June 28, 1949. A. J. AUBLE 2,474,713

MARQUISE OR CANOPY FOR BUILDINGS

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FIG 1

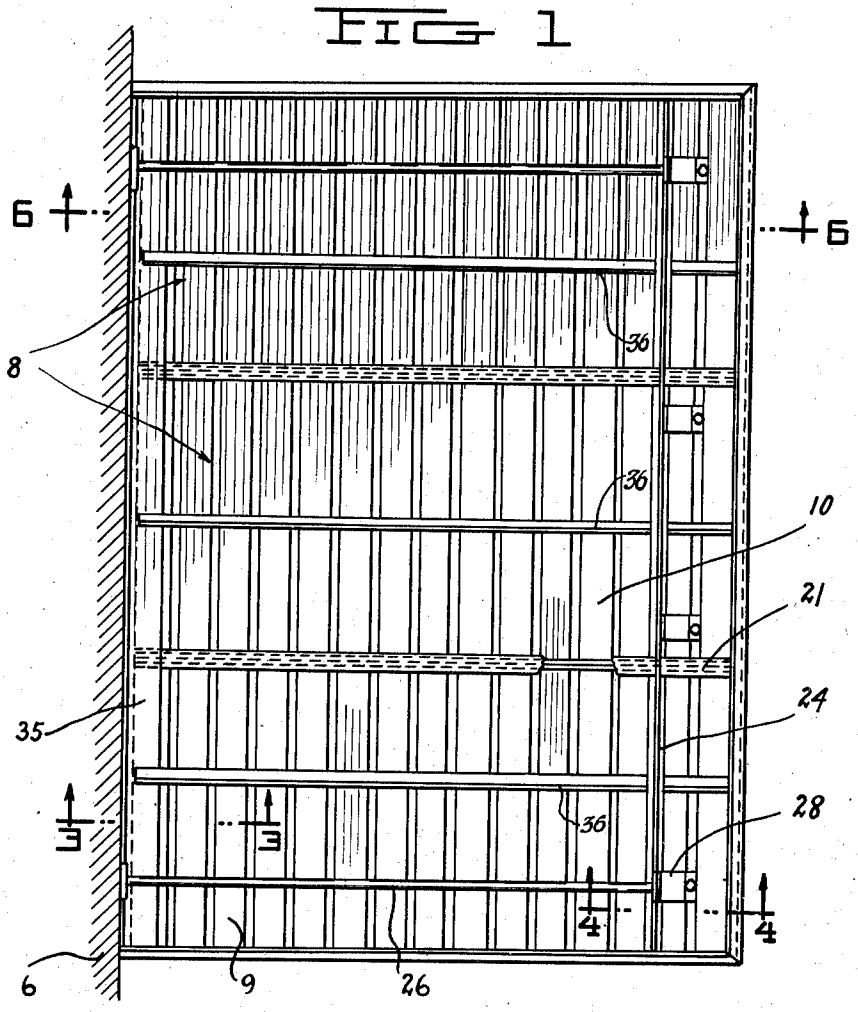

FIG 2

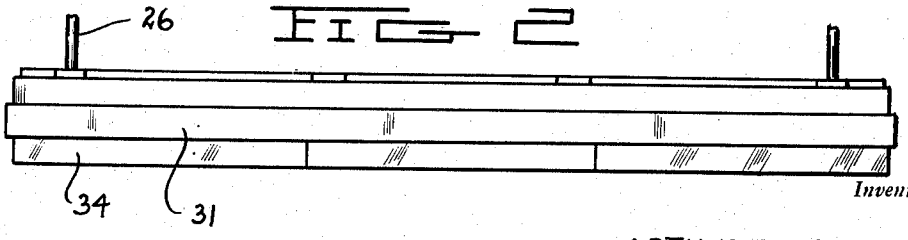

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FIG 3

