

No. 657,073.

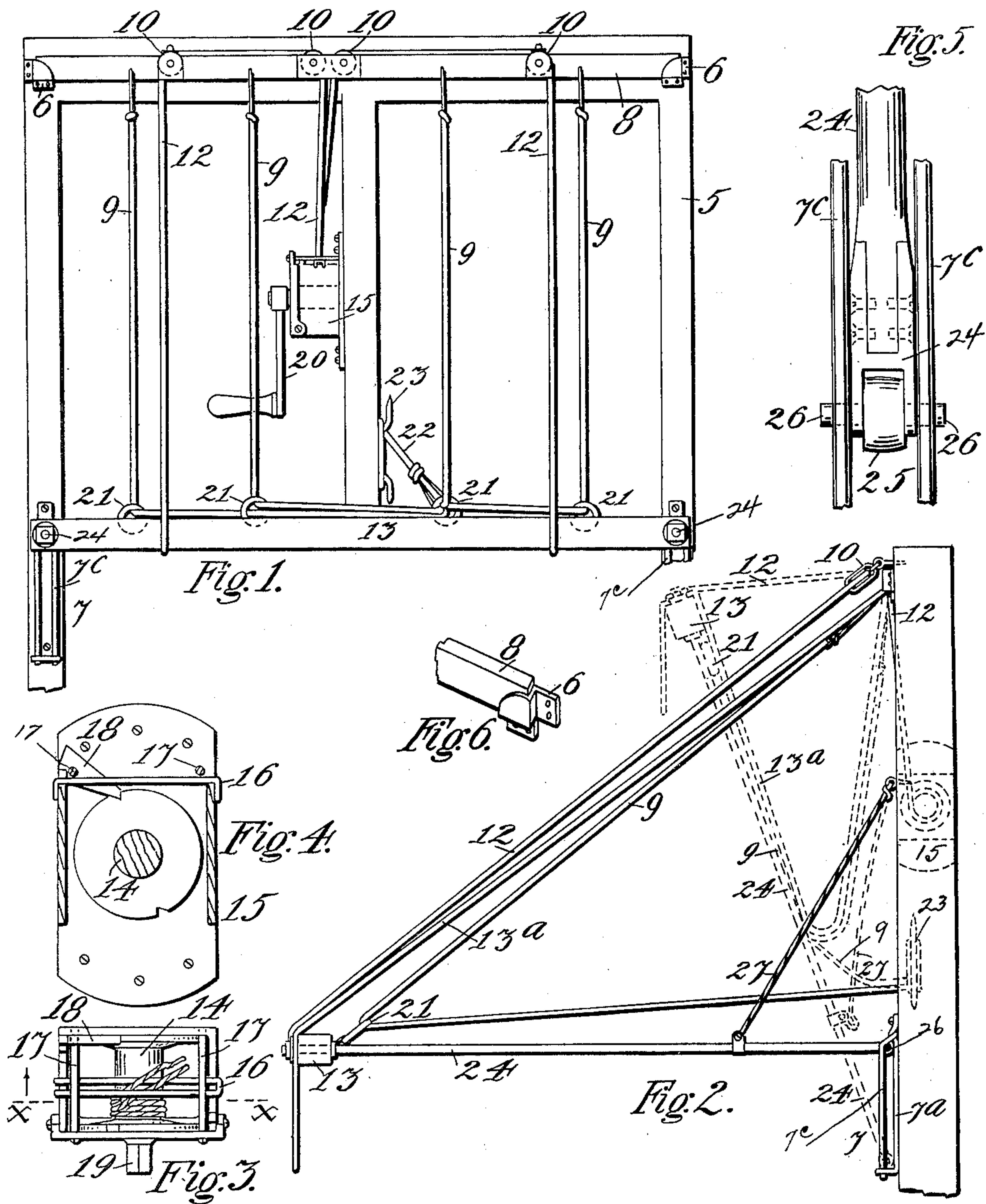
Patented Aug. 28, 1900.

G. SALQUIST.

AWNING.

(Application filed Dec. 7, 1899.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAVE SALQUIST, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

AWNING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 657,073, dated August 28, 1900.

