

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

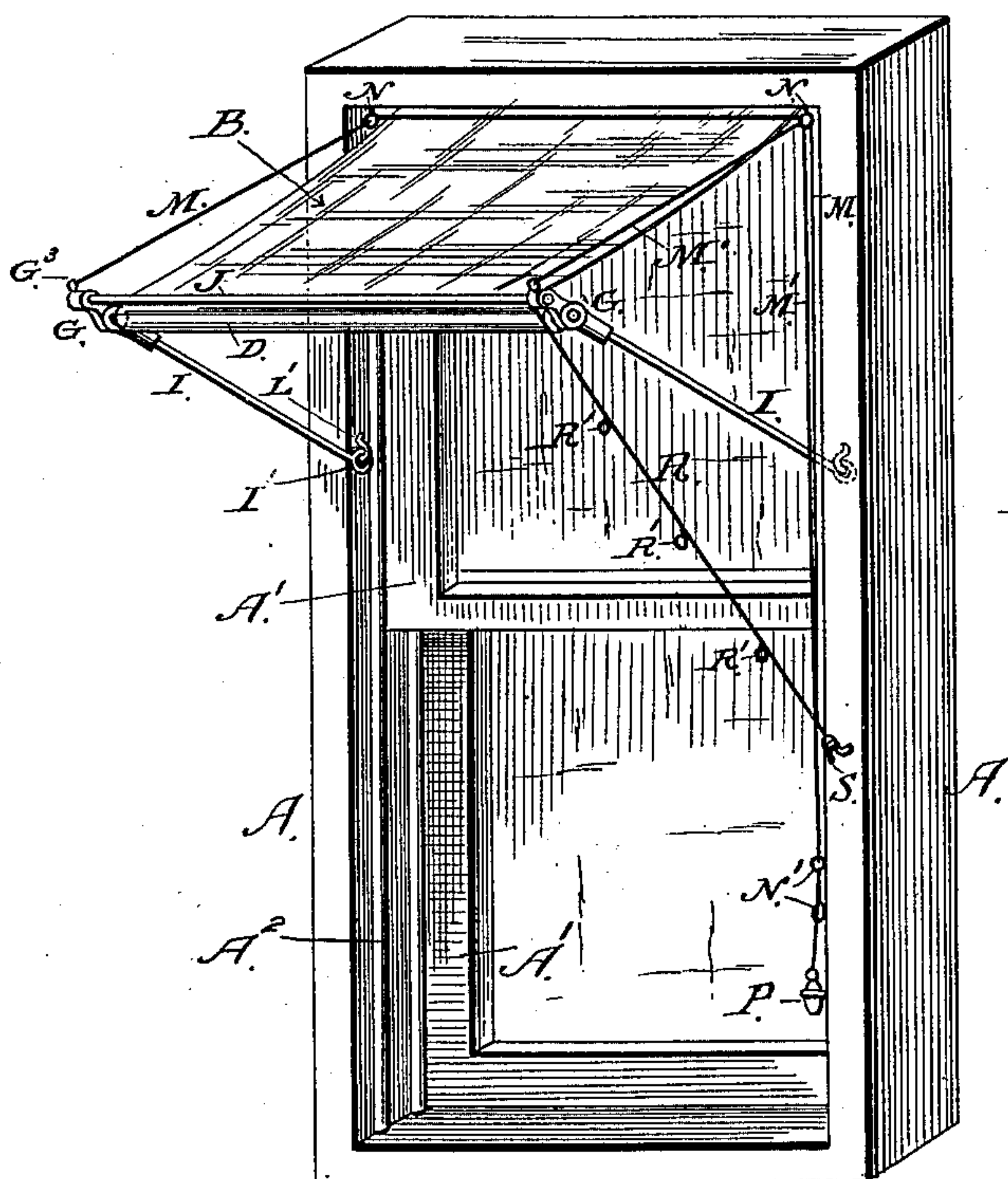
A. THALHEIMER & W. C. KANTNER.

AWNING FOR WINDOWS OR DOORS.

No. 359,293.

Patented Mar. 15, 1887.

Fig. 1.



Füg. 2.

