

July 16, 1946.

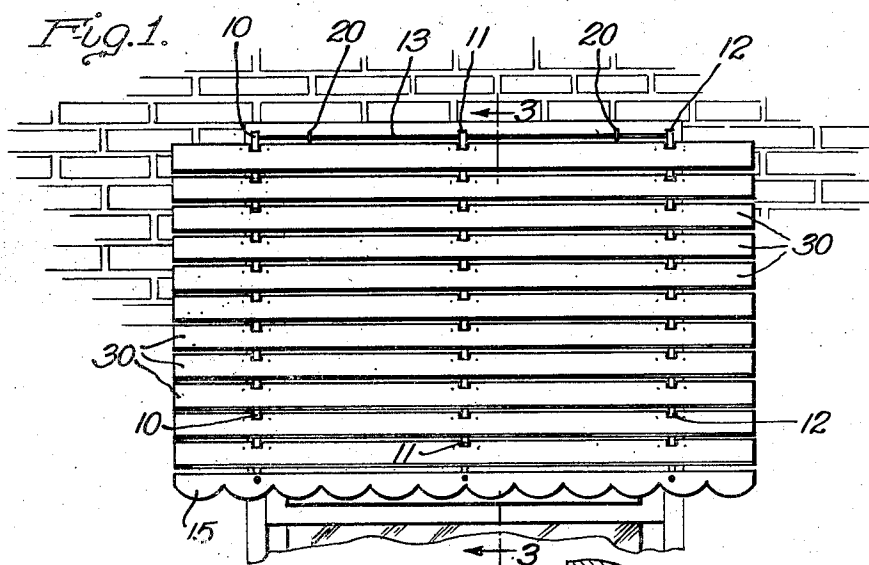
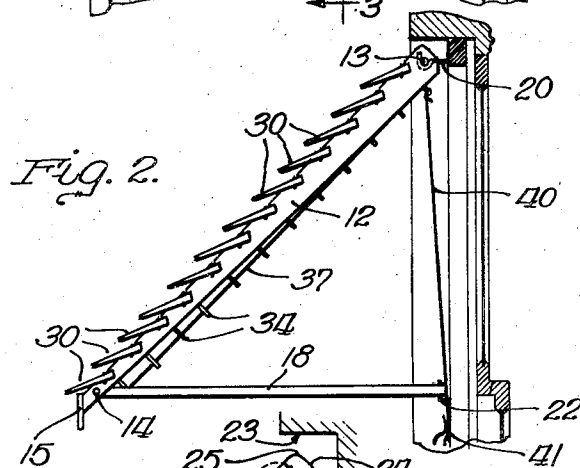
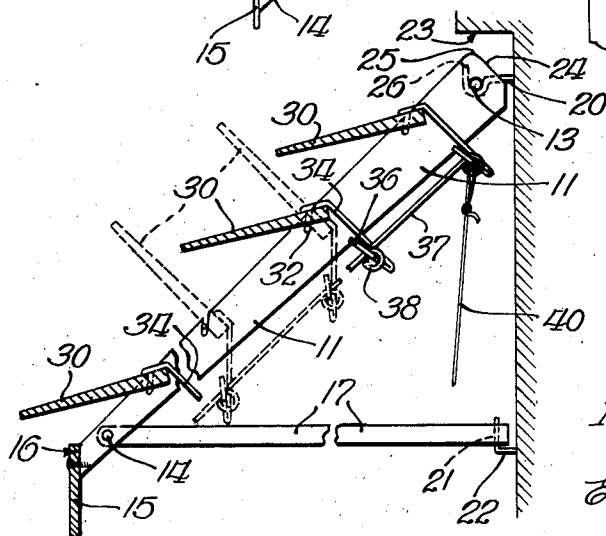
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2,404,178

