

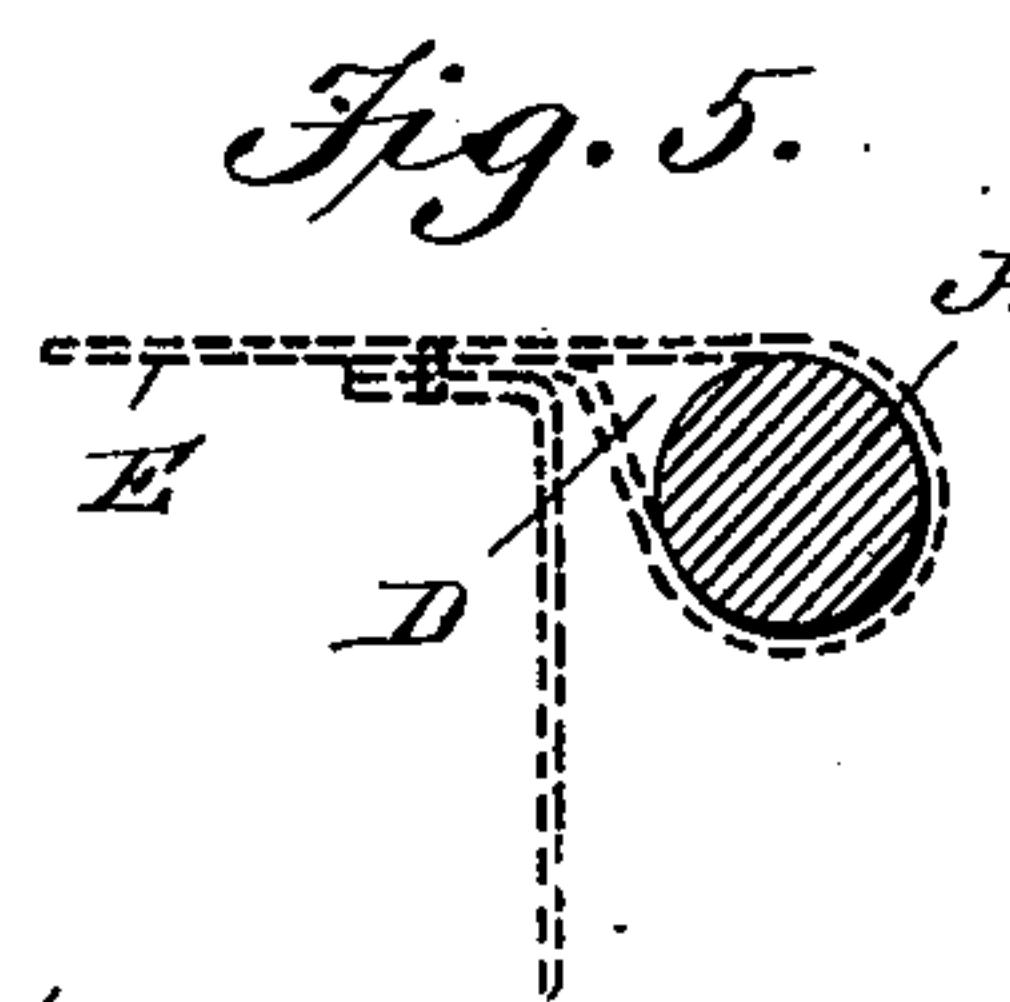