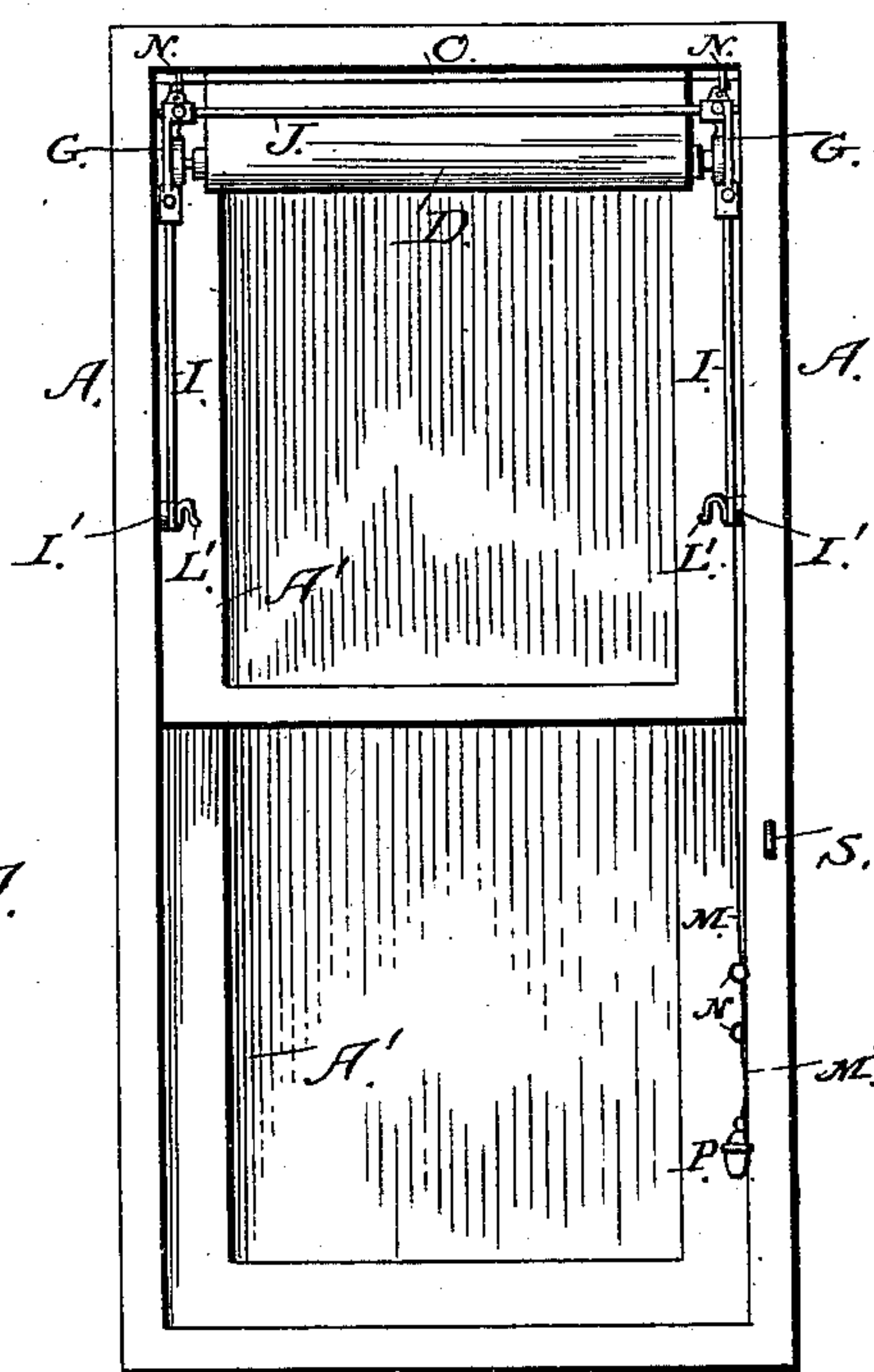


Fig. 3.

