

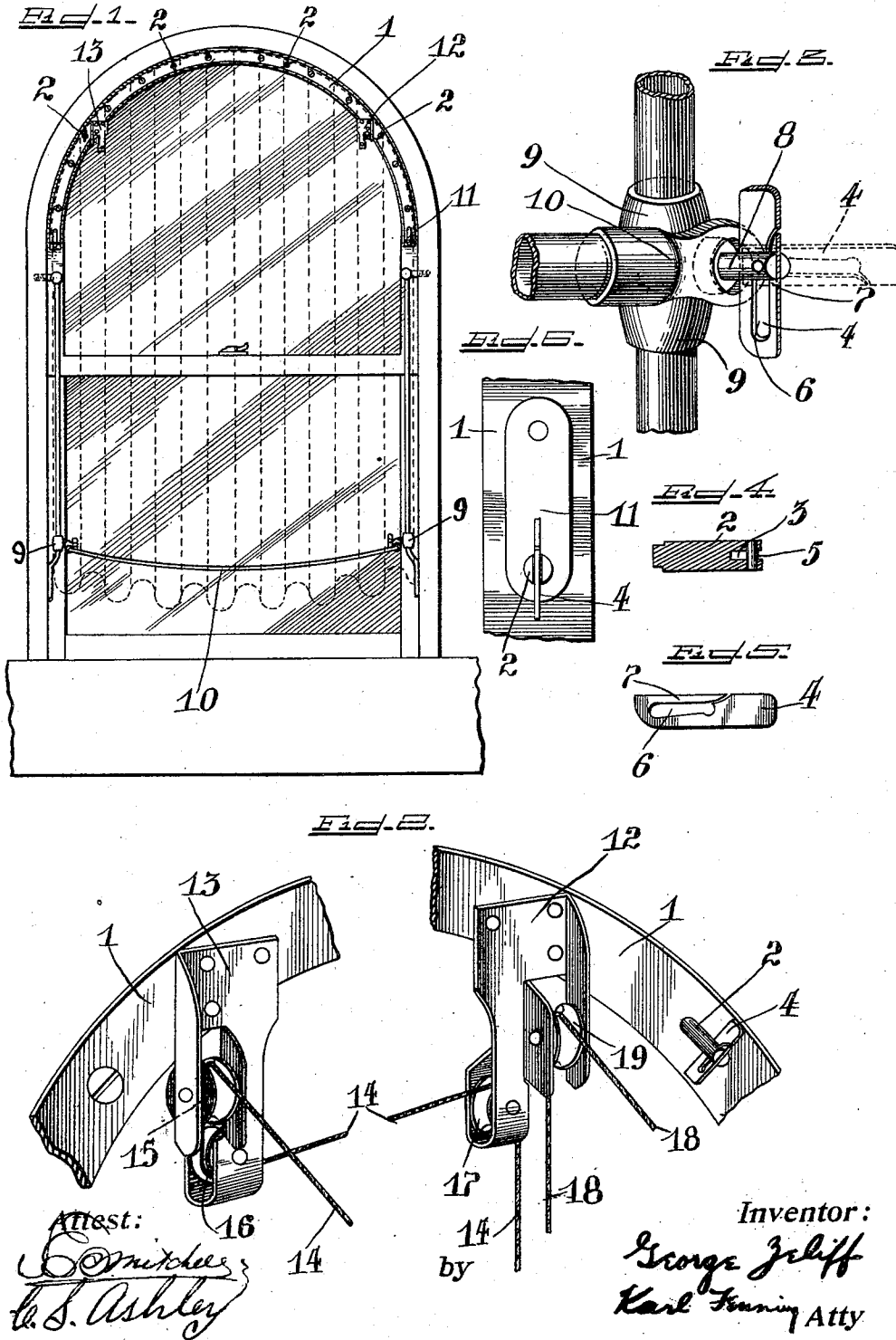
G. ZELIFF.

AWNING.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1909.

