

W. K. JACOBS.
JAW SLIDE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 23, 1910.

Patented June 10, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

1,064,145.

Fig. 1

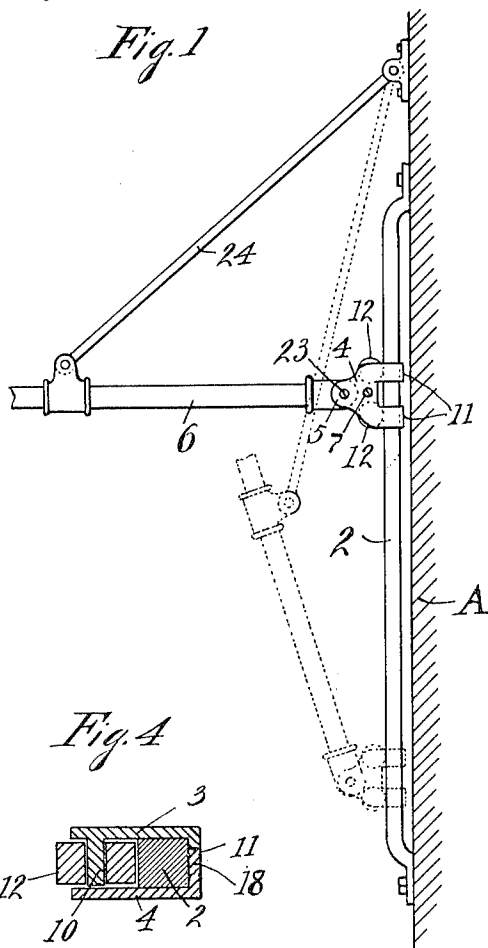


Fig. 2

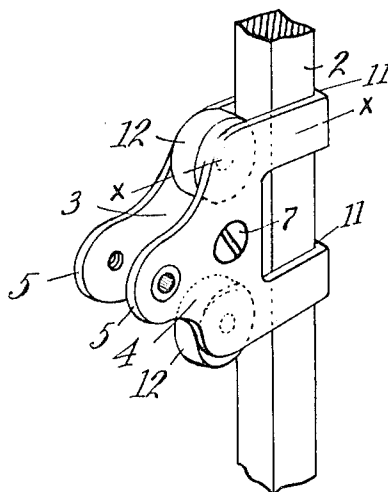


Fig. 4

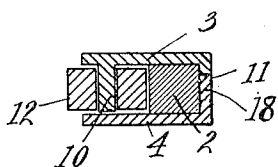


Fig. 3

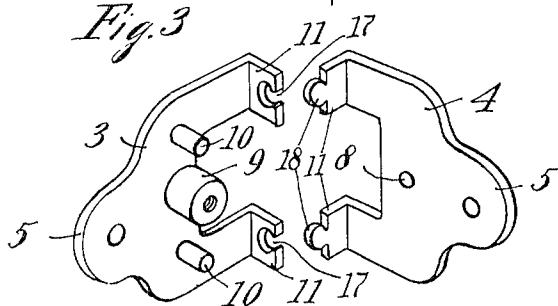
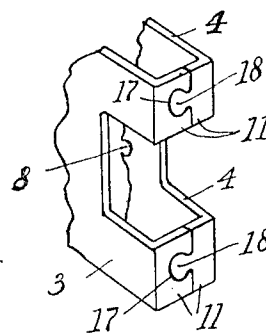


Fig. 5



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6

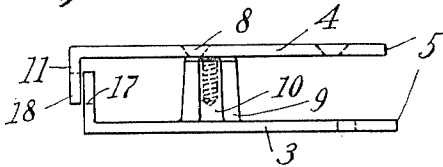


Fig. 8

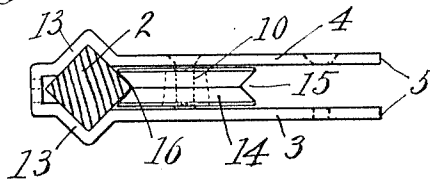


Fig. 9

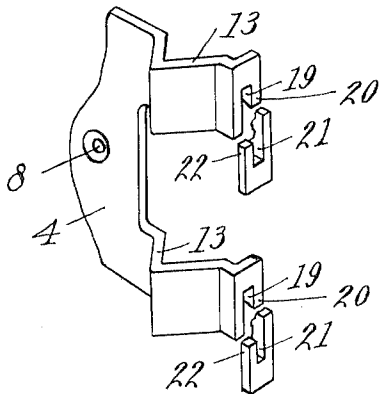
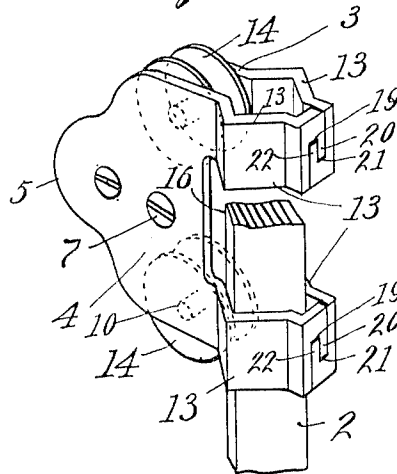


Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIS K. JACOBS, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

JAW-SLIDE.

1,064,145.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 10, 1913.

Application filed May 23, 1910. Serial No. 563,035.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIS K. JACOBS, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jaw-Slides, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in jaw-slides for awnings and the like, and has for its object to provide an improved slide for movably supporting the awning frame which can be placed upon, or removed from, the slide bar while the same is in place upon a building.