ADJUSTABLE BLIND AWNING

Filed June 21, 1944

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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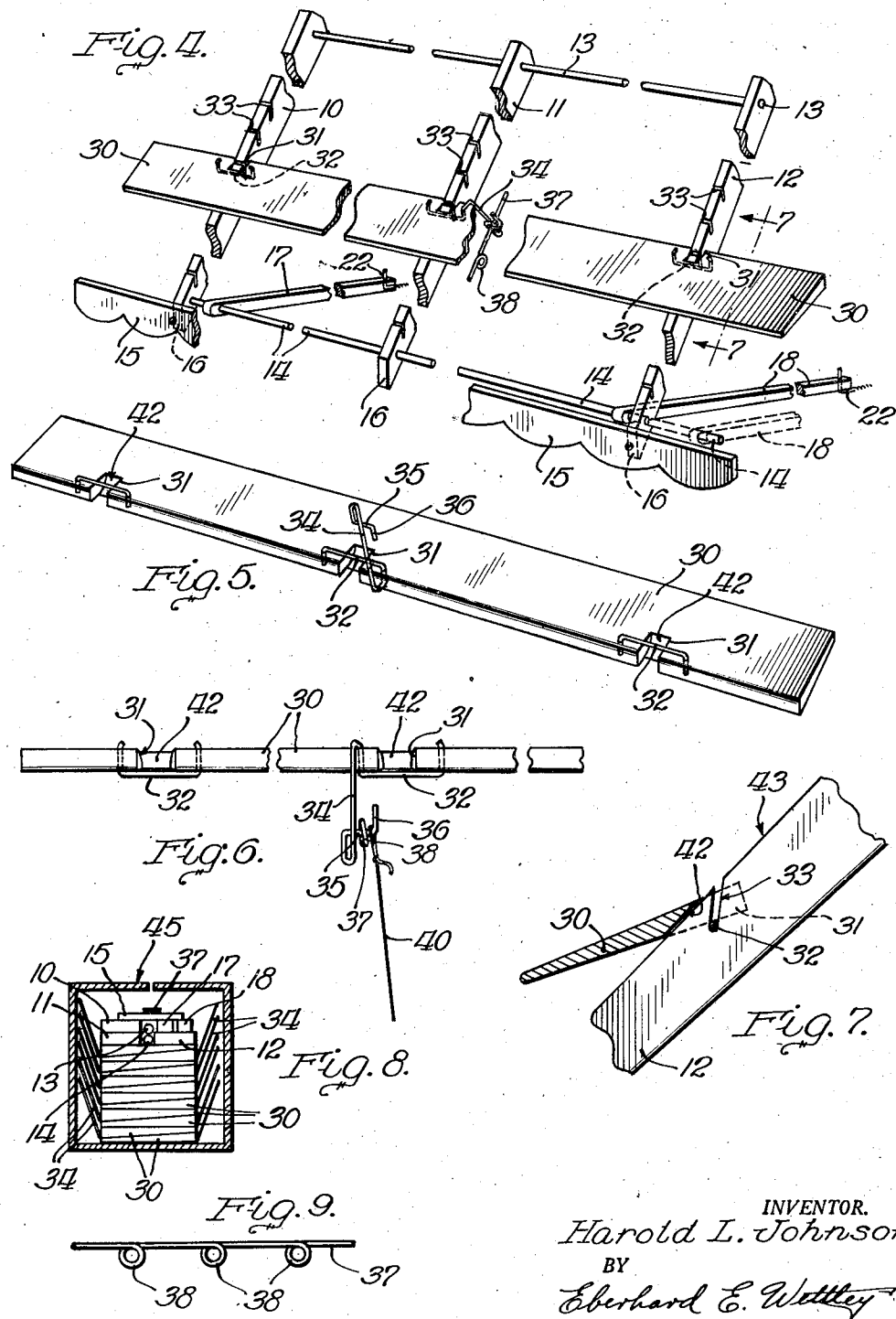
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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## ADJUSTABLE BLIND AWNING

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16 Claims. (Cl. 20—57.5)

1

This invention relates to an adjustable Venetian blind type of awning devised for outside use adjacent windows, porch openings, or similar locations. The awning embodies the use of a plurality of slats all pivotally supported in predetermined sequence, arranged to pivot upon their long axes, and the slats are connected for simultaneous angular adjustment producing a variation in the respective spaces between adjacent slats and also angular variations with respect to their supporting frame.

