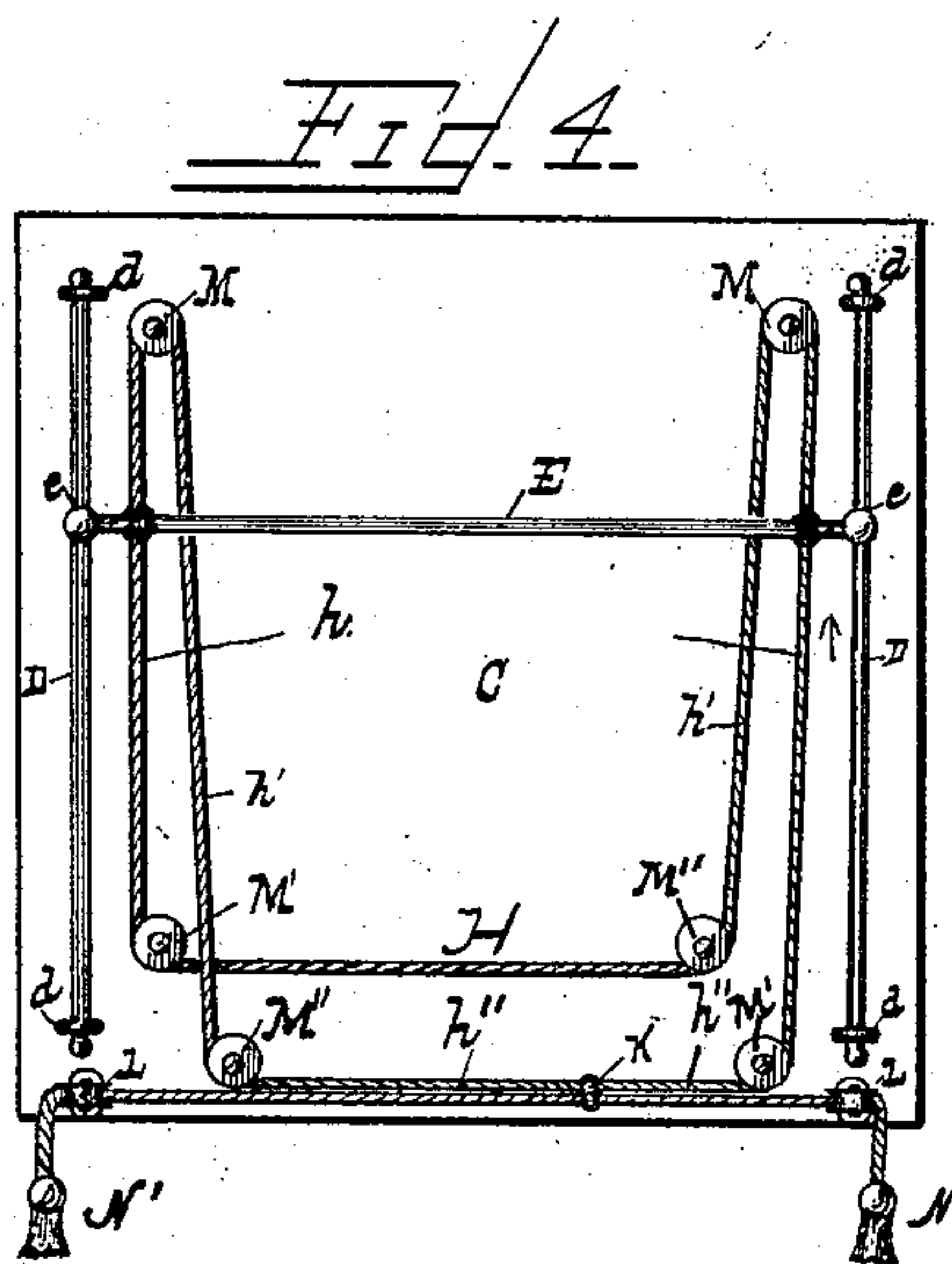
