P. T. Brownell.

Umbrella & Cane.

No. 53,778. Patented Apr. 10, 1866.

Fig. 2.

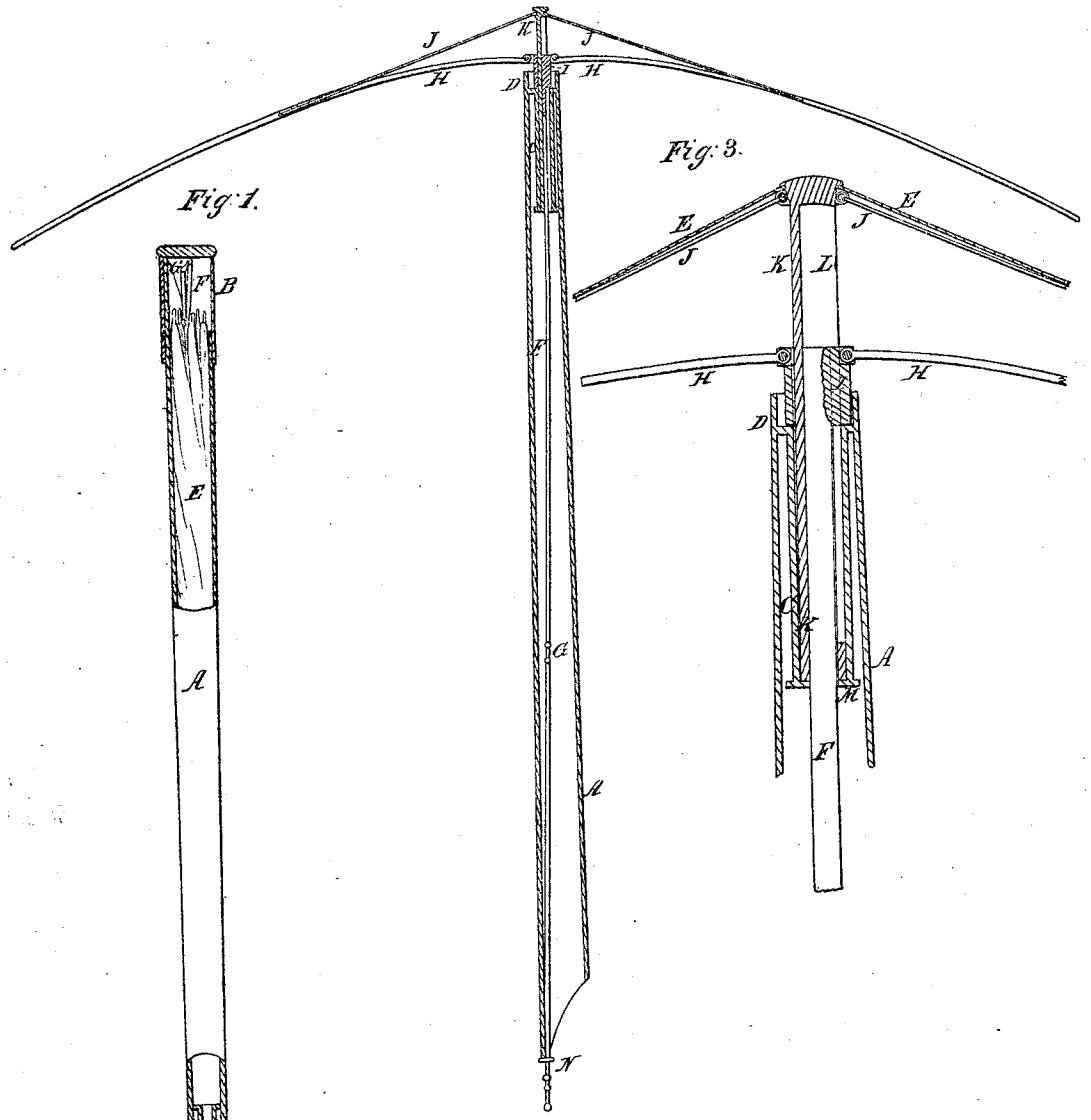


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

Inventor.

P. T. Brownell
per Munn & Co
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

P. T. BROWNELL, OF ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED UMBRELLA AND CANE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **53,778**, dated April 10, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, P. T. BROWNELL, of Elmira, in the county of Chemung and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Combined Umbrella and Cane; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the apparatus when the umbrella is nested within the cane, the sides of the latter being partly broken away to show the umbrella within. Fig. 2 shows the apparatus when the umbrella is spread out for use. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of a portion of the apparatus.