It is, therefore, one of the main objects of the present invention to provide an adjustable awning having a plurality of slats disposed in predetermined relation with respect to each other and individually pivotally mounted upon parallel axes. Such an awning permits the passage of air for ventilation through the respective spaces between the slats and provides adjustable means connected with the slats to permit regulation thereof as to the entry of light into a window or space over which the awning is supported for the purpose of controlling light entry into a room under changing light conditions to suit the individual taste of the user.

With a conventional type of canvas awning there is no provision whatever for the purpose of ventilation aside from the regular flow of air which is not entirely blocked by the awning. Nor does the regular type of awning have any particular feasible means for adjusting the same to meet varying light conditions. When a conventional type of awning is down and the day is cloudy with bright sunshine at intervals, such awning will either make the room too dark at the cloudy intervals or if the same is raised it is ineffective in shielding the room against becoming too bright during the sunshine intervals. The awning of this invention can be easily and conveniently regulated to meet such varying light conditions as will be self-evident from the description and disclosure to follow.

A further feature of the present awning resides in the structural provision that when the blind slats are substantially in full closed position small spaces remain between the respective slats through which a person is capable of viewing the outside as contrasted with a solid canvas awning that entirely shuts off such a view. Furthermore, when the relatively thin slats are regulated to be disposed approximately in horizontal planes they present a substantially free view with little interference to the sight of a person or persons within the room protected by such a blind.

In attaching exterior blinds or awnings adja-

2

cent windows the convenience and accessibility of doing such a thing has always presented a problem particularly when such blinds or awnings were being attached to upper story windows. Therefore, as to the ease of handling and attachment from the outside of a building of a conventional type of awning the safety factor consideration has always been objectionable to the ordinary home owner.

The present type of awning has been so constructed that the supports and the entire framework thereof for carrying the individual slats is completely disassembled and may be secured to the exterior of a window frame from the interior of such window. This, therefore, presents a notable advantage in an awning of this type, not only as to handling at the home or point of application, but also making possible the shipment of a complete awning of this nature in a very small package wherein all of the individual parts may be crated or packed for shipment. By the same token, the home owner or user of such an awning can easily disassemble such an awning in the fall of the year and store it in a very small space over the winter. The user can retain the carton or crate in which the awning was shipped and may store the awning parts in such carton when disassembled necessitating only a relatively small storage space for this purpose.

The slats of the present awning are preferably disposed in overlapping relationship. The object for this arrangement has been to produce better reflecting surfaces between adjacent slats and also for the purpose of having the slats deflect rain under normal conditions. If the severity of the rainstorm is not too great the rain too heavily windborne it is possible to maintain the upper window sash opened for ventilation while the slats of the awning are in their down position disposing such slats in a manner for the rain to merely cascade therefrom, from one to the other of the slats and finally off of the end of the awning protecting the window opening from rain entry. This presents a desirable advantage in the present awning as the latter permits a certain amount of ventilation on rainy days when the humidity is extremely high and circulation of air within a home is necessary and welcome.

There are other features and advantages inherent in the present construction of awning which together tend to make the device a desirable and marketable unit. The general construction thereof is comparatively simple and may be produced at low cost. The slats can easily be disassembled for cleaning and painting

purposes as well as the entire awning. The supporting members may also be readily taken down for cleaning or painting. Furthermore, the awning may be painted to suit the general trim of a building or in contrast therewith depending upon the desired color scheme. In this connection it may be stated that this awning can be constructed of practically any suitable material that is feasible for this particular use although the same has been preferably constructed of comparatively inexpensive wood.

It is a further advantage to be able to manufacture the separate pieces that go into the production of awnings of this type with comparatively few stock sizes to take care of a great many widths of windows. There is no objection in having the awning extend to either side of the window, in fact, such overlapping of the window frame is desirable in producing an awning which is more capable of intercepting angular light as well as providing rain protection as before referred to.

