

(No Model.)

N. S. WHITE & J. E. STEVENS.

AWNING.

No. 303,685.

Patented Aug. 19, 1884.

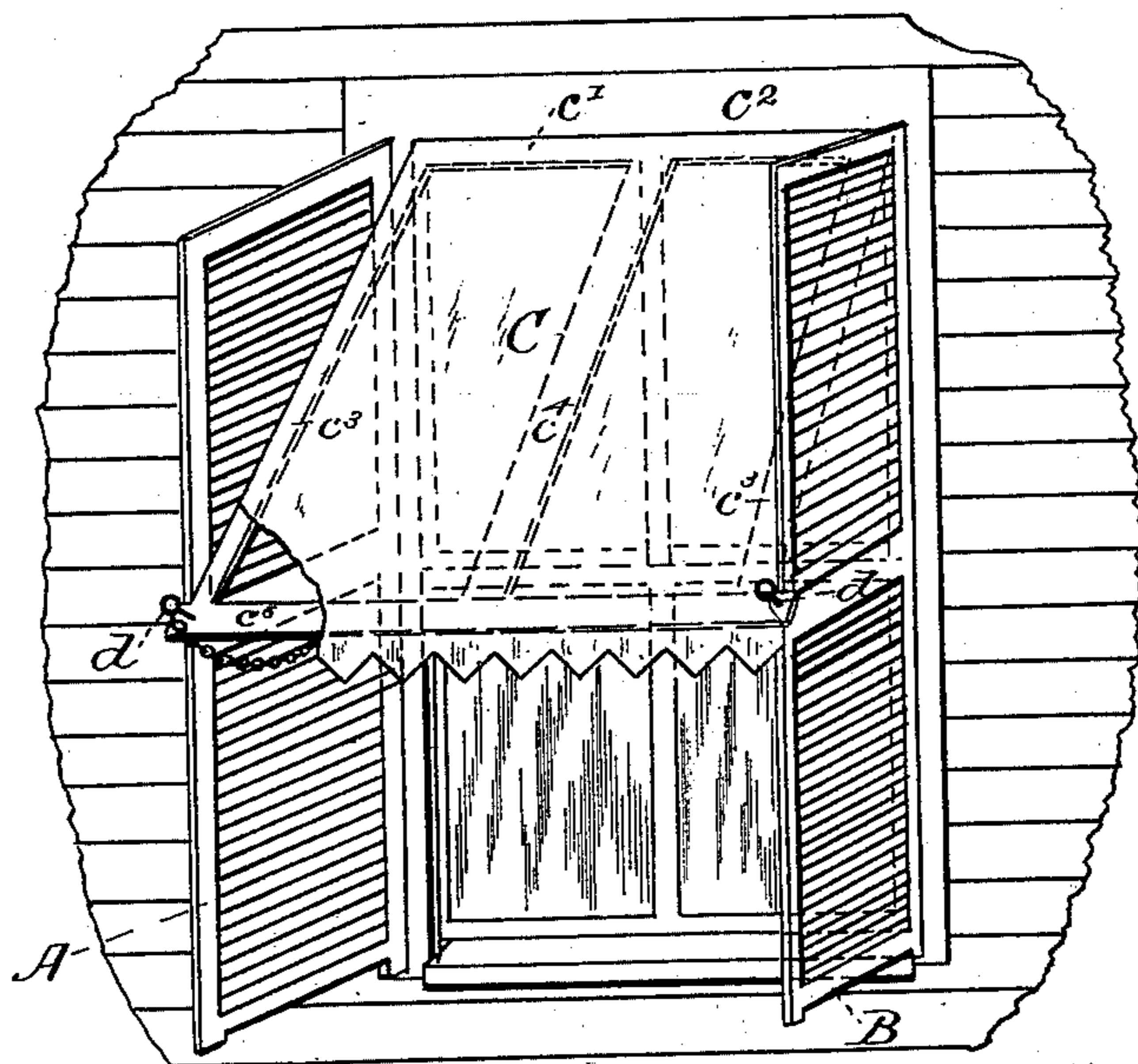


Fig. 1

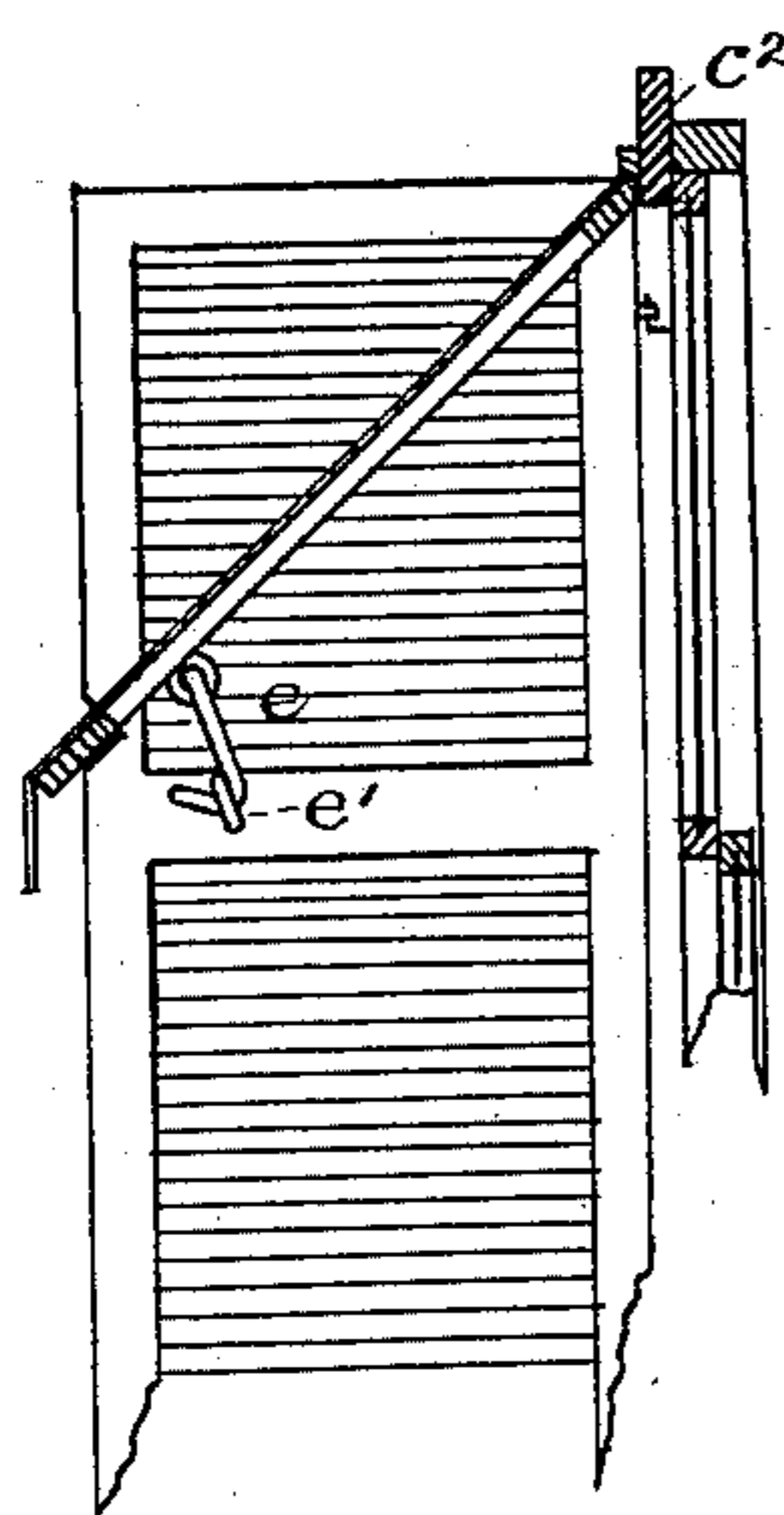


Fig. 3

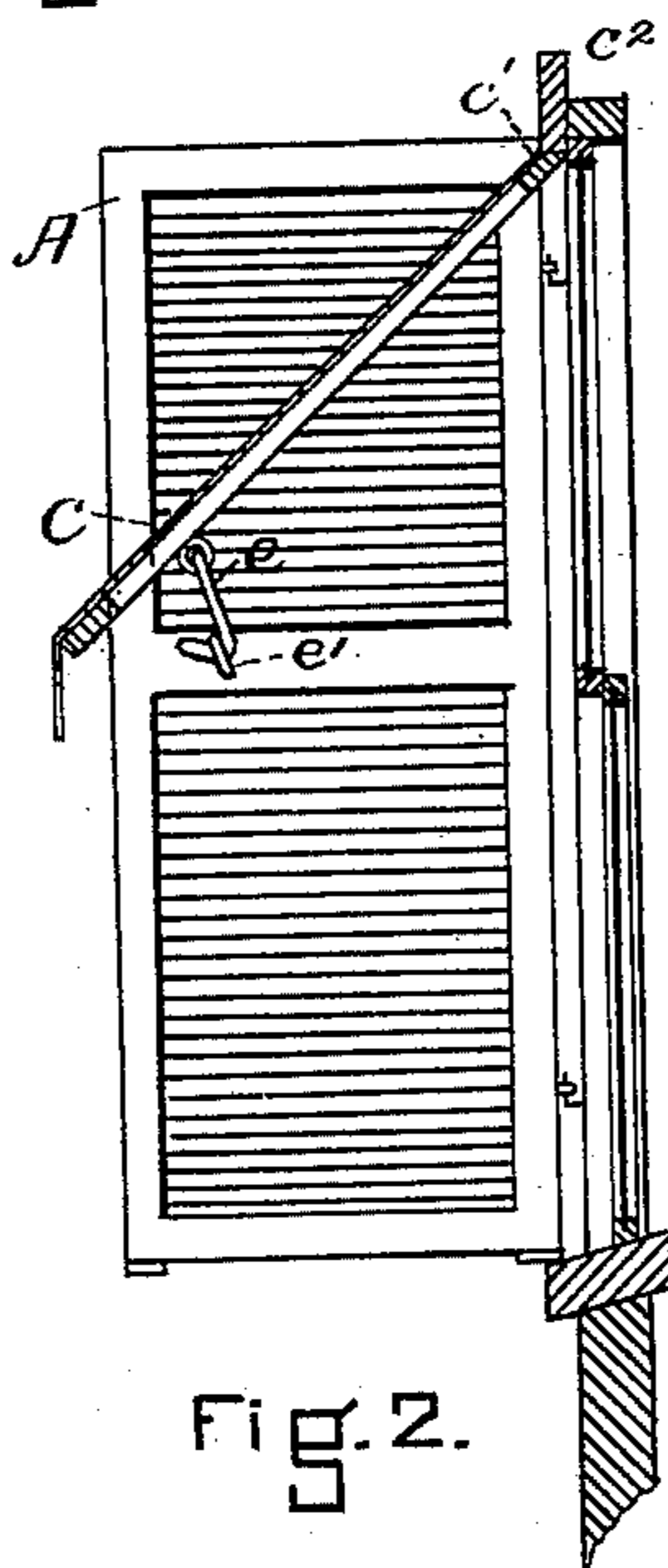


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELSON S. WHITE, OF CANTON, AND JAMES E. STEVENS, OF STOUGHTON,  
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## AWNING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,685, dated August 19, 1884.

Application filed June 7, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, NELSON S. WHITE, of Canton, and JAMES E. STEVENS, of Stoughton, both in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Awnings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature, in which—

Figure 1 represents in perspective the application of our invention; Fig. 2, a central section, and Fig. 3 illustrates a slight modification.

The invention relates to an awning adapted for use in connection with ordinary blinds, the upper edge of which is held against the window-frame or casing, preferably upon the upper edge thereof, and the lower edge of which is fastened to the blinds, partly opened, in such a manner as to lock them together, thus utilizing them as a support for the awning-frame and for a portion of the awning.

Referring to the drawings, A represents one blind, B the other. These blinds are hinged to the window-casing in the ordinary way.

