

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. P. FOGH.
AWNING.

No. 584,075.

Patented June 8, 1897.

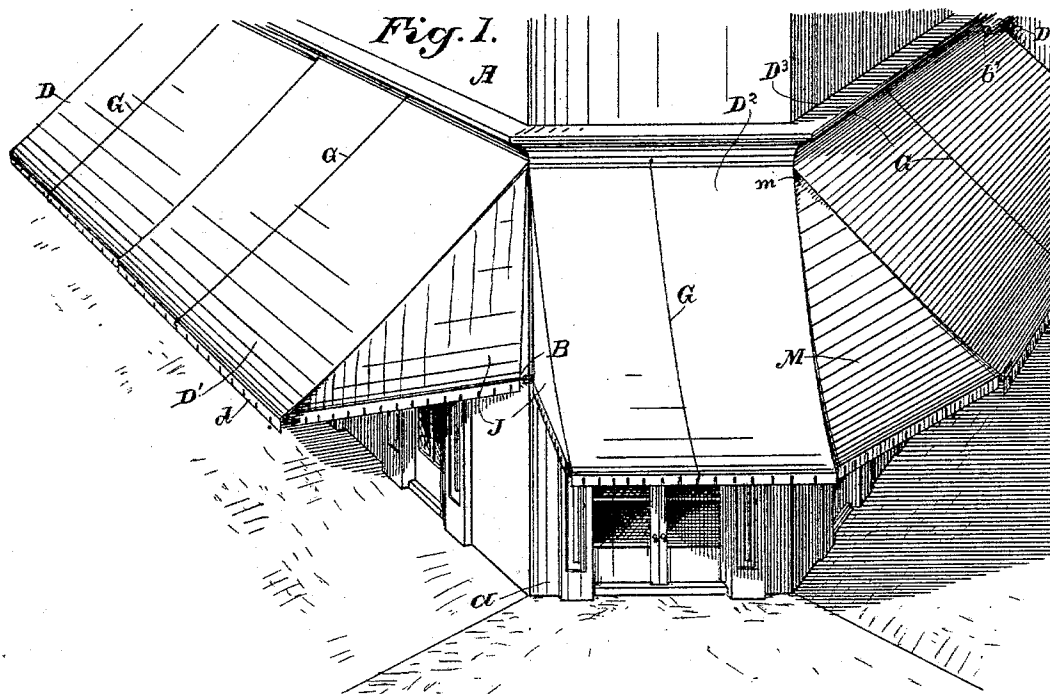


Fig. 3.

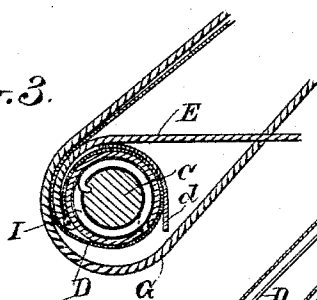
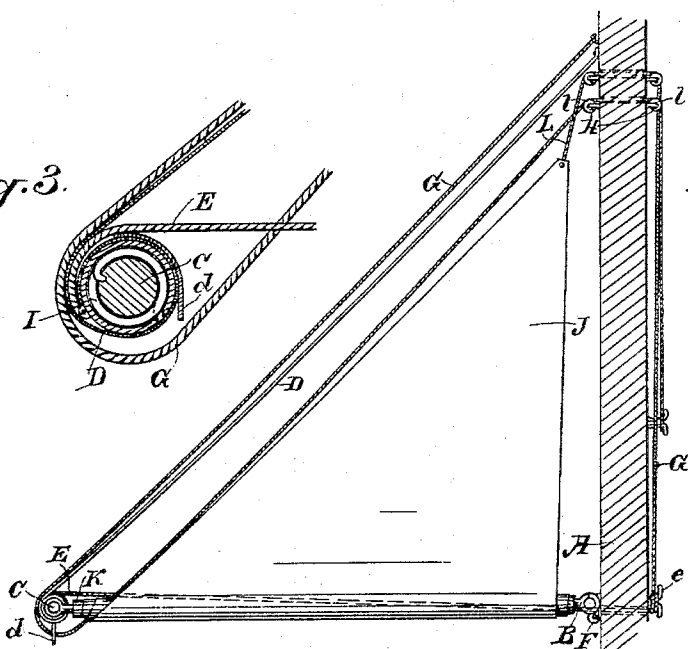


Fig. 2.



