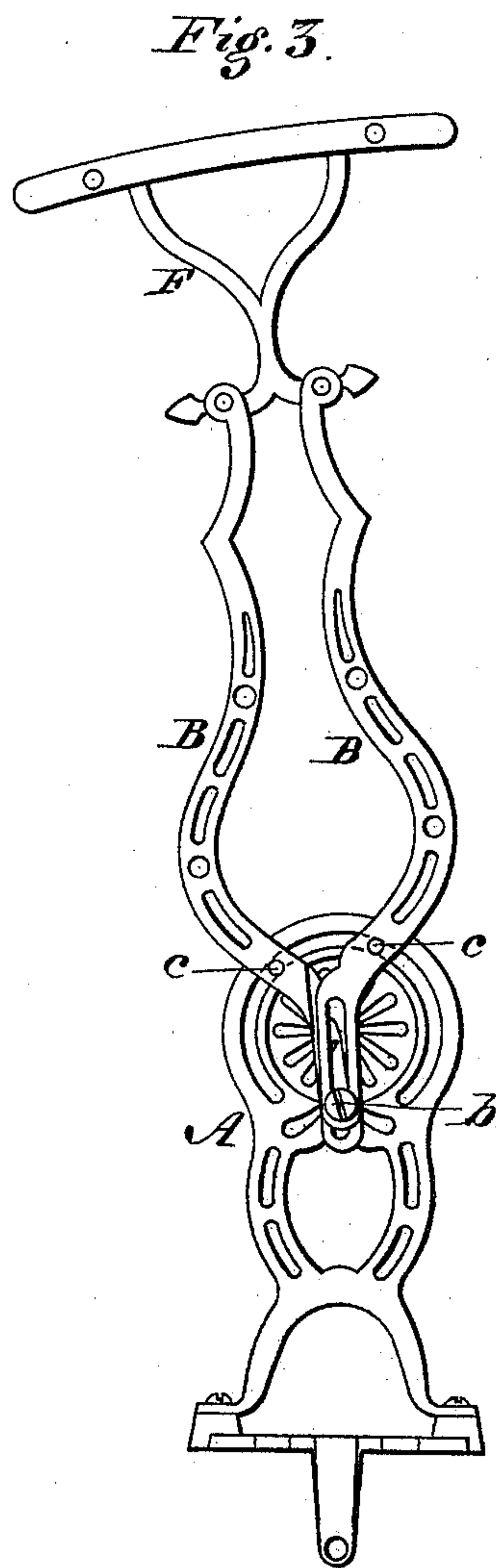
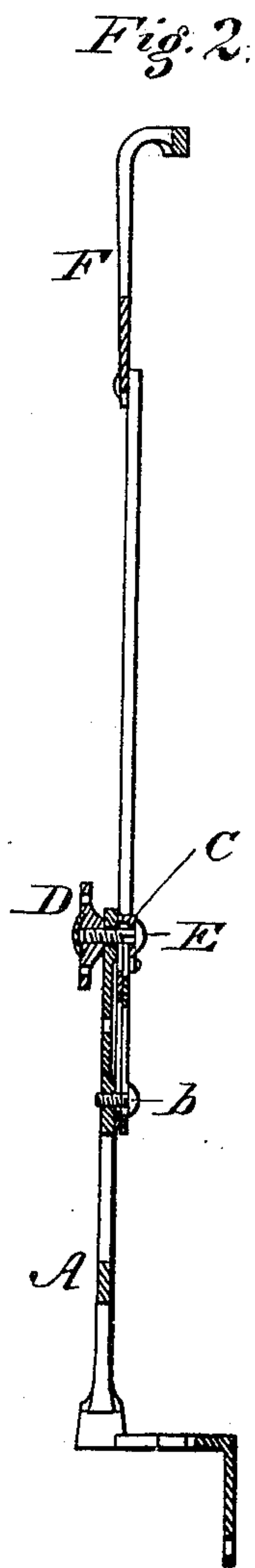
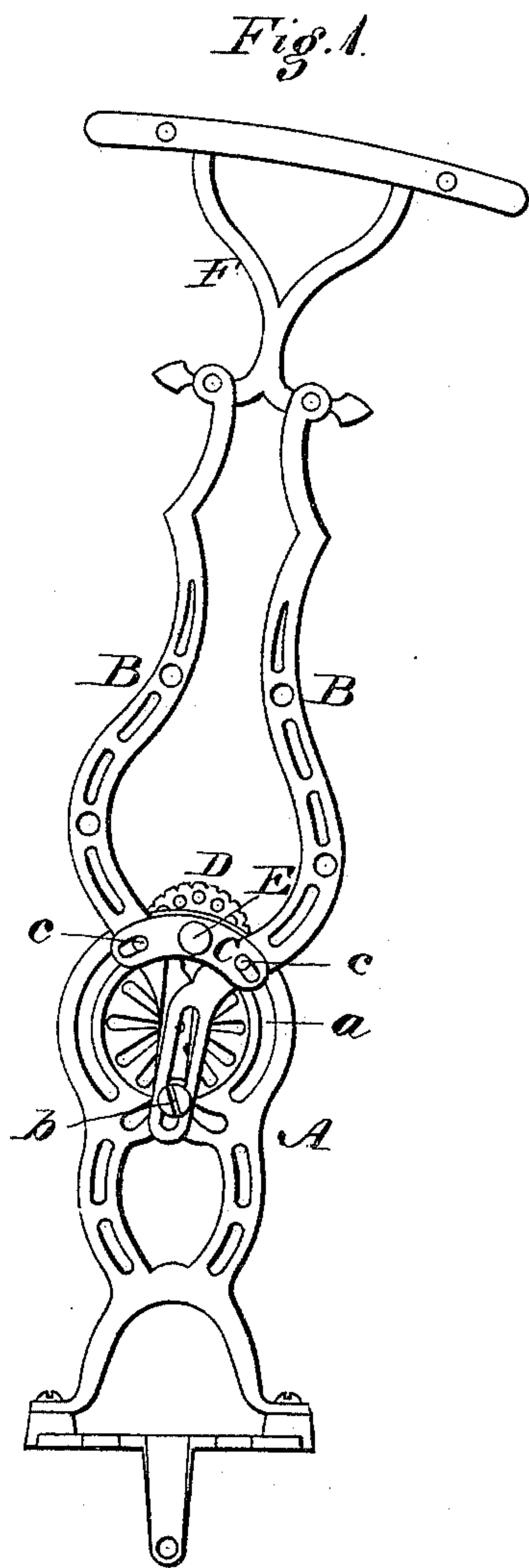


