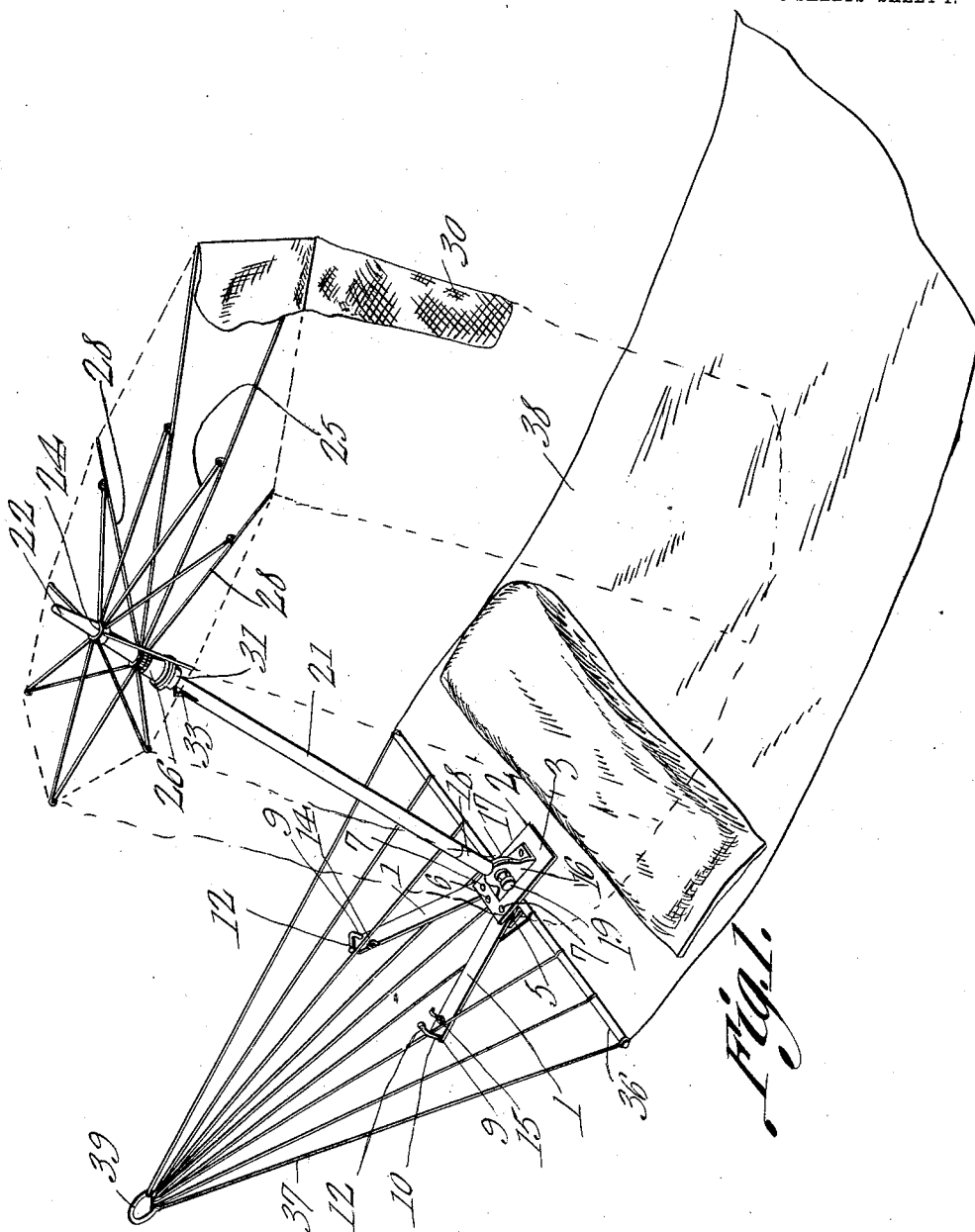


L. A. WILLIAMS.
CANOPY SUPPORT.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1911.

1,053,337.