To this end the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangements of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a part of the awning frame showing my improved slide; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the slide alone in place upon a fragment of the slide bar; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the two cooperating jaw members of the slide; Fig. 4 is a cross section on line *x-x* of Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a fragment of the jaw-slide showing the interlocking connections of the jaw members; Fig. 6 is a top view of the slide members or jaws in position to be moved into locking engagement; Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of jaw slide in place upon a fragment of a slide bar; Fig. 8 is a top view of the structure shown in Fig. 7; and Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a fragment of each of the slide members shown in Fig. 7 in position to be moved into locking engagement.

In the drawings A represents the wall upon which the awning is supported, and 2 a vertical slide bar bolted or otherwise secured at top and bottom upon the face of the wall. This bar is here shown rectangular in cross section, and may be secured upon the wall with its front and rear faces parallel therewith as shown in Fig. 2, or with its adjacent sides set at an angle of 45 degrees therewith, as shown in Fig. 7. Between its secured ends the bar is spaced apart from the wall to allow the jaw slide to work freely up and down.

The jaw slide comprises two separable members or jaws 3 and 4 adapted to fit slidably about the slide bar 2, and having at the front ears 5 adapted to be pivotally secured to the side bar 6 of the awning frame.

These jaws interlock at the rear, and are detachably secured together in front of the slide bar by means of a screw or bolt 7, which passes through a hole 8 in one jaw and is threaded into an apertured lug 9 upon the inner face of the other jaw, the lug being preferably long enough to form an abutment for the jaw having the hole 8. Upon the inner face of the jaw 3 which carries the lug 9 are a pair of spaced studs 10 arranged in vertical alinement above and below the lug. Upon these studs are journaled a pair of rollers in position to engage and having rolling contact with the front of the slide bar.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 2 and 3, which is adapted for use upon a rectangular slide bar having its front and rear faces parallel with the wall A, the inner sides of the jaws are flat so as to fit against the flat sides of the slide bar, and are formed with perpendicularly inturned arms 11 which fit slidably against the rear side of the slide bar and form the back wall of the jaw slide. In this form the rollers 12 journaled upon the pins 10 at the front of the slide bar have a flat tread or periphery so as to work upon the face of the slide bar in cooperation with the arms 11 at the rear.

In the jaw slide shown in Figs. 7 and 8, which is designed for use with a square slide bar arranged with its sides at an angle of 45 degrees with the wall, the jaws have angular arms 13 extending first out at an angle of 135 degrees with the plane of the jaw sides and then in toward each other at an angle of 90 degrees, so as to fit against the squared sides of the slide bar, the front and rear edges of which will be in the vertical plane which lies centrally between the jaws. In this form the rollers, which are here numbered 14, are centrally grooved at 15 to receive the front edge 16 of the slide bar. The bar is thus movably held between the grooved rollers 14 and the angular arms 13. The jaws of the slide may have any sort of interlocking connection at the rear of the slide bar which will enable them to be conveniently connected or disconnected after they have been put in place upon the bar, and which will not interfere with their free movement upon the bar. In Fig. 3 of the drawings I have shown a dove-tailed connection between the ends of the arms 11 consisting of curved mortises 17 in the arms of one of the jaws and similarly shaped

tenons 18 on the arms of the other jaw. These are jointed together by placing the jaws on the slide bar with one slightly in advance of the other, as illustrated in Fig. 6, and then drawing the rear jaw horizontally forward until the tenon enters the mortise and the arms stand in alinement.

In Fig. 9 of the drawings I have shown another form of interlocking connection consisting of vertically rabbeted grooves 19 and projections 20 in the underside of the arms 13 of one of the jaws and cooperating grooves 21 and projections 22 in the upper side of the arms of the other jaw. With this form of lock joint the jaws are placed upon the slide bar with one slightly above the other, as illustrated in Fig. 9 and then drawn vertically toward each other so that the projection 20 will fit into the groove 21 and the projection 22 into the groove 19. The side bar 6 of the awning frame is pivotally secured between the ears 5 of the jaws by means of a pivot 23. This frame is foldably secured upon the wall A by means of a link 24 pivotally secured at the top to the wall and at the bottom to the side bar 6 of the awning frame some distance in front of the jaw slide.

In use the jaws 3 and 4 are first placed on the opposite sides of the slide bar with the inturned arms 11 or 13, as the case may be, between the back of the bar and the wall A. With the form of interlocking connection shown in Fig. 3 one jaw is first placed a little rearwardly of the other, and then drawn forward as above described to bring the mortise and tenon into locked engagement, while with the form of connection shown in Fig. 9 one jaw is placed a little above the other and then drawn down to bring the rabbeted grooves and projections into locked engagement. The jaws are then se-

cured together in front of the slide bar by means of the screw or bolt 7 with the rollers 12 or 14 in rolling contact with the bar, as shown in Figs. 2 and 7.

I have thus provided a two part jaw slide, the separable members of which can be put together upon the slide bar after the same has been secured upon the wall, whereas, with a one part slide, the slide must be fitted over the bar before the ends thereof have been bent and flattened to enable it to be secured upon the wall. And of course the present two part slide can be taken apart and removed from the slide bar whenever desired without removing or cutting the bar.

While in the drawings I have shown a jaw slide having a rectangular slide-way designed for use with a slide bar of rectangular section, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to a slide-way of any particular shape, for its shape will obviously depend upon the sectional shape of the slide bar upon which it is designed to be used.

I claim as my invention:

The combination with a slide bar, of a jaw slide comprising two separable jaws having inturned interlocking arms at the rear of the slide bar, rollers journaled between said jaws at the front of the slide bar, and an interiorly threaded spacing lug carried by one of the jaws near said rollers, said lug forming an abutment for the other jaw and being adapted to receive a fastening bolt in its aperture, said arms and rollers embracing the slide bar between them.

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

WILLIS K. JACOBS.

Witnesses:

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