Feb. 19, 1935. R. P. BESSY 1,991,358

AWNING FIXTURE

Filed Nov. 3, 1933

FIG. 1

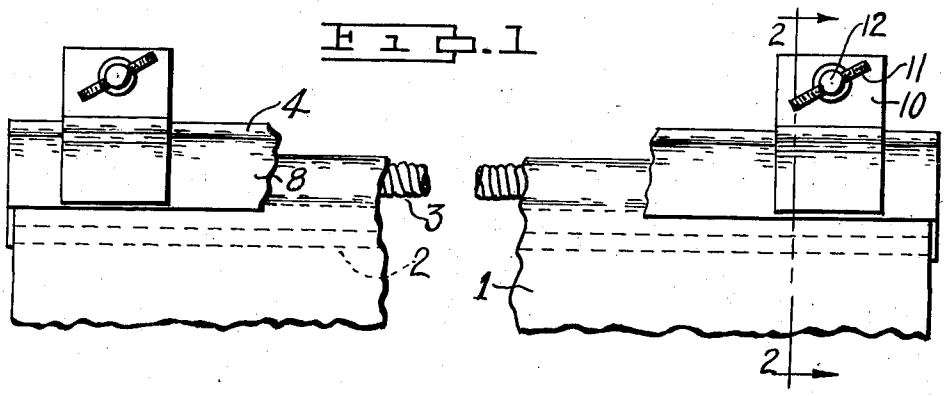
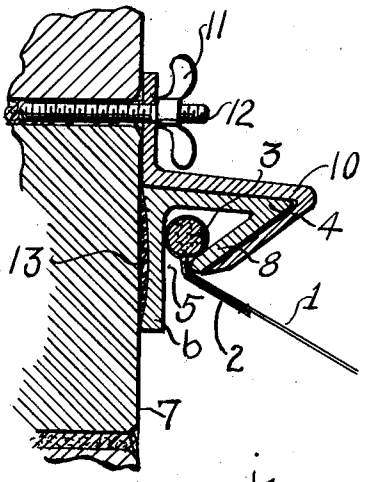


FIG. 2



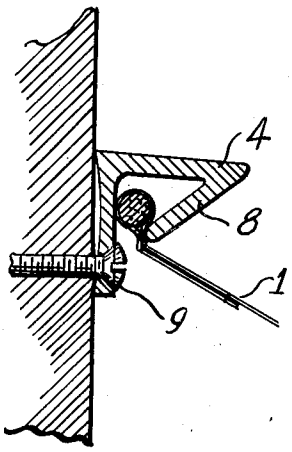


FIG. 3

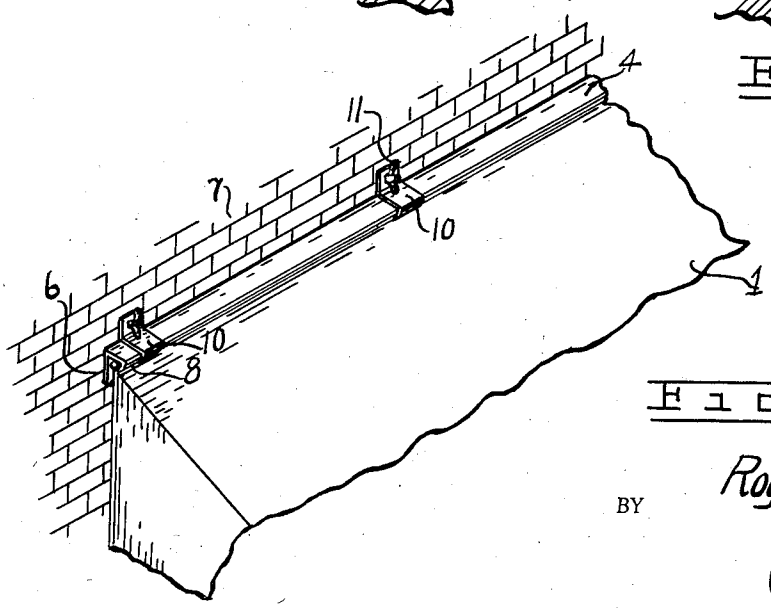


FIG. 4

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Patented Feb. 19, 1935

1,991,358

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,991,358

AWNING FIXTURE

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Application November 3, 1933, Serial No. 696,591

6 Claims. (Cl. 156—15)

This invention relates to awning fixtures and particularly to fixtures for securing the head of an awning to a wall or other support.

An object of the invention is to provide for securing an awning head in place without imposing direct clamping stresses on said head and so as to distribute the awning load evenly to the head throughout the length thereof.

Another object is to provide a fixture with which, when installed, an awning head may be quickly and readily engaged or disengaged without dismounting the fixture.

A further object is to provide a fixture for mounting an awning head, affording support to the entire length of the head, and adapted to be formed by a rolling or drawing process in stock lengths, which may be cut to accommodate any desired awning.

