

Feb. 12, 1946.

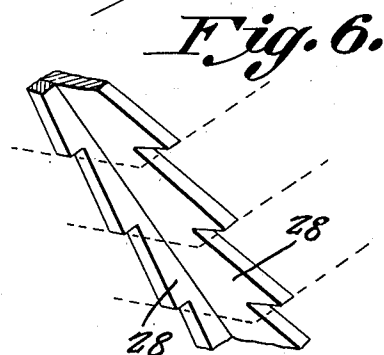
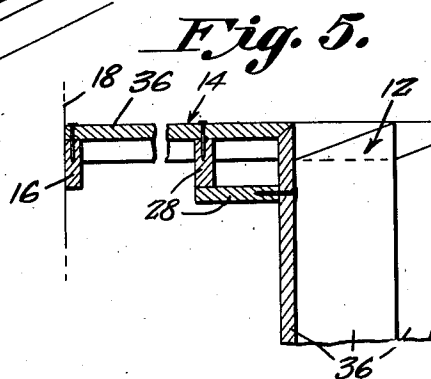
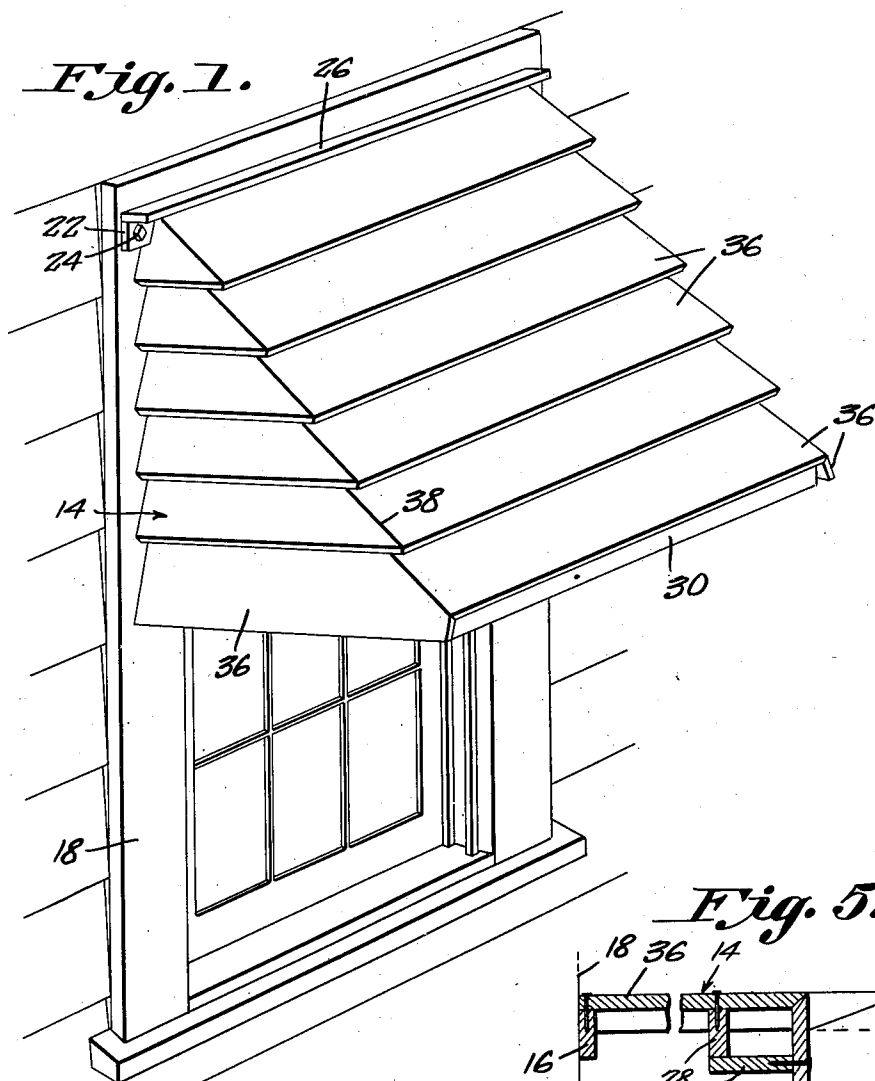
D. G. ADELSPERGER

2,394,736

AWNING

Filed Oct. 20, 1942

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Dayton G. Adelsperger,
INVENTOR.

BY
Victor J. Evans & Co.
ATTORNEYS

Feb. 12, 1946.