Application filed December 7, 1899. Serial No. 739,538. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVE SALQUIST, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Awnings; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in awnings; and it consists of two ropes or sets of ropes, one rope or set of ropes being outside and the other inside of the canvas cover, each rope or set of ropes being independently operated, the outer set being utilized to raise the frame and the inner set to raise the canvas, which sags down when the frame is raised. These features, together with others auxiliary thereto, will now be described in detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the awning with the canvas removed. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same with the canvas in place, the partly-raised position of the parts being indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a top view in detail of the windlass construction, shown on a larger scale. Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line X X, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail view illustrating the means for lowering the awning-frame, the parts being shown on a larger scale. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating a detail of construction.

Similar reference characters indicating corresponding parts in the views, let the numeral 5 designate a portion of a building or stationary structure to which are attached brackets 6 above and keepers 7 below. There are two of these brackets, and they are so fashioned as to engage the extremities of a bar 8, which is inserted from above and may be detached by lifting it upward. To this bar are attached the upper extremities of the inner set of ropes or cords 9 and the pulleys 10 for the outer set of ropes 12. One extremity of each rope 12

is attached to the awning-bar 13, while the other extremity is attached to a drum 14, journaled in a casing 15, attached to the stationary structure. Movably mounted on top of this casing is a slotted guide 16, through which the ropes 12 pass. This guide is provided with hooked extremities which engage the outer walls of the drum-casing and lock the guide against longitudinal movement. Two bolts 17, supported above the guide, prevent the latter from moving upwardly, while it slides freely back and forth beneath said bolts as the cords travel in winding from one end of the drum to the other. This guide causes the two cords to wind together evenly. Without this guide the cords would separate and wind unevenly, causing the wound portion of the drum to vary in diameter. When this results, one cord winds faster than the other, which condition is undesirable.

The windlass structure is provided with a pivoted dog 18, adapted to engage notches formed in one flange of the drum for locking the latter in the desired position. The outer extremity 19 of the drum-spindle is angular in cross-section to receive a hand-crank 20. The cords 9 pass through guide-rings 21, mounted on the bar 13, and merge into a single cord 22, adapted to be wound on the hooks 23.

The inner extremities of the side rods 24 of the awning-frame are provided with rollers 25, which engage track-plates 7^a of the keepers 7. On opposite sides of each roller the rod is provided with projections 26, which pass between the track-plate 7^a and the keeper-arms 7^c, which project downwardly from said plate. The rod 24 passes between the two keeper-arms. At a suitable distance from the rear extremity of each rod 24 is attached a short cord or cable 27, whose upper extremity is connected with the stationary structure 5. This flexible device 27 forms a sort of hanging fulcrum for the rod 24, whereby as the bar 13 is lowered the rear extremity of the rod is raised from the dotted-line position to the full-line position. (See Fig. 2.)

When it is desired to raise the awning, the crank 20 of the drum 14 is turned and the cords 12 wound therearound, thus raising the bar 13 and the rods 24, the canvas 13^a and the cords 9 sagging downward, as indicated by

dotted line in Fig. 2. During the raising of the hinged frame, composed of the bar 13 and the rods 24, the inner extremities of the rods move downward in the keepers 7, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. After the hinged frame is raised to the desired position the canvas may be independently raised by pulling on the cords 9. One object of two sets of ropes or cords is to save the canvas from the wear incident to the use of a single set. When using a single inner set of ropes in the ordinary way, the canvas is bunched between the frame-bar 13 and the building or other structure and is forced tightly against the running parts underneath, subjecting it to great wear. By my improved construction, in which two sets of ropes are employed, the canvas is allowed to sag downward during the raising of the frame. The wear on the canvas when raised alone is comparatively little. Another important advantage resulting from the two sets of ropes is that it is much easier to raise an awning of this construction, since the movement of the cords employed in raising the frame is not retarded by contact with the canvas. This feature is particularly advantageous in the case of

heavy awnings. The term "two sets" of cords 9 and 12 must be understood as embodying a single cord 9 and a single cord 12, since with some small awnings only one outer cord and one inner cord need be employed.

As shown in the drawings, (see Fig. 5,) the rod 24 is preferably provided with a detachable part 24^a, carrying a roller 25. When the roller becomes worn out, the part 24^a may be removed and a new part substituted.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

An awning provided with one or more cords located outside and one or more cords located inside the canvas, the one set of cords being employed to raise the awning-frame and the other set to raise the canvas, and the two sets of cords being capable of independent movement.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GUSTAVE SALQUIST.

Witnesses:

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