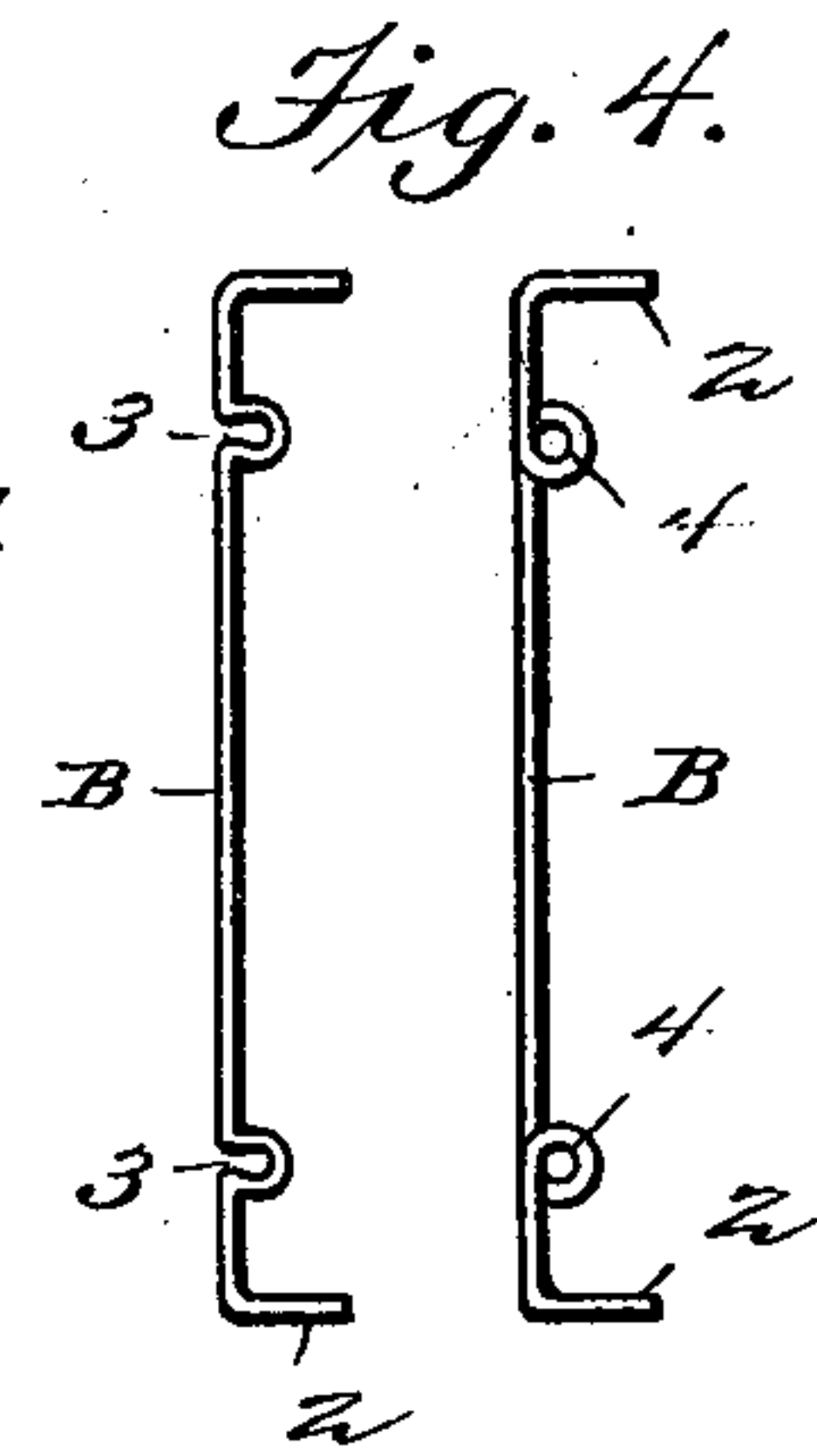
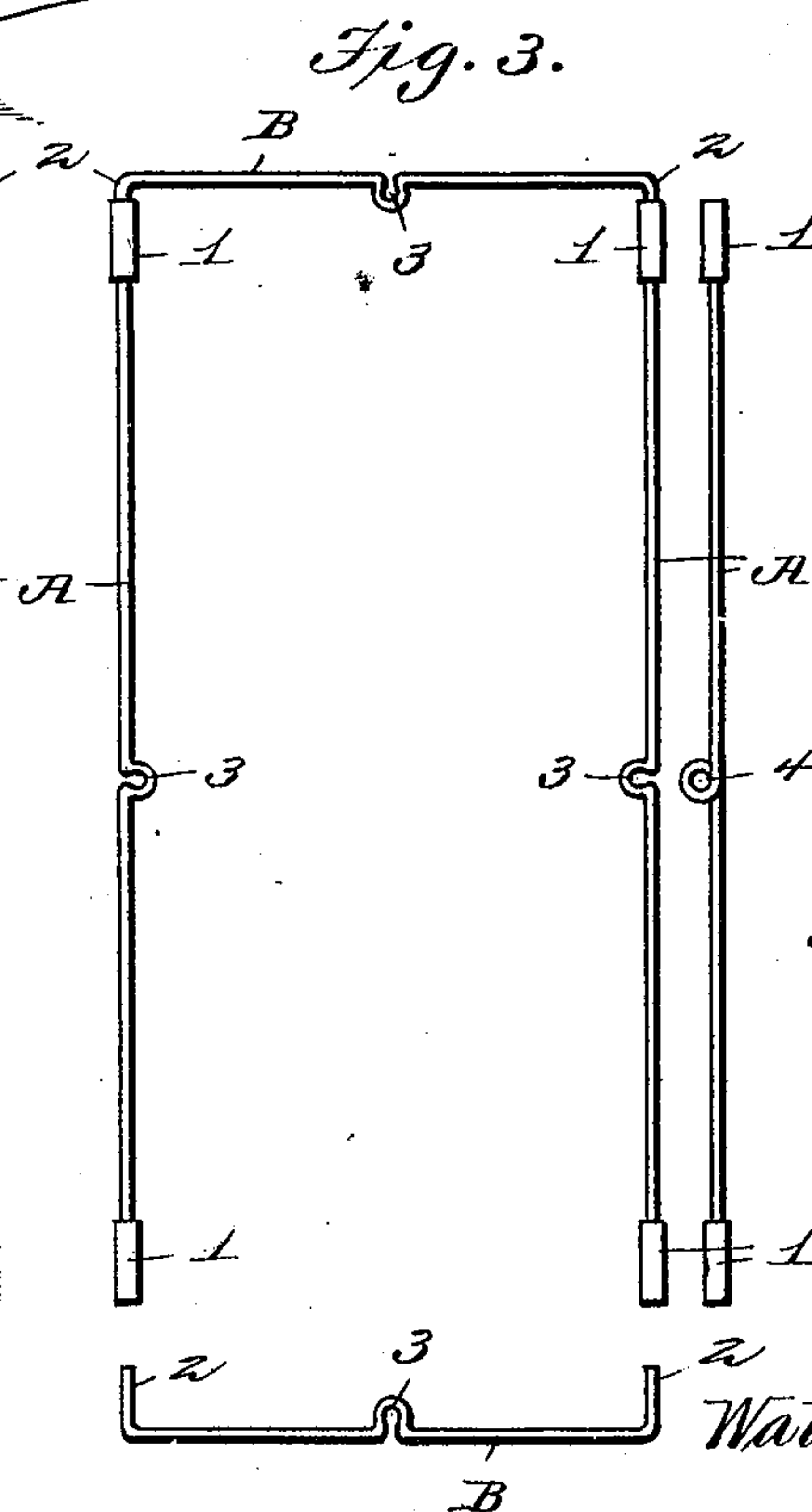