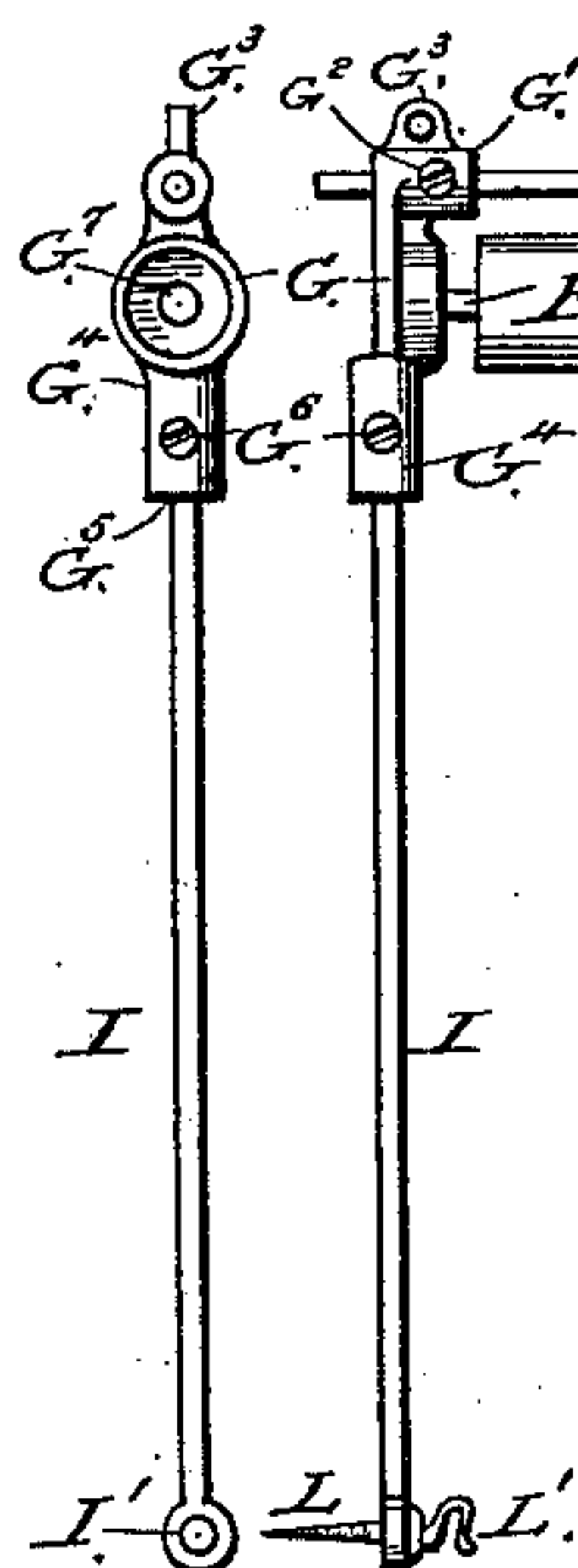
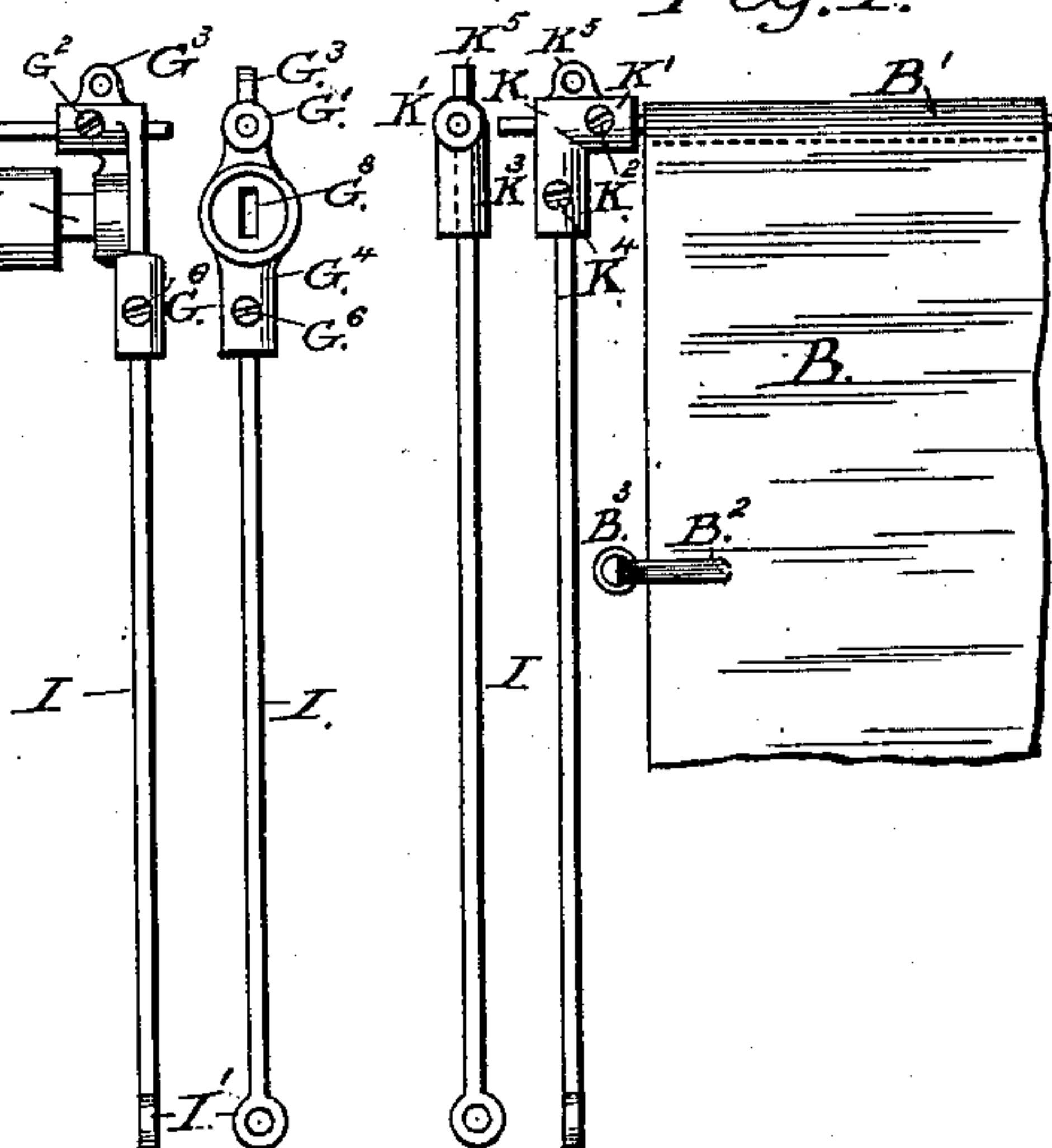


