

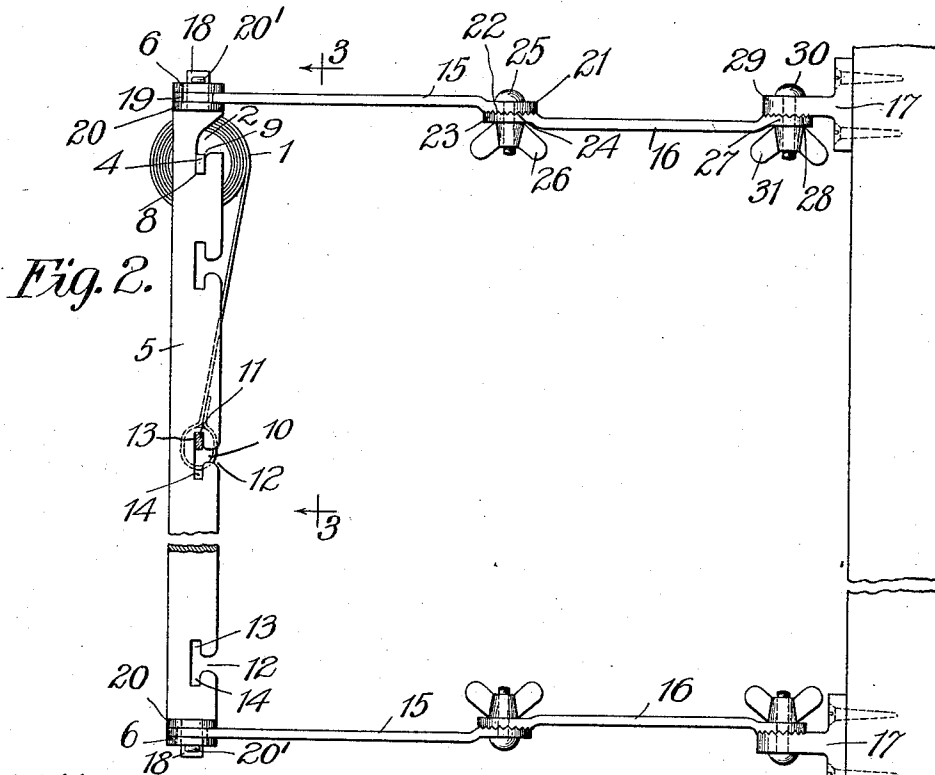
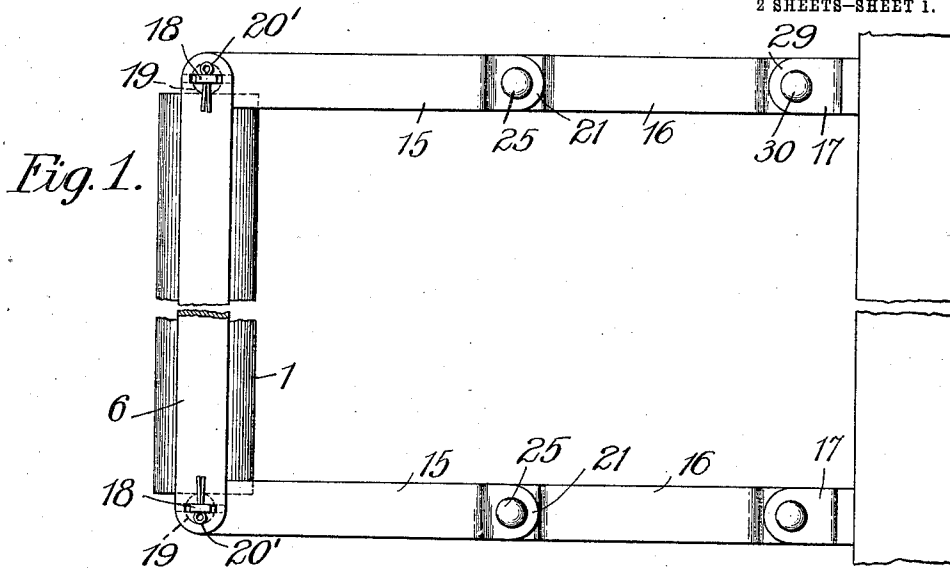
W. H. MEYST.
AWNING STRUCTURE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1908. RENEWED JUNE 17, 1911.