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By Dwyer & Co. atty

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Fig. 4.

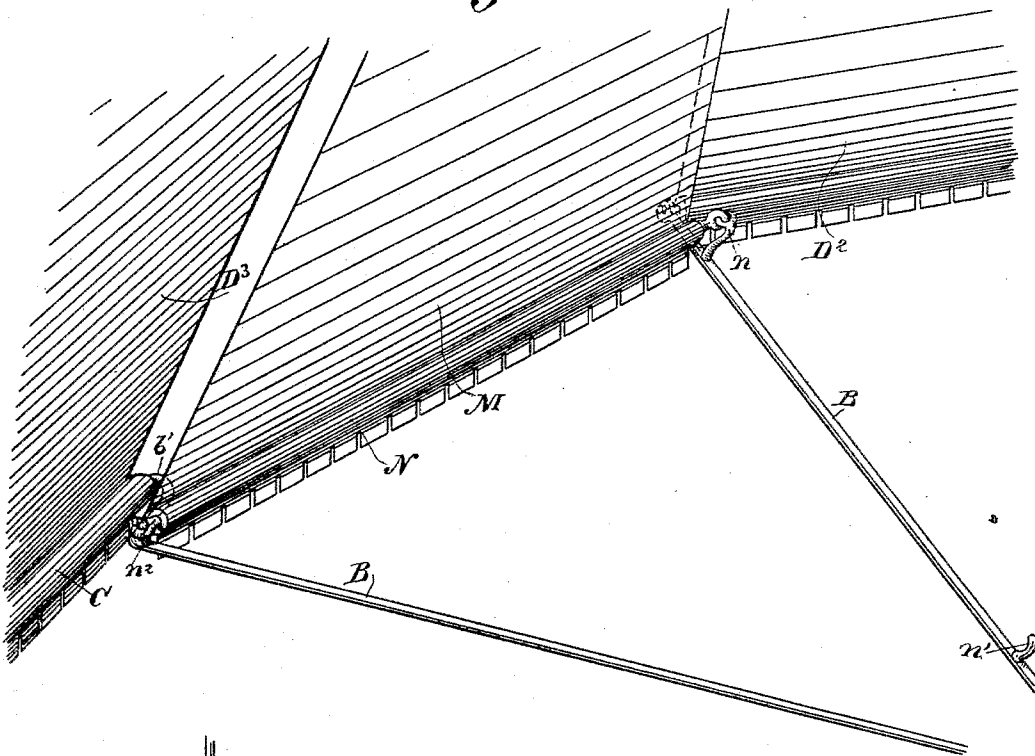
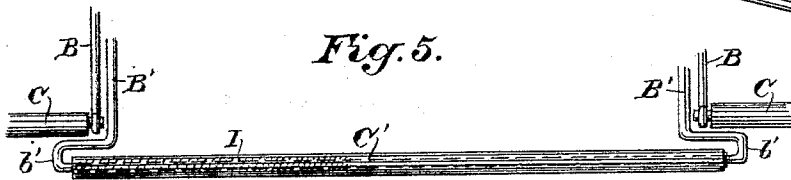


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRIS P. FOGH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

AWNING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,075, dated June 8, 1897.

Application filed November 9, 1896. Serial No. 611,461. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRIS P. FOGH, a citizen of Denmark, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Awnings; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to that class of awnings which are carried by swinging arms and are adapted, by means of suitable mechanism, to be let down to an incline, into position for shading the part to which they are attached, and are again adapted to be rolled up out of the way when not needed.

My invention consists in certain new and useful improvements relating particularly to the manner in which the awning is mounted and is adapted to roll up and to unroll, and means by which this rolling action of the awning is effected.

It also consists in the novel construction and means for operating the side pieces of the awning.

It also consists in the novel construction and relative arrangement of adjacent awnings by which the joint between them is closed and the awning thus made continuous; and it finally consists in the means by which the awning is carried around a corner, all of which, together with details of construction, I shall hereinafter fully describe.

