

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. RICHARDS.
AWNING BRACKET.

No. 565,924.

Patented Aug. 18, 1896.

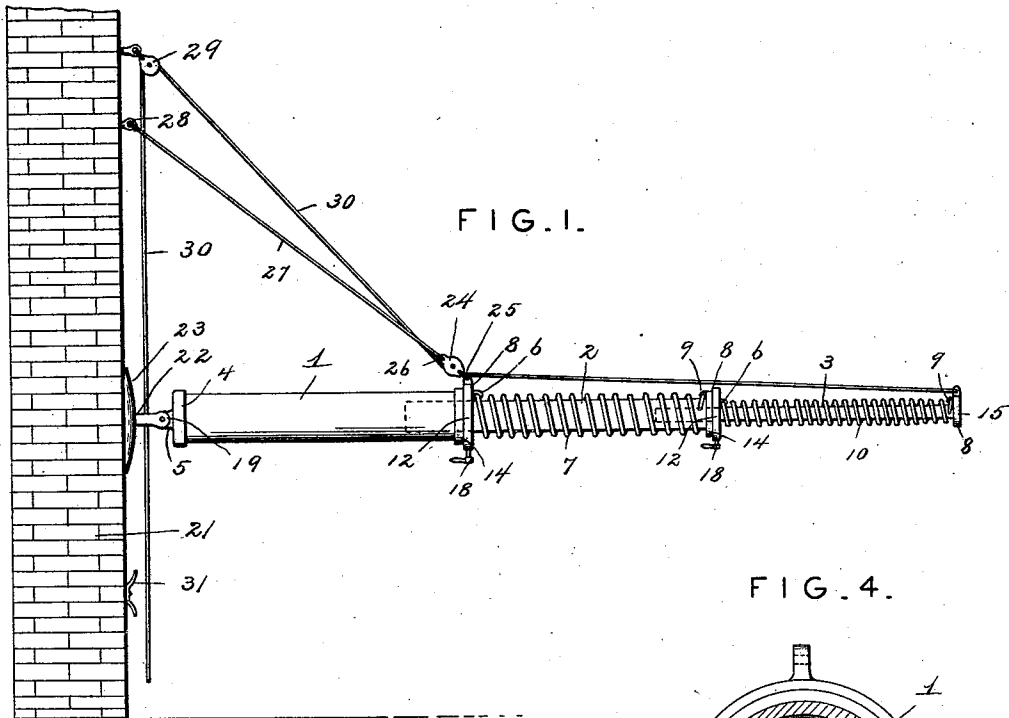


FIG. 4.

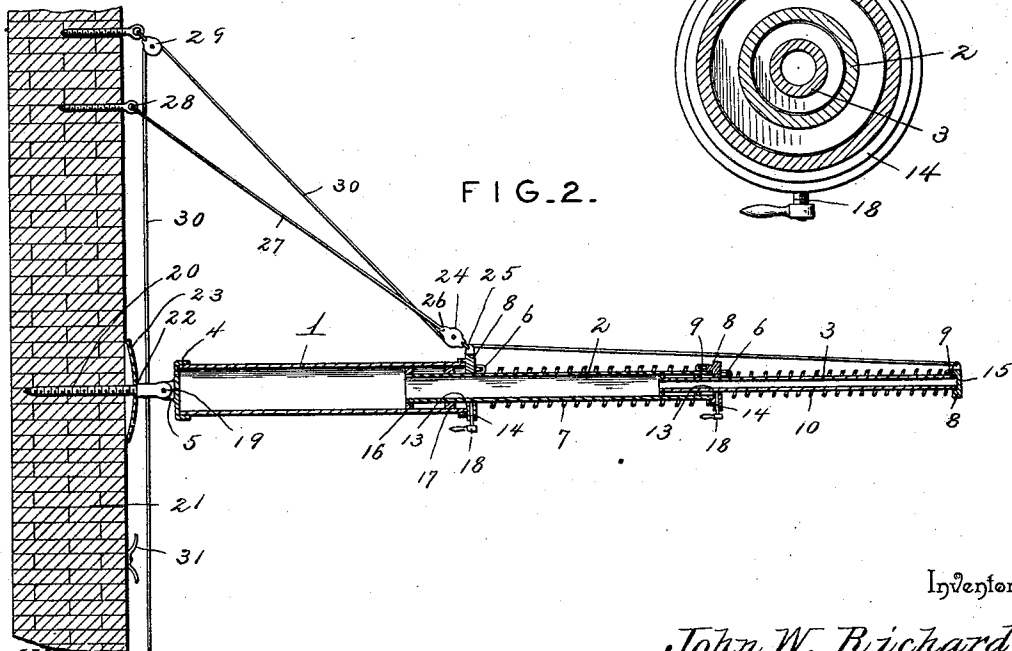
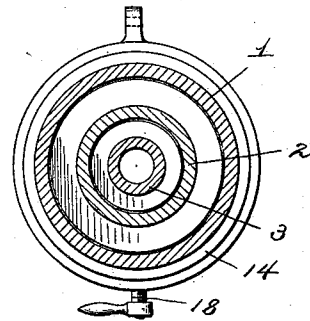