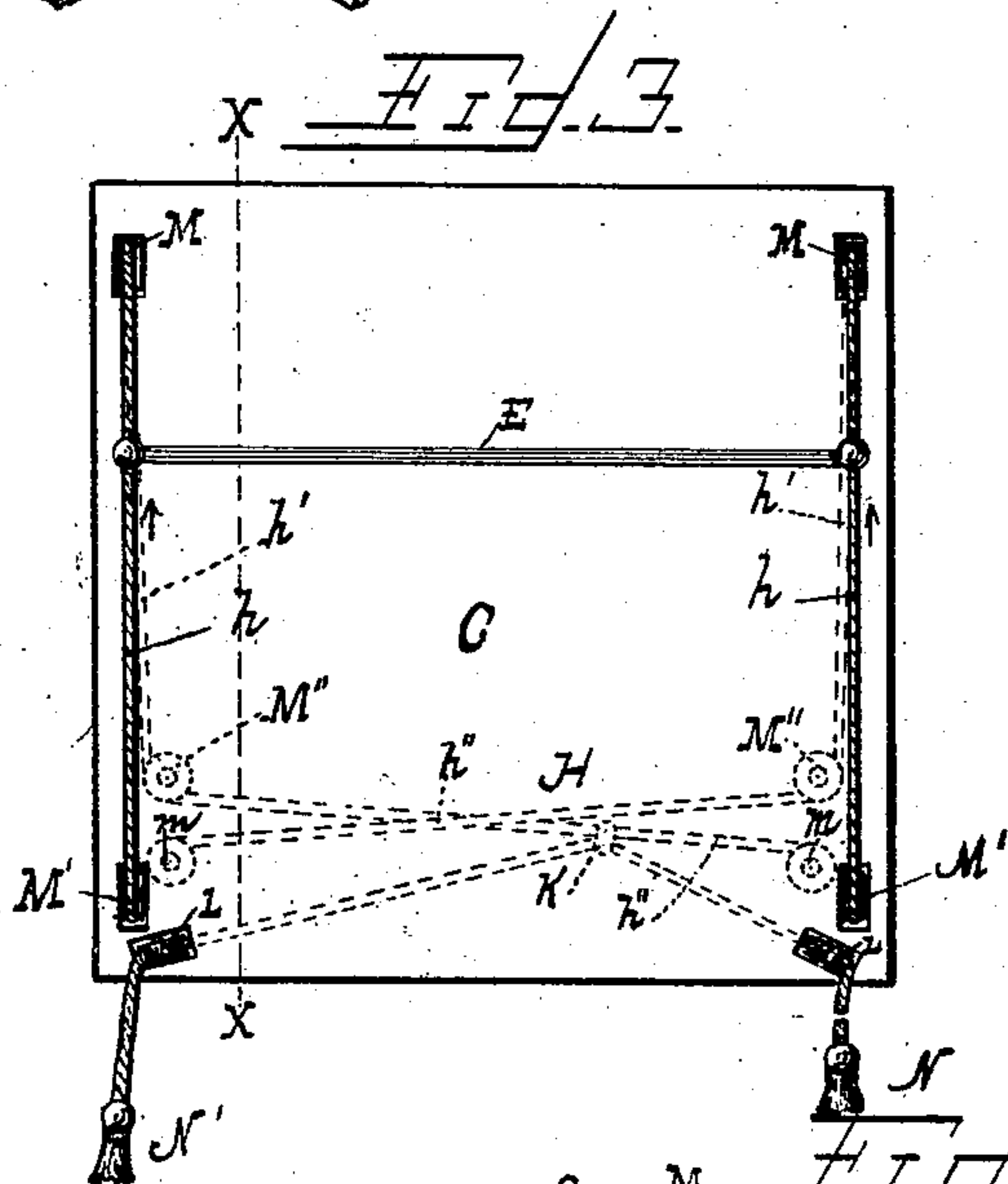
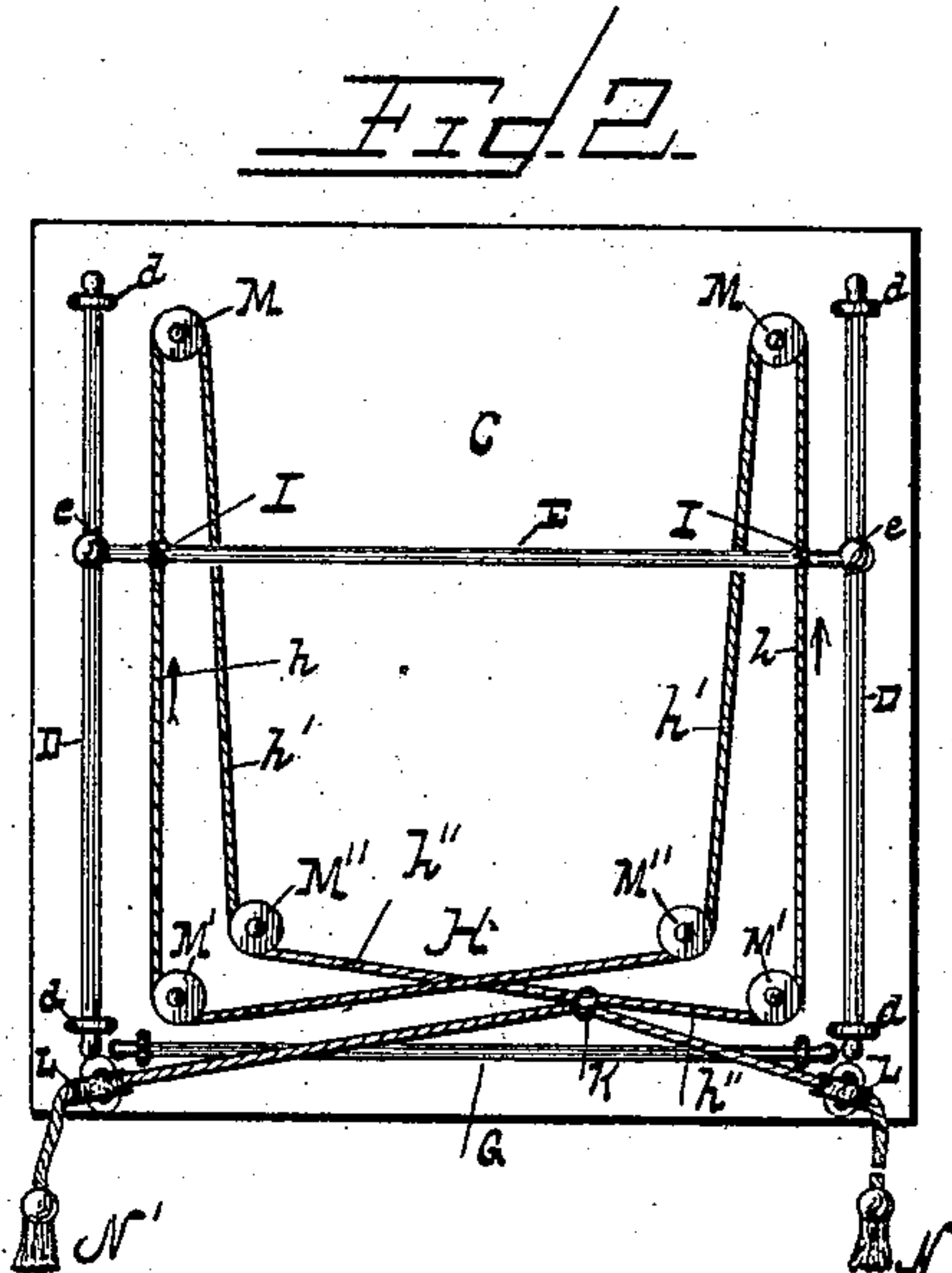
