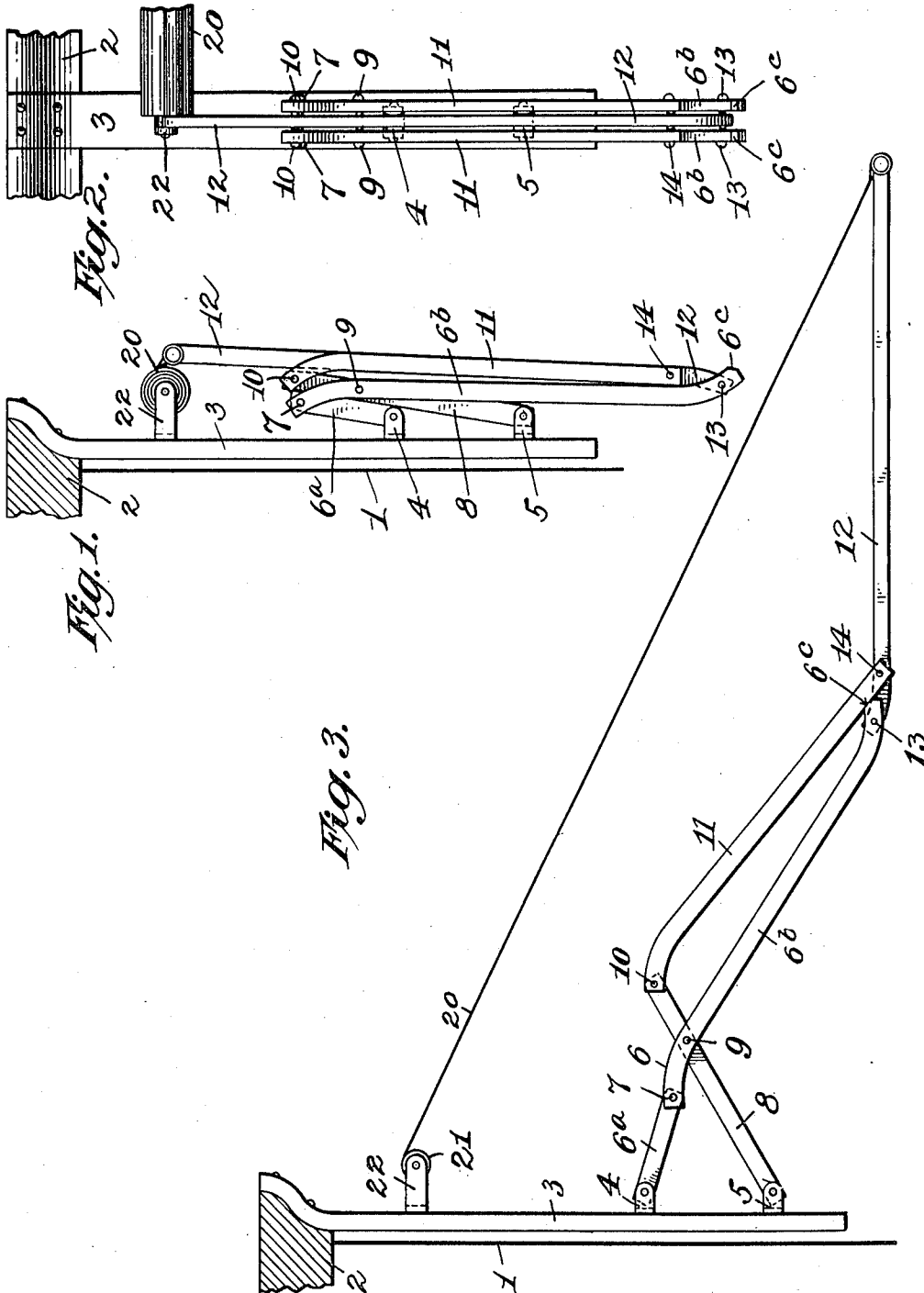


O. E. PEASE.
 AWNING SUPPORT.
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1,055,351.

Patented Mar. 11, 1913.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORVILLE E. PEASE, OF ROCKVILLE CENTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO FREDERICK J. KLOES, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, AND CARL JOSEPH, OF BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY, A COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NAME OF F. J. KLOES.

AWNING-SUPPORT.

1,055,351.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 11, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORVILLE E. PEASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rockville Center, in the county of Nassau and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Awning-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to awning supports and its novelty consists in the construction and adaptation of the parts as will be more fully hereinafter pointed out.

The object of the invention is to provide a support for an awning which will give a maximum amount of extension laterally or horizontally, but will require a minimum space for the attachment of the support.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of an awning support embodying my invention, the parts being shown in a folded position; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the parts shown extended.

In the drawings, 1 represents the front of a show-window and 2 is the cornice thereof.

3 is a supporting bar conforming in its upper end to the contour of the cornice and secured thereto by any suitable means as bolts or screws. It will be understood that there are at least two of these vertical supporting bars, one at each side of the window, and that the parts of the awning support are the same at each side of the window frame. Near its lower end each bar 3 is provided with two outwardly projecting lugs, an upper lug 4 and a lower lug 5. To the upper lug is pivoted a downwardly extending compound bar 6 comprising two members, a short one 6^a and a long one 6^b pivoted together at 7. To the lower lug 5 is pivoted an upwardly extending single bar 8 pivoted to the bar 6 at 9. At the outer end of the bar 8, at 10, there is pivoted to it a downwardly extending bar 11 in the same vertical plane as the long arm of the bar 6, and extending beyond the free end of such bar. A long single bar 12 is pivoted to the outer end of the bar 6 at 13 and to the outer end of the bar 11 at 14. These bars 6, 8, 11 and 12 form in effect an irregular lazy tongs. The long member 6^b of the compound bar 6 and the bar 11 are

preferably made as twin bars. The member 6^b is beveled off at 6^c its extremity, so that when extended as shown in Fig. 1 it will abut firmly and squarely against the adjacent edge of the bar 11, and form a bearing surface against which the bar will rest without turning.

