Aug. 4, 1953 J. M. NACHMAN 2,647,290

WINDOW AWNING

Filed Aug. 30, 1948

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

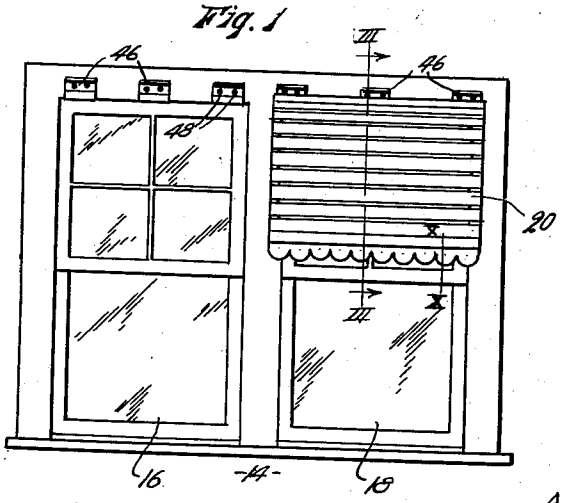


Fig. 2

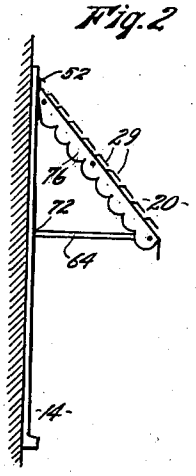


Fig. 3

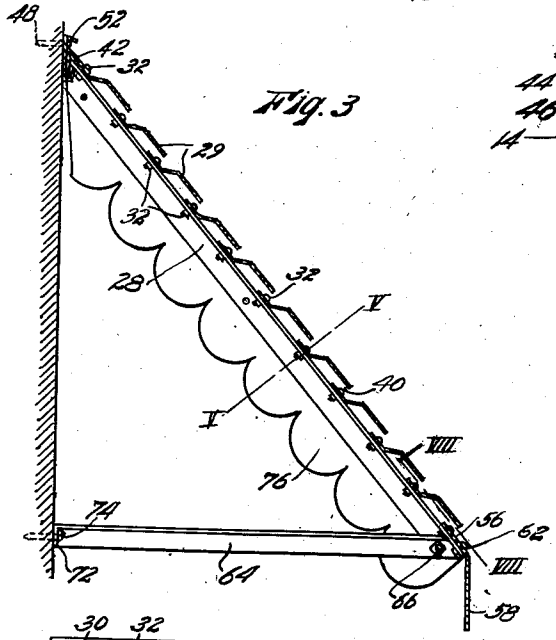


Fig. 4

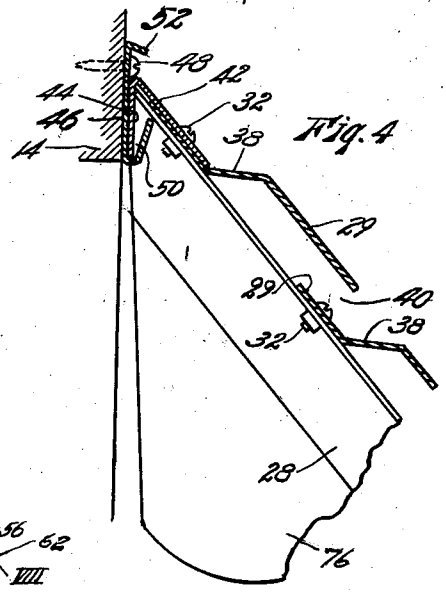


Fig. 5

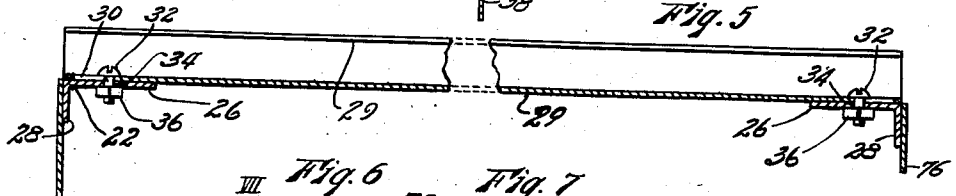


Fig. 6

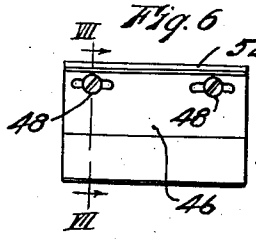
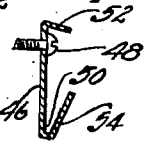