1,030,421.

Patented June 25, 1912.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
Leonard W. Novander.
Fred W. Koehn.

Inventor
William H. Meyst
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Attorneys

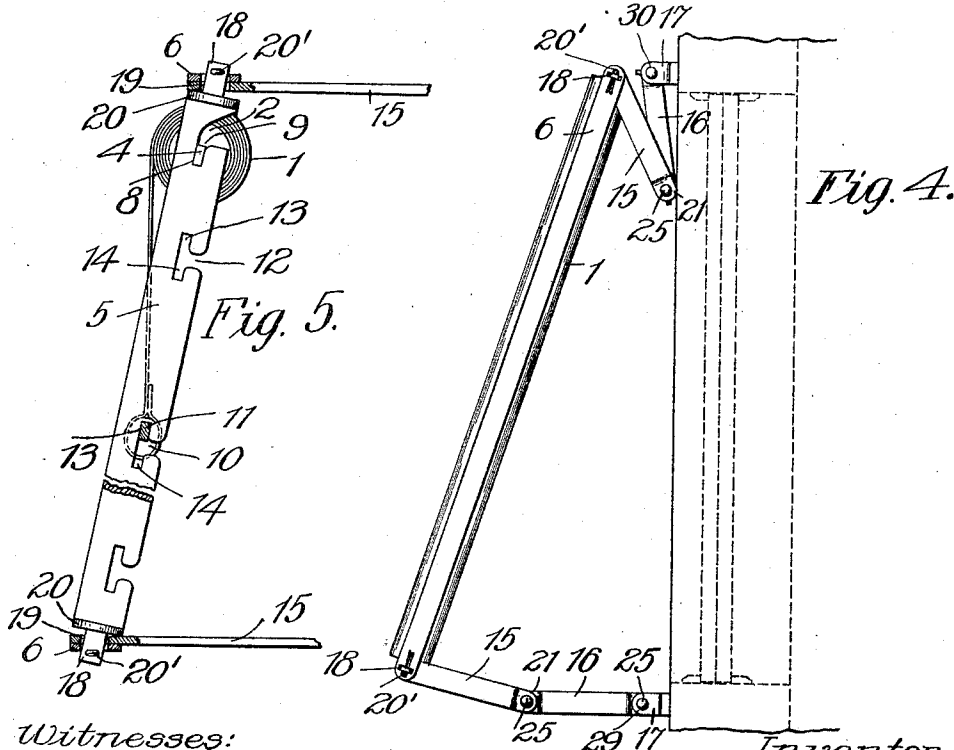
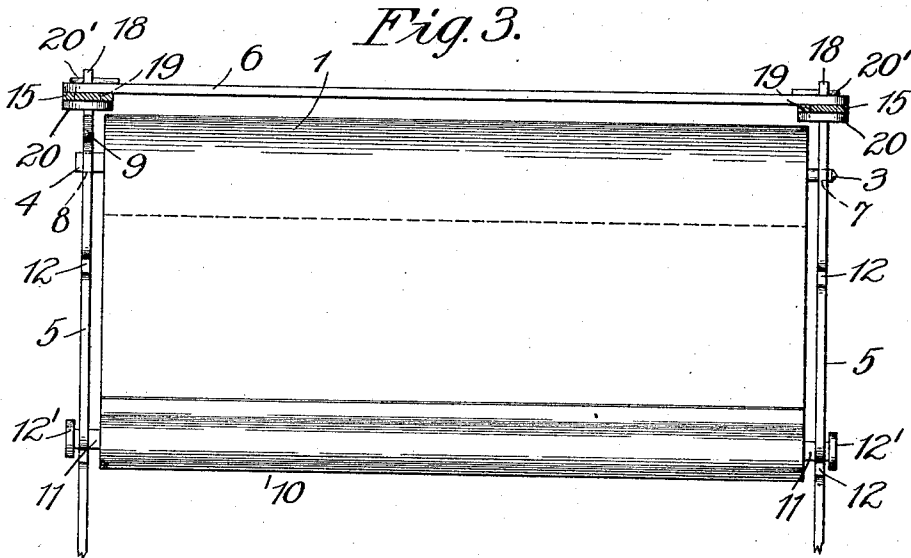
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. MEYST, OF CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS.

