

(No Model.)

B. TOULOUSE & J. DELORIEUX.

AWNING FRAME.

No. 350,902.

Patented Oct. 12, 1886.

Fig. 1.

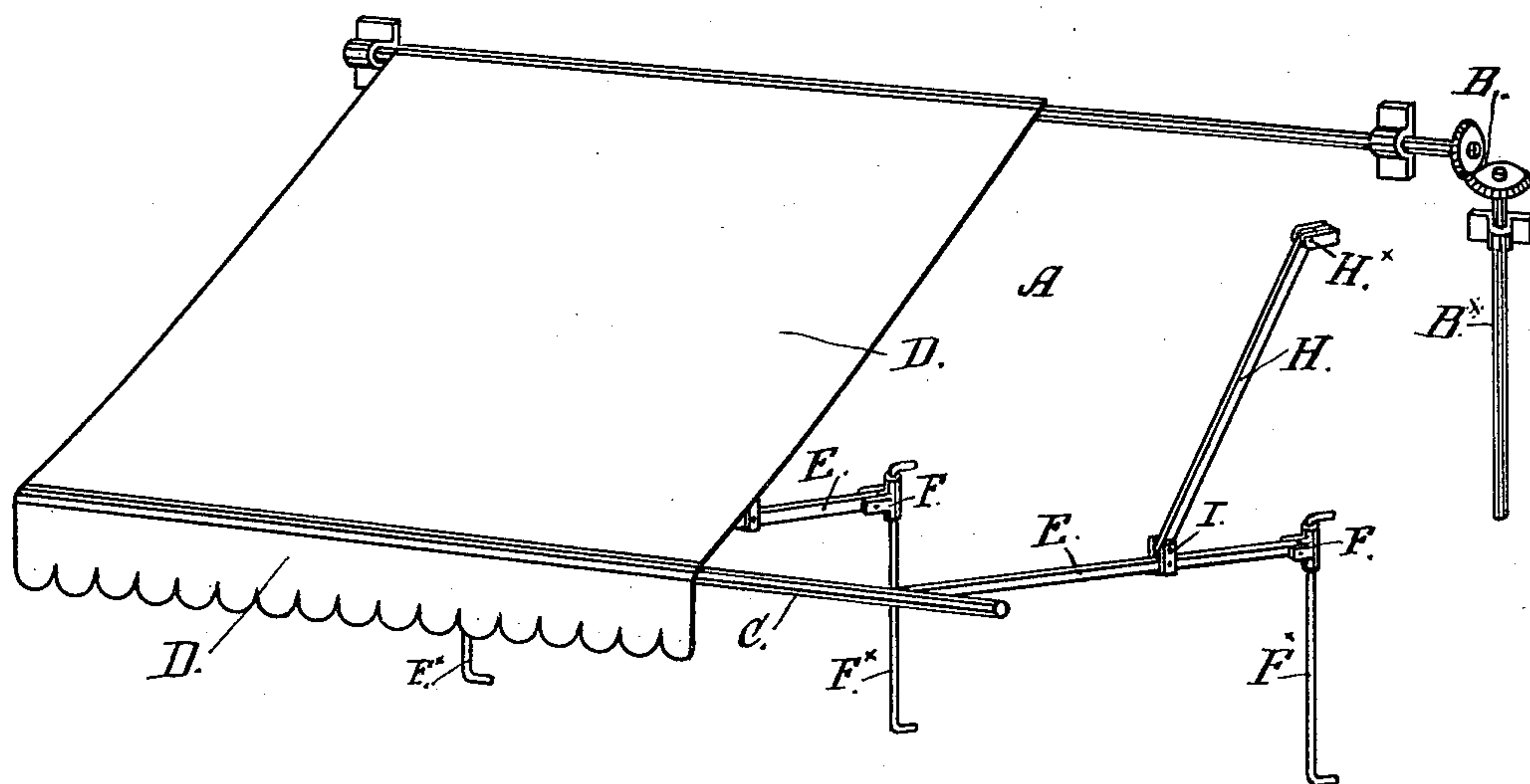
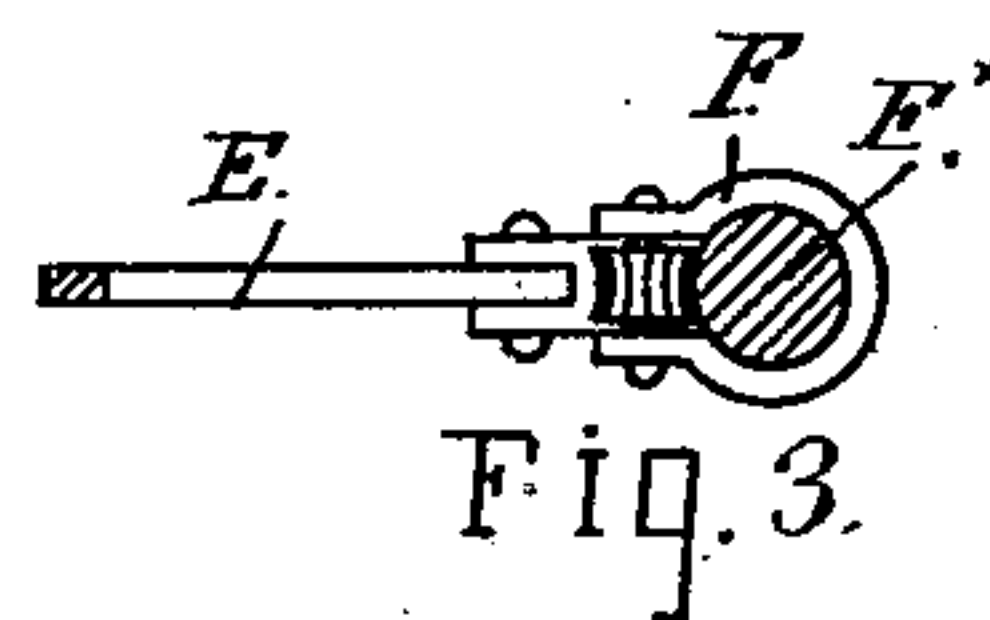
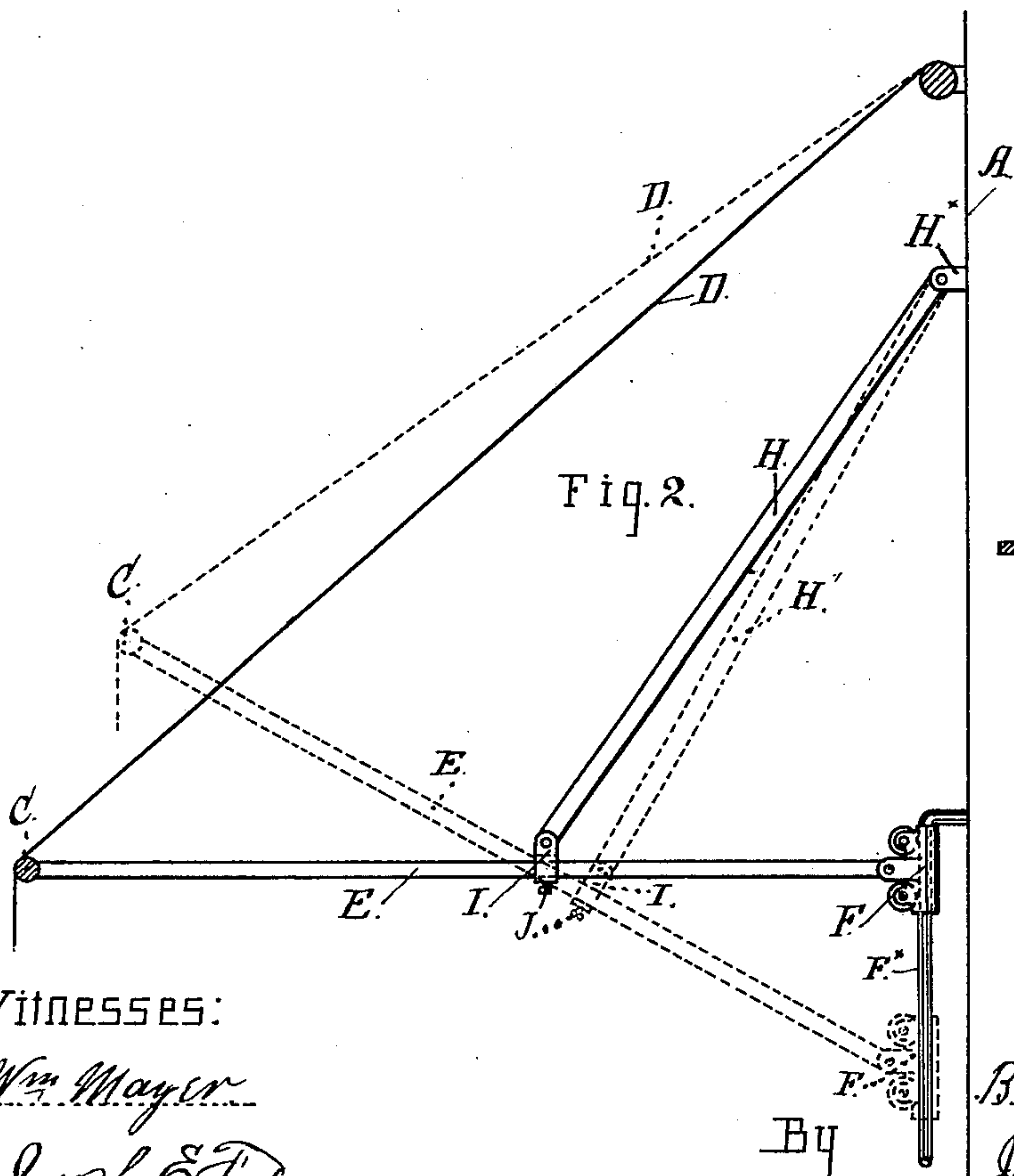