966,727.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ZELIFF, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE ZELIFF, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Awnings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is intended to provide an awning which, when in position on a window, is more certain and regular in its action than awnings at present in use, and, at the same time is capable of being hung and taken down more conveniently, expeditiously and economically.

I provide devices for attaching the awning fabric to the window or other opening to be guarded which are permanent in their character and are not from season to season removed from their position,—the removal or attachment of the fabric being permitted by an adjustment of a portion of the attaching device, instead of a removal thereof, as is usual in awnings at present in use. I also provide similar mechanism for attaching the frame at the bottom of the awning to the usual sliding sleeves. I also provide improved means for guiding the ropes by which the awning is lowered or raised.

Awnings for windows having curved tops usually are so attached to the top of the window frame that in their practical operation the fabric adjoining the point where the awning is fastened at the lower part of the curve is torn, thereby rendering the awning undesirable for further use. This objection is overcome by my device.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown one form my invention may take as applied to a window having a curved top, but it will be obvious that my invention is not limited to awnings for windows of any peculiar shape or type.

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved awning, the fabric being indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail of the means for guiding the ropes for operating the awning. Fig. 3 is a detail showing the means for fastening the frame at the bottom of the awning to a sliding sleeve. Figs. 4 and 5 are details of the device for attaching the fabric to the window frame, which device is similar to a portion of that shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a detail of the device for preventing tearing of the fabric where it is fastened at the lower portion of the curve.

I have shown a rod or bar 1 conforming in

shape to the upper portion of the window. The bar may be held in place by means of screws or any other suitable fastening device.

At suitable intervals there are rigidly attached to the bar, lugs or pins 2 slotted at their outer ends 3. A guard or key 4 is mounted in the slot 3 and held in place by a rivet 5 which passes through the slot 6 in the key 4. The key is preferably stamped from sheet steel and slotted on one side leaving a tongue 7 which acts as a spring to hold the key at right angles to the pin 2. The lug or pin 8, carried by the usual sliding sleeve 9 and which carries the frame 10 for the lower part of the awning, is similar to the lug or pin 2 in construction and is provided at its outer end with the similar slot 3 and key 4.

It will be seen that when the key is in the position shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, full lines, the awning fabric or frame cannot be put on or taken off from the pins; but when the key is in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, the awning fabric or frame may be removed or put on the pins.

By restricting the width of the slot 6 at the middle of the key to less than the diameter of the rivet 5, it will be seen that the tongue 7 will act as a spring and hold the key at right angles to the pin against accidental displacement.

There are thus provided means permitting the removal or attachment of the awning, which means in themselves are permanent and not normally to be removed.

When staples are used to attach the awning fabric to the window, it is usually necessary to provide new staples each season when the awning is put up, and a further objection to the use of staples is that when the awning is taken down the tendency is to rely upon the strength of the awning fabric itself when pulled upon to remove the staples rather than to use a separate tool for that purpose. The frequent result is that the awning in consequence is torn and must be repaired before it is in condition for installing the succeeding season.

By providing, as I do, a non-removable fastening pin and readily adjustable key therein, the life of the awning is prolonged. Inasmuch as my key is not detachable from the pin, it is not liable to be lost between seasons nor to work out and release the awning when in place. Such loss and displacement is an objectionable feature of the

cotter key generally in use to hold the awning frame onto the sliding sleeve.

In awnings for curved-topped windows, when the awning is raised, the wrinkling and bunching of the awning fabric, between the frame for the lower portion of the awning as it rises and the window frame to which the awning is rigidly attached, usually brings such a strain upon the portion of the fabric near the lower point of attachment to the window that it is torn so that it is less efficient and generally requires repairing between seasons. In order to overcome this objection I provide at the lower part of my rod for curved windows a short arm 11 pivotally attached to the rod or bar 1, and on the lower portion of the arm 11 I mount a pin 2 provided with key 4, thus providing for sufficient elasticity in the fastening of the awning at this point to avoid tearing the awning.

Depending from the rod 1 are pulley brackets 12 and 13 each of which carries two pulleys, one above the other, and turning in planes at right angles to each other.

