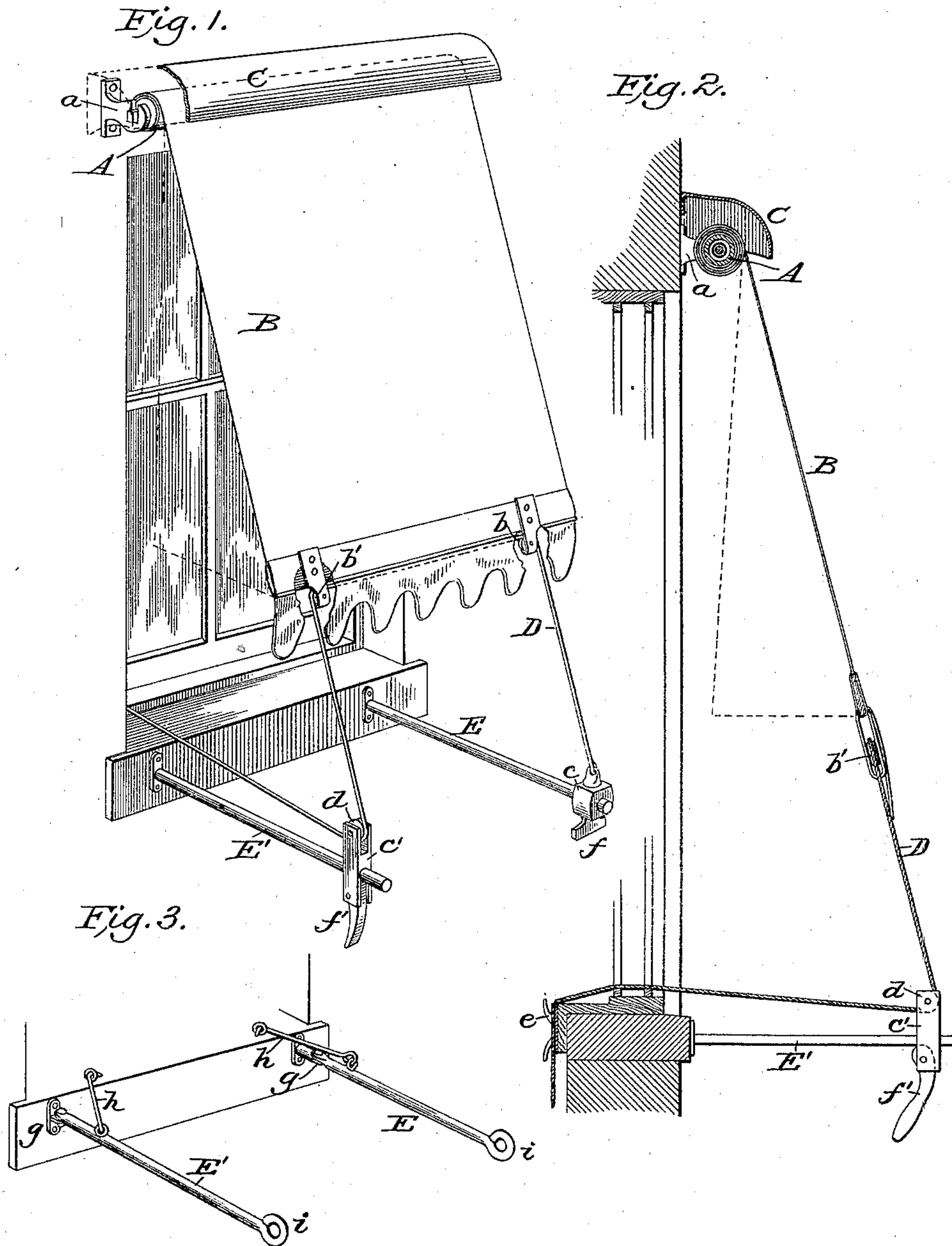


(No Model.)

J. H. DYETT.
AWNING.

No. 448,759.

Patented Mar. 24, 1891.



Witnesses:

James F. Duhamel.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. DYETT, OF ILION, NEW YORK.

AWNING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 448,759, dated March 24, 1891.

Application filed August 22, 1890. Serial No. 362,749. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. DYETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ilion, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Awnings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to awnings; and it consists in various features and details hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly in section, of my improved awning in use; Fig. 2, a vertical central sectional view, and Fig. 3 a perspective view of a modified construction of the supporting-arms.

A indicates an ordinary spring-roller (without the usual pawls that are used on curtain-rollers) which is secured at the top of the window by suitable brackets *a a*.