The object of my invention is to provide an awning adapted, by means of suitable lines extending to within easy reach, (preferably and usually to a point inside of the store or room,) to be readily hoisted and lowered, said actions taking place by rolling and unrolling, so that the awning is disposed of in the most effective, convenient, and presentable manner; and a further object is to provide for making several awnings continuous and for carrying them around a corner.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the general arrangement of my awnings. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of one of the awnings. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the spring-roller C and its attachments. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the corner-awnings, looking up from beneath them. Fig. 5 is a view showing the construction for having one awning overlap an adjacent one.

A represents the part of the building or series of buildings or structures to which the awning is to be applied.

Referring now to a single awning, B are arms pivoted or hinged to the structure A or to suitable bearings or rods thereon, whereby they may swing upwardly to a position approximately parallel to the face of the structure and downwardly to an angle therewith, after the usual manner of awning-arms. In the outer ends of these arms is carried a roller C, to which is secured the awning D, the other end of which is fixedly secured to the upper portion of the face of the structure A.

E is a line secured to the periphery of the roller C and thence extending to and through a guide-pulley F and thence to within reach of the operator, say to a point inside of the structure, where it is adapted to be secured upon a cleat *e*. This line is the lowering-line.

G is a line which is secured at one end to the top of the structure A outside of the awning, and thence extends downwardly over the outer face of the awning and freely around the roller C and up the inner face of said awning, and thence through suitable sheaves or pulleys H on the structure A, and thence to within reach of the operator, and may be adapted to be secured either upon a different or upon the same cleat *e*. Now, supposing the awning to be down to operative position, if the line G, which is a hoisting-line, be pulled upon and the line E be free to pay out, the line G will cause the roller to turn upon its axis and thereby wind itself up on the awning, at the same time winding the loose line E upon itself, and this will continue until the roller has reached the top of the structure A, the arms B swinging upwardly, at which time the awning will be wound entirely upon the roller, and the winding being from the inside it leaves the awning from its point of attachment with the structure A of the roller free of any shoulders or pockets and presents a smooth continuous surface on the face of the structure in which nothing can lodge. Now, supposing the awning to be in its wound-up or inoperative position, as just mentioned, if the line G be freed and the line E be pulled upon it will cause the roller C to unwind itself from the awning and to swing downwardly with the arms B to the operative or extended

position, during which movement the line G pays freely out. Thus the awning, instead of winding up from the top, as is usual, winds up from the bottom and is kept perfectly smooth. The scallops *d* of the awning are wound up inside and do not, like those of the ordinary awning, remain exposed when the awning is raised and act as conductors to drop water down upon people below. In order to assist this action of the lines and especially the winding-up action of the line G, the roller C is provided with an internal spring I, which is so mounted, after the manner of such devices, that as the roller descends the spring is wound up, whereby when the roller is ascending the spring in unwinding will turn it and assist the line G in winding the awning up. This spring mechanism need not be described, as it may be any of the well-known general forms of spring-actuated rollers, one end of the roller being pivoted in one bracket and the other bracket carrying fixedly the free end of the spring connection, the other end of which is attached to the roller, so that as the roller turns the spring is wound up. The tension of this spring is regulated to such an extent that while it will not entirely overcome the friction and weight of the connections it will assist in the turning of the roller and thereby permit a comparatively slight pull upon the line G to cause the roller to wind up instead of merely being pulled up bodily, as the tendency of the unassisted line G would be. In unrolling the weight of the roller and connections serve to overbalance the spring, in connection with the pull on the line E, so that both in rolling up and unrolling the operation of the roller is easy.

J are the end pieces of the awning. These are of triangular shape and adapted to fill the triangular openings at the ends of the awning. These pieces are fastened at their bases to spring-actuated rollers K, mounted and adapted to turn upon the swinging awning-arms B, and at their points or upper ends they are secured to lines L, which extend through suitable guide-pulleys *l* and thence to a cleat within reach, which may be a separate cleat or the same cleat *e*, as may be desired.

By freeing the lines L the spring-actuated rollers K will immediately draw down and roll up the end pieces J, and said end pieces are thus disposed of around the arms B in small and compact compass, so that in the hoisting of the main awning they are not in the way. When the main awning is lowered to position, the end pieces J are then raised to their places.