H. A. NEWCOMB.

CANOPY STANDARDS FOR CARRIAGES.

No. 176,039.

Patented April 11, 1876.



*Witnesses:*

*Donn. Twitchell.*

*Will H. Dodge.*

*Inventor:*

*H. A. Newcomb.*

*By his atty  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORATIO A. NEWCOMB, OF GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO B.  
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## IMPROVEMENT IN CANOPY-STANDARDS FOR CARRIAGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **176,039**, dated April 11, 1876; application filed  
December 4, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HORATIO A. NEWCOMB, of Greenfield, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Canopy-Standards for Carriages, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to a novel construction of the pivoted standards employed for supporting the canopy-tops of carriages, whereby a slight movement or inclination of the standard is caused to give a greater pitch or inclination to the canopy.

The invention consists in constructing the standard of two bars, having their upper ends connected with the canopy at separate points, and their lower ends slotted, mounted on a single stud, and combined with an eccentric slot, or its equivalent, whereby the standards are given a movement endwise in relation to each other as they are swung upon the stud. The invention also consists in certain minor features of the standard.

Figure 1 represents a side view of my improved standard; Fig. 2, a vertical central section of the same; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the standard, with the fastening-screw and yoke-plate removed in order to show more clearly the construction.

A represents a foot or base piece, to be secured to the body of the carriage, provided with a circular slot, *a*, and with a stud, *b*, below the slot. B B represent the two standard-bars, having their upper ends pivoted to the canopy or a canopy-plate, a short distance apart, and having their lower ends slotted and mounted on the stud *b*, and provided each with a stud, *c*, entering the circular slot, as shown in Fig. 3. With the parts arranged in this way it will be seen that the two bars can be swung forward and backward on the stud *b* as a fulcrum so as to bring the canopy at any required point in front, in rear, or directly over the head of the occupant of the carriage; but it will also be observed that as the bars turn on the stud *b* they will also be moved endwise by means of their studs *c* sliding in the circular slot *a*. The slot, moving one bar upward and the other downward, causes them to give the canopy a

rapid pitch or inclination, so that, although the standard may receive only a slight movement, it will tip the canopy well down in front or rear, as the case may be, so as to effectually protect the occupant against the sun, rain, or wind. In order to hold the bars and provide for locking them in position I apply to their outer sides a yoke-plate, C, and pass a bolt, E, through said plate and through the curved slot *a*, and apply a nut, D, to its inner end, as shown, so that, by turning up the nut, the plate may be drawn against the bars and the latter held tightly and firmly against the base A so that they cannot change their position.

In order to prevent the quick pitch of the canopy from causing it to come in contact with the occupant's head, owing to the slight movement of the standard forward or backward I connect the upper ends of the standard-bars not to the canopy directly, but to the lower ends of an arm or plate, F, which has its upper end attached to the canopy as shown, so that although the standards may move but slightly beyond the perpendicular, the arms F will carry the canopy outward a considerable distance.

It is obvious that the form of the slot *a* may be varied; that instead of the slot any other suitable eccentric may be used to move the swinging bars endwise; that other clamping or fastening devices may be used in place of the screw; and that, when preferred, the ends of the standard-bars may be attached directly to the canopy.

In order to attain the best action of the part, I find it advisable to make the base or foot A several inches in height, as shown, but this is not necessary.

By my construction I produce a standard which causes a perfect action of the canopy, which is cheap, simple, and durable, and which admits of the required adjustment being made quickly and easily, and without the possibility of pinching or injuring the hand between the working parts.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The canopy-standard, consisting of the base A, provided with the stud *b* and slot *a*,



and the two bars B, having their lower ends slotted and mounted on the stud *b*, and provided with the studs working in the slot *a*, as shown.

2. In a canopy-standard, the combination, substantially as shown and described, of two bars, B, swinging on a common center, and an eccentric arranged to move said bars endwise in relation to each other as they swing upon said center, for the purpose described.

3. In combination with the base A and bars B, constructed and operating as shown, the plate C, bolt E, and nut F.

HORATIO A. NEWCOMB.

Witnesses:

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