Patented Feb. 18, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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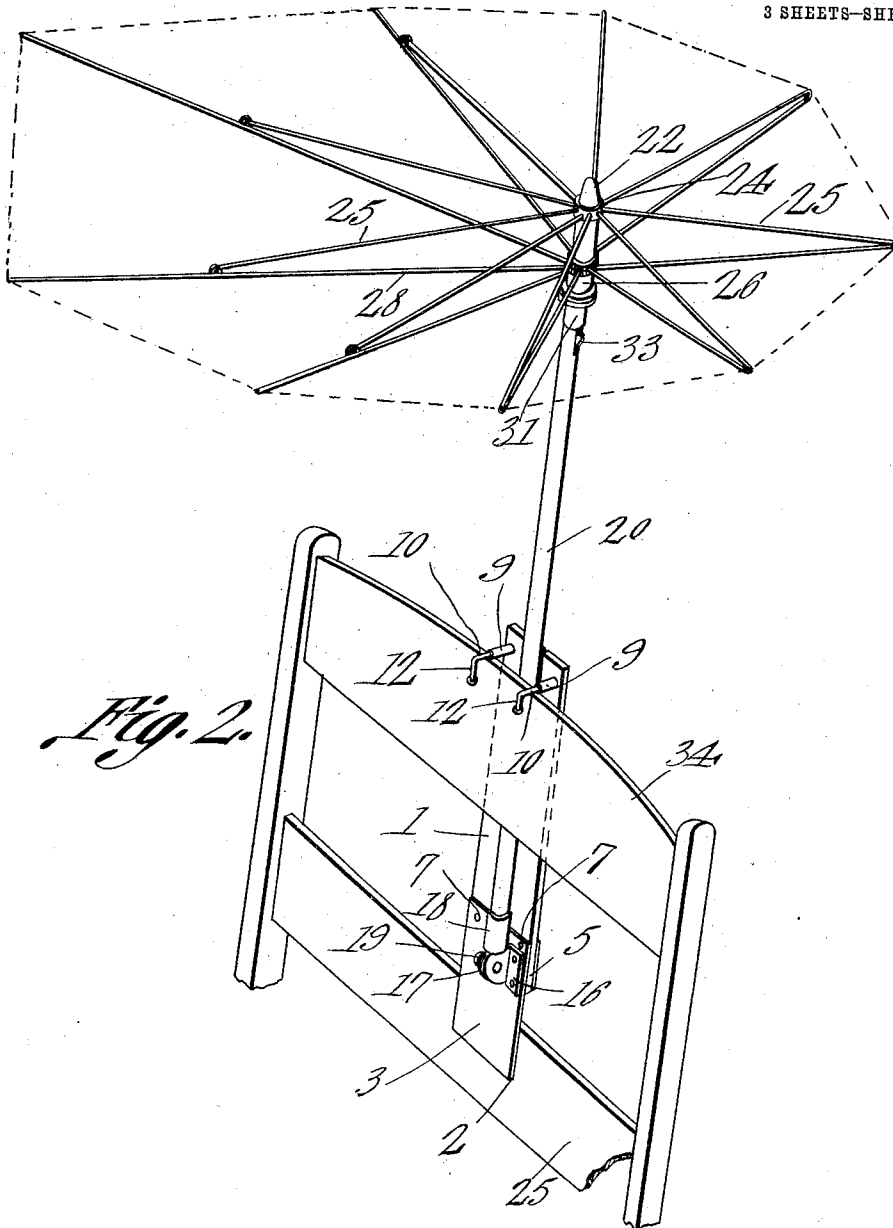


Fig. 2.

