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C. D. & W. T. KESLER.

AWNING FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 17, 1905.

Fig. 5.

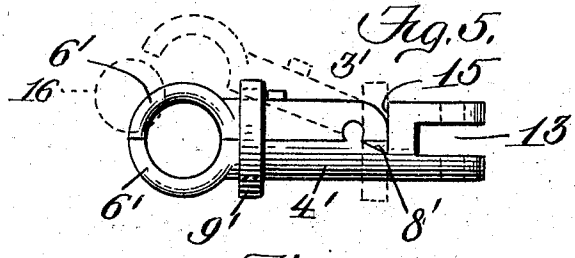


Fig. 1.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 2.

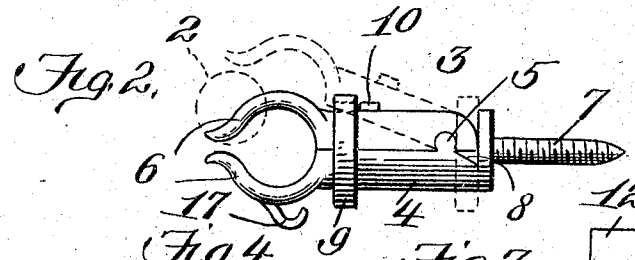


Fig. 3.

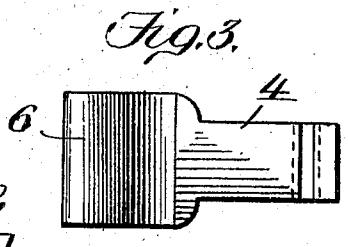


Fig. 4.

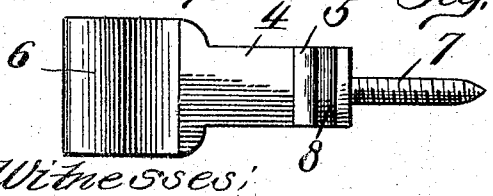


Fig. 7.



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AWNING-FIXTURE.

No. 806,265. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 5, 1905.

Application filed February 17, 1905. Serial No. 246,053.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CLAUDE D. KESLER and WILLIAM T. KESLER, citizens of the United States, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Awning-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to what we shall for convenience term an "awning-fixture," for the reason that it is of particular advantage when employed in conjunction with such an article. It is not our intention, however, to limit the use of the device to any particular field, for it may be employed with facility in combination with or as a part of other structures.

The device is simple in construction, can be inexpensively and readily made, and can be readily put into position.

The device is of such a nature as to carry what we will term the "top rod" of an awning and to also slide upon the side guide-rods of said awning and to be connected with the base-rods of the awning.

The device involves, broadly, a pair of jaws which are capable of opening movement, so that a rod or equivalent part can be received therebetween. In the present instance these jaws are carried by a shank, which in one case may have a threaded extension and in the other provision for connection with the moving part of an awning. Ordinarily, though not necessarily, we make the shank of divided form, and the sections of the shank may be hingedly united, while one may carry one jaw and the other the other jaw, the jaws when employed for receiving the top rod of the awning being of such construction as to prevent chafing or tearing thereof.

In the case of the fixtures when employed at the top of an awning they can be readily connected with a suitable socket fitted to an ordinary brace and the latter utilized for connecting such fixtures with a window-frame or other part.

The fixtures, as will be understood, provide for the ready and quick mounting or hanging of an awning.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of our specification we illustrate certain simple embodiments of our invention, which we will set forth in detail in the following description. We do not, however, restrict ourselves to the exact disclosure thus made, for certain variations may be adopted within the scope of our claims succeeding such description.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of an awning of ordinary form in operative position and maintained in such relation by fixtures involving our invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of one of the fixtures or the one employed at the top or upper part of the awning. Figs. 3 and 4 are face views of the two sections of the said upper or top fixture separated. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of a side fixture. Fig. 6 is a detail view in elevation of a clamping-ring, and Fig. 7 is a simlar view of a wedge.

