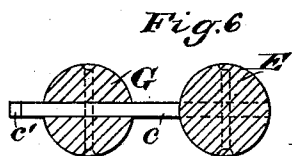
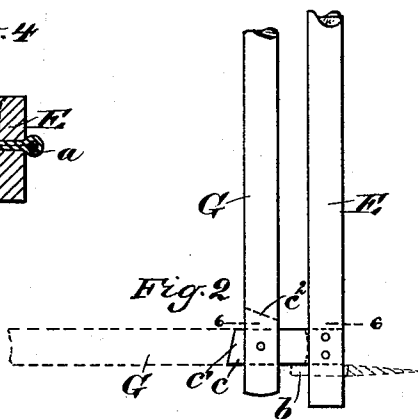
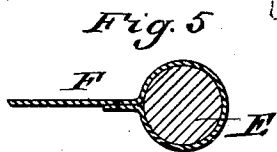
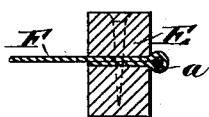
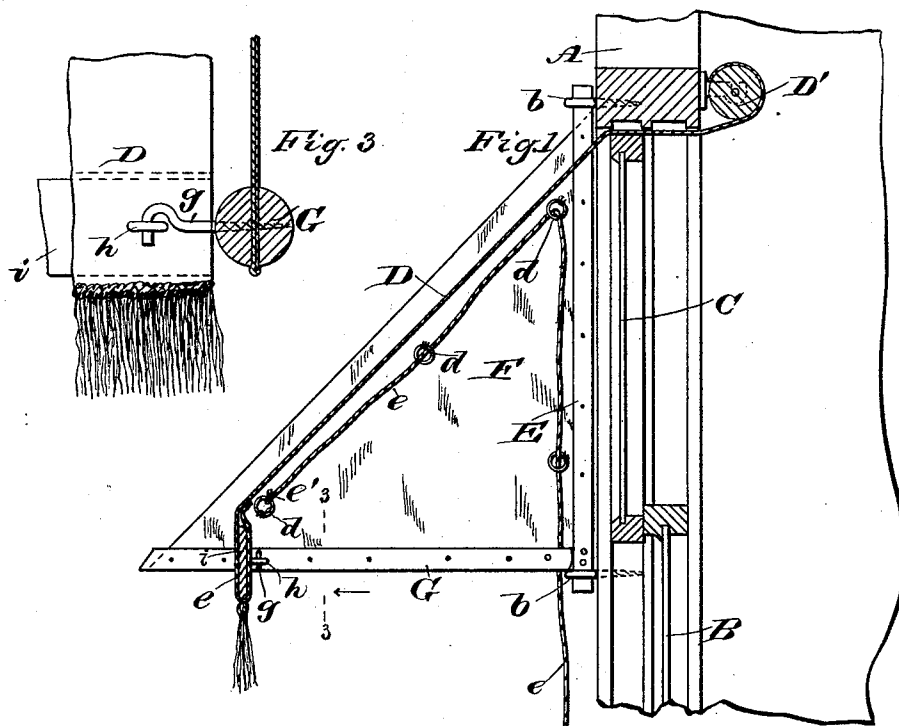


(No Model.)

B. BRANNER.
AWNING.

No. 480,553.

Patented Aug. 9, 1892.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERNARD BRANNER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

AWNING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,553, dated August 9, 1892.

Application filed January 8, 1892. Serial No. 417,340. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERNARD BRANNER, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Awnings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in awnings for windows or doors, and has for its object to produce a simple practical device of the character indicated which will permit an ordinary window-shade to be utilized as a part of the awning when desired and when not so employed serves as an interior screen for the window.

A further object is to provide durable and efficient side wings for the awning, which are adapted to fold upwardly when not in use and that are removable, the parts being very cheap, strong, and shapely.

To these ends my invention consists in the peculiar construction of parts and their combination, as is hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a partial sectional side elevation of a window-casement, sash therein, and the improvement extended for service in front of the window. Fig. 2 is an enlarged partial side view of a frame portion of the device detached, which is an important feature of the invention. Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section of part of the device shown in Fig. 1, taken on the line 3 3 in said figure. Fig. 4 is a transverse section, enlarged, of a modified form of the frame-rods of the improved awning. Fig. 5 is a cross-section, enlarged, of a frame-rod that is cylindrical and has the cloth awning-wing attached by forming a casing in said material and inserting the frame-rod, and Fig. 6 is a cross-section of parts taken on the line 6 6 in Fig. 2.

A indicates a window-casement, B part of a lower sash, and C an upper sash adapted to slide in the casement, these parts being shown to illustrate the application of the improvement to a window.

It is designed to use an ordinary spring-roller shade D as an awning by extending it,

as shown in Fig. 1, and downwardly and outwardly to screen the window. The supports for the shade D when it is projected as stated consists of two similar light adjustable frames that are removably secured one each side of the window to the exterior of the casement A, each in part consisting of an upright stay-rod E, preferably made of wood, either round or any other desired form, and of sufficient length to suit the dimensions of the casement. The frame stay-rods E are each intended to sustain a wing F of any suitable fibrous material. These wings, having an area proportionate to the length and degree of outward projection given to the shade D, when used as an awning are each secured by one edge to one of the rods E, so as to be stretched thereby. If preferred, the wing F can be secured to the casement proper by any suitable means along with the stretcher-rod, whereby it may be extended from the casement.