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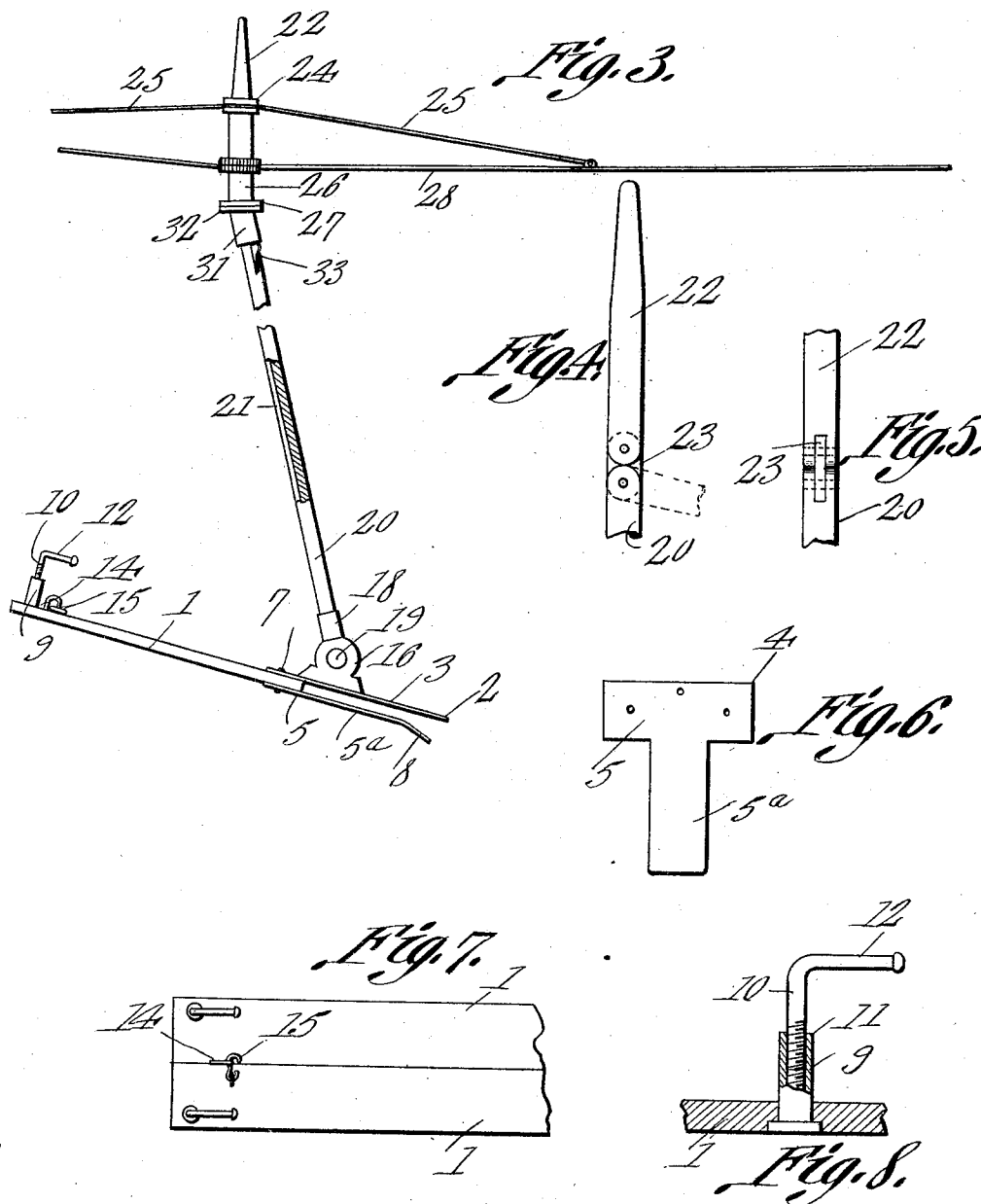
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAURA A. WILLIAMS, OF HAZEL CREEK, CALIFORNIA.

CANOPY-SUPPORT.

1,053,337.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1913.

Application filed November 28, 1911. Serial No. 662,896.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAURA A. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hazel Creek, Castella, in the county of Shasta and State of California, have invented a new and useful Canopy-Support, of which the following is a specification.

The device forming the subject-matter of this application, is adapted to be employed for upholding a canopy above a hammock, chair or like article, so as to screen the occupant of the structure from the elements and from insects.

The present invention aims to provide a supporting structure of novel form, adapted to be assembled with a hammock or with a chair, novel means being provided for connecting a canopy with the supporting structure.

A further object of the invention is to provide a canopy of novel and improved form.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 shows the invention in perspective, supported by a hammock; Fig. 2 shows the invention in perspective, supported by a chair; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the invention, disconnected from the chair or hammock; Fig. 4 is a fragmental elevation of the standard portion of the canopy, the view depicting the hinged connection between the parts of the standard; Fig. 5 is a fragmental side elevation of the standard, the view point in Fig. 5 being 90° remote from the view point in Fig. 4; Fig. 6 is a plan of the gripping element of the supporting member; Fig. 7 is a fragmental plan of the arms which serve as means for connecting the device with a hammock or chair; and Fig. 8 is a sectional elevation of one of the arms, showing the mechanism whereby the support-engaging elements are assembled therewith.