When a second awning immediately adjacent to the first is to be provided for and where it is desired to not have each awning complete with its own end pieces, the adjacent end pieces and the two awnings may be omitted and the following construction employed to make the two awnings practically continuous by closing the joint between them:

This second awning, which I have designated by the letter D', is carried by end arms (designated by B') which at their extremities are bent outwardly, as shown at *b'*, so that they may carry a roller C', which is longer than the space necessary to be covered by the awning.

The awning D' is made as wide as the roller is long, so that it will be seen that said awning is long enough to overlap the awning D and thus form a close joint. The awning D' is fastened to the structure A at a higher point than the awning D, so that the awning D' plays over the awning D, the extended ends of the arms B' permitting them to clear the arms and roller of the adjacent awning D both in falling to position and in rising. Otherwise the awning D', with its operating mechanism, is similar to that heretofore described.

In the structure or series of buildings A, I have shown a corner *a*, and immediately upon this corner I have shown an awning D², provided with all the necessary operative parts and connections heretofore described. Around the corner I have shown an awning D³ of the same character, and as these awnings D² and D³ extend squarely from the face of the structure to which they are attached there is left a triangular opening between their adjacent edges which must be filled.

Where the awnings are entirely distinct and separate, each may be completely inclosed by its own end pieces, such as I have heretofore described; but where they are not distinct and it is desired to make them continuous it is done by means of a triangular awning-piece M. This is mounted at its base upon a spring-actuated roller N, one end of which is hinged to a bracket *n*, carried by the swinging arm of awning D², and the other end of which is adapted to lie when not in use in a supporting-bracket *n'* on said side arm.

The free end of the roller, when relieved from its supporting-bracket, is turned around, so that said roller crosses the space between the awning D² and D³, and the free end of said roller rests in a supporting-bracket *n''* on the swinging arm of the awning D³. In this position the triangular awning-piece M covers the space between the two awnings, and the upper end of said piece is attached to a line *m*, which is conducted by suitable pulleys to within reach of the operator. In using this filling-in piece M its normal place is on the swinging arm of the awning D², but when its roller is turned to cross the space between the two awnings the awning-piece M may be rolled and unrolled by means of the line *m*.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the awning having a fixed connection at its upper edge, the roller to which the lower edge of the awning is secured and upon and from which it winds and unwinds, the swinging arms carrying said

roller, and means for rotating the roller whereby it winds up and unwinds the awning, consisting of a line secured to and winding upon the periphery of the roller and adapted to unwind said roller to extend the awning, and a second and independent line fixed at one end and passing freely over both sides of the awning and around the roller, and adapted to turn said roller to cause it to wind up the awning.

2. The combination of an awning having a fixed connection at one edge, a roller to which the other edge of said awning is attached, a spring mechanism tending to rotate said roller, swinging arms carrying the roller and means for hoisting and lowering the awning, consisting of a line secured to and winding upon the periphery of the roller and adapted to positively unwind said roller to extend the awning, and a separate and independent line fixed at one end and passing freely over both sides of the awning and around the roller and adapted to turn said roller to cause it to wind up the awning.

3. The combination of an awning having a fixed connection at one edge, a spring-controlled roller to which the other edge of said awning is attached, swinging arms carrying the roller, a line secured to and winding upon the periphery of the roller and adapted to positively unwind said roller to extend the awning, another and separate line fixed at one end and passing freely over both sides of the awning and around the roller and adapted

to turn said roller to cause it to wind up the awning, the end pieces for closing in the ends of the awning, the spring-actuated rollers on the swinging arms of the awning upon which said end pieces are mounted and lines connected with said end pieces for hoisting and lowering them.

4. The combination of adjacent awnings having swinging side arms with which they raise and lower, one of said awnings being in a higher plane than the other, and having its side arms extended over said other, said higher awning being wide enough to overlap the adjacent edge of the first awning whereby the joint is closed.

5. The combination of adjacent awnings extending at an angle with relation to each other whereby a space is left between them, said awnings having swinging side arms with which they raise and lower, the means for closing said space, consisting of an awning-piece corresponding to the shape of said space, a swinging spring-actuated roller adapted to be extended between the adjacent side arms of the two awnings and removed therefrom and having the base of the awning-piece secured to it, and a suitable line attached to the upper end of said awning-piece.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

CHRIS P. FOGH.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,
JESSIE C. BRODIE.