There are two types or forms of the fixture of slightly different structure, one for association with the upper part of an awning and the other for association with the lower part of such an awning, and we will successively describe one each of the same in detail.

We may employ in connection with the upper rod, as 2, of an awning one or more fixtures, as 3. We generally use two of such upper fixtures, as in practice two will effectually carry the upper rod 2. Each fixture 3 involves a body portion or shank of any suitable construction. The shanks are designated by 4 and are shown as divided or in two sections which may be related in any suitable way—for example, by hinging them together. This is advantageous, though not essential. By a hinged or pivotal connection, however, between the sections of the shank 4 there is no possibility of them being accidentally separated. The hinge may be of any desirable character. For example, it may consist of a substantially cylindrical bead 5 on one fitting in a correspondingly-shaped groove in the other. The bead 5 constitutes a means for detachably holding the sections of the shank 4 together. While the shank can be mounted in place without possibility of the sections of the same being separated, the detachable hinged connection between said sections is one that is capable of easy action. The two sections, as will be apparent, can be very easily connected by just slipping the bead into one end of the groove and moving the two sections laterally until they assume their correct operative position. By dividing the shank 4 we may more readily open and close the jaws connected with said shank. (See Fig. 2.)

From this it will be obvious that our invention is not limited to a divided or split shank.

Each section of the shank 4 is equipped with a jaw, (both designated by 6.) These are conveniently of circular or segmental form and shown as integral with the respective shank-sections. The two jaws 6 coöperate or mate to partially surround the upper rod 2 of the awning. We say "partially" because there preferably must, in such a use, be a space to receive the body fabric of the awning. This space is obtained in the present case by having the free ends of the segmental jaws separated. In other words, a mouth is provided between the jaws to receive the fabric of the body of the awning. The opposing walls of this space or mouth are rounded to avoid chafing the awning fabric at all times, but more especially when the awning is being raised and lowered.

In conjunction with the shank 4 is a connecting member whereby it may be connected to a support, such as a window-frame. Such connecting member is shown as a screw-threaded extension 7, carried by what might be considered the under section of the shank and which can be easily screwed into a window-frame.

To bring about the opening of the jaws 6 sufficiently to receive between them the rod 2, one of them, as the lower one, can be beveled, as at 8. The bevel is shown at the rear upper side of the lower section and receives the tail of the complemental section when the latter is swung upward.

To prevent accidental opening movement of the jaws 6 when in working position, we provide means of a positive nature for maintaining them in such relation or in clamping connection with the rod 2. For this purpose a ring 9 is shown and as embracing and comparatively closely fitting the shank 4. When the ring is forward of the hinge between the sections of the shank, the jaws connected therewith will be locked closed. By slipping the ring to the opposite side of the hinge the jaws can be readily and quickly opened. We provide also means of a positive character for preventing accidental displacement of the ring when it is in its operative position. We will now set forth the means shown for this purpose.

Upon the shank 4 is a lug 10. In the inner wall of the ring 9 is a notch 11. By bringing the notch into register or coincidence with the lug the ring can be moved back and forth along the shank 4 to permit either the opening or closing of the jaws 6. By moving the ring to a position in front of the lug the jaws 6 will be locked closed, and on turning said ring to carry the notch 11 out of register with said lug backward movement thereof will be provided by the lug. The fit between the ring and shank is, as stated, a comparatively close one, so that the ring in itself will not turn. It, however, can be readily turned by manipulation.

The fixtures 3 should be preferably at an angle. When their screw-threaded extensions are to be driven into a window-frame head having an exterior ogee or like shape, this is a matter that can be readily accomplished. When, however, the head of the frame is square, we interpose between the shank 4 and said head a beveled piece of wood, as 12, (see Fig. 7,) through which and into said frame said threaded extension can be inserted to bring the fixture to the requisite slant.

