

(No Model.)

J. W. BANCROFT.  
AWNING FIXTURE.

No. 554,971.

Patented Feb. 18, 1896.

Fig. 1.

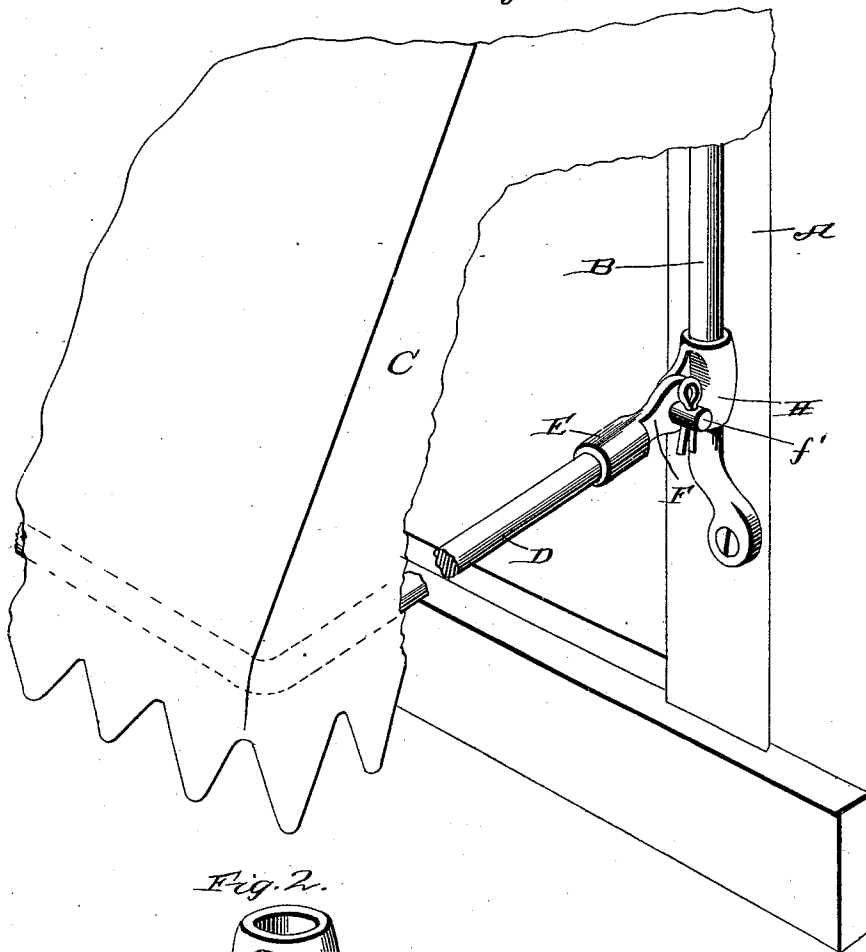


Fig. 2.

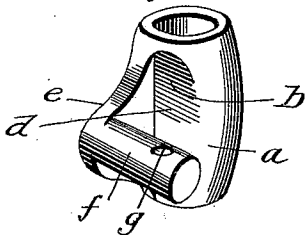


Fig. 3.

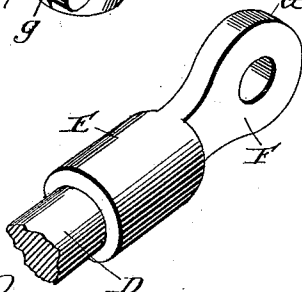
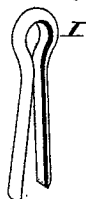


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## AWNING-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 554,971, dated February 18, 1896.

Application filed November 21, 1895. Serial No. 569,719. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN W. BANCROFT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Awning-Fixtures; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to awning-frames, and more particularly to the travelers embodied therein, and it has for its general object to provide a simple and cheap traveler, which may be easily formed in one piece and one to which the end of the frame-bow may be quickly and easily connected in a hinged manner and effectually secured against casual disconnection.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claim when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating a portion of an awning and an awning-frame embodying my improved travelers. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the travelers removed. Fig. 3 is a similar view of one end of the frame-bow. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the cotter-pins for securing the ends of the frame-bow on the pintles or arms of the travelers.

Referring by letter to said drawings, A indicates a window-casing.

B indicates the slide-rods of the awning-frame, which are fixedly connected to the window-casing in the usual manner.

C indicates the awning, which may also be of the usual construction and may be placed and secured in the ordinary manner.

D indicates the frame-bows, which are provided at their ends with the fixtures E, having the eyes F and the preferably rounded end G, and H indicates my improved travelers. These travelers H, which are mounted and adapted to slide on the slide-rods B, respectively comprise the tubular body portion *a*, which is designed to receive a slide-rod, and is provided in its forward side with the re-

cess *b*, which has its inner or bottom wall *d* rounded or curved, as better shown in Fig. 2, the flat vertically-disposed projection *e*, which is formed integral with the body *a* and extends forwardly therefrom at the side of the recess *b*, and the arm *f*, of circular form in cross-section, which is formed integral with and extends at right angles to the projection *e* and rests in front of the body *a*, as shown. These arms *f* of the travelers H are provided adjacent to their free ends with the vertically-disposed apertures *g*, and they are designed to receive the eyes F of the fixtures E at the ends of the frame-bow D, which are secured against casual disconnection by the cotter-pins I, inserted in the apertures *g* of the arms *f*, as shown.

It will be observed that when the fixtures E are upon the arms *f* of the travelers H they rest directly in front of the body portions *a* of said travelers and their rounded ends rest in the recess *b* of the body, and in consequence a strong and durable hinge connection of the ends of the bow D to the travelers is effected and one that is compact and neat in appearance, which is a desideratum. It will also be observed that the raising and lowering of the frame-bow D does not tend to displace the cotter-pin, and that therefore there is absolutely no danger of the frame-bow being casually disconnected. Again, it will be observed that, while small and compact, my improved traveler is capable of resisting the frictional wear and rough usage to which travelers are ordinarily subjected, and that it will last as long as the other parts of the awning-frame.

In conclusion, it will be appreciated that when it is desired to connect or disconnect the bow of an awning-frame from the travelers the cotter-pins may be readily placed in and removed from the eye in the arms of the travelers, as they are not, like the nuts employed in some constructions, likely to be locked in position by the rust due to the exposure of the awning-frame to the weather.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

An awning-frame comprising fixed slide-rods, a bow having eyes at its ends and also having said ends rounded, and the travelers mounted on the slide-rods and respectively

consisting of the tubular body *a*, having the  
recess *b* in its forward side, the vertically-  
disposed projection *e*, formed integral with  
and extending forwardly from the body at one  
5 end of the recess *b*, and the arm *f*, formed in-  
tegral with the projection *e*, and extending at  
right angles thereto in front of the body and  
having the apertures *g*, and the cotter-pin ar-

ranged in said aperture, substantially as and  
for the purpose set forth. 10

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

JOHN W. BANCROFT.

Witnesses:

JAS. J. HALL,  
SAML. J. SUMNER.