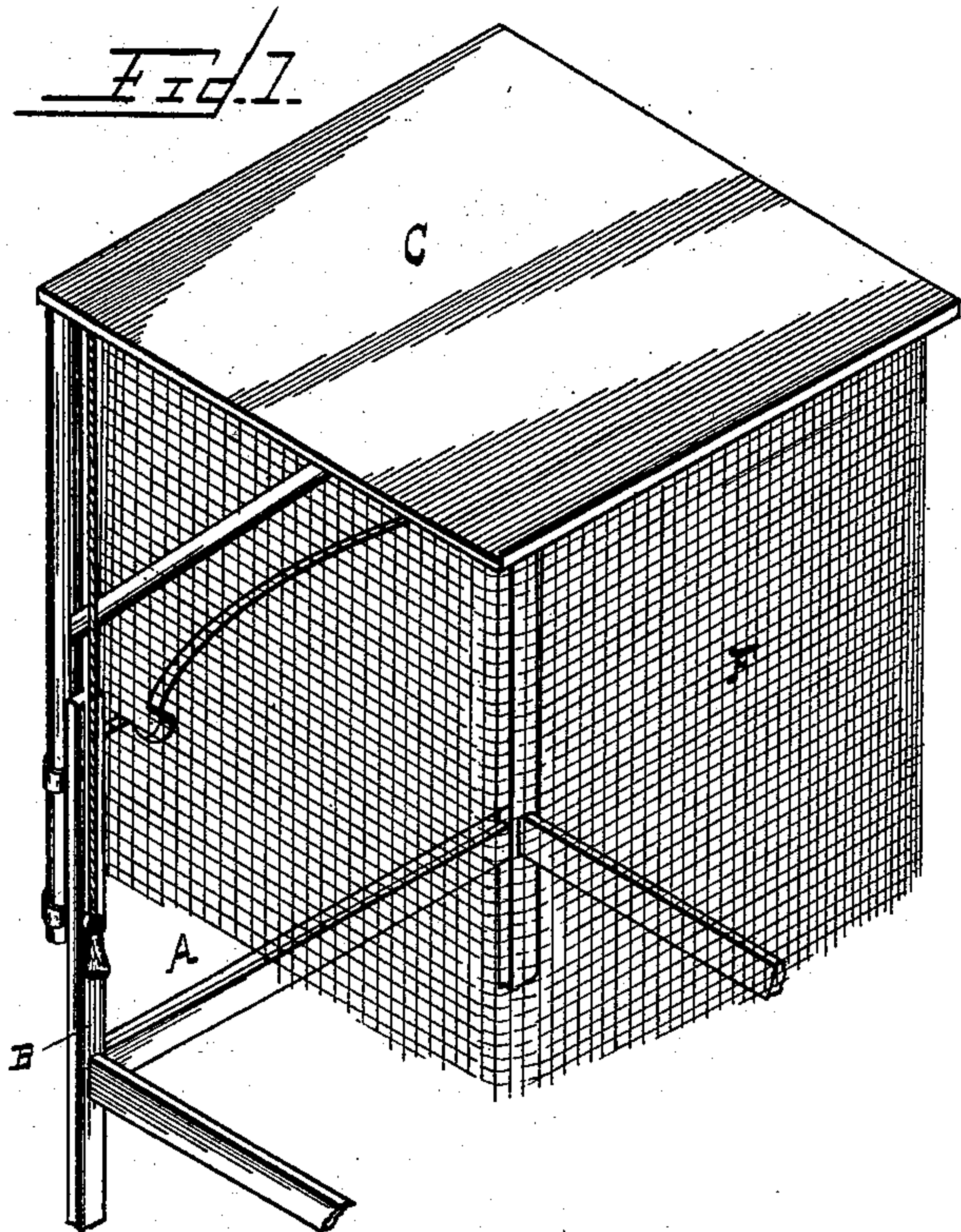