Each fixture 3 as an entirety will be connected to the upper cross-bar or head of a window-frame. For this purpose they can be fitted into a socket connected with an ordinary brace. When in position, the rings 9 will be operated to secure the release of the jaws 6 should such rings be in their operative positions. When this is done, the upper sections of the shanks 4 will be swung away from the companion sections a distance sufficient to permit the jaws 6 to receive between them the upper rod 2. When this is accomplished, the rings 9 will be slipped forward along the shanks 4 and then turned to lock the jaws 6 and also prevent backward movement of the rings.

We have described in detail one of the upper fixtures. We desire to state that the only difference between the upper and side fixtures is in the shank, and for this reason it will be only necessary to describe in detail the shank of one of the side fixtures. Parts in the side fixtures which correspond to those in the upper are denoted by the same characters with prime-marks.

The shank 4′ is of substantially cylindrical form, the jaws 6′ being at one end, while the opposite end of one of the shank-sections is forked or slotted, as at 13, to pivotally receive the tip of a side rod 14 of the awning. The beveled or angle face 8′ is between the ends of the shank-section on which it is formed. This beveled face 8′ is transverse to and at the bottom of the face of a shoulder 15 on the complemental section of the shank. The jaws 6′ will be clamped to and slidable upon the stationary vertically-disposed guide-rods 16. The rings 9′ clamp the jaws in working relation with said guide-rods. In practice one fixture 3′ will be connected to one guide-rod 16, while the other fixture 3′ will be connected with the opposite guide-rod.

The previously-made awning may be mounted as follows: Initially the rods 16 will be put in place. The fixtures 3 will be connected with the head of a window-frame, as hereinbefore set forth, after which the upper rod 2 of the awning will be connected with said fixtures 3, as described. The side rods 14 or tips thereof will then be pivoted to the forks

of the fixtures 3', following which the jaws 6' will be clamped slidably to the guide-rods 16. It will be understood that the jaws 6 6' are located at right angles to each other—that is to say, the jaws 6 will stand horizontally, while the jaws 6' will be vertically disposed.

The mounting of the awning, as will be clearly apparent, is an operation that can be readily, quickly, and easily performed. The same applies to the taking down of the awning. The removal of the awning is an act that can be accomplished without separating the guide-rods 16 from the framing. When the fixtures are in place, they effectively hold the awning in a proper position either when raised or lowered. They do not injure the awning, and their application does not in any wise affect or require any change in the awning structure or the building with which the awning is connected.

On the lower sections of the shanks 4 we may provide hooks, as 17. To these hooks may be connected guide sheaves or pulleys, over which the hoisting-ropes for the awning pass.

We may inexpensively make the fixtures by casting; but this is an immaterial point.

It will be evident from what has hereinbefore been stated that we provide a divided shank the sections of which are pivotally connected together. These sections have flat engaging faces, and the faces of the respective jaws form direct continuations thereof. The two flat faces when the jaws are closed engage, so as to take the strain off the pivot, which, as will be seen upon reference to the drawings, extends in the direction of the width of said faces. In the present case the divided shank is laterally widened at its forward end, so as to provide an ample support for the awning.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim is—

1. In a device of the class described, a shank consisting of two detachably-hinged sections each provided with a substantially semicircular jaw adapted when closed to embrace an object, the free portions of the jaws being separated and outwardly flared, one section of the shank having a rigid attaching member, and a ring movable on the shank to opposite sides of the hinge and serving to prevent lateral motion of the shank-sections and to lock the jaws closed when in its forward position.

2. In a device of the class described, a shank consisting of two detachably-hinged sections each provided at its forward end with a substantially semicircular jaw, one of which has a hook, and one section of the shank having at its rear end a rearwardly-extending, externally-threaded attaching member rigid therewith, and a ring movable on the shank to opposite sides of the hinge and serving to prevent lateral separation of the shank-sections and when in its forward position to lock the jaws closed.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CLAUDE D. KESLER.
WILLIAM T. KESLER.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM H. SEARS,
K. H. FENNING.