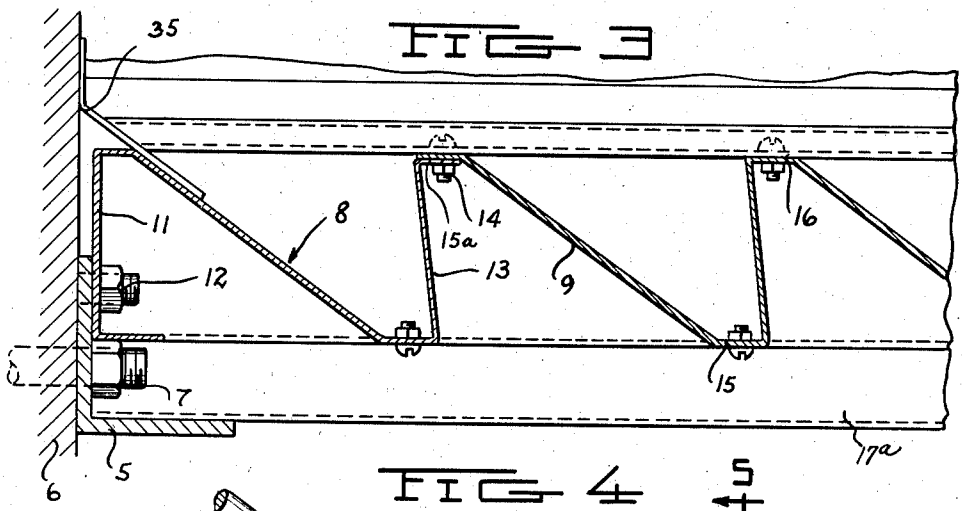


FIG 4

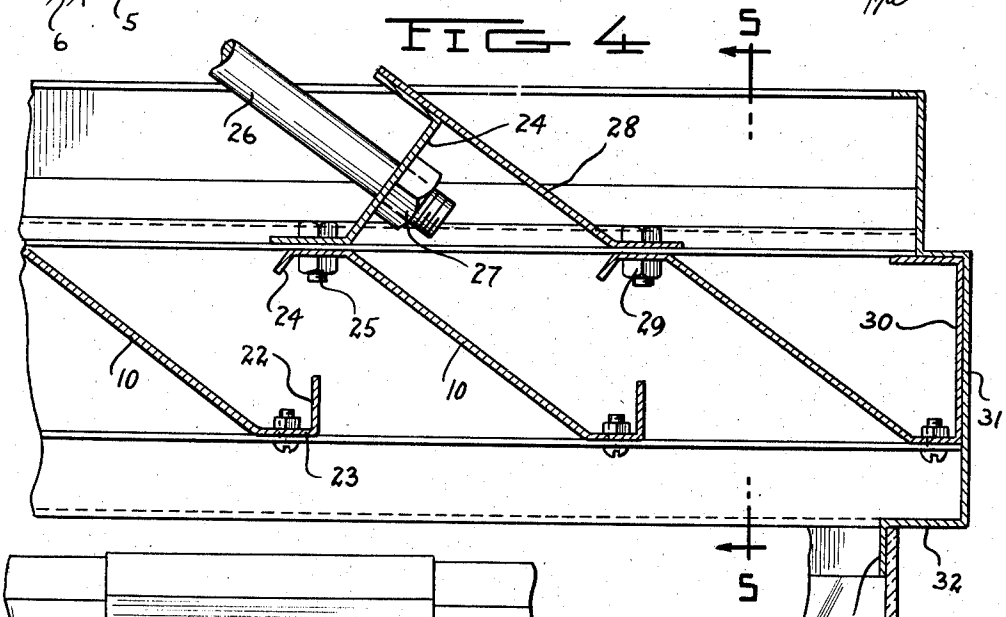
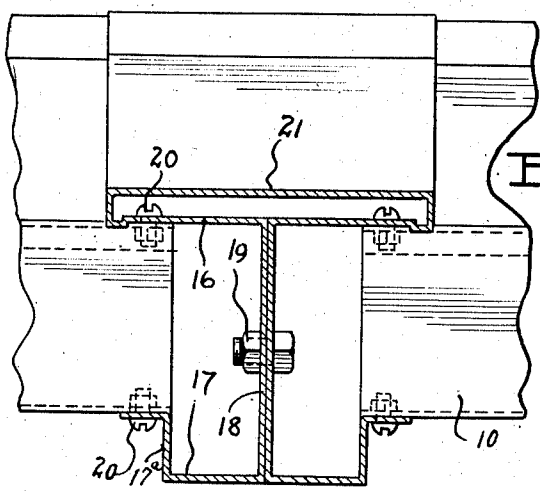


FIG 5



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MARQUISE OR CANOPY FOR BUILDINGS