C is the awning-frame, which may be covered with duck or any other awning material, or may have blind-slats, stationary or movable, as desired. This frame is of a width, excepting at its lower end, less than the space between the two blinds when half open, and it preferably is of a width a trifle less than the width of the opening in the window-casing, as represented in the drawings, in which case its upper edge,  $c'$ , will shut into the recess immediately below the upper cross-piece,  $c^2$ , of the casing, so that its edge shall bear against it and the inner rail of the window-frame. It may bear, however, against an independent rail extended across the casing, as shown in Fig. 3.

The awning-frame can be made of any desirable material and in any desirable way, and in the drawings we have represented it made of wood, having the upper cross-bar already referred to, the side bars,  $c^3$   $c^3$ , and the central bar,  $c^4$ , and lower cross-bar,  $c^5$ .

The lower cross-bar extends beyond the side edges of the awning, and when in position

shuts or rests upon the outer edge of each blind A B; and there may be formed in the edge of the blind a recess or notch to receive these projecting ends, if desired.

The awning is locked in place to the blinds in any desirable way, and we have represented in Fig. 1 the pins  $d$ , which extend through the projecting ends of the lower bar into the edges of the blinds, and in Fig. 2 the hooks  $e$  fastened to the under surface of the awning-frame, and staples or eyes  $e'$  placed upon the inner surface of the blinds. This latter construction we consider preferable to the former, as by it the awning-frame is more securely hooked or fastened to the blinds; but we do not intend to confine ourselves to these forms of fastening the lower edge of the awning to the blinds, as there are many other ways of securing these parts together. The upper bar or portion of the awning-frame may be hinged to the window-casing, if desired, either permanently or in a manner to be removable therefrom.

It will be noticed that when the awning is in position the blinds are half open and form end sections to the awning, and that they are held in place by the lower cross-bar,  $c^5$ , and the side bars,  $c^3$ , against which they are held by the fastening-hooks or other device.

The advantages of the invention arise from the cheapness of the construction and the ease with which the awning can be applied and used.

We are aware of Patent No. 143,543 to Sykes, dated October 7, 1863, and of Patent No. 161,274 to Redgrave, dated March 23, 1875; but as neither of said patents shows or describes an awning-frame adapted for use in connection with blinds such as we have described, we consider that they do not contain the features of our invention.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. The combination of the blinds A B with the awning-frame C, one edge of which abuts against the window-casing and the other is fastened to the blinds, all substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. The combination of the blinds A B, the

awning-frame C, and a fastening device for locking the frame and blinds together, all substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. The slatted or covered awning-frame C,  
5 having the upper cross-bar,  $c^2$ , the side cross-bar,  $c^3$ , and the lower cross-bar,  $c^5$ , the ends of which extend beyond the outer edge of the

said side bars, all substantially as and for the purposes described.

NELSON S. WHITE.  
JAMES E. STEVENS.

In presence of—

F. F. RAYMOND, 2d,  
FRED. B. DOLAN.