Fig. 7



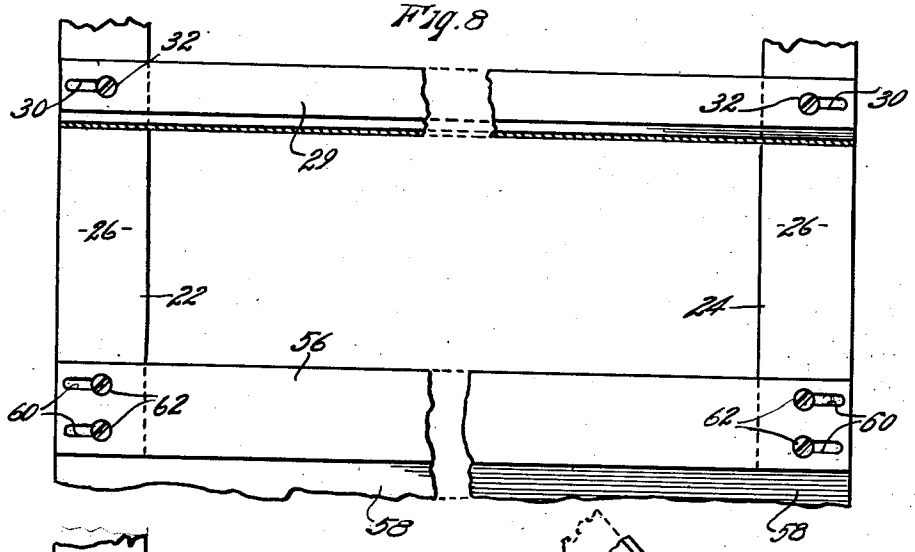
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Fig. 8



