

W. WELLS.
 AWNING FRAME.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1917.

1,248,227.

Patented Nov. 27, 1917.

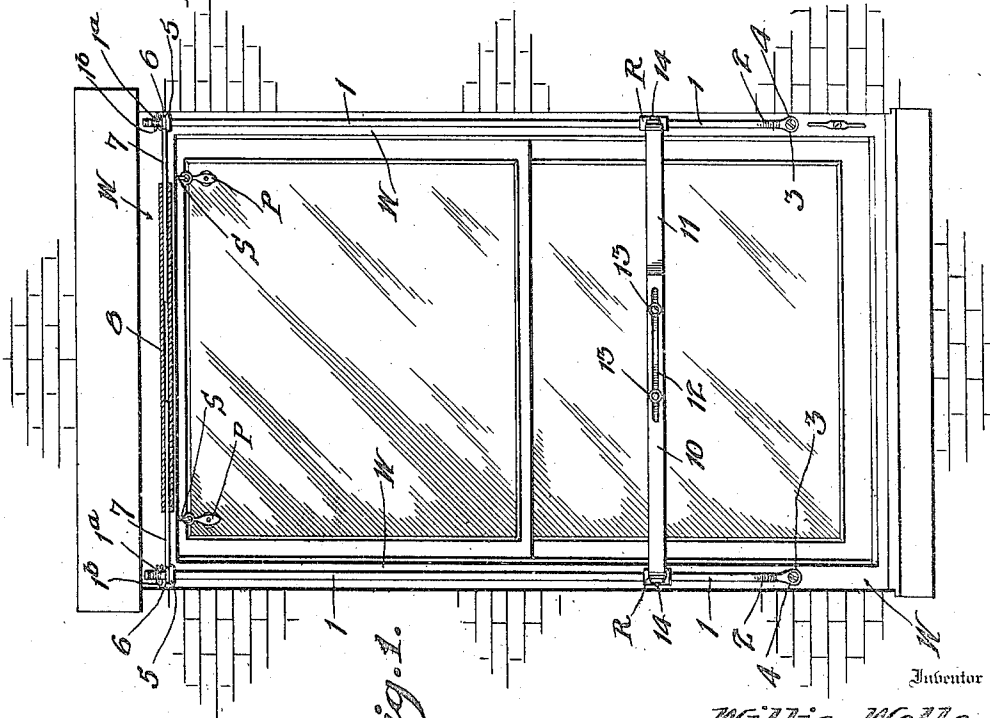
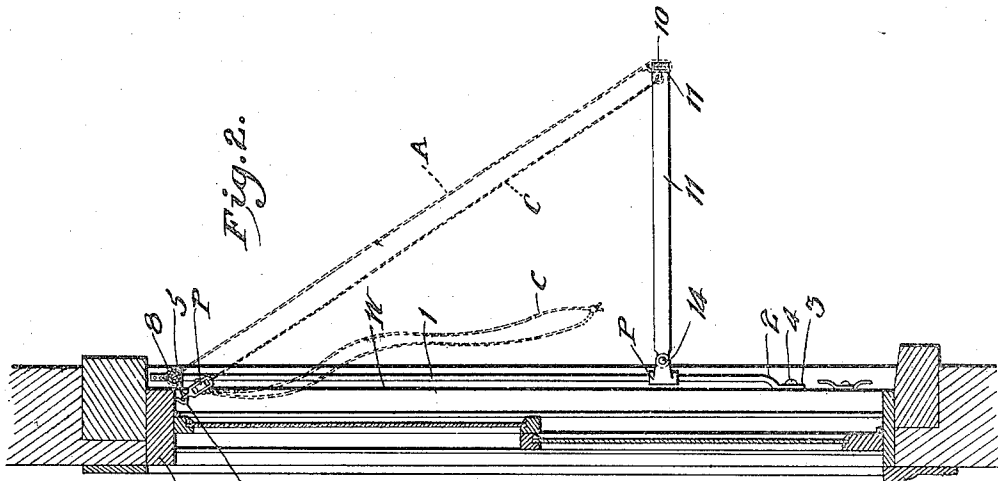


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

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AWNING-FRAME.

1,248,227.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 27, 1917.

Application filed March 7, 1917. Serial No. 153,142.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIE WELLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lake Charles, in the county of Calcasieu and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Awning-Frames, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to awnings, and more especially to the frames thereof; and the object of the same is to produce an awning frame whose hardware parts are adjustable so that it may be adapted by the maker of the fabric covering to a window of any size, within ordinary limits. The hardware for awnings is usually purchased in quantities, and as each awning maker is called upon to fit various sizes of windows it becomes necessary that he keep on hand a stock of awning frames of various dimensions. I have conceived the idea that by a slight increase in the expense of each frame he may be able to reduce the volume of material thus kept on hand, and that by rendering each frame quickly adjustable he may be able to adapt it to almost any of the standard sizes of windows. I lay no claim to the awning covering nor to the raising and lowering mechanism thereof, and the following specification sets forth the preferred manner of constructing the frame according to my invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is an elevation of this improved frame applied to the outside of a window frame and shown partly in section, the covering and the cords being entirely omitted.

Fig. 2 is a central vertical sectional view through the awning frame, illustrating the window frame and the covering and cords in dotted lines.