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

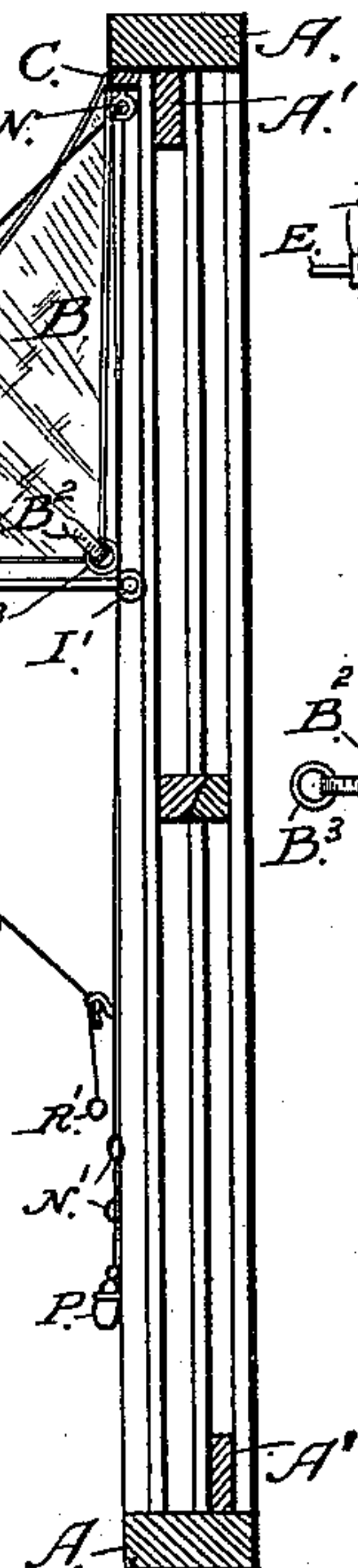
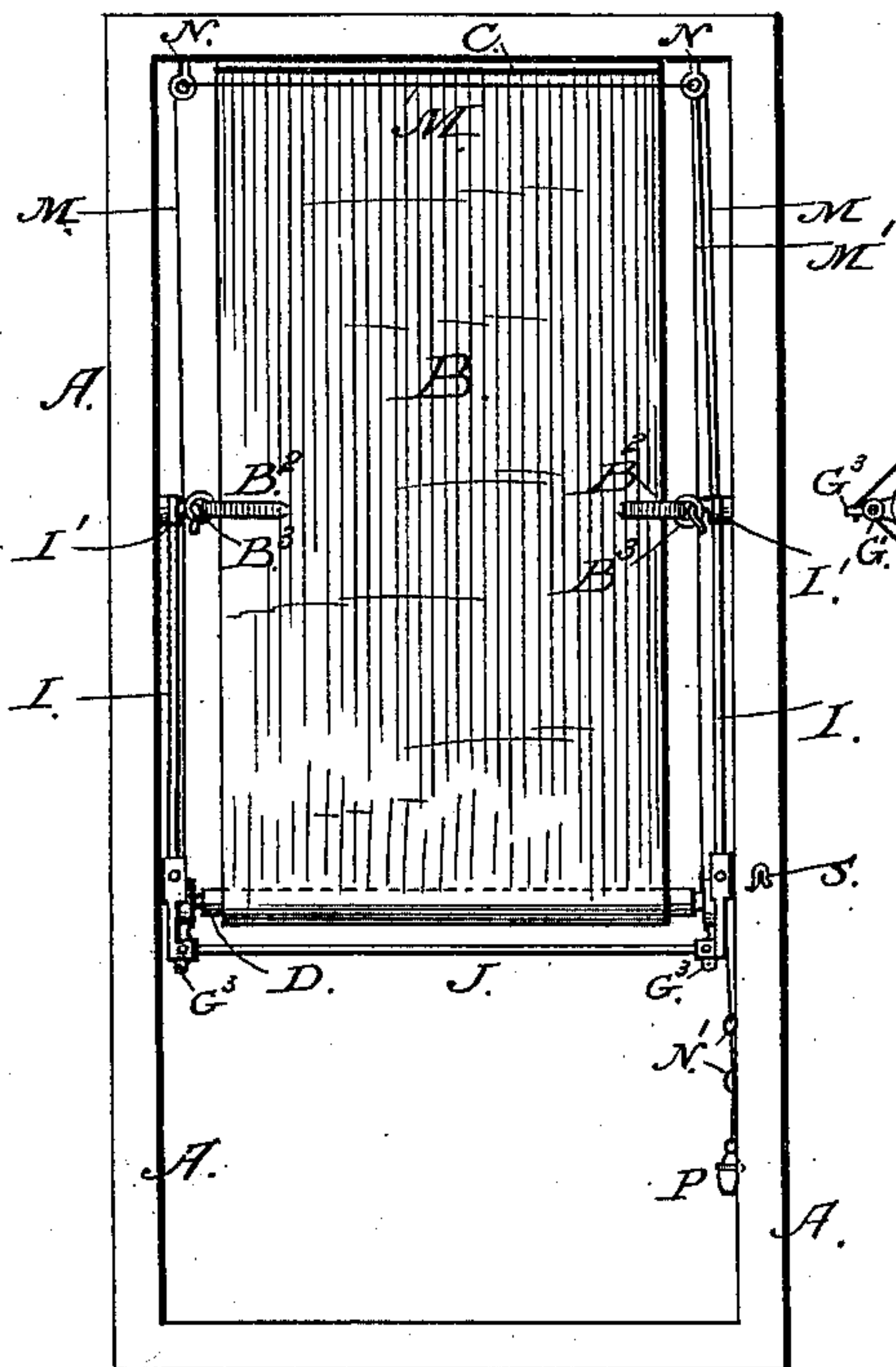