All other objects and advantages relating to the adjustable blind type of awning herein disclosed and described shall hereinafter appear in the following detailed description specifically directed to a preferred form of awning construction as disclosed in the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of the adjustable blind type of awning illustrating a preferred construction thereof applied to an ordinary window;

Fig. 2 is an end elevational view of the awning illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a transverse cross sectional view of a fragmentary portion of the awning substantially as viewed along the line 3—3 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a broken perspective view of the awning structure showing the framework thereof in assembled relation, with only one adjustable slat illustrated in its normal relation to the supporting framework;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one slat as seen from the rear edge thereof and showing the underneath side;

Fig. 6 is a rear edge view of one of the slats to show certain details of construction;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged cross sectional view through one of the slat sections as viewed substantially along the line 7—7 in Fig. 4;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view through a carton showing a disassembled awning with all of the parts thereof disposed within said carton and crated for shipping purposes; and

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary view of the operating member for shifting the angularities of the respective slats simultaneously while the awning is supported and in use.

The construction of the awning may best be understood by referring to Fig. 4. The supporting framework comprises two or more arms such as 10, 11 and 12 provided with suitably drilled holes at their ends for the reception of connecting rods 13 and 14. Such rods may be made of the common steel type of curtain rods used in the interior of the home which may be cut to length to suit the particular installation. A decorative apron such as 15 of a length substantially equal to the length of the slats to be supported upon the framework is used for spacing the arms 10, 11 and 12 in a predetermined spaced relation with the two outer arms 10 and 12 held in proper spaced positions to fit a sash opening in a brick wall or the like. The apron 15 is screwed or

otherwise secured to the flat face ends 16 of the arms. A pair of braces 17 and 18 have drilled ends for fitting over and being slidably connected with the rod 14.

The framework of the awning is secured to a window sash by securing hooks 20 to the sash as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3 and by hooking rod 13 over the same for the purpose of supporting the framework. The braces 17 and 18 are also vertically drilled as at 21 for hooking upon L-hooks 22 illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3.

It is to be noted that the upper ends of the arms are shaped in a specific manner to permit the installation of the framework and also to maintain the same against dislodgement after the same has been installed. This is accomplished by providing predetermined clearance between hooks 20 and the upper edge 23 of the top of the window sash as indicated in Fig. 3, the arms being constructed with a flat end surface 24 located a certain distance from the openings in the arms for receiving the upper rod 13 and by providing a relatively sharp corner 25 at the outer edge of the arm.

The awning is installed by placing the three arms 10, 11 and 12 upon the rods 13 and 14 together with braces 17 and 18 on rod 14 and guiding this unit through the upper lowered sash opening of a window to support the same in vertical position upon the hooks 20. The awning rod 13 is passed over the top outer end of the hooks 20 while the arms 10, 11 and 12 are maintained substantially in vertical position. This permits sufficient clearance between the outer end 26 of the hook 20 and the surface of the upper wall 23 of the window sash to allow the rod 13 to clear the end of the hook 25. Then by swinging the arms outwardly and placing the apertured ends of the braces 17 and 18 over the L-hooks 22, the high points 25 of the arms 10, 11 and 12 are brought into vertical alignment above the rod 13. Since the distance from the top of the point 25 to the rod 13 is greater than the distance from rod 13 to the flat end 24 it is impossible for the awning to become dislodged under wind action or through other accidental lifting inasmuch as rod 13 cannot now clear the ends 26 of the hooks 20. Thus, the awning is locked in place with the simple window connections provided therefor.

With the braces 17 and 18 located within the confines of the outer arms 10 and 12 as illustrated in Fig. 4, it is possible to have the particular size of awning illustrated fit a number of window sizes less than the distance between the outer arms by cutting the rods to suit. However, should the window frame size be greater it is possible to provide longer rods 13 and 14 or rod 14 only if desired, which will extend outwardly from the side arms 10 and 12 as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 4, in which case the arms 17 and 18 may be placed outwardly from the two outer arms 10 and 12 permitting the use of the same size awning in connection with window widths of greater size than could be accommodated with the braces between the arms 10 and 12. This of course must take place within practical limitations.

It has been found from practice that rods 13 and 14 need not be secured to the arms 10, 11 and 12 and preferably the holes bored into these arms may be of a tight fit to hold the rods in place relative to the arms. Furthermore, the upper rod 13 is normally confined within the laterally spaced sides of the window opening as illustrated in Fig. 2 and therefore cannot move

5

laterally with respect to the supporting arms if said rod is made to fit such opening. The outer rod or lower rod 14 is further held in place by the two braces 17 and 18 which are also frictionally carried upon the same and it is highly improbable that this rod will move laterally with respect to the framework. Such rods, however, may be secured by suitable means if desired, depending upon the materials used and the requirements of the installation.