FIG. 2.

Inventor

John W. Richards.

By his Attorneys,

Harry L. Amer.

G. H. Maxwell.

C. A. Snow & Co.

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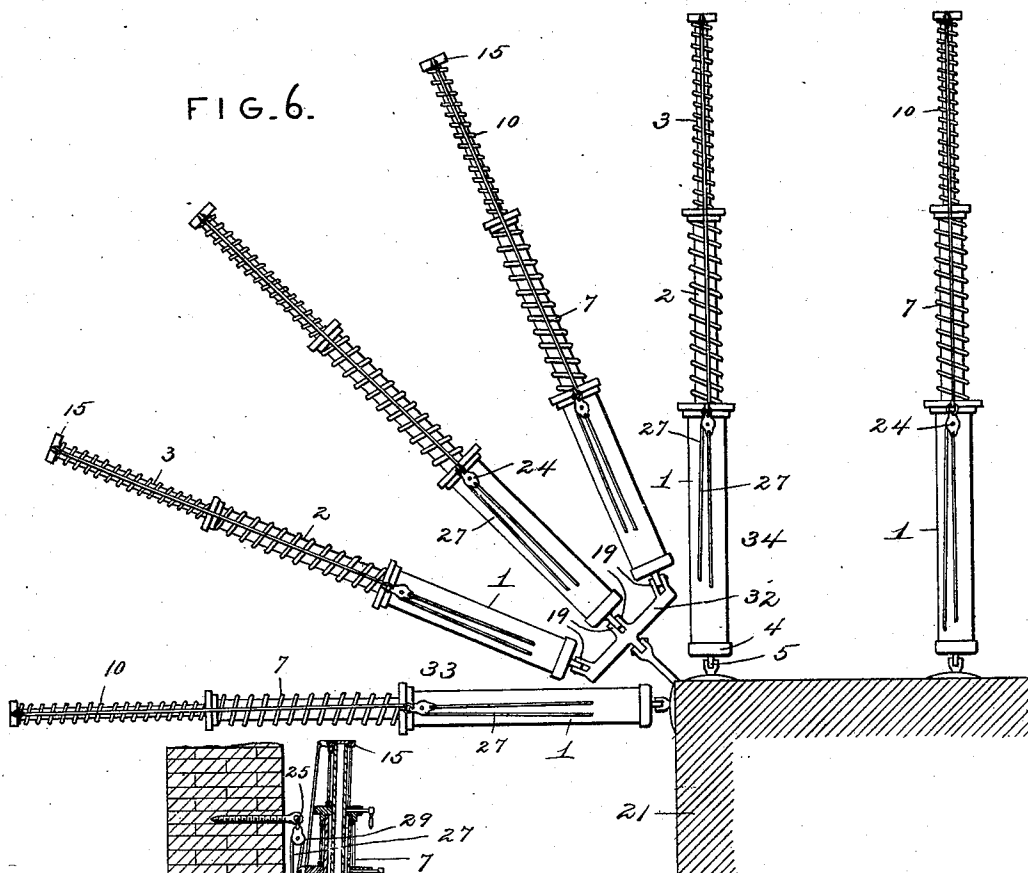
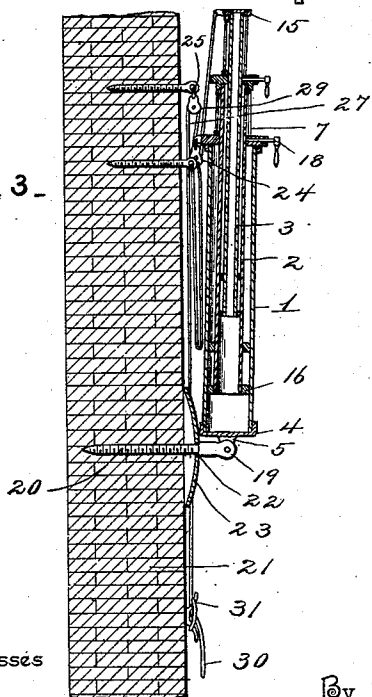


