

**J. DAVID.
Blind-Awning.**

No. 168,236.

Patented Sept. 28, 1875.

Fig. 1.

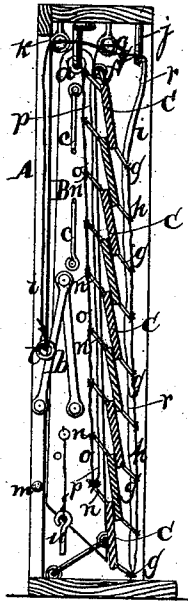


Fig. 2.

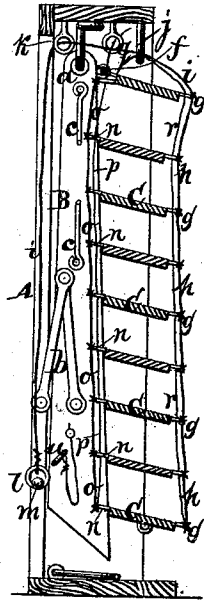


Fig. 3.

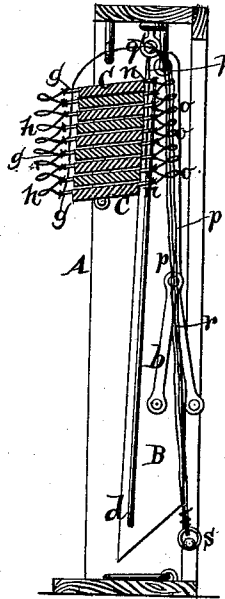


Fig. 4.

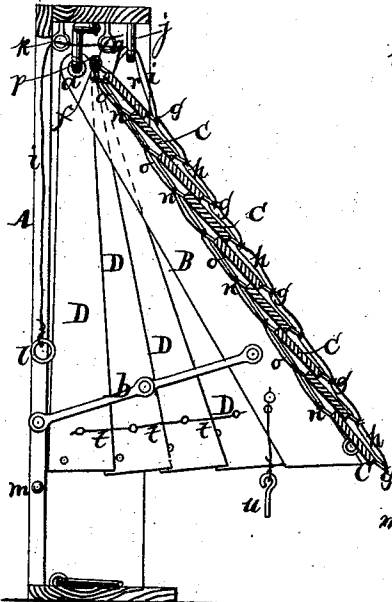
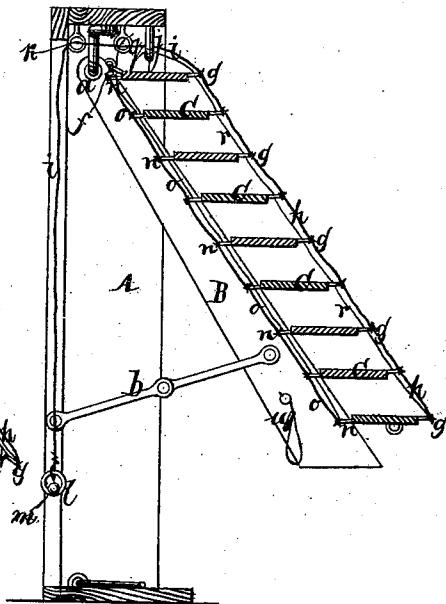


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
Chas. Wahlers.
Otto Stufeland

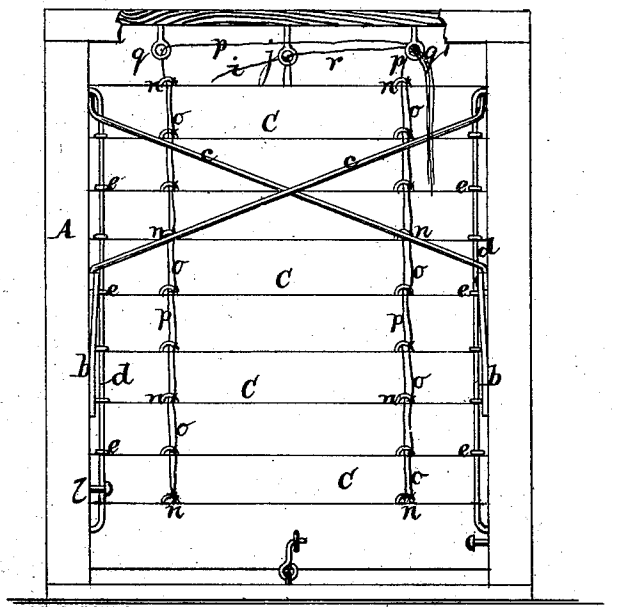
Inventor.
Jacob David
by Vansantwood & Hauff
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Fig. 6.



