

(No Model.)

C. GRATH.  
AWNING FOR WINDOWS.

No. 582,199.

Patented May 11, 1897.

Fig. 1.

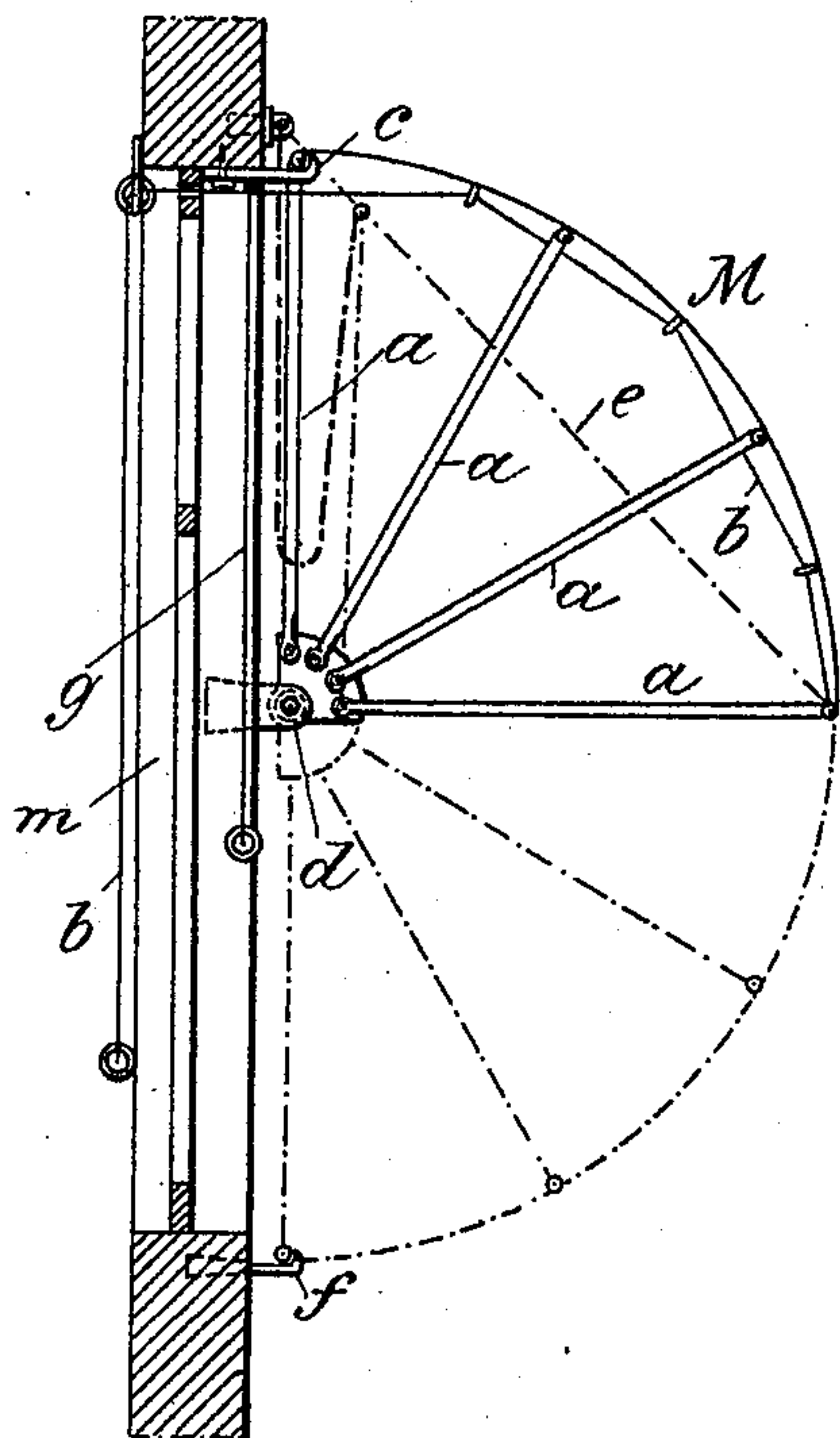
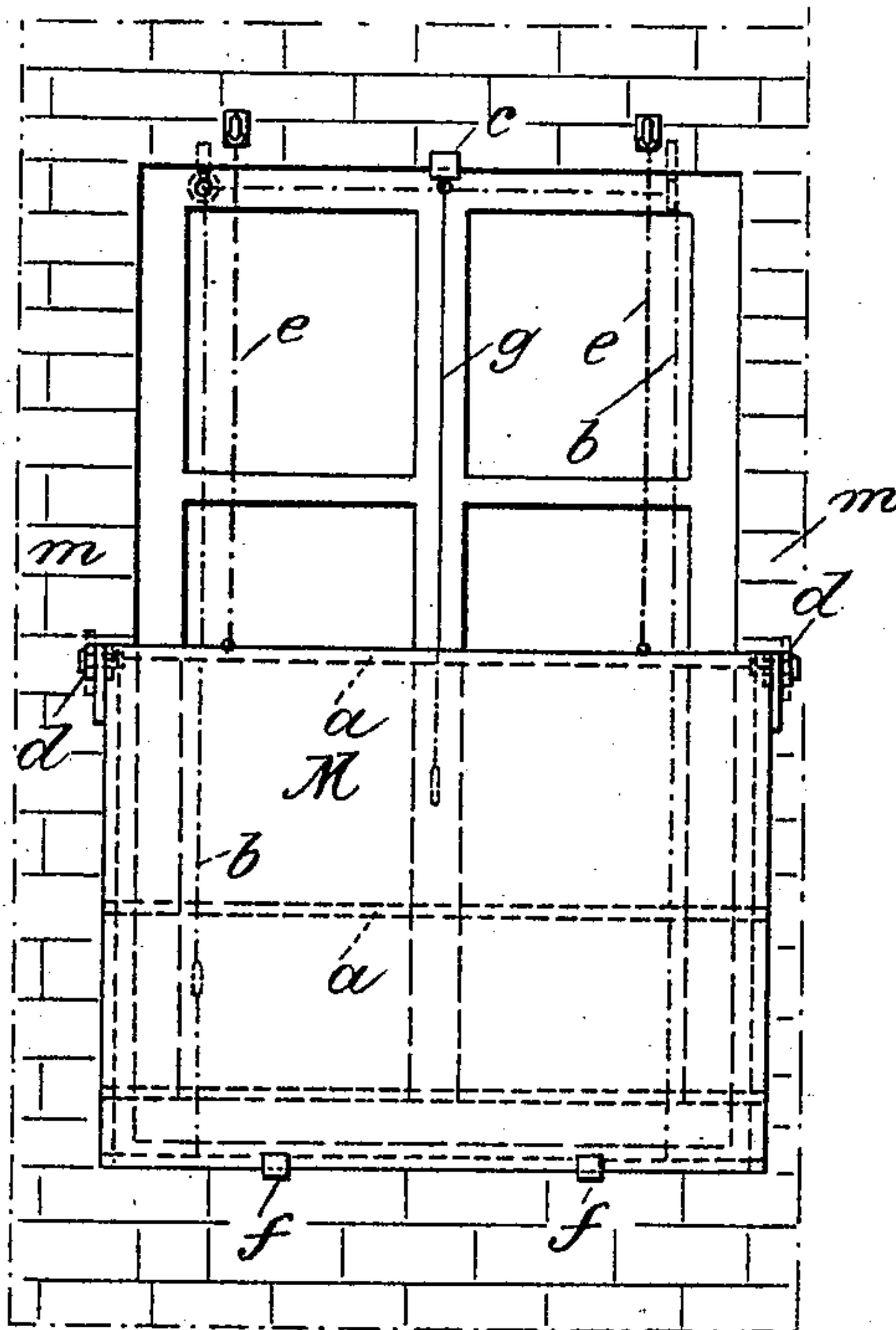


Fig. 2.