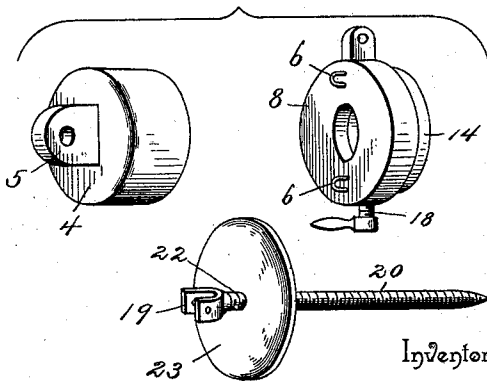
FIG. 3.



Witnesses

Harry L. Amer.
G. H. Maxwell.

FIG. 5.



Inventor

John W. Richards.

By His Attorneys,

C. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. RICHARDS, OF MUSCATINE, IOWA.

AWNING-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,924, dated August 18, 1896.

Application filed September 19, 1895. Serial No. 563,016. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. RICHARDS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Muscatine, in the county of Muscatine and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Awning-Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to awning-brackets, and more particularly to those that may be adjusted to different lengths. For instance, it is often desirable that a store-awning shall be extended at times farther than ordinarily, and to meet this requirement I have invented a bracket with extensible telescoping arms so arranged that they mutually brace each other and can be set at any adjustment desired. The whole bracket can also be collapsed or telescoped into small space and swung up against the building. This bracket is adapted to light canvas awnings, such as are used for single windows or for fruit-stands, bazaars, and similar places, as well as to the heavy store-awnings. The awning is secured firmly at the outer end and adjustably secured at the inner end in any convenient manner, as a roller.

My improved awning-bracket will now be fully described in detail, and the novel features which constitute my invention will be set forth in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my bracket in extended position. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the bracket in closed and raised position. Fig. 4 is a cross-section through Fig. 3. Fig. 5 presents details of the wall-fastening, spring securing means, and end rings of the tubes. Fig. 6 shows a modification by which the bracket is adapted to a corner.

Reference-numeral 1 designates the innermost section of my awning-bracket. The bracket is made up of a plurality of sections, each tubular in form, and I prefer that these shall be made of such material as gas-pipe or small brass tubes which are strong and yet small and take up but little space. Preferably there are three sections, the wall-section, the intermediate section 2, and the outer or end section 3. Section 1 is provided at its rear or inner end with a cap 4, provided on its outer face with a perforated lug 5. Sur-

rounding wall-section 2 is provided a heavy spiral spring 7, the inner end of which is threaded through lugs 6, formed on the outer side of the end flange 8 of section 1 to hold it securely, and the outer end is similarly threaded through lugs 9, formed on the inner side of a similar flange 8 on the section 2. A similar spring 10 is similarly fastened at its inner end to lugs 6 of section 2 and at its outer end to lugs 9 of section 3. Thus by forcing section 3 back the springs 7 and 10 will be compressed and sections 2 and 3 will be nested within section 1. The outer ends of sections 1 and 2 are provided with facing-rings 12, which extend both beyond the tube, forming the external flanges 8, and within the tube, forming an integral flange 13. These facing-rings may be provided with a screw-threaded rib or flange 14 to screw onto the end of the section, so that said sections may be removable from each other. This internal flange 13 fits loosely over the respective telescoping sections 2 and 3 to form a directing-guide therefor, and it may be provided with roller or ball bearings on its inner face. The outer end of section 3 is provided with a cap 15, outwardly flanged at 8.