In Fig. 5 one of the wings F is shown connected to a stay-rod E by forming a casing along the edge of the wing and inserting the rod therein.

In Fig. 4 the stay-rod shown is rectangular in cross-section and composed of two strips that are joined lengthwise, the wing being thereto connected by clamping its edge portion between said strips and afterward nailing or otherwise binding the strips together.

To prevent a displacement of the fibrous material composing the wings, a cord *a* is preferably laid in an edge fold of the wing stuff, which may be cemented together, if desired, where folded, and this edge portion then located between the two strips forming the stay-rod E, which are nailed or screwed together, leaving the incased cord projecting beyond the rod-body, as indicated in Fig. 4. If preferred, the joined sections of the composite stay-rod shown in the figure mentioned may be rounded, so as to produce a cylindrical rod when the sections are united.

The stay-rods E form the upright supports for the wings F and are held in place on the casement A by two screw-eyes *b* for each rod, as will be further explained.

A folding stretcher-rod G is provided for each wing F, which rods may be rectangular

or round in cross-section and be connected with the lower edges of the triangular wings, as shown in Fig. 1.

Each stretcher-rod G is hinge-jointed to the lower end portion of one of the stay-rods E, preferably as shown in Fig. 2, there being a metallic leaf-plate *c* secured to project from the stay-rod a sufficient length and at a right angle thereto, having its outer end sloped on the edge, as shown at *c'* in Fig. 2.

The end portion of the stretcher-rod G, that is to be connected with a stay-rod E, is longitudinally and centrally slotted to receive the projecting leaf-plate *c*, which is pivoted in the slot, the inner terminal wall *c²* of said slot having a slope which mates with the sloped end of the leaf-plate, whereby the rod G will be sustained at a right angle to the upright stay-rod E when swung outwardly, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

The stay-rods E are supported in a vertical position by the screw-eyes *b*, as before mentioned, one screw-eye for each rod engaging loosely the upper portion and another screw-eye the lower end, so as to receive the impinge of the projecting leaf-plate *c* when the rod G is folded upwardly, said rod resting on the screw-eye when the wing it is connected with is in a stretched condition.

Upon the side surfaces of the wings F, which are innermost when said wings are extended, a set of spaced rings *d* are secured to extend along the vertical and inclined edges of each wing, as shown in Fig. 1, for the reception of a cord *e*, which is secured by one end to the outermost ring, as at *e'*, and thence extended and rove through all the other rings successively, so as to hang pendent and close to the window for convenient manipulation when desired.

There is a keeper-hook *g* secured in the body of each stretcher-rod G at a proper distance from the outer end of the latter and so as to project toward each other when the wings F are extended. Said hooks are each designed to interlock with a staple or screw-eye *h*, that is affixed to the inner side of the shade D near its lower edge, as shown in Fig. 3. The connection of the hooks *g*, as stated, joins the wings F to the inclined shade D and holds the latter projected, while the weight of the wing material and stretcher-rods serves to render said wings and shade taut, the added weight of the transverse strip *i*, that is secured in the usual manner to the lower end of the shade, aiding to stretch the material when the shade-roller D' is properly adjusted.

The relative location of parts should be such that the upper edges of the wings F will project a proper distance above the inclined shade D when the latter is extended as an awning, so as to prevent a gap where the edges of the shade meet the wings, and thus effectually screen the window.

When the use of the shade D as an awning is to be discontinued, it is released from the keeper-hooks *g* and drawn into the apartment, when it becomes a pendent screen for the window, which may be adjusted in the usual manner, a draft on the cords *e* folding the stretcher-rods G upwardly, together with the attached wing material, so as to cause the latter to be bound between the rods E and G, and thus prevented from flapping or obscuring the window, or the wings and their stretching-frames may be completely removed by lifting them, and thus releasing the stay-rods from the screw-eyes *b*.

It will be evident that from the construction of the device herein described a very cheap and effective awning for windows is provided, which by a slight change in the location of the awning material may be also utilized as a screen for a door.

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

1. The combination, with a window shade or awning, of two triangular wings of flexible material, each provided with a stretcher-rod secured to the lower edge of the wings, means to connect the upright edges of the wings to the window-casement, and a hook extended from each stretcher-rod at its outer end and adapted to interlock with a staple or screw-eye projected from the lower part of the awning, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a shade or awning, of two wing-supporting frames, each comprising an upright stay-rod, and a stretcher-rod hinged by one end to the stay-rod, said rods being each composed of two strips secured together longitudinally with the flexible wing material between them, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a shade or awning, of two wing-pieces, each triangular in form, supported on a frame comprising an upright stay-rod, and a stretcher-rod secured by a rule-hinge joint to the stay-rod, said rods being each composed of two strips which embrace the folded edges of the fibrous wing material, which edges have each a cord laid in the fold that engages with the exterior sides of the composite rods, substantially as described.

4. The combination, in an awning, of a top shade or awning, separate side wings, stretcher-bars secured to the lower ends of the separate side wings and adapted to fold upwardly and raise the wings, and means for engaging the stretcher-bars with the top shade when the said bars and shade are in the lowered position, substantially as described.

BERNARD BRANNER.

Witnesses:

WM. P. PATTON,
E. M. CLARK.