The object of this invention is to combine a walking-stick or cane with an umbrella, so that the latter, when not in use, is contained within the cane. For this purpose the cane is made hollow. When the umbrella is to be used, it is to be withdrawn from the large end of the cane and adjusted within the small end, the rod which operates the stretchers being passed through the whole length of the cane and secured by a catch or other fastening device. The stretchers are operated so as to expand the ribs of the umbrella by pulling the runner downward, instead of pushing it upward, as in the ordinary manner of operating umbrellas, the runner being connected to the ribs instead of to the stretcher.

The invention is applicable to parasols as well as to umbrellas.

A designates a hollow cane, which may be of metal or other material. Its small end is fitted with a four-sided tube, C, which is secured within it far enough from its end to leave a recess, D, in that end of the cane. The inner end of tube C has a cover, M, which is perforated with a square opening of less diameter than the tube, so that a body of greater size than such opening will be prevented from going through. The opening in the cover M of the box is calculated only to allow the rod F, which operates the runner of the umbrella, to pass through it. This rod is jointed at G to allow it to be folded like ordinary handles of umbrellas, so that when the umbrella is to be packed within the cane its length can be reduced to the desired degree.

When the umbrella is packed within the cane the larger end of the latter is covered by a cap, B, that resembles the ordinary shape of the head of a cane.

The letters H designate ribs arranged radially about the runner I, to which they are hinged, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The covering E of the umbrella is attached to their outer or free ends, such covering being carried thence outside of the ribs up to the end of a box, K, around which it is secured.

The rod F of the umbrella moves within the box K, and the upper end of the rod is fastened to the runner I by soldering or other means, so that when the rod is moved within the box K the runner I which surrounds the box is moved along with it. This connection between the rod F and runner I is accomplished by means of and through a slot, L, extending longitudinally for nearly the whole length of the box.

The box K is four-sided, and is of such a size as that it may enter the upper end of tube C; but it cannot pass through it, because it is arrested by the cover M of the tube, through whose perforation only the rod F is allowed to pass.

The runner I is cylindrical in form, and is of such a size as will enable it to enter the socket D in the upper end of the cane, where it rests when the umbrella is spread upon the upper end of the tube.

The letters J designate the stretchers of the umbrella. They are fastened to the outer sides of the ribs H at a suitable point, and their upper ends are hinged around the head of the box K, just below the cover E. It follows from construction that the ends of the stretchers remain always fixed, their upper ends being fast to the head of box K and their lower ends to ribs H; but the upper ends of the stretchers, which in umbrellas and parasols of the common style are fast to their ends or crowns, are in my improvement hinged to the runner.

When the umbrella is not in use it is covered within its case A, which then forms a complete walking-stick or cane. This case or cane A may be made of metal or rubber or other suitable material.

If one desires to use the umbrella, the cap B is taken off and the umbrella withdrawn. The rod F is straightend out and its end slipped into the small end of the cane through tube C, and by holding the cane upright, and at the same time giving it a slight rotary motion, the square box K will adjust itself and enter the tube C, and so allow rod F to pass down to the larger open end of the cane. The ribs H will consequently at this time inclose the upper part of the cane. The end of rod F is next drawn downward until the box K rests upon the inside of cover M of the tube C. If the pull on the rod is continued, the runner I is brought down around the box K until its progress is stopped by the top of tube C. When the descent of the box K is arrested it is clear that the descent of the runner I will carry the ribs H away from the place where the stretchers J are hinged and cause the outer ends of the ribs to be elevated and spread outward. When the runner has been brought to its lowest point the end of rod F may be fastened by means of a button, N, against the end of the cane A, as shown in Fig. 2.

The lower end of the cane may be closed by a plug that shall screw into it.

It will be observed that the runner I is moved only a little ways in order to spread the umbrella. The rod F may have a button on its extremity, which, when the umbrella is closed around the cane A, shall engage the end of the cane and keep the cover E and ribs H close around its sides, so that they will not fall open. The cover E rests on the outsides of the ribs H until they reach the ends of the stretchers, when it is extended over the latter up to the head of the box K.

The cane serves as a stick or handle for the umbrella, the rod F serving only as a means of operating the ribs and stretchers.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In umbrellas and parasols, placing the stretchers outside of and above the ribs and hinging the inner ends of the ribs to the runner, substantially as described.

2. The cane A, made, substantially as above shown, with a tube, C, at its upper end, a sliding box, K, to which the stretchers J are hinged, and a rod, F, which operates the runner I, substantially as described.

3. The combination of an umbrella, made substantially as described, with a hollow cane, A, which, when the umbrella is spread, serves as its handle, and when it is closed up serves as a receptacle for it, substantially as shown.

PHILIP T. BROWNELL.

Witnesses:

JACOB HEVENER,

F. C. D. MCKAY, Jr.