Fig. 7.

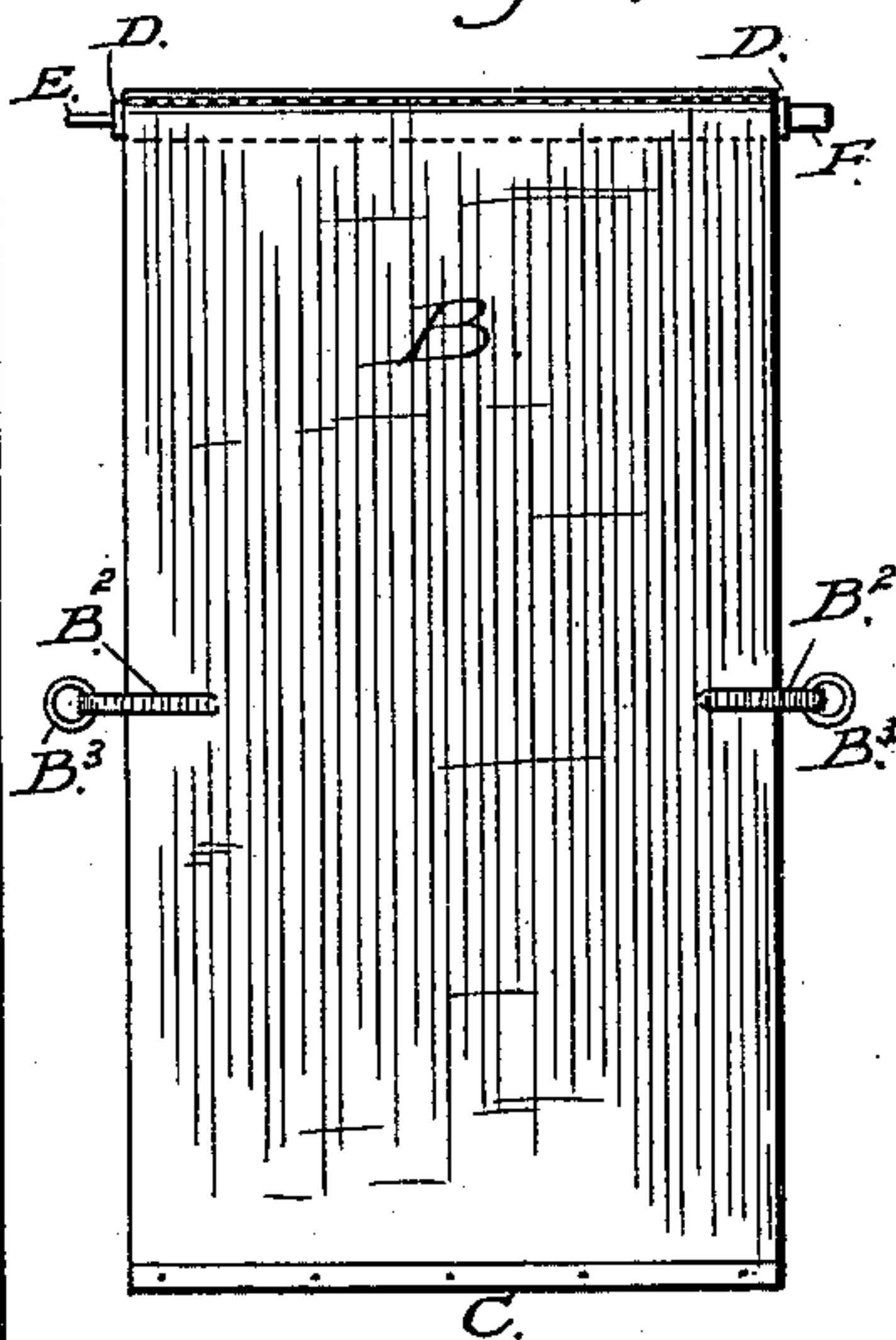


Fig. 9.