A plurality of slats 30 are supported upon the arms 10, 11 and 12, to complete the awning assembly and to provide the adjustable means whereby the user can shut out or permit the entry of exterior light to suit the individual taste. These slats 30 may be constructed of any suitable material. The preferred form utilizes ordinary drop siding which has been found very satisfactory as well as being of low cost in the fabrication of such awnings.

Each of the slats 30 is provided with a plurality of slots 31 equal in number to the number of arms used in the framework, and cross wires 32 are suitably secured to the slats to span each of the slots 31 in a predetermined position. The arms 10, 11 and 12 have been notched as at 33 for the reception of the wires 32 for each of the individual slats. The wires 32 of each slat are aligned and parallel to the longitudinal dimension of the slats while each of the notches 33 in the arms are also positioned in definite spaced relation with respect to each adjacent notch as well as being in predetermined aligned relation with respect to the length of the awning whereby all of the respective slats are pivotally supported as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. Likewise, as illustrated in Fig. 2 it is to be noted that the spacing of the slots 33 is such that the slats are all overlapping as shown in Fig. 2 to produce the rain shielding relationship and a better light shielding arrangement.

The framework when connected with the suspending hooks 20 and while still hanging in vertical position against the window provides a rack upon which the individual slats may be connected from the interior of the window by the person installing the same. Each slat is individually handled and pushed through the window, moved into horizontal alignment with one of the aligned sets of notches 33 and dropped into place with the pivotal wires 32 nesting within such notches 33 of the arms.

As illustrated in Figs. 3 and 5, one of the wires 32 is extended to form a leg or depending arm 34 and is conveniently bent back upon itself to provide a pivotal portion 35 coincident with an axis parallel to the axes of the wires 32, and the end of this wire is bent as at 36 to form a retaining hook. All of these legs or arms 34 extend downwardly and are adapted to be connected by an actuating link or rod 37 having a plurality of loops 38 located at spaced intervals equidistant and coincident with the plurality of depending arms 34 connected with the respective slats 30. When all of the slats have been suspended in their locations upon the framework of the awning, the actuator loops 38 are dropped over the ends of the hooks 36 and rotated 90 degrees to position the actuator link with the loops 38 thereof in a common vertical plane as best seen in Figs. 3 and 6. This substantially completes the assembly of the awning which has all been accomplished with the awning frame hanging vertically outside of the window and within easy reach from the interior of the room. By finally

6

moving the two braces 17 and 18 outwardly, to swing the awning structure upon the upper rod 13 as a pivotal means and then dropping the apertured ends of the braces 17 and 18 over the L-shaped hooks 22 the awning is in position and ready for use as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

A suitable pull cord 40 is attached to any one of the pivotal parts 35 of the legs 34 of the slats 30 and preferably to the uppermost of the legs as in Figs. 2 and 3 as a convenient operating means which may be brought downwardly to a cord hook 41, see Fig. 2, placed at an accessible point for the use of an operator. By pulling cord 40, the actuating link 37 is moved relatively to the stationary frame arms 10, 11 and 12, the link transmitting such motion to the other pivotal parts 35 of the arms 34 of each of the slats 30 whereby each slat is pivotally actuated to cause all of the slats to move in synchronism upon their pivotal supporting wires 32 with respect to the stationary arms 10, 11 and 12. The slats can be moved through a relatively wide angular range and in Fig. 3 slats 30 have been shown in full lines in one of the angularly adjusted positions and in dotted lines in a relatively wide open position. Cord 40 also acts to hold the actuator 38 in place upon the respective pivotal parts 35 as best shown in Fig. 6.

Obviously, various light reflections may be obtained directly from the slats per se by providing an adjustment whereby direct light may be admitted at certain angular positions to be reflected by the slats individually. The slats can also be adjusted to admit light directly between the slats. In this connection it may be said that the slats could also be made of a transparent nature depending solely upon the light reflecting properties thereof or else they may be made with one surface dull and the other surface shiny or in any combination thereof to produce certain light reflecting qualities that may be used to enhance an awning of this type to increase the utility thereof under a wide range of conditions and personal requirements.

