

(No Model.)

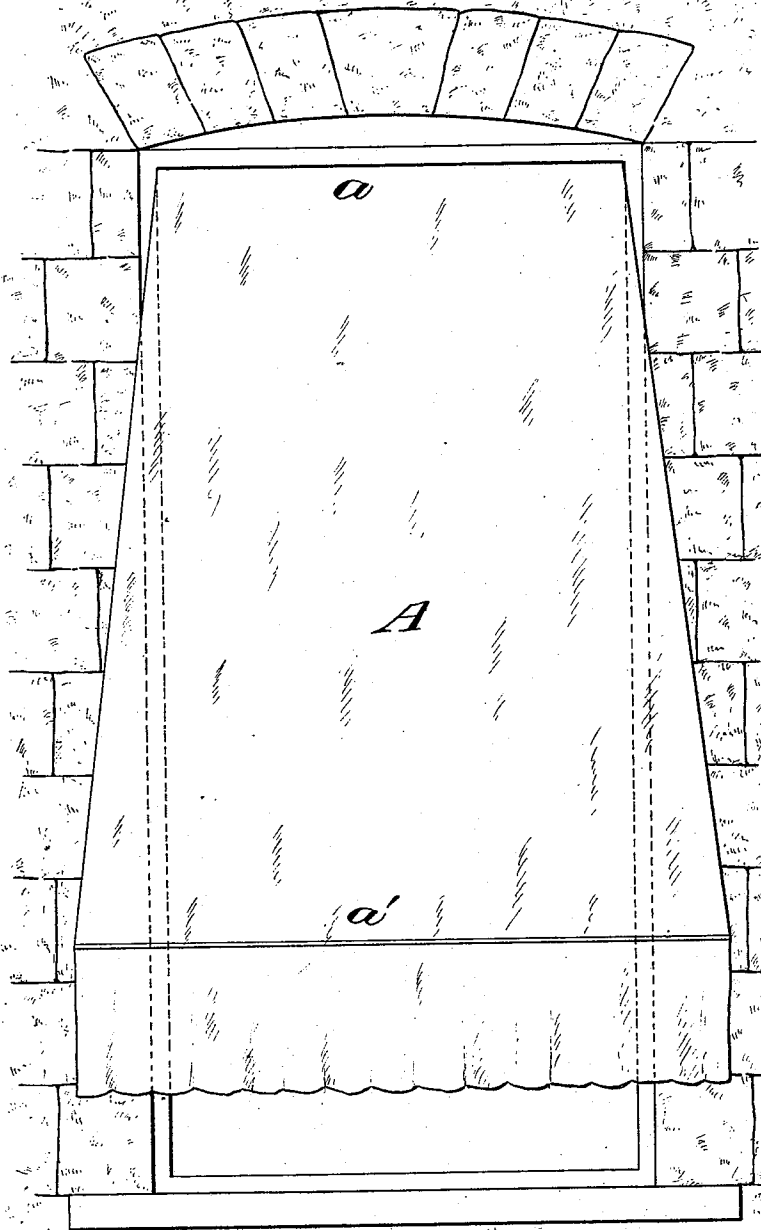
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F. P. KIRK.
AWNING.

No. 468,942.

Patented Feb. 16, 1892.

Fig. 1.



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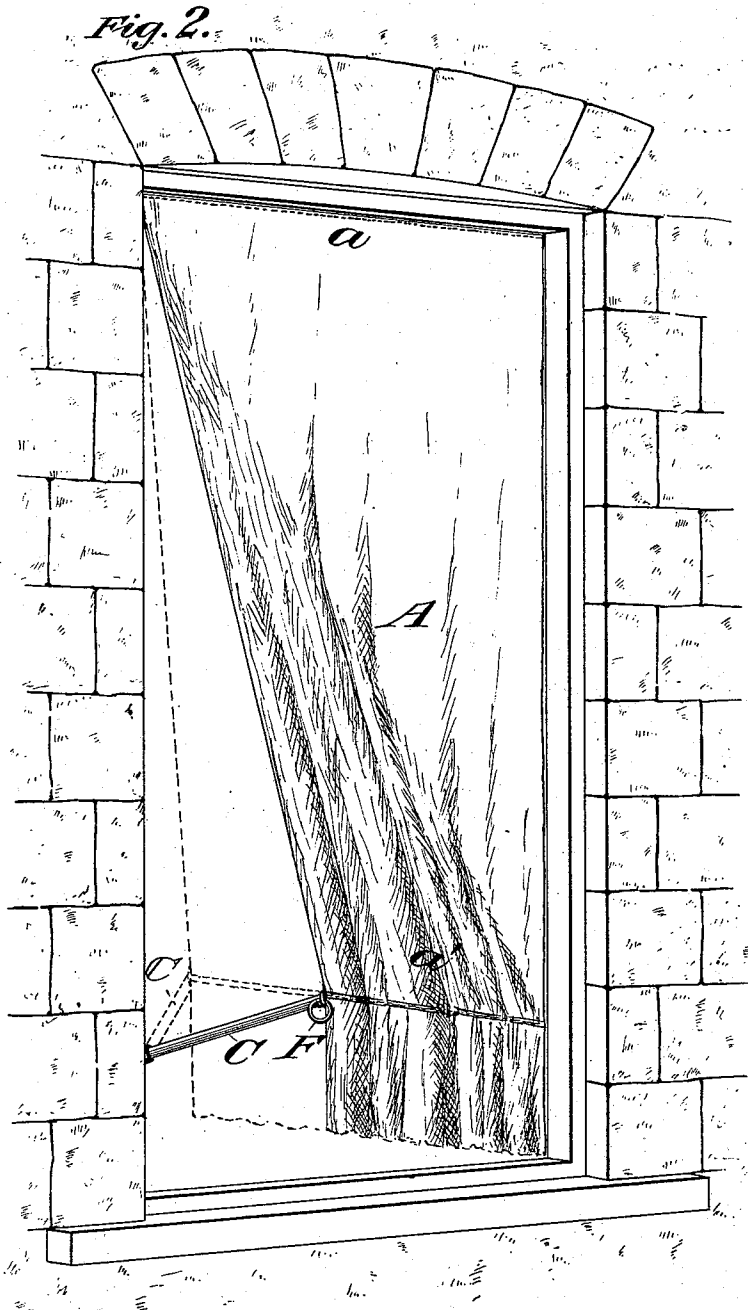
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