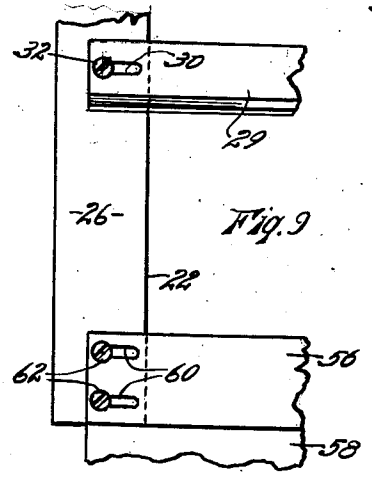


Fig. 9

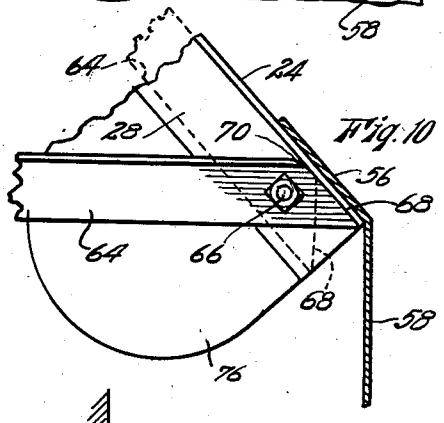


Fig. 10

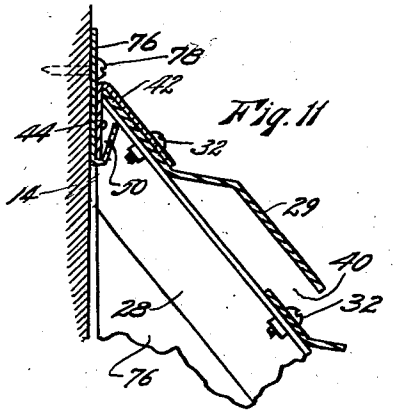


Fig. 11

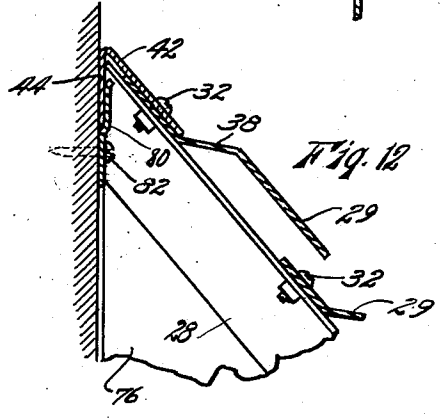


Fig. 12

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WINDOW AWNING

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Application August 30, 1948, Serial No. 46,775

3 Claims. (Cl. 20—57.5)

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This invention relates to improvements in window awnings and has particular reference to an awning of the knock down type which is convenient for shipping and easy to assemble.

The principal object of the present invention is the provision of a window awning that is adjustable to fit windows of various widths.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a window awning having a frame provided with means whereby the parts thereof are securely held in fixed relation.

Other objects are simplicity and economy of construction, ease of assembly, rigidity of structure, and adaptability for fitting to windows of various widths.

With these objects in view as well as other objects which will appear during the course of the specification, reference will be had to the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a double window showing the awning supporting brackets mounted on one of the windows, and an awning mounted on the other window, embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the awning.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line III—III of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a further enlargement of the awning attaching parts shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged, foreshortened view taken on line V—V of Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged elevational view of one of the supporting brackets.

Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken on line VII—VII of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged, foreshortened sectional view of the lower portion of the awning taken on line VIII—VIII of Fig. 3.

Fig. 9 is a partial view of the assembly shown in Fig. 8 with the parts adjusted to fit a wider window.

Fig. 10 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line X—X of Fig. 1, with parts omitted.

Fig. 11 shows a modified form of the awning supporting bracket in position supporting the awning.

Fig. 12 is a further modified form of the awning hanging parts.

Throughout the several views like reference numerals refer to similar parts through the several views and the numeral 14 designates a double window having windows 16 and 18. The awning 20 comprises two spaced apart side rails 22 and 24 of angled form having a relatively wide top strip 26 and a narrow depending flange 28.

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These side rails are jointed together by horizontally disposed cross slats 29 slotted at 30 at their opposite end portions to receive bolts 32 which pass through holes 34 formed in alignment along the medial line of top strip 26 and are provided with nuts 36 whereby the parts may be tightly urged together.

It will be noted that the cross slats 29 are offset intermediate their edges at 38 outwardly from the side rails in order to form air passageways 40 between the slats which are spaced apart vertically but are overlapped sufficiently to prevent the passage of direct sun rays from passing therebetween. Rails 22 and 24 extend downwardly and outwardly from the window structure and are provided at their upper ends with an angled cross bar 42 having a downturned lip 44. A plurality of like brackets 46 secured to the header of the window frame by means of screws 48 to provide a channel 50 to receive lip 44 whereby the upper end of the awning is supported.

Attention is called to Figs. 4, 6 and 7 wherein this supporting means is detailed. It will be noted that the upper edge portion of bracket 46 is turned outwardly and downwardly to present an overhanging ledge 52 which serves as a water drain; also the lower edge portion 54 is turned outwardly and upwardly to form the channel 50. By this construction of the parts it is apparent that lip 44 may be hooked into pocket 50 then by moving the lower portion of the awning outwardly from the window the top portion of bar 42 can be moved under the ledge 52.

Each bracket 46 is provided with transverse slots 56 to receive the screws 48, so that after awnings are positioned on the bracket, the brackets may be adjusted transversely to rest snugly against flange 28 to prevent transverse movement of the awning. The lower end portions of side rails are joined together by a relatively wide cross bar 56 having a depending apron 58. Each end of cross bar 56 is provided with a pair of spaced apart longitudinal slots 60 adapted to respectively receive bolts 62 by means of which they are secured to strips 26.