In carrying out the invention there are provided a pair of arms 1 which are pivotally connected with a head, denoted gener-

ally by the numeral 2. The head 2 is a two-part structure, and comprises a supporting member 3, preferably taking the form of a flat plate, and a gripping element, denoted generally by the numeral 4 in Fig. 6. The gripping element 4 comprises a transverse head 5 and a resilient tongue 5^a, outstanding from the head 5. The arms 1 are inserted between the supporting member 3 and the head 5 of the gripping element 4, the supporting member 3 and the gripping element 4 being disposed in approximate parallelism. The supporting member 3 and the gripping element 4 are united by a connection 6, shown most clearly in Fig. 1. Pivot pins 7 also connect the gripping element 4 with the supporting member 3, and it is upon these pivot pins 7 that the arms 1 are mounted to swing. Adjacent its free end, the tongue 5^a of the gripping element diverges, as shown at 8, from the supporting member 3, to provide for the entrance of a portion of a hammock or of a chair, between the members 3 and 4.

Fixed to and outstanding from the arms 1, adjacent their free ends, are tubular bearings 9, into which support-engaging elements 10 are threaded, as shown at 11, the support-engaging elements 10 terminating in rectangularly positioned heads 12. Fixed to and outstanding from one of the arms 1, adjacent its inner edge, is a projection 14, having functions which will be set forth hereinafter. Pivoted to the other of the arms 1, is a hook 15, adapted to engage the projection 14, to hold the arms 1 in parallelism, as shown in Fig. 2.

The supporting member 3 carries an angle bracket 16, to the outstanding flange of which is applied a head 17, carrying a socket, there being a clamping bolt 19 connecting the head 17 with the aforementioned flange of the angle bracket 16, the construction being such that the socket 18 may be moved pivotally upon a clamping bolt 19, the clamping bolt 19 being manipulable to hold the socket 18 at any angle to which it may have been tilted, with respect to the supporting member 3.

Mounted in the socket 18, is a canopy which may be of any desired form. In the present instance, the canopy embraces a staff or standard, one portion of which, denoted by the numeral 20, is immediately received within the socket 18. In the portion 20 of the standard, there is a longitudinal

slot 21, seen most clearly in Fig. 3. When the portion 20 of the standard is swung into approximate parallelism with the arms 1, as shown in Fig. 2, the projection 14 which is carried by one of the arms 1, will register in the slot 21. The construction, therefore, is such that, when the parts are positioned as shown in Fig. 2, the portion 20 of the standard cannot move parallel to the arms 1. The standard portion of the canopy further includes a tip 22, which is pivotally connected with the upper end of the portion 20 of the standard, through the instrumentality of a link 23. The link 23 is rigidly connected with the tip 22, but is pivotally connected with the portion 20 of the standard. The tip 22 carries a notch 24, to which are connected spreaders 25. Mounted to slide upon the tip 22 and upon the portion 20 of the standard, is a runner 26, having an outstanding flange 27 at its lower end. The inner ends of ribs 28 are pivotally connected with the runner 26, the outer ends of the spreaders 25 being pivotally connected with the ribs 28, as is common. The ribs 28 support a covering 29, of any desired form, and from the periphery of the covering 29, a screen 30, fashioned from netting, or from any other desired material, depends, as indicated in Fig. 1. Mounted to slide upon the parts 20 and 21 of the standard, is an auxiliary runner 31, the upper end of which is truncated, at an angle to the axis of the auxiliary runner. The auxiliary runner 31 carries at its upper end, an outstanding flange 32, the plane of which coincides with the plane of the truncated upper edge of the auxiliary runner. The flange 32 is adapted to abut against the flange 27 of the main runner 26, as will be explained hereinafter. The portion 20 of the standard carries a latch 33 which may be engaged beneath the main runner 26, or beneath the auxiliary runner 31, as will be set forth hereinafter.

Referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that the arms 1 may be folded together, it being understood that, under such circumstances, the hook 15 which is carried by one of the arms 1, is engaged in the projection 14 which is carried by the other of the arms 1, so that the arms are held together. The portion 20 of the standard is swung upwardly, into parallelism with the arms 1, the projection 14 entering the slot 21, to hold the portion 20 of the standard in place, as has been described hereinbefore. The sheltering portion of the canopy may be raised, after the manner of an umbrella. The support-engaging elements 10 may be rotated in the tubular bearings 9, so that the heads 12 of these elements will engage with the upper back piece 34 of a chair, the lower back piece 35 of the chair being engaged between the supporting member 3 and the

tongue 5^a of the gripping element 4. Under such circumstances, the person occupying the chair will be shielded by the covering 29 and by the screen 30.

Noting Fig. 1, it will be observed that the device is adapted to be assembled with a hammock. Under such circumstances, the hook 15 is disengaged from the projection 14, and the legs 1 are separated, the support-engaging elements 10 being rotated in the bearings 9, until the support-engaging elements will engage properly with the cords 37 which connect the cross rod 36 of the hammock 38 with the ring 39. The cross rod 36 will be engaged between the tongue 5^a of the gripping element 4 and the supporting member 3, as will be readily understood from an inspection of Fig. 1, and a comparison of Fig. 1 with Fig. 3. The clamping bolt 19 may be loosened, and subsequently tightened, permitting the socket 18, and consequently the portion 20 of the standard, to be positioned at any desired angle.

If desired, the latch 33 may be engaged directly beneath the main runner 26. Under such circumstances, the ribs 25 will stand in a plane which, roughly speaking, is at right angles to the portion 20 of the standard, the tip 22 being maintained in alignment with the portion 20, by reason of the fact that the link 23 is inclosed within the main runner 26. If desired, however, the auxiliary runner 31 may be lifted, until its lower end engages with the latch 33. Under such circumstances, the tip 22 will be free to move pivotally upon the portion 20, because the auxiliary runner 31 is not long enough to inclose the link 23. When the parts are positioned as above described, the flange 27 of the main runner 26 will rest against the flange 32 of the auxiliary runner 31, these two flanges being pressed together closely, by the resiliency of the ribs 25 and of the spreaders 28. Recalling that the flange 32 of the auxiliary runner 31 is disposed obliquely with respect to the axis of the auxiliary runner, it will be seen that the tip 22 will be maintained tilted to one side, the covering 21 being tilted accordingly. Therefore, by simply elevating the auxiliary runner 31, until it engages above the latch 33, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, the tip 22 may be disposed at an angle to the portion 20 of the standard. An important adjustment is thus effected, which adjustment cannot be attained by manipulating the clamping bolt 19.

Noting Fig. 3 it will be seen that owing to the pivotal mounting of the portion 21 of the standard, afforded by the clamping bolt 19, the portion 21 may be swung, in order to dispose the covering 29 above the occupant of the hammock. The specific coöperation between the runners 26 and 31

permits the tip 22 to stand vertically, thus offsetting any tilting of the covering 29, due to the necessary inclination of the part 21 of the standard. There is, therefore, a clear and useful combination between the main and auxiliary runners, and the pivotal mounting of the portion 20 of the standard.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

10 1. In a device of the class described, a head comprising spaced, support-engaging parts; a canopy support pivoted to the head and standing at an angle to the head; diverging arms pivoted to the head; rotatable support-engaging devices upon the arms and including angularly disposed parts standing at an angle to the arms; the arms being movable into abutment, the support being movable in parallelism with the arms, and the support-engaging devices being rotatable to dispose their angularly disposed portions longitudinally of the arms.

25 2. In a device of the class described, a head adapted to receive a support, arms pivoted at one end to the head, and provided adjacent their other ends with support-engaging elements; a canopy including a staff pivoted to the head, the arms being adapted

to be folded together, and the staff being adapted to be folded against the arms; means for holding the arms together; and interengaging elements upon one arm and upon the staff, preventing the staff from moving transversely of the arms.

3. In a device of the class described, a head adapted to receive a support; arms pivoted adjacent one end of the head, and provided adjacent their other ends with support-engaging elements; a canopy including a staff pivoted to the head, the arms being adapted to be folded together, and the staff being adapted to be folded against the arms; a projection upon one arm, adapted to engage the staff, to prevent the staff from moving transversely of the arms; and a member upon the other arm, adapted to engage with the projection, to hold the arms together.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LAURA A. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

A. S. WILLIAMS,
INA L. WILLIAMS.