In the drawings the letter W designates the window frame and A the fabric covering of the awning, while C, C are cords and P, P are pulleys if the same are employed as usual. The numerals 1—1 designate upright side bars or rods which lie over the sides of the window frame W, parallel therewith, the lower end of each being deflected inward slightly as at 2 and formed at its extremity with an eye 3 through which a screw 4 passes into the window frame as usual, these side bars being ordinarily composed of galvanized iron rods and of standard length. It may be possible that for extremely high windows the awning maker

will have to keep in stock and provide side bars of a second and greater standard length, but throughout this specification we are dealing with windows whose dimensions are not extreme. Into the upper corners of the frame are seated two ordinary screw eyes 5 through which the upper ends of the side bars project for a slight distance. The cross bar at the upper end of this awning frame is made in three parts, also by preference of metal suitably treated as by being galvanized to prevent rusting. Each end-most part comprises an eye 6 and a solid shank 7, and the intermediate part comprises a section or length of tube 8 whose bore is of a size to fit closely but slidably over the shanks 7 and whose length is slightly less than the width of the narrowest awning frame. The end members have their shanks inserted in the ends of the tube and pushed into the same until the eyes 6 can be dropped over the upper extremities of the side bars 1 and will rest upon the screw eyes 5.

Assuming that this awning is to rise and fall as well as to fold, runners R will be slidably mounted on the rods 1 as usual, each composed of a short sleeve having two outstanding ears. Between said ears are pivoted the extremities of the yoke of this improved awning frame, said yoke being made in two L-shaped members 10 and 11, preferably of strap iron and galvanized or otherwise treated to prevent rust. The outer leg of the member 10 is slotted as at 12, and the outer leg of the member 11 is of sufficient length to lap the slotted leg and carries a pair of bolts or rivets 13 which pass through said slot so that these legs can be adjusted longitudinally over each other. The inner ends of the inner legs of both members are pivoted at 14 between the ears of the runners. This construction might be followed if the awning is not intended to rise and fall as it is folded and opened, and in that case the runners would either be supported by the awning A or would rest on the deflected portions or elbows 2 of the side rods.

The awning A will need hardly be altered at all to adapt it to this improved frame, because awnings usually have hems at their upper and lower ends, and the upper hem in the present instance will receive the cross bar while the lower hem will receive the yoke—both as indicated in

dotted lines in Fig. 2. In constructing and applying an awning when this improved frame is used, the maker will cut and fit the fabric awning to the window, whereas the hardware parts may be adapted thereto at the time of putting up the complete article. First he seats the two screw eyes 5 in the window frame W. Then he assembles the members of the cross bar within the upper hem of the awning, and adjusts them so that the eyes 6 project slightly beyond the fabric. Then he adjusts the outer legs of the yoke to the proper width and tightens the bolts or rivets 13, runs this yoke through the lower hem of the awning, and pivots its ends to the runners R. Said runners are then slipped over the side bars, the upper ends of the latter passed through the screw eyes 5, and the screws 4 put through the eyes 3 and seated in the window frame W. Finally the eyes 6 of the cross bar are dropped over the upper ends of the side bars, and the weight of the awning and yoke is sustained when said eyes rest upon the screw eyes 5. The cords C are then passed over pulleys which latter are usually supported by hooks or screw eyes S in the top bar of the window frame W and the cords are led downward to a point within reach. In an extremely cheap construction the pulleys might be omitted and the cords led directly through the screw eyes S. The awning is raised and lowered in a manner well understood and not necessary to amplify. This improved frame cannot get out of adjustment because the members of the yoke are bolted or riveted to each other and inclosed within one hem of the awning, while the telescopic members of the cross bar are inclosed within the other hem. To take down this awning the workman has but to sit on the window sill and remove the two screws 4, then drop each side bar out of its runner and the screw eye 5 and pass it into the room. This frees the awning both from the side bars and the window, and it also can be passed into the room by drawing its cords through the pulleys or eyes. Thus it will be seen that the awning maker by keeping frames of this character in stock may quickly fill orders for any ordinary size of window, without the necessity for either keeping a variety of hardware parts on hand or cutting those he possesses.

For the purpose of keeping the telescopic

top bar 7—8 from being accidentally blown off the upper ends of the side bars 1 these are perforated at 16^a to receive cotter pins 1^b above the eyes 6 of the shanks 7.

What I claim is:

1. The herein described awning frame comprising a pair of upright side bars, means for detachably connecting their lower ends to the window frame, screw eyes in the latter through which the upper ends of said bars project, a telescopic cross bar having eyes in its end members removably engaging said projecting upper ends, runners on said side bars, a yoke composed of two L-shaped members whose inner legs are pivoted to said runners and whose outer legs lap each other, and means for adjustably connecting said lapping legs.

2. The herein described awning frame comprising a pair of upright side bars, means for detachably connecting their lower ends to the window frame, screw eyes in the latter through which the upper ends of said bars project, a telescopic cross bar having eyes in its end members removably engaging said projecting upper ends, means on said bars to prevent upward displacement of the cross bar, runners on said side bars, a yoke composed of two L-shaped members whose inner legs are pivoted to said runners and whose outer legs lap each other, and means for adjustably connecting said lapping legs.

3. The herein described awning frame comprising a pair of upright side bars, means for detachably connecting their lower ends to the window frame, screw eyes in the latter through which the upper ends of said bars project, a cross bar composed of two end members each having a shank and an eye adapted to removably engage the upper end of the side bar and an intermediate tubular member into which said shanks project, runners on said side bars, a yoke composed of two L-shaped members whose inner legs are pivoted to said runners and whose outer legs lap each other, one of them having a longitudinal slot, and bolts through the other leg and through said slot.

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

WILLIE WELLS.

Witnesses:

EDWIN J. RUSILLON,
JNO. S. WOSEY.