AWNING STRUCTURE.

1,030,421.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 25, 1912.

Application filed October 26, 1908, Serial No. 459,655. Renewed June 17, 1911. Serial No. 633,841.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. MEYST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Champaign, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Awning Structures, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to awning structures, particularly to individual awning structures.

In prior awning structures the support for one end is usually in permanent position and the adjustment of the awning structure is thus generally limited. This permanent support is also usually at the very top of the window. This is unnecessary, as the upper half of the window can be taken care of by the shade at the inside of the window. The lower part of the window is the one mostly used, and therefore it is very desirable that provisions be made in the awning structure so that adjustment can be made for ventilation and air flow, as well as for light. In prior awning structures adjustment for the lower sash is necessarily limited on account of the construction and method of applying the awning structure.

The principal object, therefore, of my invention is to produce an awning structure which is particularly adaptable for controlling the ventilation, air flow and light at the lower part of a window. The construction and application of my improved awning structure is clearly shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view showing the awning structure applied to a support. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken from plane 3, 3 in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a top view on a reduced scale, showing a position into which the awning structure can be adjusted. Fig. 5 is a side sectional view showing the upper part of the awning frame inclined toward the window.

The shade 1, which may be of canvas or other suitable material, is carried on a roller 2, which may be of the ordinary shade-roller construction having at one end a pivot pin 3 and at the other end the polygonal extension 4 engaging with suitable ratchet mechanism not shown. The supporting frame for

this roller comprises the side-bars 5 and the top and bottom cross-bars 6. At the top of the side bar at the pivot end of the roller there is a pivot hole 7 for receiving the pivot pin 3, while at the top of the side-bar at the ratchet end of the roller is provided a notch 8 for receiving the polygonal extension 4 connected with the ratchet mechanism. The application of the roller to the side-bars is similar to that of inside shades, the pin 3 being first stuck into the hole 7 and then the end 4 passed through entrance slot 9 into the notch 8. The end 10 of the shade material loops about a cross-rod 11 whose ends project beyond the shade material and which ends may terminate in heads 12', as shown in Fig. 3. By grasping the shade end, the shade can be rolled up or unrolled to any desired degree, as is well understood. Cut in the front edges of the side-bars 5 are passageways 12 which lead upwardly to rectangular pockets 13 for receiving the ends of the shade rod 11. The width of these passageways 12 is slightly less than the width of the rod 11, and therefore this rod will be retained in the pockets 13, it being necessary to turn the rod before it can be moved through the slot 12. I also preferably provide pockets 14 extending downward from passageways 12, each pocket 14 being directly below the pocket 13 to form one long pocket in which the retained end of the rod 11 can play. The lower pockets 14 also enable the rod 11 to be more easily placed in the detent pocket 13, the rod 11 being first slightly twisted, then pushed downwardly through passageways 12 into pockets 14, whereupon the rod is free to be carried into the detent pockets 13 by the action of the spring roller. The rod 11 of itself will not twist, and therefore, although it can play up and down in the pockets 13 and 14, it will not escape through passageway 12. Any number of retaining pockets can be provided, depending upon the range of adjustability desired.

The shade supporting frame just described is carried at the ends of outer arms 15 whose inner ends are adjustably pivoted to inner arms 16, whose inner ends in turn are adjustably pivoted to the supporting members 17, which are adapted to be secured to a supporting structure such as the window frame. At the ends of the side-bars 5 are rectangular extensions 18 which are