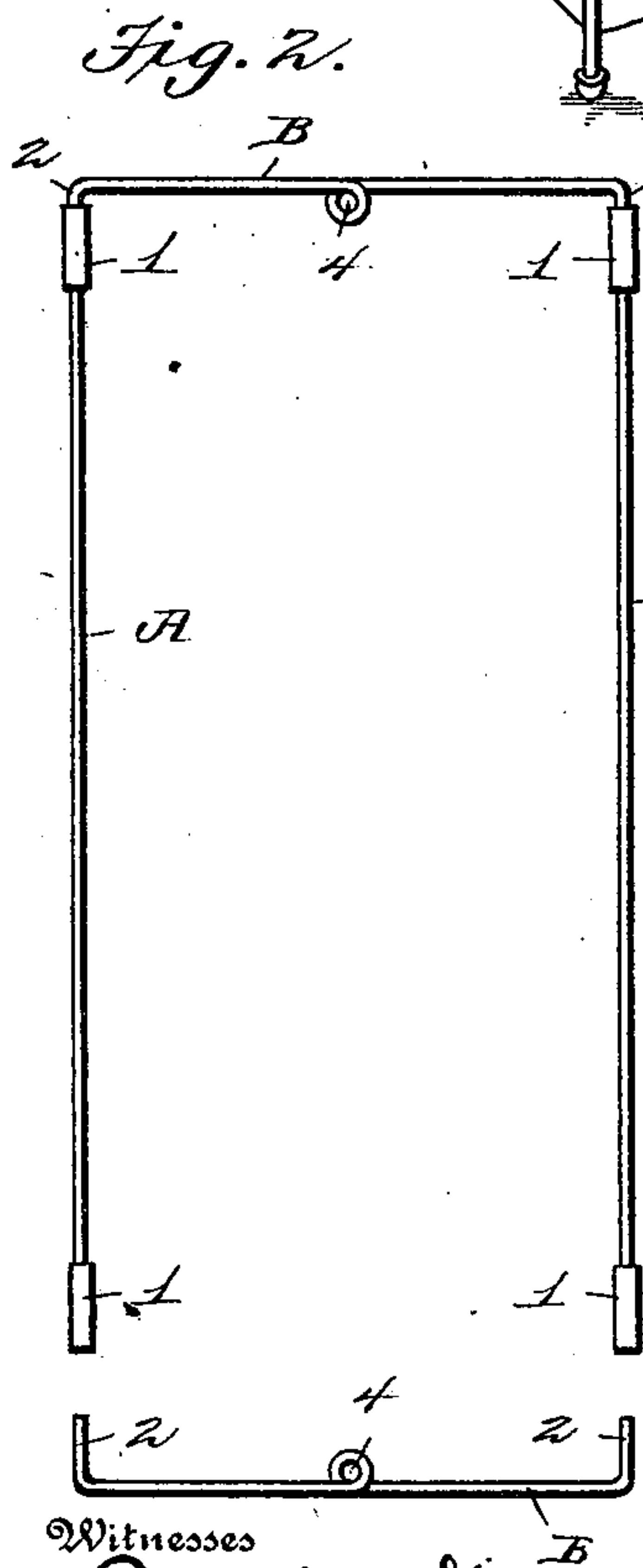