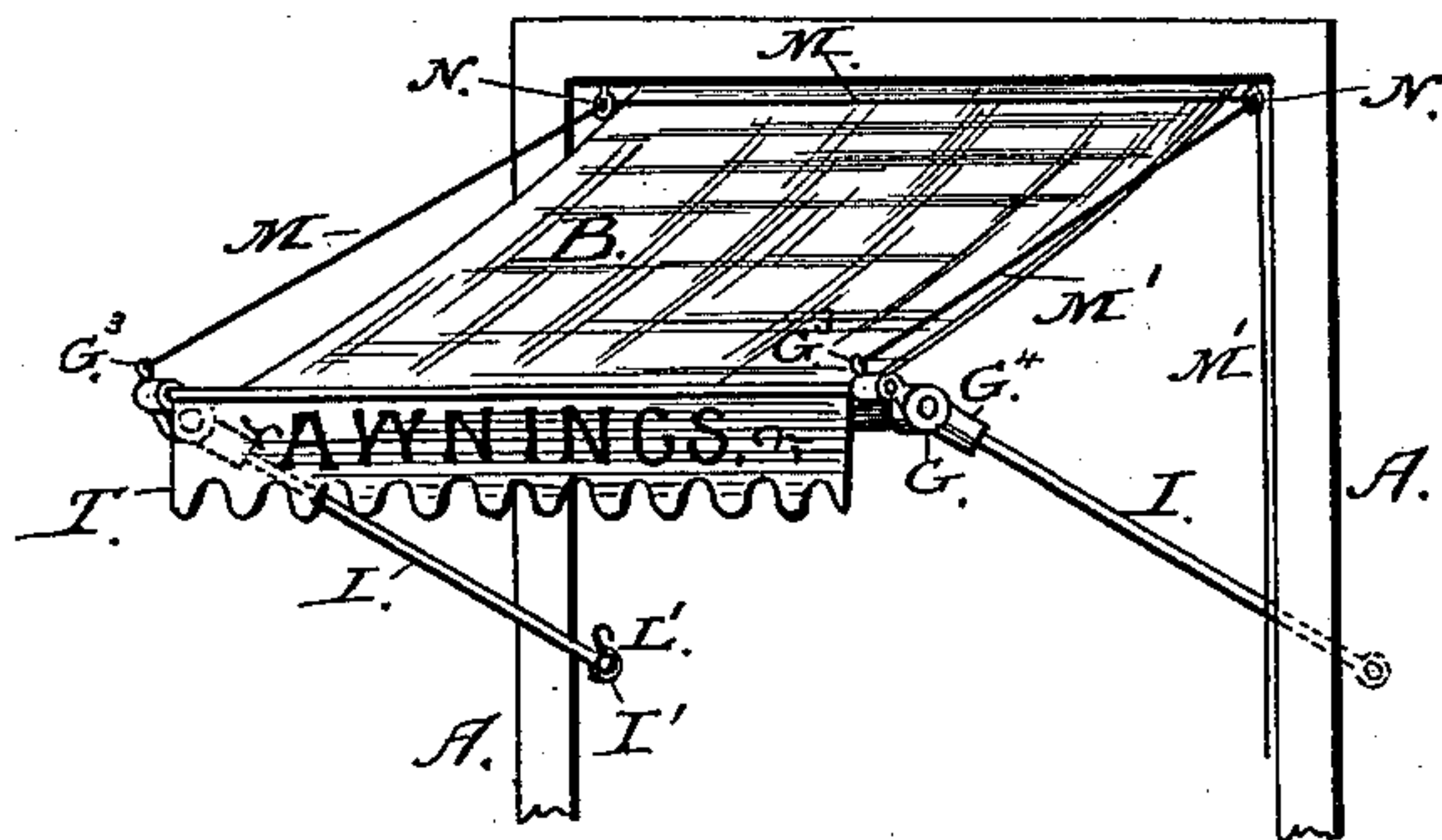
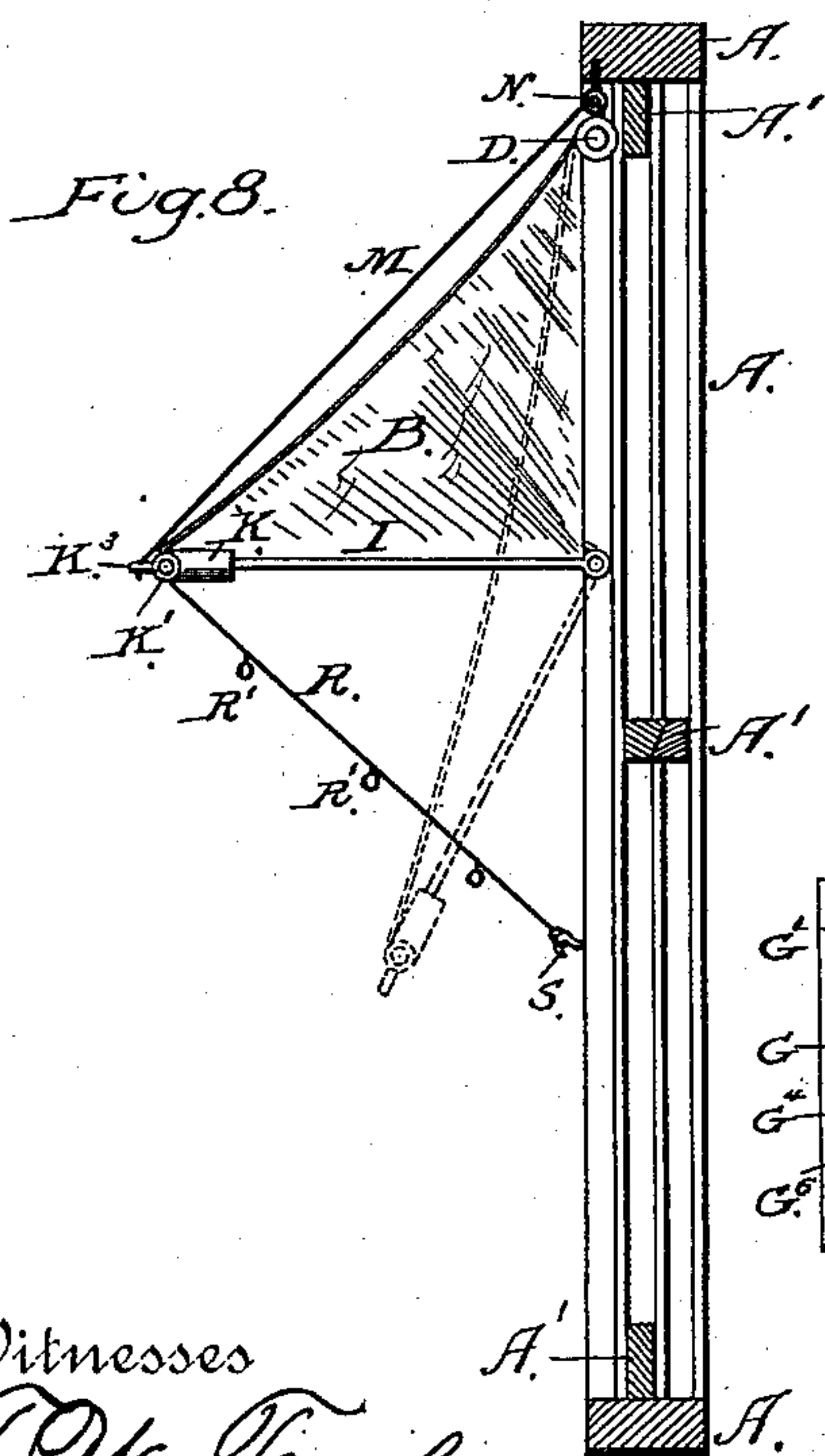