Referring back to Figs. 4 and 7, it is to be noted that each slat is prevented from endwise shifting by means of the slots 31 which straddle the sides of the arms 10, 11 and 12. Also, as shown in Fig. 7, the bottoms 42 of the slots 31 can be varied as to angularity and shape to produce certain definite positions at which the respective slats may be maintained in definite angular relations with respect to the supporting arms 10, 11 and 12. Fig. 7 shows the bottom or inner surfaces 42 of the slots 31 as made to rest upon the upper faces 43 of each of the arms 10 to 12. Furthermore, the angularity of the notches 33 are preferably made to incline either to one direction or the other of a vertical plane to subject the wire mountings 32 of each of the slats 30 to frictional resistance in the event that wind will tend to lift the slats off of the arms. Ordinarily it is the connector or actuating link 37 which together with the cord 40 maintains all of the slats in their nested pivotal relations with respect to the supporting arms 10, 11 and 12. Furthermore, the slats are all relatively flexible and can stand considerable abuse, practice having proven that the same may be subjected to considerable shock from objects thrown or dropped upon the top of the slot awning surface, the slats merely bending or closing together at the point of contact of such object and straightening out again after being subjected to such shock.

Attention is also directed to the fact that the

7

overhanging weight or center of mass of each of the individual slats is located outwardly from their pivotal axes and toward the free outer ends of each of the slats. This holds true when the slats are in raised position as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, and such overhanging weight of each of the individual slats taken collectively acts to always rotate the entire group into their lowered positions approximately as indicated in Fig. 2 so that it is unnecessary to provide any springs or other return means for moving the slats into their initial closed or downwardly overlapping relationship shown. Therefore, the cord 40 is for moving the slats through the actuating links into certain angular raised positions and by tying the cord in the particular position desired, such slats are held as regulated until the cord is again released whereupon the slats again automatically resume their normal closed relation.

As stated before and as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 it is preferable to have the surface 42 of the notches 31 located as to provide a certain amount of light space between the respective slats while in down position. However, this space may also be obtained at any time through regulation in the event that the slats are made to substantially close or lie tightly one upon the other which construction is obtainable by providing a different or deeper slot surface 42 as readily conceivable.

Another variation may be had in the location of the actuating link 37 or any actuating member which may be used as equivalent mechanism for rocking the slats upon their pivotal supports. Such a member may be located adjacent any one of the arms 10, 11 and 12. In the three arm construction in Fig. 4, it is preferable to locate the actuator 37 and the arms 34 at the center of the awning to obtain best mechanical results. However, in awnings wherein only two arms such as 10 or 11 are used, it is possible to locate the actuator adjacent the inner face of either one. This is merely a matter of appearance although the actuator may be located outwardly with respect to either one of these arms as well. It is also conceivable to use more than one actuating link in awnings of greater width or of heavier materials which will produce better mechanical design.

Referring now to Fig. 8 a simple carton such as 45 may be used for crating or packing the disassembled awning parts, the carton being of a length to accommodate the apron 15 and the respective slats 30 which determine the overall length thereof. Furthermore, the tapered slats can all be nested substantially as shown in Fig. 8 with the wire arms alternately nested at the opposite sides of the carton as illustrated. The other pieces including the arms, the braces and the rods can be neatly nested as shown or in any other desired manner, the spaces of such carton being filled with packing material producing a very convenient way to ship an awning that is of considerable size when the same is assembled and in use. This same carton may be used in storing the awning in the winter if that is desired by the user.

As shown in Fig. 1, the particular awning laterally overlaps the window sash edges considerably which is an asset by providing additional protection. However, this excess width of awning is of use for additional width of windows. By providing longer rods such as 14 and placing the braces 17 and 18 outwardly of the arms as previ-

8

ously explained the larger sizes of windows can be covered. Furthermore, the same awning can also be used in connection with a number of windows of smaller size than that shown in Fig. 1.