As shown in Fig. 2, the rope 14 which is attached to the frame 10 at the lower portion of the awning passes up over the upper pulley 15 in the bracket 13 beneath the pulley 16 in the bracket 13 which is below and at right angles to the pulley 15 across the upper portion of the window, over the lower pulley 17 in the bracket 12, and thence down the side of the window where it may be fastened to the usual cleat.

The rope 18 which is fastened to the other side of the awning frame 10 passes up over the upper pulley 19 in the bracket 12 and directly down by the side of the rope 14. By this arrangement the awning ropes are always carried evenly and in the centers of the pulley bites, thus insuring a constant and regular action.

While the pins 2, lever 11 and pulley brackets 12 and 13 might be mounted directly on the frame of the window, I prefer to mount them, as shown, on a rod or bar extending across the whole top of the window and attached thereto. By this means the strains on the pulleys and different pins are distributed across the whole window top, instead of being concentrated at one or another fastening.

The bar pins and pulley brackets have been shown and described as separate stampings fastened, but they might obviously consist of a single piece, and other changes might be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. In an awning, a stationary bar, lugs on the bar for holding the awning fabric, and keys in the lugs having slots surrounding portions of the lugs so that the keys are adjustable in but not removable from the lugs.

2. In an awning, a stationary bar, lugs on the bar for holding the awning fabric, keys in the lugs having slots surrounding portions of the lugs so that the keys are adjustable in but not removable from the lugs, brackets rigidly attached to the bar, two pulleys arranged at right angles to each other in each bracket and ropes running over the pulleys to adjust the awning.

3. In an awning, an awning fabric, a stationary bar, lugs on the bar, sliding sleeves, a support for the sleeves, lugs on the sleeves and keys in all the lugs, all combining to support the awning fabric.

4. In an awning, a support for the top of the awning, sliding sleeves, a support for the sleeves, lugs on the sleeves, and keys in the lugs having slots surrounding portions of the lugs so that the keys are adjustable in but not removable from the lugs, for supporting the lower part of the awning.

5. In an awning, a bar, lugs on the bar for holding the awning fabric, keys carried by the lugs, brackets on the bar, ropes for adjusting the awning, and pulleys in the brackets which guide the ropes, all combining to support an awning fabric.

6. In an awning, an awning support, lugs on the awning support, and keys in the lugs having slots surrounding portions of the lugs so that the keys are adjustable in but not removable from the lugs.

7. In an awning, a curved support for the top of the awning, pivoted arms toward the ends of the curved support for relieving the tension when the awning is raised, means for adjusting the awning, and means for attaching the awning to the curved bar and to the pivoted arms.

8. In an awning, an awning fabric, a curved support for the top of the awning, lugs on the support for the attachment of the fabric, arms pivoted to the support, lugs on the arms for the attachment of the fabric, keys in all the lugs, brackets on the bar, two pulleys in different planes and at right angles to each other in each bracket, ropes for adjusting the awning passing over the pulleys, sliding sleeves, a support for the sleeves, lugs carried by the sleeves, keys in the lugs and a frame for the lower part of the awning engaging the lugs on the sleeves and retained by the keys.

9. In an awning, a curved awning support, lugs on the awning support for the attachment of an awning fabric, pivoted arms on the awning supports, lugs on the pivoted arms for the attachment of an awning fabric, and keys in all the lugs having slots surrounding portions of the lugs so that the keys are adjustable in but not removable from the lugs.

10. In an awning, a curved awning support, lugs on the awning support for the attachment of an awning fabric, pivoted arms

on the awning supports, lugs on the pivoted
arms for the attachment of an awning fabric,
keys in all the lugs having slots surrounding
portions of the lugs so that the keys are ad-
5 justable in but not removable from the lugs,
and a sliding support for the lower portion
of the awning fabric.

Signed at New York this 30th day of
January, 1909.

GEORGE ZELIFF.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR MATTSOY,
JOHN TAYLOR.