Further objects are to provide a tubular awning head fixture, adapted to shield an engaged awning head from the weather, to provide brackets for clamping said fixture firmly to a support, while permitting quick removal of the fixture, and to produce a weather-tight joint between the fixture and support.

I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary front elevational view of the improved fixture, engaged by the head portion of an awning and secured to a support of brick, or the like.

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view of the same taken upon the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a cross sectional view similar to Fig. 2, but showing the fixture attached to a wooden support.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of the same.

In these views, the reference character 1 designates an awning, formed ordinarily of canvas or other suitable fabric, and formed coextensively with its head margin with a hem 2, wherein is inserted an elongated supporting element, such as the rope 3.

The awning head, together with said rope, is insertable in an elongated tubular fixture or retainer 4, preferably of a substantially triangular cross section. This retainer is slotted from end to end thereof, as indicated at 5, the awning extending through the slot, and inclining forwardly and downwardly, as is common practice. Preferably the slot 5 opens downwardly, minimizing access of moisture thereto, this purpose being further served by locating said slot between a wall 6 of the retainer, vertically seating against a support 7, and the lower edge of an opposed inclined wall 8. The width of said slot is such as to freely accommodate the awning while affording no escape to the hem 2, as expanded by the rope 3. The wall 6 is preferably extended some distance below the tubular portion of the retainer for engagement by screws 9 or the like, when the retainer is installed upon a wooden support, as is shown in Fig. 4, openings being drilled for said screws wherever required.

To attach the retainer to a brick support, it is preferred to employ a plurality of brackets 10, downwardly hooked to snugly engage the front portion of the retainer, and having upstanding rear portions which are clamped to said support by wing nuts 11 engaging lag screws 12 or the like, set into the support, and projecting through said brackets.

Regardless of the nature of the support, it is preferred to slightly concave the seating face of the wall 6 between the upper and lower edges of said wall, so that said edges will tend to bite into the support when a clamping stress is applied by the screws 9 or wing nuts 11. Thus any flow of water or passage of dust down the face of the support past the retainer is prohibited.

When the retainer is mounted against a surface of rough brick, it is desirable to establish an additional weather seal by inserting a strip 13 of rubber or other compressible packing in the concavity of the wall 6 (see Fig. 2).

To minimize the weight of the described retainer and thus facilitate its installation, it is preferred to form said retainer of aluminum or other light metal.

It is apparent that a retainer of the illustrated cross section may be readily produced from strip sheet material by a rolling or drawing process, lending itself to low cost quantity production. The bars so formed may be readily cut to produce retainers of any desired length.

Many awnings are taken down in the fall of the year and replaced in the spring. The described provision for mounting an awning greatly reduces the labor of removal and replacement, as compared to present practice.

The invention is submitted as including all such modifications and changes as come within the scope of the following claims.

What I claim is:

1. In an awning fixture, the combination with an awning having a supporting enlargement upon and substantially coextensive with its head portion, of a tubular retainer for said head portion slotted from end to end thereof to a width freely

accommodating said awning, but less than the thickness of said enlargement, said slot permitting endwise insertion of said enlargement in the retainer, while preventing withdrawal of the enlargement under load of the awning, and a plurality of brackets for mounting the retainer on a support hooked for clamping engagement with said retainer.

2. In an awning fixture, the combination with an awning, having a supporting enlargement upon and substantially coextensive with its head portion, of a tubular retainer for said head portion slotted from end to end thereof to a width freely accommodating said awning, but less than the thickness of said enlargement, said slot permitting endwise insertion of said enlargement in the retainer, while preventing withdrawal of the enlargement under load of the awning, a plurality of brackets disposed above the retainer and downwardly hooked to engage and clamp the retainer, and each formed with an upward projection, engageable by a fastener, whereby said brackets are attachable to a support.

3. An awning head retainer comprising an elongated tubular member, having an inner, an outer, and a top wall, the inner and top walls having a substantially rectangular relation to each other, and the outer wall being diagonal to the inner and top walls and being spaced from the inner wall to accommodate an awning, and the inner wall being downwardly extended beyond the outer wall for engagement by securing means.

4. An open ended tubular retainer for a supporting enlargement upon and substantially coextensive with the head portion of an awning, said retainer being slotted from end to end thereof to a width freely accommodating the awning, but less than the thickness of the enlargement, whereby the enlargement is endwise insertable in the retainer, said retainer being formed throughout substantially its entire length with a seating face and with projections at the longitudinal margins of such face, forming acute angles for biting into a seat engaged by such face.

5. An open ended tubular retainer as set forth in claim 4, the seating face being concaved between its longitudinal margins, and said acute angles being formed by the intersections of the seating face with the top and bottom faces of the retainer.

6. An open ended tubular retainer as set forth in claim 4, the seating face being concaved between its longitudinal margins and said acute angles being formed by the intersections of said face with the top and bottom faces of the retainer, the concavity of the seating face forming a packing chamber.

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