The tendency of the spiral springs is to throw the telescoped tubes entirely out, spring 7 being stronger than spring 10 because it has to resist more load. To prevent this ejection and also to provide rear guides and lateral braces, I provide rings, preferably two in number, on each telescoping section 2 and 3, one, 16, at its inner end, and the other, 17, a short distance from said end. Thus when the spring throws the section out, ring 17 abuts against end flange 13 to prevent further extension. Ring 16 at the same time comes against the inner walls of the inclosing section, so as to brace the sections and sustain them in direct axial alinement. The tubes may be strengthened by longitudinal or transverse ribs suitably arranged, if found necessary.

To retain the sections in collapsed or adjusted position, set-screws 18 are provided working through threaded perforations on the under side of facing-rings 12.

My telescoping bracket just described is adjusted as follows: The lug 5 of section 1 is pivotally bolted between the bifurcated ends

19 of a bolt or heavy screw 20, suitably provided in the wall 21 of the building. This bolt has a shoulder 22 abutting against a bracing disk or plate 23, through which it enters the wall. In the upper end of the facing-ring 10 of section 1 a bracket-pulley 24 is pivoted by a hook 25, and to the other end, fastened in eye 26, is one end of a holding-brace, brace-chain, or rope 27, the opposite end of which is secured to eyebolt 28, properly adjusted in the building-wall at a suitable distance above the bracket to bring the same in substantially horizontal position. At a short distance above bolt 28 a pulley-block 29 is pivotally secured in the wall 21, and over this pulley retracting-rope 30 is passed, having its free end swinging to the ground or secured to cleat 31, and having its other end passed under pulley 24 and secured in an eye provided in the upper side of cap 15 of the outer section 3. Thus when the set-screws 18 are loosened, a pull on rope 30 will telescope the sections, and a further pull will lift the nested bracket against the wall, as shown in Fig. 3.

This form of telescoping bracket is admirably adapted to adjust an awning to the corner of a store or other building. A plurality of the telescoping brackets, preferably three, are secured by their lugs 5 to the corresponding sets of ears 19 in a bracket 32, bolted to the building-wall. These brackets diverge from each other outwardly, so as to radiate around the corner when extended, and when raised the brackets nest in together snugly against the corner of the building, between the adjacent straight single brackets 33 and 34, Fig. 6.

Many changes in form, proportions, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a tubular wall-section adapted to be suitably pivoted to a building-wall at its rear end, of an intermediate tubular section arranged to telescope within said wall-section, and supporting a spiral spring surrounding the said intermediate section between its outer end and the outer end of the wall-section an outer tube or rod arranged to telescope within said intermediate section and similarly supporting a spiral spring between its outer end and the intermediate section and a folding brace pivotally secured at one end to the outer end of said wall-section and adapted to be se-

cured at its outer end to the building-wall at a suitable point above the wall-section, substantially as described.

2. The combination with three tubular telescoping sections, as described, of a facing-ring provided at the outer end of each of the inner two sections and provided at its lower side with a set-screw, working therethrough, said ring having an inner flange fitting in loose contact around the inclosed section, and the inner ring having a perforated lug on its upper side adapted to receive a pulley-block, and suitable guide flanges or ribs on the inner end of each of the outer two sections, said flanges arranged to fit loosely against the inner walls of the inclosing sections, for the purpose of guiding and bracing said sections relatively to each other, and a cap provided on the outer end of the outermost section, said cap being perforated at its upper side to receive the end of a retracting-rope arranged to pass under said pulley, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a tubular wall-section adapted to be suitably pivoted to a building-wall at its rear end, of an intermediate tubular section arranged to telescope within said wall-section, and supporting a spiral spring surrounding the said intermediate section between its outer end and the outer end of the wall-section, and an outer tube or rod arranged to telescope within said intermediate section and similarly supporting a spiral spring between its outer end and the intermediate section, substantially as described.

4. In an awning-bracket, an inner tubular wall-section adapted to be pivoted to a building-wall at its inner end, one or more extensible sections adapted to telescope within said wall-section, springs interposed between said sections and acting to hold the bracket normally extended, and a retracting-cord passing through an eye on the wall-section of the bracket and attached at its outer end to the outermost section of said bracket, whereby the said sections may be nested or telescoped and folded against the wall, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. RICHARDS.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. DEVITT,
FRED GARRISON.