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERNARD TOULOUSE AND JOHN DELORIEUX, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AWNING-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 350,902, dated October 12, 1886.

Application filed June 17, 1886. Serial No. 203,591. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BERNARD TOULOUSE and JOHN DELORIEUX, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Awning-Frames, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements made in that class of awning-frames in which the awning is furled or unfurled upon the awning-roll by means of vertical rods and bevel-gear connections; and our invention consists in connecting the inner ends of the transverse or end bars of the frame to sleeves provided with friction-rollers which travel upon vertical rods or brackets connected to the building, and to diagonal levers pivotally connected to the said transverse or end bars and to the building or structure to which the awning is applied, as will hereinafter be fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our awning-frame with awning in position. Fig. 2 is a side view of awning-frame, the dotted lines showing a partially-raised position. Fig. 3 is a top view of sliding sleeve.

Let A represent the side or front of the structure or building to which the awning-frame is connected. B shows the bevel-gear connection, with the awning-roll operated by the vertical rod B* by means of a key in the usual way.

C is the side roll, over which the awning D extends, the side roll being rigidly fixed to the transverse or cross bars E. The bars E are constructed of flat iron set edgewise, with their inner ends pivoted to the center of the sleeves F, which latter travel or slide up or down upon the vertical rods or brackets F* on the friction-rollers when the awning-frame is raised or lowered. Each sleeve carries two of these friction-rollers—one above and one below the jointed connection with the cross-bars—and move on the brackets or vertical rods along with the sleeves.

To the building or structure is connected the diagonal levers H by the hinges or jointed connections H*, and to the lower ends of which are pivoted the blocks or socketed nuts I. The bars E pass through the nuts, and the nuts are made adjustable along the length of the bars

by the set-screws J, so that more or less leverage can be given to the diagonal levers H. These diagonal levers move on their respective joints or pivoted points in such a manner as to correspond with the movement of the awning-frame, and as the sleeves of the cross-bars move up or down on the vertical rods or brackets the position of the diagonal levers will assume a greater or less degree of inclination until the cross-bars are on a true horizontal line, when the sleeves of the cross-bars will rest against the bent upper ends of the rods, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, and when the awning-frame is folded up against the structure or building the cross-bars and diagonal levers will be in a vertical or upright position, such movement having carried down the sleeves, and cross-bars with them, to the lower end of the rods or brackets. By this construction the diagonal levers not only serve to strengthen and support the frame when lowered, so that a wider or broader awning can be made to extend farther over the sidewalk, but the upward movement of the awning and frame is prevented when exposed to a gale of wind, and should the awning become impaired by age and split, the frame would still be held in position by the diagonal levers and prevented from falling to the sidewalk, and also when the awning is being furled end vibration of the frame is prevented and the awning rolled up in a smooth and even manner, occupying less room in the box, as the awning-frame is always kept on a direct line parallel with the box or entablature of the building. It will be evident by this description that the sleeves at the end of the cross-bars may be operated without the friction-rollers and serve a very good purpose; yet the action is more certain when the rollers are employed, and less friction or binding of the parts will be met with in their use.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, in a folding awning-frame constructed and operating substantially as herein described, of the diagonal strengthening and supporting levers H, pivotally connected to the structure or building and to the cross-bars of the frame, and made adjustable

on the cross-bars by the socketed nuts and set-screws, in the manner specified.

2. In an awning-frame, the inner ends of the cross-bars E, pivotally connected to the sleeves, and provided with friction-rollers operating upon vertical rods or brackets attached to the structure or building, in combination with the diagonal supporting-levers H, constructed, arranged, and operating in the manner specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we do have hereunto set our hands and seals.

BERNARD TOULOUSE. [L. S.]
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Witnesses:

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