In order to protect the roller and the awning B winding thereon from the effects of the weather, I secure to the building or to the brackets *a a* a guard C, advisably of sheet metal, the said guard extending over the top and ends of the roller and awning, as shown.

The awning B in its simplest and preferred form consists merely of a sheet of suitable material of about the width of or a little wider than the opening to be protected, and is secured at one end to the spring-roller A, which is so constructed as to wind up the awning, when permitted so to do, by means hereinafter set forth. As before stated, the roller is not provided with the usual locking-dog—such as are used on curtain-rollers—and consequently the spring tends to wind up the awning; but this is prevented by means of a cord or connection D, within reach of the operator and passing over guide wheels or pulleys *b b'*, secured to the lower edge of the awning. One end of the cord D is secured to a block *c* at the outer end of an arm or support E, projecting from the wall of the building at a point above or below the window-sill or to one side thereof, as may be desired. In addition to the arm E there is another arm or support E', carrying a block *c'*, which latter is provided with a small wheel or pulley *d*, about which the cord D passes as it leaves the wheel *b'*, carried by the awning, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. After passing from the block *c* the cord or connection extends in-

ward, where it is adapted to be secured to the awning-cleat *e* or to other suitable fixture.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that by pulling upon the free end of the cord the awning will be drawn down against the force of the spring in its roller, or by allowing the cord to pay out the spring will wind the awning upon the roller. The force of the spring is sufficient to overcome the weight of the awning proper, so that when the awning is brought down to its lowermost position the spring will wind up the awning unless the cord D be secured to the cleat.

The blocks *c c'*, carried by the arms E E', are advisably made adjustable upon the latter and are held in their adjusted positions by means of a set-screw *f*, an eccentric *f'*, or other suitable fastening, the set-screw and the eccentric both being shown in Fig. 1. By moving the blocks inward or outward upon their supporting-arms the inclination of the awning relative to the building may be varied as desired. Where the blocks are so set as to cause a considerable inclination to be given to the awning, it may be found desirable to vary the form of the awning proper by providing it with sides or flaps, which are shown in dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2. In such cases it will be necessary to fold the flaps flatly upon the main body of the awning prior to the winding up.

The manner of constructing and securing the supports or arms E E' is a matter capable of considerable variation; but I prefer to make them detachable and removable, so that when the awning is removed they may also be removed; or, if desired, they may be hinged or jointed, as at *g*, so as to swing inward against the side of the building, suitable hooks or braces *h* being employed to hold them in their extended position.

I do not consider the blocks *c c'* essential to the successful working of the invention, as they may be omitted and loops or eyes *i* formed in the ends of the arms, as shown in Fig. 3. The latter construction would only be used in the cheaper class of awnings, and is inferior in many respects to the construction illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2; but with regard to the hinged or jointed arms it is clear that they may be employed regardless of the character of the guides for the cord.

One of the advantages of the present invention lies in the fact that when the awning is raised it is entirely above the top of the window or other opening and does not
 5 obstruct the light, while another advantage consists in being able to use the awning as a shutter by bringing it into a practically vertical position.

The facility and ease with which the awning may be raised and lowered renders my
 10 awning superior to those commonly employed when it is necessary to lift the awning and its frame.

Various modifications in addition to those
 15 I have designated will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art without departing from my invention, and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the precise details of construction shown.

Another very important feature of the present invention resides in the independent adjustment of the cord-guides. By moving one
 20 of them inward toward the window one edge of the awning may be drawn close up to the window-frame on one side to keep out the sunlight, while the other edge is held away
 25 from the window so as not to shut off the air. This would render the side flaps unnecessary.

Having thus described my invention, what
 30 I claim is—

1. In combination with the spring-roller, the arms, the cord-guides at the outer ends of the arms, the awning secured to the roller,

and the actuating-cord extending from the cord-guides on the arms to the awning and
 35 within reach of the operator, all substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination with the spring-roller, the arms below the same, the awning secured to the roller, and the cord passing from one
 40 of the arms upward to the awning, thence downward to the opposite arm, and finally to within reach of the operator.

3. In combination with the spring-roller and the awning secured thereto, the arms, the
 45 adjustable blocks carried thereby, and the cord or connection, arranged substantially as shown and described.

4. In combination with the spring-roller A, the awning B, secured at one end to the roller
 50 and provided at its opposite end with wheels or pulleys *b b'*, arms E E', and a cord D, secured at one end to arm E, passing thence over the pulleys *b b'*, thence to arm E', and finally within reach of the operator.
 55

5. In combination with the spring-roller and the awning, the hinged or jointed arms, and the cord D passing from the arms to the awning.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand
 60 in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES H. DYETT.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM MARSLAND,
 S. A. PENNY.