By using the double bolting of cross bar 56 to the end portions of strips 26 these parts may be secured in fixed right angled relation.

The lower end portion of the awning is held in position relative to the window frame by means of arms 64 hinged respectively by bolts 66 to the downturned flange 28. It will be noted that the outer end of arms 64 are cut obliquely at 68 and

are rounded at 70, so that the arm 64 can be oscillated on bolt 66 from the collapsed position shown in dotted lines, to the extended position shown in solid lines, with the oblique edge resting against the under side of strip 26 to reinforce the parts. The free end of arm 64 has a perforated foot 72 adapted to receive screw 74 by means of which arm 64 is secured to the window frame. When the awning is so mounted it will be rigidly held in position, the head of screws 48 and ledges 52 will prevent its upward movement, while brackets 46 will secure it against transverse movement. Side aprons 76 securely fixed to flanges 28 are of sufficient extent to prevent any appreciable amount of direct run rays from entering through the adjacent window panes.

The modified form shown in Fig. 11 is in general form to that shown in Fig. 4 with the exception that the upper portion of the bracket as at 76 is planar and no overhanging ledge is provided. Screws 78 secure the bracket in position.

Referring to Fig. 12 it will be noted that the downturned lip 44 rests between the window frame and the bracket member 80 which is substantially planar, and is secured by screws 82 to the window frame.

This window awning when mounted as described presents a very sturdy structure that will withstand the usual windstorms and will preclude all direct sun rays from passing through the adjacent window panes. The cross slats may be positioned so that the bolts set along the medial line of the side rails may enter the slots 30 at any point along their lengths so as to present a panel of the proper width to fit a particular window, and when the bolts are properly tightened against the parts, the structure will be substantially rigid and free from loose joints which might rattle.

It will be noted that the parts are all joined together by bolts which can be easily removed so that the parts may be disassembled and formed into an elongated bundle for shipping.

For storing during the winter the arms 64 may be released from their anchorage in the window, pivoted upwardly to rest within the angle side rails, and the louvered panel may then be raised from its anchorage in the bracket 46.

What I claim as new and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:

1. A window awning comprising a pair of parallel side rails, a plurality of horizontal cross slats longitudinally slotted at their opposite ends, bolts extending through said slots and attaching said slats to said side rails whereby a louvered panel is formed and adapted for transverse adjustment, channeled brackets adapted to be secured to a window frame, a downwardly extended lip carried by the upper portion of said panel and fitted into said channeled brackets to support said awning on the window frame and a pair of arms secured at their outer ends to the lower portion of said panel and at their inner ends to the window frame whereby the lower end of the panel is held in spaced apart relation from the window frame.

2. A window awning comprising a pair of parallel side rails, having side flanges, a plurality of horizontal cross slats longitudinally slotted at their opposite ends, bolts extending through said slots and attaching said slats to said side rails whereby a louvered panel is formed and adapted for transverse adjustment, channeled brackets adapted to be attached to a window frame for transverse adjustment relative to the window frame, a downwardly extended lip carried by the upper portion of said panel and fitted into said channeled brackets to support said awning on the window frame with certain of said brackets resting against the flanges of said rails, and a pair of arms secured at their outer ends to the lower portion of said panel and at their inner ends to the window frame whereby the lower end of the panel is held in spaced apart relation from the window frame.

3. A window awning comprising a pair of parallel side rails having depending side flanges, formed cross slats adjustably secured in horizontal spaced apart relation to said side rails to form a rectangular louvered panel adapted to be adjusted to different widths between fixed minimum and maximum widths, channeled brackets adapted to be mounted for transverse adjustment to a window frame, a downturned lip attached to said panel and positioned in said channel bracket to support said panel in downwardly and outwardly extended positions, and horizontally disposed arms pivoted to the lower ends respectively of said side rails and secured at their inner ends to the window frame, the transverse adjustability of said brackets providing that the outermost ends of said brackets will contact the depending side flanges of said side rails, thereby preventing lateral movement of said panel.

JACK M. NACHMAN.

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