Fig. 10.



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ALBERT THALHEIMER AND WASHINGTON C. KANTNER, OF READING, PA.

AWNING FOR WINDOWS OR DOORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,293, dated March 15, 1887.

Application filed November 29, 1886. Serial No. 220,103. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBERT THALHEIMER and WASHINGTON C. KANTNER, citizens of the United States, residing at the city of Reading, county of Berks, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Awnings for Windows or Doors, of which the following is a specification.

This improvement is more particularly related to the class of awnings or hoods adapted to window or door heads, and arranged to be thrown out from and drawn inward toward the window or door frame.

The object of our improvement is to furnish to the trade the fixtures for such awnings, so arranged within certain limits that they may be adjusted to windows or doors by an ordinary workman without giving a special order for the same, and when so adjusted are readily operated to exclude the sun without interfering with the ventilation, and may be used as a rain-guard to an open window.

The drawings herewith show the awning in various positions, and an expert will readily comprehend the same. The rolling up of the material is made automatic by the use of the ordinary spring-roller, and the same may be placed at the top of the window or door frame in the usual fixtures supplied with the same; or, as we prefer to place it, in the connection-heads secured to the adjustable pivotal arms mounted upon the inside of the window or door frame.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar parts throughout.

Figure 1 is a perspective elevation of the improvement attached to a window-frame, and opened at an angle of forty-five degrees for the hood. Fig. 2 represents the same closed up and out of the way at the top at the window. Fig. 3 represents, in front and side elevation, the complete fixtures, showing the roller, cross-bar, and connection-heads, with the adjustable pivotal arms, as preferably used. Fig. 4 represents an alternative arrangement of the cross-bar and pivotal-arm connection when the roller is transferred from the oscillating heads to the top of the window and made a fixture at that point. Fig. 5 represents the appearance of the awning when dropped vertically in front of the window. Fig. 6 is a

section of the window-frame, showing the awning drawn in against the window, being hooked over the pivot-hook, thus guarding the window and preventing the entrance of sun or rain. Fig. 7 represents the awning secured to the roller and clamping-strip, ready for affixing to the window; Fig. 8, an alternative arrangement of the roller at the top of the window. Fig. 9 shows the adaptation of the cross-bar of the fixture as a support for a display-sign. Fig. 10 represents the packing of the complete fixture for shipment, the adjustable pivotal arms being temporarily removed from the heads.