(No Model.)

C. J. C. PUCKETTE.
FIXTURE FOR MOSQUITO BARS.

No. 506,885.

Patented Oct. 17, 1893.



Witnesses

W. F. Doyle

[Signature]

By his Attorneys,

[Signature]

Inventor

Chas. J. C. Puckette

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. C. PUCKETTE, OF BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.

FIXTURE FOR MOSQUITO-BARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,885, dated October 17, 1893.

Application filed May 20, 1892. Serial No. 433,787. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. C. PUCKETTE, residing at Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge and State of Louisiana, have invented new and useful Fixtures for Mosquito-Bars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to means for operating mosquito canopies, to fold and extend them, by a single movement, and the object in view is to provide a simple and effective device of this kind, which can be produced at a minimum cost.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a canopy-operating mechanism, applied in the operative position to a bedstead. Fig. 2 is a reverse plan view of the operating mechanism. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing a slightly modified arrangement of the parts. Fig. 4 is similar to Fig. 1, showing different disposition of pulleys. Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view on line $x-x$ of Fig. 3.

A represents a portion of a bedstead having the head posts B B and the hood or frame C. To the under side of the hood or frame near its side edges are attached the parallel guide bars, D D, secured at their ends in hangers, $d d$.

E represents a transverse operating rod, the ends of which are provided with guide eyes, $e e$, to fit and slide upon the guide bars.

The netting F is provided with rings at its upper side-edges to slide upon the guide bars, and it is attached to a stationary bar G, at the head of the frame and to the rod E at the foot.

H is a continuous operating cord, carried by a series of grooved guide-pulleys, arranged to form the parallel side portions $h h$, which are permanently attached at intermediate points I I to the transverse rod, said portions h being parallel with and close to the guide-bars. The free sides of the operating cord are connected together near their terminals, as shown at K, the terminals extending over guide-pulleys L and depending within reach of the operator, adjacent to the head-posts.