D. G. ADELSPERGER

2,394,736

AWNING

Filed Oct. 20, 1942

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

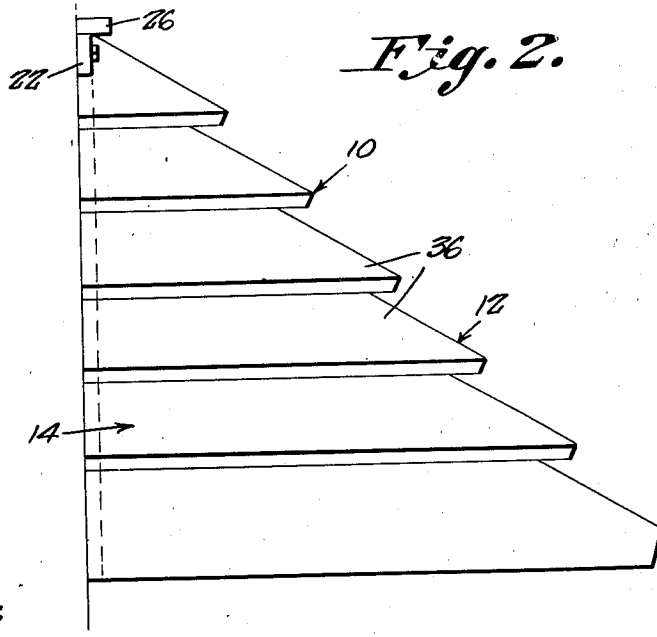


Fig. 2.

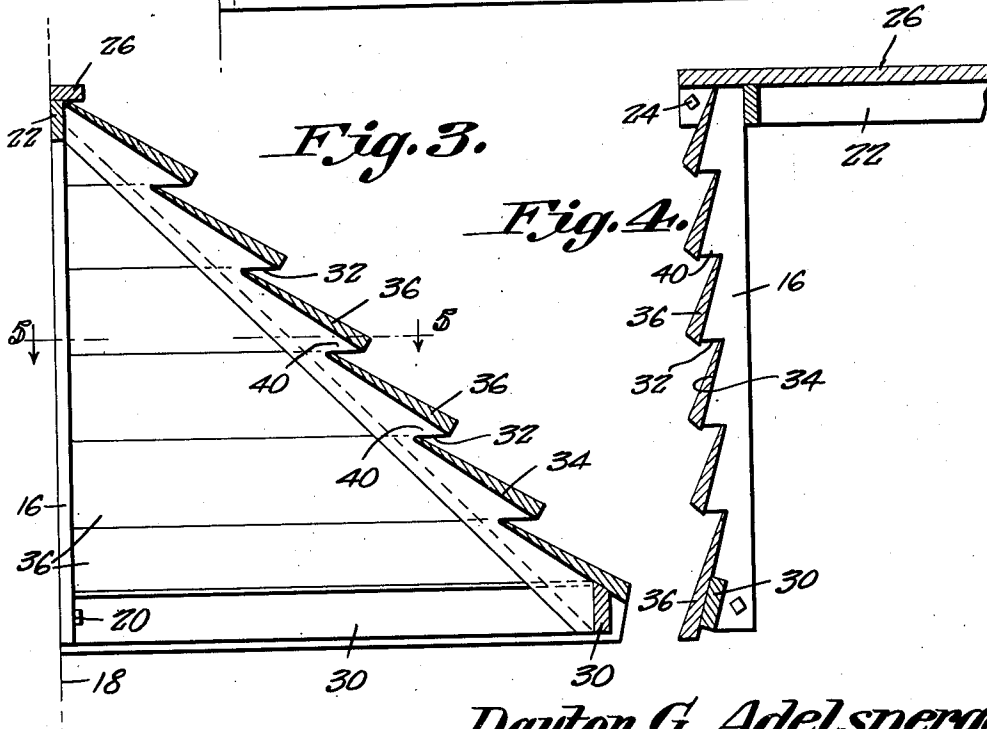


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Dayton G. Adelsperger,
INVENTOR.

BY

Victor J. Evans & Co.

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,394,736

AWNING

Dayton G. Adelsperger, Bettsville, Ohio

Application October 20, 1942, Serial No. 462,736

2 Claims. (Cl. 20—57.5)

My invention relates to buildings, and has among its objects and advantages the provision of an improved awning.