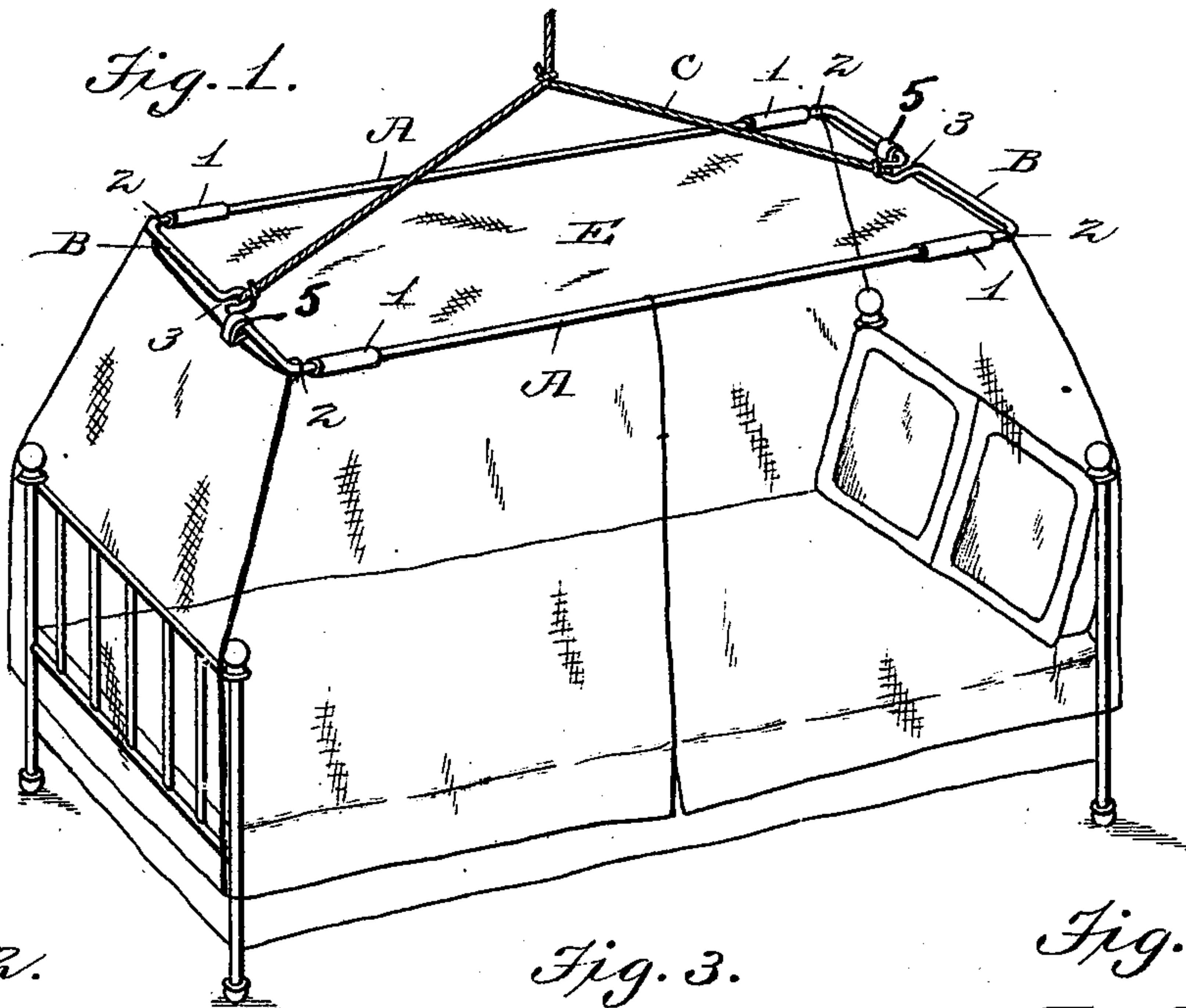
No. 671,912.