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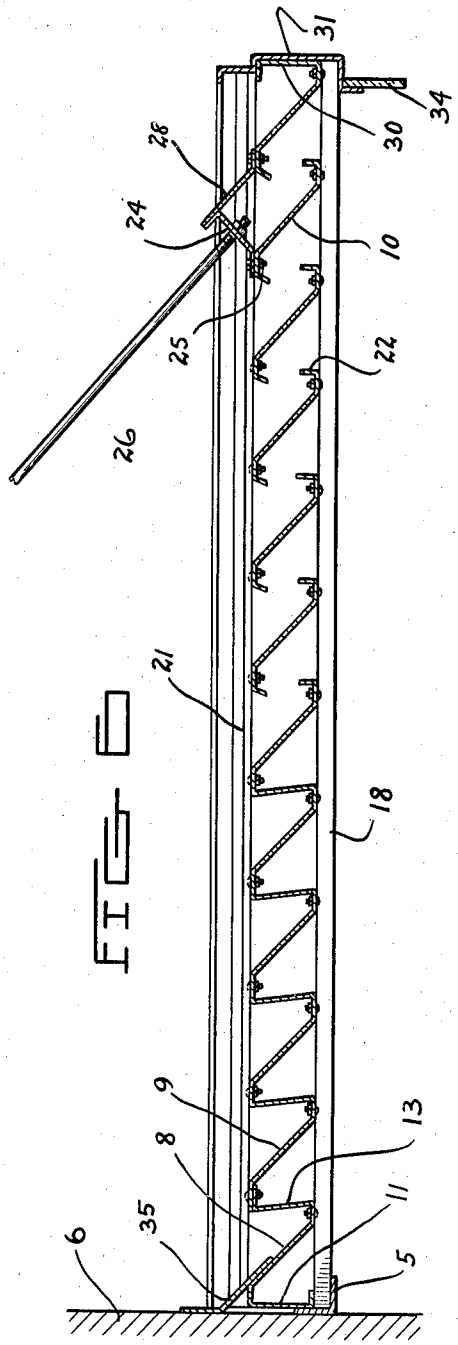

FIG. 5

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MARQUISE OR CANOPY FOR BUILDINGS

Arthur J. Auble, Ord, Nebr.

Application August 29, 1946, Serial No. 693,630

4 Claims. (Cl. 20—57.5)

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The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in a canopy or marquise for the entrance of a building and more particularly to a device of this character constructed of a plurality of sheet metal slats or leaves secured in spaced relation with respect to each other in order to provide shade from the sun and at the same time to allow light to pass therebetween.

An important object of the invention is to provide a canopy or marquise of this character which embodies means to afford protection from rain, but allowing the snow and air to pass therethrough to relieve the canopy of any great weight and at the same time afford light and ventilation with a tendency to provide rising air currents to cool the air under the canopy.

A still further object of the invention is to provide drainage means for the slats or leaves of the canopy to remove water toward the front edge thereof.

A still further object is to provide a device of this character of simple and practical construction, which is neat and attractive in appearance, strong and durable, relatively inexpensive to manufacture and otherwise well adapted for the purposes for which the same is intended.

Other objects and advantages reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view.

Figure 2 is a front elevational view.

Figures 3 and 4 are fragmentary transverse sectional views taken respectively on the lines 3—3 and 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary longitudinal sectional view taken on a line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a transverse sectional view taken on a line 6—6 of Figure 1.

Referring now to the drawings in detail wherein for the purpose of illustration I have disclosed a preferred embodiment of the invention the numeral 5 designates an angle iron secured to the outer wall 6 of a building by bolts or the like 7.

The numeral 8 designates a plurality of canopy sections, each section being constructed of a plurality of inner integrally connected leaves 9 and a plurality of outer individual leaves 10, all of the leaves being constructed of sheet metal.

The leaves 9 and 10 are arranged longitudinally at the front of the building 6 and are inclined upwardly and rearwardly.

The rearmost leaf 9 is bent downwardly and

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forwardly to provide a channel 11 which is secured to the angle iron 5 by bolts 12. The front edge of the leaves 9 are connected to the rear edge of an adjacent leaf by a vertical wall or web 13. As indicated in Figure 3 of the drawings the web 13 of the rearmost leaf 9 may be constructed as a separate unit from the remaining leaves and secured at its upper edge in overlapping relation with the upper edge of the adjoining leaf 9 by bolts or the like 14 to provide a continuous construction for the rear group of leaves 9.

The lower edges of the leaves 9 are formed with a flat channel 15 and the upper edges of the leaves are also formed with an inverted flat channel 15a for a purpose more fully hereinafter described.

The ends of the leaves of the sections 8 are secured to the upper and lower flanges 16 and 17 of transversely extending channel members 18 secured in back-to-back relation by bolts 19, the lower flange 17 extending upwardly from the lower edge of the channel to provide drain troughs 17a at the end of the leaves. The ends of the leaves are secured to the upper and lower flanges 16 and 17 by bolts 20 positioned in the channels 15 and 15a.