A represents the window-frame; A', the sash; A², the stop-beads.

B represents the awning, which may be composed of any suitable material; C, a narrow strip of wood cut to the length of the awning's width, and which is nailed or secured to the upper inside face of the window-frame, with the awning material clamped between the same. This prevents the tearing away of the awning in high winds. The length of the awning is made such that when the arms are dropped, as in Fig. 5, it shall hang free against the window, and is secured to an ordinary spring-roller, D, at its lower end.

The fixtures as furnished to the trade are composed of head-pieces G, having a bearing, G¹, in one head for the pin E of the roller, and an oblong perforation, G², in the opposite head for the spring-retainer piece F of the roller. It is also provided with bosses G', perforated to slide free upon the cross-bar J, and set-screws G², for securing said bar in width-adjustment with the window or door to which it is applied. Sockets G⁴ receive in suitable bores, G⁵, the ends of the oscillating arms I, and are secured in place by set-screws G⁶, when their length has been adjusted. Ears G³ are provided for the operating-cords.

The arms I are furnished of such lengths as will admit of cutting, to adapt the swing outward of the awning to suit the desires of the party erecting the same, and they are pivoted to the inside vertical face of the window or door frame by hook-headed wire screws L L', passed through the eyes I' of the arms. The cross-bar J is also adapted for adjustment to the width of window or door frame. The use

of a three-cornered file in the case of cross-bar or pivotal arms will insure the ready breaking off to the desired length of wire.

Although we prefer to mount the spring-roller in the heads of the oscillating arms, yet at times it may be desirable to change the location of the same. For this purpose we provide the connecting-heads K, having a boss, K', for the reception of the cross-bar J, with set-screw K², and socket-piece K³ with set-screw K⁴ for the reception of the pivotal arms I, as shown in Fig. 4. The awning B in this case is sewed at B' to the cross-bar J, and the spring-roller is secured by its ordinary fixtures to the top of the window or door frame, with the awning secured thereto, as usual.

Wire screw-pivots L provided with hooks L' are used to screw into the frame as a pivotal support to the eyes I' of the arms I. Tabs B², of elastic webbing, provided with a ring, B³, are sewed to the edges of the awning B at such distance from the upper end of the same as will permit said rings B³ to be hooked over the hooks L', when desired. To prevent the entrance of rain or of the sun's rays from either side of the window, as shown in Fig. 6, one side may be hooked fast and the other side left free, thus permitting a draft of air upon one side of the window while cutting off the sun's rays upon the other side of the same.

Cords M M' have one end secured in the ears G³ or K⁵ of the oscillating connecting-heads G or K, and lead up to screw-eyes N at the top of the frame, the cord M crossing over the awning, then uniting with M', both passing downward through the eye N to within easy reach of the hand and secured to a weight, P, a pair of wire screw-eyes, N', serving as a wrapping-lock for the cords in any position of the awning, to retain the same. A cord, R, having a series of rings, R', secured to the same, is attached to the cross-bar J, and when the awning has been opened out or dropped to the desired position the looped cord is drawn taut and one of the rings R' slipped over a hook, S, conveniently placed for that purpose. This prevents the wind from affecting the awning, as it securely holds the same.

It may be desirable, in connection with the awning, to display a business sign, T, there-

with. We have shown such an application in Fig. 9. It will be seen that, attached as it is to the cross-bar J, it does not interfere with the operation of the spring-roller D, and will be at all times fully displayed, without reference to the position which the awning may be placed in.

In Fig. 10 we show how compactly the complete fixture may be packed for the trade, the intention being to furnish the same with variations of two or more inches in lengths of cross-bar J and arms I, so that they may be handled by the trade as readily as if special orders were given for the various widths of windows and doors to be supplied.

The operation of the awning is simple. The fixture once in place, the cords attached and passed through their respective screw-eyes are kept taut by the weight P. By pulling down upon the cord R the awning will assume any of the positions shown, the spring-roller unwinding as the arms descend, and on pulling upon the united cords M M' the arms will ascend, the spring-roller winding up the awning as it rises, and when at the top, in the position shown in Fig. 2, is completely rolled up. The awnings may be left in position during the winter, or are easily moved and laid aside ready for the next season. While in place, either opened out or closed up, they do not detract from the appearance of the building.

Having shown the application, construction, and use of our invention, we desire to claim as follows:

The combination, with a window-casing, of rods I, pivoted thereto, bosses adjustably secured upon the free ends of said rods, a rod, J, connecting the bosses, and on which the latter are adjustable, a spring-roller having bearing in the bosses, an awning secured to the casing at one end and to the roller at its other end, and cords, arranged as described, for raising or lowering the rods I, substantially as described.

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