Patented Apr. 9, 1901.

W. WOODWARD.
MOSQUITO CANOPY.

(Application filed Sept. 5, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MOSQUITO-CANOPY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 671,912, dated April 9, 1901.

Application filed September 5, 1900. Serial No. 29,084. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER WOODWARD, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Knoxville, in the county of Knox and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mosquito-Canopies, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in mosquito-canopies; and the object is to provide a light, simple, inexpensive, and durable means for holding a mosquito-netting over a bed or couch, which can be easily and quickly put together or taken apart for packing away or transportation and which will be effective in holding the netting in position over the bed or couch.

With the foregoing object in view the invention consists in a frame composed of detachable sections, in connection with a flexible suspending device, such as a cord, adapted to extend across and connect opposite sections and also suspend the frame, whereby the weight and tension upon this connecting device also have a tendency to hold the frame together against accidental dismemberment.

The invention further consists in a sectional frame, in connection with a mosquito-netting having pockets formed therein through which to slide opposite sections of the frame endwise, and thereby facilitate the assembling and setting up of the invention for practical use.

My invention still further consists in certain novel features of construction and combination of parts, which will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the preferred construction. Fig. 2 is a modification in which eyes are formed in lieu of recesses in the end sections of the frame. Fig. 3 is a modification in which recesses or eyes are formed in all four sides of the frame. Fig. 4 shows details of slightly-modified forms, and Fig. 5 shows an enlarged sectional view illustrating how the pockets are formed in the netting.

A A represent the sides of the frame, and B B the ends. In the preferred construction the sides A A are perfectly straight and are tubular at their ends, as at 1 1, to form sock-

ets. When thus constructed the sections B B have their extreme ends bent or constructed at right angles, as at 2 2, to enter the sockets 1 1 in the assembling of the frame. In the center of the end sections B B recesses 3 are bent or constructed, and these recesses may extend inward, outward, upward, or downward, although in Fig. 1 they are shown extending inward; but in lieu of recesses eyes 4 might be formed in these end sections, as indicated in Fig. 2. As in the former construction these eyes might extend outward, upward, or downward, as well as inward. It is also obvious that recesses might be formed in the sides, as shown in Fig. 3, or eyes might be bent into the section instead of recesses, and these also might extend in any direction, as desired. It is likewise true that two or more recesses or eyes could be formed in the ends or side sections, or both, as indicated in Fig. 4, and it is evident that the sockets could be located at the ends of the end sections instead of at the ends of the side sections, and in that event the ends of the side sections, bent at right angles to enter sockets, as all of these slight changes would clearly come within this portion of the invention.