The pair of back-to-back channels 18 may be integrally constructed of sheet metal with the upper flanges 16 thereof connected by a strip 21 overlying the channel as shown more clearly in Figure 5 of the drawings.

The troughs 17a of the channels 18 are supported at their inner ends on the angle iron 5 as shown in Figure 3 and the channel members 18 extend outwardly from the building 6 with the flanges 16 and 17 secured to the upper and lower edges of the leaves or slats 9 and 10 at the end portions thereof and with the leaves positioned in spaced relation with respect to each other.

The lower edges of the leaves 10 are formed with upwardly extending flanges 22 to provide longitudinally extending troughs 23 and the upper edges of the leaves 10 are formed with downwardly and rearwardly inclined flanges 23a which overlie the troughs 23 to prevent rain from directly falling between the leaves while admitting light therethrough and for draining water from the upper edges of the leaves 10 into the troughs 23 and which is then drained into the troughs 17a of the channels 18. A hanger channel 24 is positioned longitudinally adjacent the front edge of the canopy and is secured in an inclined position by attaching one edge of the hanger on top of the rear edge of one of the leaves 10 by bolts and nuts 25, the hanger extending throughout the length of the canopy to rigidly

connect the front ends of the sections **8** to each other. The hanger rods **26** having inner ends suitably attached to the building **6** and extend downwardly therefrom for attaching to the hanger by nuts **27**.

Brace plates **28** are positioned at longitudinally spaced intervals along the hanger **24** with one edge of the plates welded or otherwise secured to the upper edge of the hanger and with the lower edge of the plates secured to the upper edge of the front leaf **10** by bolts and nuts **29**.

The lower edge of the front leaf **10** is formed with an upwardly and inwardly extending flange **30** to which is secured a channel shaped finishing strip **31** having its lower flange **32** underlying the outer ends of the troughs **17***a* of the channels **18**.

The inner edge of the flange **32** is formed with a downwardly extending skirt **33** to which an ornamental glass valance **34** is suitably secured.

A flashing strip **35** is attached at its upper edge to the wall **6** and extends downwardly therefrom to overlie the upper edge of the inner leaf **9** to prevent dripping of rain water behind the canopy.

Angle iron braces **36** are bolted or otherwise suitably secured transversely to the upper edges of each leaf at the center of each section **8** of the canopy.

In view of the foregoing description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings it is believed that a clear understanding of the construction, operation and advantages of the device will be quite apparent to those skilled in this art. A more detailed description is accordingly deemed unnecessary.

It is to be understood, however, that even though there is herein shown and described a preferred embodiment of the invention the same is susceptible to certain changes fully comprehended by the spirit of the invention as herein described and the scope of the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. A canopy comprising supporting members extending outwardly from the wall of a building and having troughs formed therein, a first group of transversely disposed slats mounted between the inner ends of the supporting members, said slats being rearwardly and upwardly inclined and spaced from each other, means connected between said slats for rigidifying the slats and forming a continuous cover member with the slats, a second group of inclined slats disposed transversely between the outer ends of the supporting members, said slats of the second group being spaced apart with respect to each other to

define air passages, each of said slats of the second group being formed with transverse troughs on their lower edges, means formed on the upper edges of each of the slats of the second group and disposed over the troughs of adjacent slats for directing water into the troughs and means for bracing the outer ends of the supporting members and outer end of the canopy to the wall of a building.

2. A canopy comprising supporting members projecting outwardly from the wall of a building and having troughs formed therein, a first group of inclined slats disposed transversely between the inner ends of the supporting members, said slats being spaced forwardly of each other, means connected between the upper and lower edges of adjacent slats for stabilizing the slats and forming a continuous undulated cover member, a second group of inclined parallel slats transversely disposed between the outer ends of the supporting members, said slats of the second group being spaced forwardly of each other and formed with complementary spaced upper and lower overlapping edges whereby air passages are provided and means for attaching the outer end of the canopy to the wall of a building.

3. A canopy comprising supporting members projecting outwardly from the wall of a building and having troughs formed therein, a first group of inclined parallel slats disposed transversely between the inner ends of the supporting members, means connected between said slats to form an undulated continuous rigidified cover member having transverse troughs, a second group of slats disposed transversely between the outer ends of the supporting members and said slats being inclined in parallelism and spaced forwardly of each other, transverse troughs formed on their lower ends, downwardly directed flanges formed on their upper ends and overlapping said troughs, means for attaching the inner ends of the supporting members to the wall of a building and means for bracing the outer end of the canopy.

4. The combination of claim 3, wherein said means connected between the slats of the first group includes vertical walls disposed between the upper and lower edges of adjacent slats.

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