F. P. KIRK.
AWNING.

No. 468,942.

Patented Feb. 16, 1892.



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Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

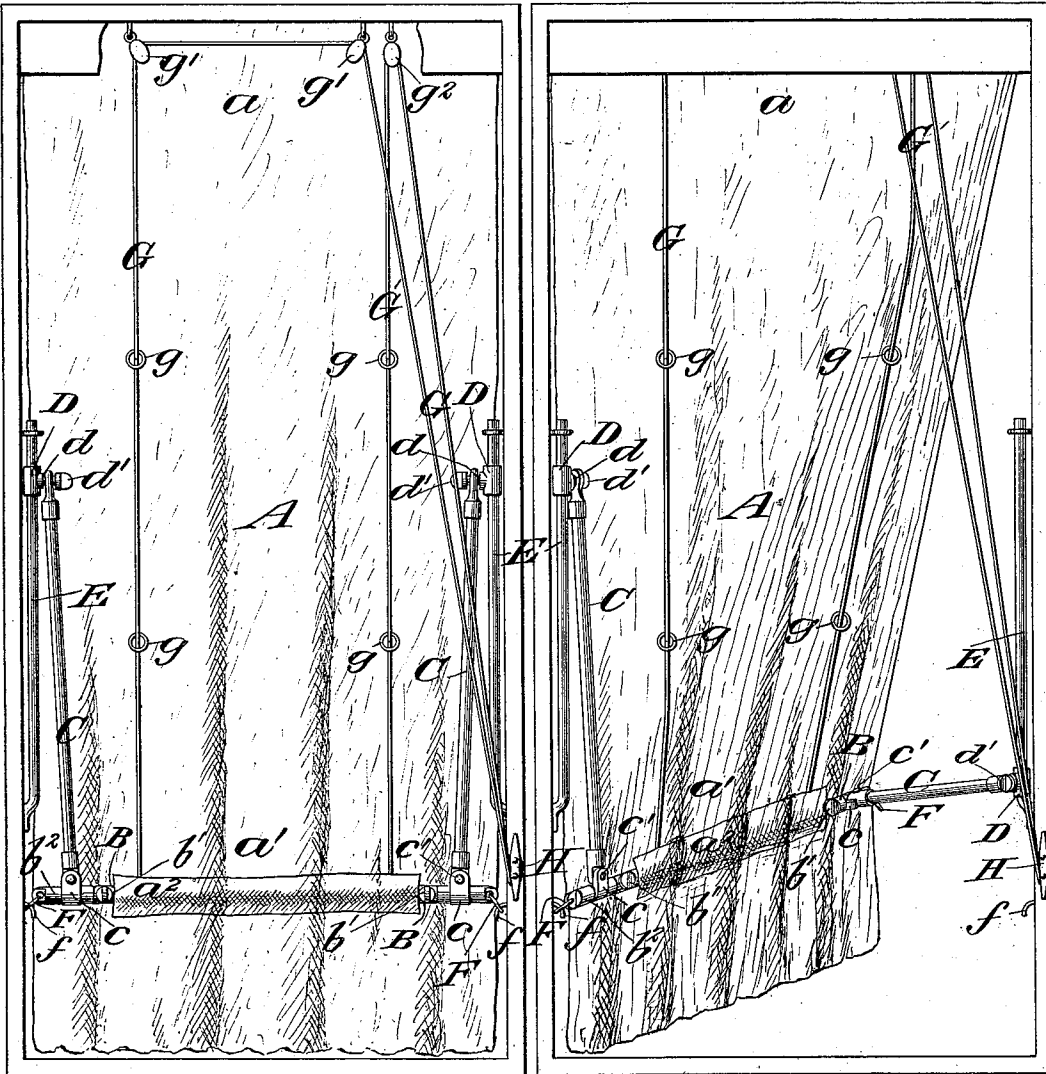


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN P. KIRK, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

AWNING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,942, dated February 16, 1892.