The leading feature of my present invention consists in the manner in which the frame thus constructed is suspended. Heretofore a rigid cross-bar has been employed to extend across from opposite recesses to hold the parts together and serve as means for suspending the frame, and when this cross-bar is used a cord or equivalent device is necessary in addition to suspend the frame from the ceiling; but my invention contemplates disposing of this rigid cross-rod and using in lieu thereof a cord C, which is attached to opposite recesses or eyes with sufficient slack to extend upward in the center and serve itself as a means of suspending the frame. In this way I provide a simple and inexpensive means for suspending the frame which can be easily and quickly attached or removed and will not only have the function of suspending the frame, but also hold the opposite sections of the frame together against accidental displacement when suspended and still admit of the frame being dismembered without the removal of the cord therefrom when it is de-

sired to pack the frame in small compass for shipping purposes or for storing it away when it is out of season. This makes a most convenient and acceptable means of attachment and insures a connection of the cord with the frame at at least two points, if not four or more points, as the case may be.

Another feature of the invention consists in the pocket D, formed in the netting at opposite points parallel with each other conveniently by folding the edges of the top piece E of the netting under and stitching it at the same time the sides of the canopy are stitched to the top. In this way the straight sides or ends of the frame, as the case may be, which for convenience will be termed the "canopy-sections," as they really support the canopy, can be slid in and out of the pockets with facility, thus putting the frame and canopy together with the least possible trouble and inconvenience, and the canopy or netting is held on the frame by the other sections of the frame, which may be termed "intermediate" sections, which enter the sockets in the ends of the canopy-sections or, vice versa, in the pockets, where they are held by the flexible connection C, which extends across from one to the other. Thus it will be seen that two opposite or parallel members, whether they be side or end members, in reality hold and support the canopy or netting, although loops or equivalent means may be employed to attach the canopy or netting to the frame at some intermediate point or points, as shown, and at the same time to keep all parts of the device together, so far as possible, when detached or dismantled. Likewise it will be observed that the intermediate sections when secured to the canopy-sections retain the canopy or netting in place and the suspending means holds all of the sections together when the frame is suspended, although admitting of dismemberment without the removal of the canopy or netting from the canopy-sections or, in fact, without any of the parts of the device being wholly disconnected from one another.

It is evident that other slight modifications might be resorted to in the form and arrangement of the several parts described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the exact construction herein set forth; but,

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A mosquito-canopy, comprising a frame of detachable members, and a canopy or netting held and supported by two opposite members of the frame and secured thereon by the detachable intermediate members of the frame.

2. A mosquito-canopy, comprising a frame of detachable members, and a canopy or netting held and supported by two opposite members of the frame and secured thereon by

the detachable intermediate members of the frame, and suspending means connected to the intermediate members for retaining the members of the frame together and for supporting the device.

3. A mosquito-canopy, comprising a frame of detachable members, a suspending means connected to two opposite members, and a canopy or netting supported upon two other opposite members and retained thereon by the members to which the suspending means is secured, all parts connected loosely together so that it is unnecessary to wholly detach them in order to dismantle and fold the parts into small compass.

4. The combination with a frame composed of canopy and intermediate members detachably connected together, the canopy members straight and the intermediate members having their ends bent at an angle for juncture with the ends of the canopy members, of a canopy or netting having parallel pockets formed therein at suitable distances apart to receive the canopy members endwise, and a suspending device extending across from one intermediate member to the other to retain members of the frame together and admit of the removal of the intermediate members from the canopy members and the folding of the parts of the device without the removal of the canopy or netting from the canopy members.

5. The combination with a frame composed of a pair of canopy and intermediate members detachably connected together, of a cord extending across from intermediate members, the slack of which admits of the members being disconnected without complete detachment, and a netting provided with hems or pockets which receive the canopy members of the frame endwise, the parts of the frame being separable without removing the netting or connecting-cord therefrom, whereby all parts of the device are permanently connected together although separable to the extent of allowing of folding into compact space.

6. The combination with a frame composed of detachable members connected together, of a cord extending across from members, the slack of which admits of their being disconnected without detachment, and a netting provided with hems or pockets which receive the canopy members of the frame endwise, the parts of the frame being separable without removing the netting or connecting-cord therefrom, whereby all parts of the device are permanently connected together although separable to the extent of allowing of folding into compact space, and loops for connecting edges of the netting to intermediate members of the frame.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER WOODWARD.

Witnesses:

R. JARNAGIN,

C. A. NICKERSON.