engaged by rectangular openings in the cross-bars 6. In the ends of the outer arms 15 are circular openings 19 which receive the extensions 18, the arms being held to the side-bars between the cross-bars 6 and washers 20, which also engage the extensions 18. Cotter pins 20' passing through holes in the extensions 18 hold the various members in place on said extensions. The side-bars and top-bars are thus held together, but the arms 15 are rotatable about the extensions 18. At the pivot end of the arms 15 are formed circular heads 21 having serrations 22 on one face. The outer pivot ends of the inner arms 16 likewise have circular heads 23 provided on one face with serrations 24, the heads and serrations engaging, and clamping screws 25 passing centrally through the heads and having thumb nuts 26. The inner ends of the inner rods have circular heads 27 with serrations 28 on one face, which serrations engage with the serrated face of the circular head 29 extending from the supporting members 17, which can be screwed or otherwise secured to the window frame. Clamping bolts 30 pass centrally through the heads 27 and 29 and have thumb nuts 31. The arms 15 and 16 are therefore adjustable in horizontal planes, and the angular position of the shade frame with reference to the building or window can be varied. This adjustment can readily be accomplished by loosening of the thumb screws, and after such adjustment the thumb screws when drawn up tight will securely hold the arms and maintain the adjusted position of the shade frame. In any position of the shade frame the shade can, of course, be raised or lowered in a manner as has been described. The shade frame can therefore be adjusted into any vertical plane in front of the window either parallel to the window or at an angle therewith, and therefore very nice adjustment can be made for air flow or ventilation, for light, and also for view through the lower window where such adjustments are mostly desired. The inside shade usually present on windows will take care of the upper part of the window. One adjustment of the shade frame is shown in Fig. 4. Here the arms at the left side are more extended, while at the right side the arms have been swung inwardly, the shade frame taking a position in a vertical plane at an angle with the window. Adjustment like this is very desirable for deflecting air currents through the open windows into the room. In flat buildings or in adjacent buildings where ventilation is necessarily limited any air currents can be taken advantage of and directed into the room by the adjusted shade. At the same time view through the window from the outside will be closed. In rainy weather the shade frame can be brought and locked directly against

the window frame. In this position the shade could be protected from the rain or wind, and in inclement weather would act as a storm covering for the window. It may be desirable at times to remove the shade as when the window is to be washed. The roller can be removed at any time without disturbing the adjustment of the supporting members. The shade could also be adjusted to allow proper ventilation through the window, while at the same time preventing the flow of currents directly across a table or desk, for example, placed close to the window. Papers or light articles on the table or desk would not therefore be disturbed. In bedrooms the adjustment could be made so that incoming air currents or drafts would be deflected so as not to be harmful to the occupants of the room.

The top side of the frame can be brought in close to the window by crimping the top supports, leaving the bottom side of the frame extended or vice versa; as the circular holes 19 in arms 15 and also the rectangular slots in the bars 6 are large enough to allow sufficient play and the cotter-pin holes in the extensions 18 are located at a point to allow for this adjustment.

Other modifications could also be possible which would still come within the scope of my invention.

The claims which I desire to secure by United States Letters Patent are as follows:

1. In an awning structure, the combination of an awning, a frame supporting said awning, means for supporting said frame from a wall and adapted for inclining any one of the sides of said frame toward a window in said wall.

2. In an awning structure, the combination of an awning, a rectangular frame supporting said awning frame, adjustable means for supporting said frame from a wall and which is adapted for drawing any one of the sides of said frame toward a window.

3. In an awning structure, the combination of an awning, a frame supporting said awning, means for supporting said frame from a wall and adapted for inclining any one of the sides of said frame toward a window in said wall, and means for locking said frame in any one of said positions.

4. In an awning structure, the combination of an awning, a rectangular frame supporting said awning frame, adjustable means for supporting said frame from a wall and which is adapted for drawing either one of the sides of said frame toward a window, and means for locking said frame in any one of said positions.

5. In an awning structure, the combination of an awning, a frame supporting said awning, mechanism for permitting a plu-

ality of adjustments to be made of anyone of the sides of the frame with respect to a given surface.

5 6. In an awning structure, the combination of an awning, a frame supporting said awning, mechanism for permitting a plurality of adjustments to be made of anyone of the sides of the frame with respect to a given surface, and means for locking said
10 frame in any position.

7. In combination, a frame, an awning mounted in said frame, link mechanism, brackets supporting said link mechanism from a wall, said link mechanism permitting
15 the top, bottom or sides of said frame to be drawn toward said wall, and means for locking said link mechanism in position.

8. In combination, a frame, an awning

mounted in said frame and adapted to be unrolled to cover more or less of said frame, 20 link mechanism supporting said frame from a given surface and permitting said frame to be moved to different positions parallel to said surface or a plurality of angular positions in which anyone of the sides of 25 said frame is either closer to or farther from the given surface than the opposite side, and means for locking said frame in anyone of said positions.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe 30 my name this 19th day of October A. D. 1908.

WILLIAM H. MEYST.

Witnesses:

LEONARD W. NOVANDER,
LYNN A. WILLIAMS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."