This description has been directed to a preferred embodiment of a Venetian blind type of awning as shown in the disclosures. It is understood that certain changes and variations may be made in the present awning construction which may involve the introduction of equivalent mechanisms for carrying out the principles of operation and purposes of the awning as designed. Therefore, the invention is not to be limited to the exact disclosure, design, construction or the combination of parts herein presented excepting insofar as the same shall be limited by the breadth and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In an awning, the combination of an open supporting framework adapted for connection with a building, slats extending across said open framework, cooperative means carried by said framework and each of said slats respectively to pivotally mount the latter upon said open framework comprising notches in said framework and wires connected with said slats and disposed to rock within said notches, and actuating means connected with said slats to move the same relative to the framework to adjust the angular relationship of said slats with respect to said framework.

2. In an awning, the combination of a set of supporting frame members, a set of slat members extending across said frame members, cooperative means carried by said frame members and the slat members respectively to pivotally mount the latter upon said frame members comprising notches positioned along like edges of said frame members and pivotal means connected with these slat members and positioned to rock within said notches, and actuating mechanism connected with one of the sets of members for changing the angular relationship of the slat members relative to said frame members.

3. In an awning, the combination of an open supporting framework having a plurality of aligned notches in certain members thereof, a plurality of slats extending substantially parallel across the face of said open framework, aligned pivotal means carried by said slats and operable in the bottoms of said aligned notches in said framework for pivotally connecting said slats with said framework to rock about axes parallel to the lengths of the slats, said framework notches being so spaced as to cause adjacent slats to overlap when disposed in certain angular positions with respect to said supporting framework, and actuating mechanism connected with said slats to rock the same upon their individual axes to thereby change the angular relationship of said slats with respect to said open supporting framework.

4. In an awning, the combination of a plurality of slats, a supporting frame for said slats, said frame comprising parallel rods, two or more arms slidably carried upon said rods, and connecting means detachably fastened to said arms to hold the same in predetermined lateral spaced relation upon said rods, said arms being notched along their lengths with the notches of each arm aligned with the notches of the adjacent arm or arms, and aligned pivotal members carried by each of said slats for engagement within aligned notches in said arms to rockably support said slats relatively to said arms.

5. In an awning, the combination of a plurality

9

of slats, a supporting frame for said slats, said frame comprising parallel rods, two or more arms slidably carried upon said arms, and connecting means detachably fastened to said arms to hold the same in predetermined lateral spaced relation upon said rods, said arms being notched along their lengths with the notches of each arm aligned with the notches of the adjacent arm or arms, and aligned pivotal members carried by each of said slats for engagement within aligned notches in said arms to rockably support said slats relatively to said arms, said slats each having arm members connected therewith, and actuating mechanism connected with said arm members for adjustably changing the angular relations of all of said slats with respect to said frame.

6. An awning comprising a plurality of slats, each slat having aligned pivotal members connected therewith, a frame for supporting said slats including two or more arms, said arms having aligned notches therein for the reception of the aligned pivotal members of said slats, said notches of each arm being substantially parallel and disposed in a predetermined angular relation with respect to the surface of said arms to frictionally counteract displacement of the pivotal members of the slats from within said notches, and actuating mechanism connected with each of said slats to rock the same simultaneously upon their respective pivotal members within said notches.

7. An awning comprising a plurality of slats, each slat having aligned pivotal members attached thereto, a frame for supporting said slats having arms, said arms each having aligned notches along one edge thereof for the reception of said slat pivotal members therein, said notches in each slat being substantially parallel and disposed at a predetermined angle with respect to the adjacent edge of said arms to frictionally oppose displacement of said pivotal members from within said notches, said slats each having legs extending therefrom, and actuating mechanism extending across said slats and connected with each of said slat legs to rock the slats upon their respective pivotal members, said mechanism including means to collectively retain said slats in operative pivotal relation within said arm notches.

8. A supporting frame for an awning adapted to be hung from hook members secured a predetermined distance below the upper edge of a building wall aperture, comprising an open frame having a plurality of arms, a rod extending between said arms and adapted for engaging said hook members, the ends of said arms adjacent said rod having two contiguous surfaces disposed at different normal distances from the axis of said rod, one of said surfaces providing clearance to permit hooking the rod upon said hook members when the frame arms are disposed in one position with respect to the building wall, the other of said surfaces providing abutment means to counteract unhooking of said rod from said hook members when said arms are disposed in another position relative to said building wall.

