parts D E, the one part D, hinged by one end to the extreme outer end of the side B, and the other end of the said part D, hinged to the other side A, at a point distant from its extreme outer end, and the other part E, hinged by one end to the side B, at a point distant from its extreme outer end, and hinged by its other end to the extreme outer end of the side A, the points of connection for the two parts with the respective sides being equidistant, substantially as described.

2. An awning-frame consisting of two sides A B, adapted at their inner ends for attachment to the jambs of the opening, their outer ends curved toward each other, combined with a connecting bar at their outer ends, the said bar constructed in two parts D E, the said part D, curved at one end and hinged by that curved end to the side piece A, at a point distant from the extreme end of the said side piece, A, and hinged by its other end to the extreme end of the other side piece B, and the other part E curved at one end and hinged by that curved end to the side B, at a point distant from the extreme end of the said side piece B, and by its other end hinged to the extreme end of the other side piece A, the points of connection of the said two parts with the said two side-pieces being equidistant, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY J. KELLOGG.

Witnesses:

FRED C. EARLE,
LILLIAN D. KELSEY.