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Otto Shufeland

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB DAVID, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN BLIND-AWNINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **168,236**, dated September 28, 1875; application filed August 23, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB DAVID, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Blind-Awning, which invention is fully described in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents a transverse vertical section of my awning when closed to serve as a blind. Fig. 2 is a similar section of the same when the slats are opened for ventilation. Fig. 3 is a similar section of the same when the slats are drawn up. Fig. 4 is a similar section when the awning is raised to an inclined position, the slats being down. Fig. 5 is a similar section when the front and side slats are open for ventilation. Fig. 6 is an inside view of my blind-awning when closed.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in the combination of swinging side pieces, double-jointed braces, ventilating front slats, and folding side slats in such a manner that when the awning is down its front slats can be opened like blind-slats, and when the awning is thrown out and supported by the double-hinged braces, its front and side slats can be closed, or either or both can be opened for ventilation.

In the drawing, the letter A designates the outer portion of a window-casing. To the sides of this casing are secured the swinging side pieces B, which turn on pivots *a*, so that they can be allowed to drop down to the position shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, or that they can be thrown out to the position shown in Figs. 4 and 5. In this last-named position the side pieces are sustained by double-jointed braces *b*, and said side pieces are retained in the required relation toward each other by cross-braces *c*, Fig. 6, which may be firmly secured to said side pieces, or which may be attached by hinges and hooks, or other suitable fastenings, so that they can be unhooked and turned down, each close to the side piece to which it is hinged. At or near the outer edges of the side pieces are secured guide-rods *d* for the front slats C, each slat being provided with two rings, *e*, which slide in the guide-rods, with the exception of those of the top slat, the rings of which engage with staples *f*, secured in the

outer edges of the side pieces, near their upper ends. In the lower or outer edges of the slats are secured staples *g* and flexible stops *h*, which are fastened in these staples, and retain the slats in the proper relation toward each other when they are permitted to follow their inherent gravity. From the staple *g* of the upper slat extends a cord or chain, *i*, through eyebolts *j k*, and to the inner end of this cord is secured a ring, *l*, which can be made to engage with a pin, *m*, secured in the side of the casing. By pulling the cord *i*, the slats are raised to their ventilating position, and if the ring *l* is made to engage with the pin *m*, they are retained in this position. On the upper edge of each slat are secured two staples, *n*, and these staples are connected by flexible stops *o*, which, together with the stops *h*, retain the slats in the required relation toward each other. From the staples *n* in the lowest slat extend cords *p p*, through all the staples of the succeeding slats, and through eyebolts *q q'*, secured in the top of the casing A, and another cord or chain, *r*, extends through the eyebolt *q'* to the staple *g* in the bottom edge of the lowest slat. The cords or chains *p p* and *r* are fastened to a common ring, *s*, Fig. 3, and the length of these cords is so adjusted that by pulling the ring *s* the several slats are successively brought in a horizontal position, and then raised up close under the top bar of the casing, as shown in Fig. 3.

With each of the swinging side pieces B are combined a series of side slats, D, which are suspended from the pivots *a* of said side pieces, and which, when the awning is thrown out to the position shown in Fig. 4, are retained in the proper relation toward each other by flexible stops *t*. These side slats are so arranged that they can be folded up close to their respective side pieces, and a pin, *u*, which passes through a hole in the side piece, and through corresponding holes in the side slats, retains said slats in their folded position. By pulling the cord *i* the front slats can be raised to their ventilating position.

It will be noticed that the side slats are so arranged that they shed water to the outside, and they fold between their respective side piece and the outer slat on each side.

By this arrangement an awning is obtained

which can be operated like a blind, and which, when thrown out to its position as an awning, can be opened or closed in front, and on either or both sides, as may be desirable.

It is obvious that the several parts of my awning can be made of wood or of metal.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a blind-awning, the combination of the swinging side pieces, double-jointed braces,

ventilating front slats, and folding side slats, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 24th day of August, 1875.

JACOB DAVID. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

E. F. KASTENHUBER,
J. VAN SANTVOORD.