Witnesses  
*J. H. [Signature]*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN GRATH, OF LUBECK, GERMANY.

## AWNING FOR WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,199, dated May 11, 1897.

Application filed July 29, 1896. Serial No. 601,000. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN GRATH, a citizen of the city of Lubeck, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sun Blinds or Awnings for Windows; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in sun-blinds for windows, by means of which sun-blinds may be used both for their known purpose of protection against the sun's rays and for the purpose of protecting window-cleaners and others having to work outside of or lean out of windows from the danger of falling therefrom, such accidents being of frequent occurrence.

The object of the invention is to provide means for protecting persons working at windows from all danger of falling therefrom.

The invention consists in a sun-blind which is applied to the wall or window-frame in such a way that, according to the purpose for which it is to be used—namely, as a protection against the sun or as a protection against falling from the window—it may, by a simple manipulation, be quickly brought into either of the desired positions. When the sun-blind is suspended over the upper part of the window, so as to be open at bottom, it serves in the known way as a protection from the sun, but when it is turned down and attached to the window-frame, so as to be open at top, it serves to prevent any one from falling from the window by intercepting the falling person.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a window with the sun-blind in the position for intercepting sunshine, while the dotted lines show the position of the same in use to protect persons from falling out of the window. Fig. 2 is a front view of the window with the sun-blind turned down into the position in which it affords protection against falling from the window.

M is the sun-blind, mounted to turn in brackets *d*, fixed in the wall *m* of the building, and consisting of a skeleton frame formed of four or more members *a*, covered with strong linen or canvas or the like or with folding

wire or strong twine network which may in turn be covered over with linen fabric.

*b* is a cord for drawing up or letting down the sun-blind M; *c*, a spring-hook fixed in the wall above the window; *f*, two spring-hooks fixed in the wall underneath the window; *g*, a cord attached to the spring-hook *c* for the purpose of operating the same; *e*, two chains attached to the wall for the purpose of holding the sun-blind in the position in which it serves as a protector to a falling person.

The sun-blind M, when not required for use, may be folded up against the wall *m* in a known way by pulling the cord *b*.

To intercept the sunshine, the sun-blind M is let down into the unfolded position, as shown in Fig. 1, by slackening out the cord *b*, whereupon that member *a* of the skeleton frame which is nearest the wall is held in the spring-hook *c*, and the sun-blind thus supported, which support is added to by drawing tight the cord *b*.

When the sun-blind is to be used as a window-cleaner protector, it must be moved from the position shown in full lines to that shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and this is accomplished in the following manner: The cord *b* is released and left to hang slack. The spring-hook *c* is then, by means of the cord *g*, attached to it, drawn down out of the way of the aforesaid member *a* of the sun-blind which until then had rested on it. The sun-blind thus deprived of support falls by reason of its own weight, thereby turning in the brackets *d* through a quarter of a circle. In consequence of the fall of the sun-blind the lowermost of the members *a* of the same strikes against and into the spring-hooks *f*, fixed in the wall *m*, and is then held in said hooks, while the uppermost of the members *a* is held in a horizontal position, Fig. 2, by the chains *e*, attached to the wall. In this position any one may work on the outside of the window free from danger, as in the case of the worker falling such person would be caught in the sun-blind.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A blind or awning for windows, consisting of a skeleton frame formed of several members *a* covered over with linen, canvas, or net-



work, the brackets  $d, d$  fixed in the wall of the building, in which said skeleton frame is pivoted, a spring-hook  $c$  fixed in the wall on the upper end of the window, the spring-hooks  
5  $f, f$  fixed in the wall on the lower end of the window and the chains or cords  $e, e$  fixed to the wall, said blind being held in its upper position by one of the members  $a$  of the skeleton frame engaging the spring-hook  $c$  and in  
10 its lower position by chains or cords  $e, e$  and by

one of the members  $a$  of the skeleton frame engaging spring-hooks  $f, f$  substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 15

CHRISTIAN GRATH.

Witnesses:

C. ZIMMERMANN,  
W. GRATH.