Awnings of the conventional type are objectionable for the reason that their contour is such as to trap air within the awning. Under high temperature conditions, the trapped air becomes heated and the heat is transmitted to the interior of the building. Such awnings have no provision for escape of the air and interfere with ventilation.

Accordingly, an object of my invention is to provide an awning so designed as to perform the shading functions of a conventional awning and in which the construction is such as to provide an open construction facilitating the circulation of air therethrough, with the design such as to embody an ornamental contour and structure having a pleasing appearance.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an awning in accordance with my invention;

Figure 2 is a side view;

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view;

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view through one of the end walls;

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken along the line 5—5 of Figure 3; and

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a portion of one of the corner frame members.

In the embodiment selected for illustration, the awning 10 comprises an angular front wall structure 12 and substantially vertical end wall structures 14. The awning comprises upright frame members 16 secured to the window frame structure 18 by screws 20. A cross member 22 extends across the upper ends of the frame members 16, which member is also secured to the window frame structure by screws 24. A drip cap 26 is secured to the upper edge of the horizontal frame member 22. Each of the two angular corners of the awning 10 at the junctures of the wall 12 with the end walls 14 comprises two rafters 28 arranged in right angular relationship and nailed one to the other. These rafters are also nailed to the frame member 22 and are braced at their lower ends by frame members 30 nailed one to the other and to the frame members 16. The frame members comprising the rafters 28, are arranged at an acute angle with relation to the upright frame members 16.

Thus there are two rafters 28 at each corner of the awning, each of which rafters is notched at 32 to provide angular ledges 34 constituting

supports for siding pieces 36 nailed to the rafters. The siding pieces 36 comprising the wall 10 are nailed to one rafter at each corner of the awning, these rafters lying in planes at right angles to the building wall. The siding pieces 36 of the end walls are nailed to the angular ledges 34 of the other two rafters 28 in the two corner structures. The two vertical frame members 16 are also notched in accordance with the rafters 28, as illustrated in Figure 4, to secure the inner ends of the siding pieces. The abutting ends of the siding pieces 36 in the walls 12 and 14 are so angled as to have tight fitting engagement, as illustrated at 38 in Figure 1.

Figure 4 illustrates the angular arrangement of one of the frame members 30 extending along the bottom edges of the end walls 14. This member lies a short distance above the bottom edge of the lower siding piece 36, this siding piece being slightly wider than the other pieces in the wall. The frame member 30 of the front wall is arranged substantially vertically and projects below the bottom piece 36 in the front wall.

The notches 32 are of sufficient depth to provide spaces 40 between the siding pieces 36 in the respective walls of the awning. These spaces provide ample openings for the free circulation of air. In addition, the siding pieces overlap in a sufficient degree to provide the necessary weather protection, particularly with respect to rain and snow. Moisture will flow from one siding piece onto the other. The two rafters 28 to which the siding pieces 36 in the front wall 12 are nailed have their notches 32 cut at such acute angles as to position their siding pieces in the necessary overlapping relationship. These siding pieces must overlap in a slightly greater degree than the siding pieces in the end wall because of the greater angularity of the front wall 12.

An awning in accordance with my invention is of relatively simple and durable construction. The awning may be constructed from standard materials and provides an ornamental design and contour embodying the necessary protection against the weather and the sun.

Without further elaboration, the foregoing will so fully illustrate my invention, that others may, by applying current knowledge, readily adapt the same for use under various conditions of service.

I claim:

1. In an awning of the type described the combination of upright first frame members adapted for connection with a window structure, second frame members extending downwardly from the

upper ends of the first frame members at acute angles thereto, each of said second frame members comprising two rafters secured one to the other in angular relationship, said first frame members and said rafters being notched to provide parallel and vertically spaced ledges, end walls each comprising horizontal pieces secured to the ledge of one of the first frame members and one of said rafters in vertically spaced and parallel relationship, and a front wall comprising horizontal pieces secured to the ledges of the other rafter in each second frame member in vertically spaced and parallel relationship, the horizontal pieces in the end walls being equal

in number to those in the front wall and arranged in end to end engagement in such manner that the top and bottom edges of the end pieces meet the respective top and bottom edges of the engaging front pieces.

2. The invention described in claim 1 wherein the horizontal pieces secured to the ledges of the frame rafters are spaced one above another in a slightly overlapping manner, thus allowing the circulation of air and the entrance and reflection of light, while at the same time barring the direct rays of the sun as well as the penetration of rain or snow against the window.

DAYTON G. ADELSPERGER.