Application filed August 25, 1891. Serial No. 403,688. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN P. KIRK, of Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Awnings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in awnings in which provision is made for extending one of the lower corners outwardly away from the window while the other lower corner is held in proximity to the window for the purpose of introducing a current of air into the room, and in which further provision is made for extending the lower portion of the awning laterally, so as to shade the sides of the window from the oblique rays of the sun without the necessity of providing side wings to the awning.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an outside view of the awning, showing its lower portion extended laterally and adjusted away from the window at both sides. Fig. 2 is an outside view of the awning, showing it adjusted away from the window at one side only, in the position which it assumes when it is desired to introduce a current of air into the room. Fig. 3 is an inside view of the awning in the position shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an inside view of the awning in the position with its lower end narrowed and adjusted in proximity to the window, and Fig. 5 is a view in detail of the stretcher for adjusting the lower end of the awning to different widths.

A represents the body portion of the awning, which I prefer to make narrower at the top a and wider at the bottom a' , so that when the bottom is adjusted away from the window and the awning extended out to its full width, as shown in Fig. 1, its lower corners will overlap the sides of the window and shut out the rays of the sun when the latter has reached the position so as to bring its rays obliquely to the window. A short distance from its lower edge the awning is provided with a strip a^2 , secured to its under side and forming, together with the awning, an elongated pocket for the reception of the body portion B of the stretcher. The body portion B of the stretcher is preferably tubular

and receives at its opposite ends the telescoping sections b , which may be drawn out and slid in to lengthen or narrow the stretcher, as may be desired. Set-screws b' serve to lock the telescoping sections b in the desired adjustments. The outer edges of the awning are intended to be secured to the extreme ends b^2 of the stretcher, so as to cause the latter to be spread as the stretcher is lengthened.

Braces C for adjusting the lower end of the awning toward and away from the plane of the window are secured at their outer ends to the ends of the stretcher by means of universal joints, which will admit of the simultaneous vertical and lateral movement of the braces with respect to the stretcher. In the present instance I have shown clips c swiveled on the ends of the sections b of the stretcher so as to turn freely in a vertical plane thereon and have shown the ends of the braces C as pivotally secured to the clips c by means of pivotal bolts or pins c' , so as to admit of the brace swinging laterally with respect to the clip. The inner ends of the braces C are pivotally secured on necks or studs d , projecting laterally from slides D, the latter being adapted to move freely up and down upon the guide-rods E, such as are commonly secured to the sides of a window-frame for the attachment of awnings thereto. The ends of the braces C are conveniently held upon the necks or studs d by means of set-screws d' , which are constructed to extend through the necks and the slides D and impinge against the guides E, performing the double function of holding the braces in place on the slides and also holding the slides in the desired vertical adjustment upon the guides.

Rings F, secured to the opposite ends of the stretcher, are adapted to receive hooks f , set in the side of the window-frame for the purpose of holding either one or both sides of the awning in adjustment in proximity to the window or its frame.

The awning is raised and lowered by means of cords G and G', secured at their ends to the body portion B of the stretcher, and extend thence upwardly along the inner or under side of the awning through retaining-rings g to pulleys g' g^2 at the top of the win-

dow-frame, and thence downwardly within convenient reach of the operator. A cleat H is provided near the lower end of the window-frame for the attachment of the operating-cords. The upper end of the awning A may be secured to the top of the window-frame in any well-known or approved manner.

In operation the awning may be swung away from the window at its lower end, the
10 braces extending outwardly from the lower portions of the guides E, and the lower portion of the awning may then be spread laterally by drawing out the end sections b of the
15 stretcher and securing them in extended adjustment. When it is desired to close the awning, the said extended lower end may be again narrowed, so as to be received between the opposite sides of the window-frame, and the same may be then adjusted in proximity
20 to the window by hooking the opposite ends of the stretcher to the hooks f, in which position the awning serves as a curtain or blind, or its lower end may be hoisted up and the awning furled at the top of the window, as is common.
25 Again if it be desired to induce a draft of air within the room one corner of the awning may be secured in proximity to the window, as represented in Figs. 2 and 3, and the other corner adjusted at a greater or less
30 distance away from the window by setting the brace C more or less oblique to the guide E.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with an awning consisting of a sheet of flexible material wider at the bottom than the minimum length of the
35 stretcher and braces for holding the awning away from the window, of a stretcher provided with parts capable of being drawn out in the longitudinal direction of the body of the stretcher to extend and contract the awning
40 in the plane of the stretcher, substantially as set forth.

2. The herein-described awning-adjusting frame, comprising a stretcher consisting of a
45 body portion and parts capable of being slid out from the body portion in the direction of the length of the body portion, guides at the side of the window, slides on the guides, braces having a flexible connection with the
50 stretcher, and means for securing the braces to the slide, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the awning, its stretcher, the braces pivotally connected with the stretcher, and the means for securing the
55 braces at the sides of the window, of the catches at the sides of the window in position to engage the ends of the stretcher, and the cords connected with the stretcher for manipulating the awning, substantially as set forth.

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