The awning 20 is secured on a roller 21 mounted on a bracket 22 on the bar 3, and this roller is preferably provided with a well known self-winding mechanism (not shown) and at its opposite end it is secured to the ends of the two lazy tongs arranged one on each side of the window frame. When the lazy tongs are collapsed and its bars are folded back as shown in Fig. 1, the awning winds up and the support is compactly arranged against the frame. When the tongs are extended as shown in Fig. 3, the member 6^b abuts squarely against the bar 11 and the bar 12, being pivoted at 13 and 14 to these two bars, is rigidly secured in a substantially horizontal position as shown, or in any other predetermined position, governed by the positions of the pivots 13 and 14. The lugs 4 and 5 may be arranged closely together and yet afford space for the proper relative movement of the parts so that the entire support may be placed within a relatively narrow vertical space.

It will be noted that the position of the bar 12 is determined positively by the position of the two pivots 13 and 14 without reference to the length of the awning. In other words, its position is fixed positively without reference to the awning and it does not sag down if the awning should stretch and does not vary its position. This feature is of importance in a city like New York where the distance of the awning frame above the sidewalk is fixed by law.

What I claim is:

1. An awning support comprising a pair of irregular lazy tongs pivoted at fixed points to a window frame, one bar of each pair being compound and comprising two members pivoted together, one member being adapted when extended to abut against a third bar, and a fourth bar pivoted to the third bar and the compound bar.
2. An awning support comprising four

crossed bars, one a compound bar pivoted to a fixed point on a window frame, the second a single bar pivoted also to a fixed point on the window frame and to the compound bar, a third pivoted to the single bar in the plane of the compound bar, and a fourth pivoted to the compound bar and to the third bar.

3. An awning support comprising four crossed bars, one a compound bar pivoted to a fixed point on a window frame, the second a single bar pivoted also to a fixed point on the window frame and to the compound bar, a third pivoted to the single bar in the plane of the compound bar, and a fourth pivoted to the compound bar and to the third bar, the free end of the compound bar being adapted to abut against the third bar when extended.

4. An awning support comprising lazy tongs, one of the arms of which is compound and in the plane of a second arm against which it is adapted to abut when extended.

5. An awning support comprising lazy tongs, one of the arms of which is compound and in the plane of a second arm against which it is adapted to abut when extended, and provided with a sloping surface to enlarge the area of and facilitate such abutting engagement.

6. An awning support comprising four crossed bars, one a compound bar pivoted to a fixed point on a window frame, the second a single bar pivoted also to a fixed point on the window frame and to the compound bar, a third pivoted to the single bar in the plane of the compound bar, and a fourth so pivoted to the compound bar and the third bar that it is in a substantially horizontal position when extended.

7. An awning support comprising a series of crossed bars, two inner bars each pivoted to a fixed point on the window frame and to each other, two outer bars each pivoted to the two inner bars and each other, one of the inner bars being compound and consisting of two members pivoted together.

8. An awning support comprising a series of crossed bars, two inner bars each pivoted to a fixed point on the window frame and to each other, two outer bars each pivoted to the two inner bars and each other, one of the inner bars being compound and consisting of two members pivoted together at a point nearer the window frame than the pivot between the two inner bars.

9. An awning support comprising an irregular lazy tongs, one arm of which is extended and provided with means whereby its position is positively fixed, consisting of pivots by which it is united to two other arms of the series lying in the same plane

and abutting against each other when the tongs are extended.

10. An awning support comprising an irregular lazy tongs, one arm of which is extended and provided with means whereby its position is positively fixed, consisting of pivots by which it is united to two other arms of the series and engaging surfaces between these arms to prevent their movement in all but one direction when the tongs is extended.

11. An awning support comprising an irregular lazy tongs, one arm of which is extended and provided with means whereby its position is positively fixed, consisting of pivots by which it is united to two other arms of the series and engaging surfaces between these arms to prevent their movement in all but one direction when the tongs is extended, that direction being one which will cause the collapse of the tongs.

12. An awning support comprising an irregular lazy tongs including two members which do not cross lying in a common plane, and a third member crossing both and pivoted to both.

13. An awning support comprising an irregular lazy tongs including two members which do not cross lying in a common plane, and a third member crossing both and pivoted to both, the two members contacting in an area sufficient to prevent one from turning on the other.

14. An awning support comprising irregular lazy tongs, one on each side of the awning, to the extremity of which they are secured and each provided with means for fixing its position with respect to the window to whose frame they are attached independent of the length of the awning, consisting of pivots connecting two arms of the tong to fixed lugs, and other pivots securing another of the tong arms to two other arms lying in a single plane and abutting against each other when the tongs are extended.

15. An awning support comprising irregular lazy tongs one on each side of the awning, to the extremity of which they are secured and provided with means for fixing their position with respect to the window to whose frame they are attached independent of the length of the awning consisting of pivots secured to one of the tong arms and two of the other arms, and a bearing or engaging surface between the latter.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ORVILLE E. PEASE.

Witnesses:

ALAN C. McDONNELL,
EDNA A. MORELAND.