9. A supporting frame for an awning adapted to be hung from hook members secured a predetermined distance below the upper edge of a building wall aperture, comprising an open frame having a plurality of arms, rods connecting said arms, one of said rods being disposed along the ends of said arms and adapted to be hooked over the hook members to hang the supporting frame therefrom, the end surfaces of said arms adja-

10

cent said one rod each being spaced from said rod and providing clearance for hooking said one rod over the hook members when said arms are disposed substantially parallel to the building wall, and certain corresponding corners of each of the ends of said arms adjacent said one rod providing abutment means to prevent unhooking of said one rod from the hook members when said arms are positioned angularly with respect to the building wall.

10. A supporting frame for an awning adapted to be hung from hook members secured a predetermined distance below the upper edge of a building wall aperture, comprising an open frame having a plurality of arms, rods connecting said arms, one of said rods being disposed along the ends of said arms and adapted to be hooked over the hook members to hang the supporting frame therefrom, the end surfaces of said arms adjacent said one rod each having one portion spaced from the rod to provide clearance for hooking said one rod over the hook members when said arms are disposed substantially parallel to the building wall, and said arm ends having certain corners adjacent said one rod providing abutment means to prevent unhooking of said one rod from the hook members when said arms are positioned angularly with respect to the building wall, and brace members connected with said open frame and detachably connected with the building wall to maintain said frame arms in the aforesaid angular position to hold said open frame in locked position upon said hook members.

11. An awning slat for connection with a support, said support comprising a frame including arms having notches therein, said slats comprising a generally flat member having slots along one edge thereof to straddle the edges of said arms, cross wires bridging said slots and adapted for nested engagement within said arm notches, and lever means connected with said flat members and adapted to rock the same upon the axes of the cross wires within said notches to change the angular relation of said flat member with respect to the frame arms, the side faces of said slots coacting with the external faces of said arms respectively to oppose endwise displacement of the associated slat member as the latter is rocked.

12. An awning comprising a frame having supporting arms, a plurality of overlapping slats pivotally connected with said arms, operative means connected with said slats and adapted for adjusting the angular relationship of the slats with respect to said arms, retaining means for holding said slats as adjusted, and abutment means on said slats for direct engagement with said supporting arms to normally maintain the slats apart but in overlapping inoperative position upon release of said operative means.

13. In an awning, a frame, a plurality of slats supported upon said frame and disposed in parallel overlapping relation with respect to each other when occupying a position substantially adjacent the general plane of the frame, said slats each being pivotally connected with said frame on axes offset with respect to the center of mass of said slats whereby the latter are normally maintained in said overlapping closed position upon said frame, abutment means carried by each slat to directly contact said frame to independently hold the slats in predetermined spaced relation with respect to each other when closed, and operative means connected with each of said slats to simultaneously move the same into any one of a

11

plurality of angularly adjusted positions with respect to the frame and against the weight of the collective slat portions offset with respect to their individual pivotal mountings.

14. In an awning, a plurality of slats, pivotal members connected with said slats, a frame to support the slats having at least two arms, said arms having notches therein for the reception of the pivotal members of said slats, and said arm notches being disposed in predetermined angular positions with respect to the surfaces of the arms carrying such notches to frictionally counteract displacement of said pivotal members of the slats from within said notches.

15. In an awning, the combination of a plurality of independent unitary slats and a supporting frame for said slats, said frame comprising spaced rods, arms slidably carried upon said rods, said arms having notches along their lengths, and

12

pivotal members connected with said slats for engagement within the arm notches to releasably hold and position the slats upon said supporting frame for rockable movement relatively to said frame.

16. In an awning, the combination of a plurality of independent slat units and a supporting frame therefor, said frame having spaced rods, arms slidably carried upon said rods and extending therebetween, said arms having notches along their lengths, and said slat units having pivotal members for nesting within the arm notches to releasably position the slat units upon said frame for rockable movement relative thereto, said slat units each having means adapted for straddling said arms to position the latter along said rods when said pivotal members are positioned within the arm notches.

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