The pulleys for guiding the operating cord are arranged as follows:

M M are pulleys arranged near the foot of the frame or hood and M' M' are arranged near the head of the frame or hood, at equal

distances from the guide-bars with pulleys M, to carry the parallel portions of the operating cord. Pulleys M' M' are arranged adjacent to pulleys M' M' to carry the return-portions $h' h'$ of the operating cord. Said return-portions are carried beyond pulleys M' M' to the union K, to form connecting portions h'' .

If preferred the pulleys M and M' may be arranged vertically in slots formed in the frame or hood, as shown in Fig. 3, whereby the parallel carrying-portions of the operating cord are arranged beneath the cover or hood, and the return-portions are carried above the same, additional horizontal pulleys $m m$ being employed to carry said return portions to the head pulleys M.

It will be seen that the carrying and return portions of the operating cord together are drawn taut around the pulleys M, M', and M'', whereby there is no opportunity for the cord to be displaced from the guiding pulleys, and when the loose terminals are drawn, the movement of the connection K is in the direction of that part of the return portions which is arranged between the pulleys M'', M''. One of the pulleys M' and the pulley M'' at the opposite side of the frame or hood, may be arranged equidistant from the head edge of the frame, whereby the connecting portion of cord, between said pulleys M' and M'', and designated by the letter h'' , is parallel with the head edge of the frame and parallel with the draft of the terminals, as shown in Fig. 4.

In operation, when it is desired to spread the canopy the terminal N is drawn thereby causing the carrying portions of the operating cord, and the transverse rod to move in the direction shown by the darts in Figs. 1 and 2, and when it is desired to close or fold the canopy, the terminal N' is drawn, thereby moving said parts in the opposite direction. I am aware that it is common to employ an adjustable carrying rod, for one edge of the canopy, and operating cords to move said rod to spread or fold the canopy; I am also aware that various arrangements of the operating cords have been employed, and therefore I do not claim this construction independently.

In the common forms above mentioned it is customary to employ twin operating cords, which are carried either directly to the trans-

verse carrying rod, or indirectly thereto by being carried around guide pulleys, the cords being loose and frequently looped. Whereas, I employ a single cord, the terminals of which are employed respectively to spread or fold the canopy, the single terminals avoiding confusion in operation and rendering the same positive and direct. The advantage of this is that both ends of the transverse rod are moved simultaneously and with equal rapidity, whereby jamming and twisting are avoided. When both ends of a looped cord are attached to the transverse rod and the loop is presented for the grasp of the operator, one of the sides of the loop is liable to be drawn more rapidly than the other, thereby producing difficulty and even displacement. Furthermore, when a single continuous cord is employed the canopy supports may be operated by grasping the cord at any point, whereas when loose cords are employed they can be operated only by grasping the terminals or loops at the head of the frame. Furthermore, these parallel side portions of the operating cords are capable of carrying the transverse rod independently of the guide-bars. Furthermore, all parts of the operating cord are held close to the supporting frame, and are prevented from sagging.

30 I claim—

1. The combination with the supporting-frame, comprising the top C, of the opposite parallel side-rods D, and inner end-rod G, the pair of opposite pulleys M, located near the outer end of the top C, and the inner diagonally-opposite pairs of pulleys M', M'', the transverse rod E, mounted at its ends and adapted to slide upon the rods D, the endless rope H, looped or passed at each side of its center about the pulleys M, thus form-

ing inner and outer terminals h' and h, respectively, at opposite sides of the center of the rope, the inner terminal h' of one side being connected to the sliding-bar E, and the outer terminal h, of the opposite side being connected to the rod E, the pulleys L located at the inner corners of the top, and having passed thereover the inner terminal h', at one side and the outer terminal h, of the opposite side, said terminals being connected between said pulleys L, and the netting F secured to the bar E and rear portion of the support, and at its sides to the rods D substantially as specified.

2. The combination with the supporting-frame, comprising the top C, of the opposite parallel side rods D, the pair of opposite pulleys M, located near the outer end of the top C, and the inner opposite pairs of pulleys M', M'', the transverse rod E, mounted at its ends and adapted to slide upon the rods D, the endless rope H, looped or passed at each side of its center about the pulleys M, thus forming inner and outer terminals at opposite sides of the center of the rope, one of the terminals of one side being connected to the sliding bar E, and the opposite terminal of the other side being connected to the rod E, the pulleys L, located at the inner corners of the top and having passed thereover rope-terminals leading from the rope H between the pulleys M', and the netting secured to the bar E, rear portion of the support, and loosely connected to the rods D, substantially as specified.

CHAS. J. C. PUCKETTE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. BAUER,
AUSTIN D. WILLIAMS.