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PATENTED SEPT. 5, 1905.

S. H. VOORHEES.
VENTILATING AWNING.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

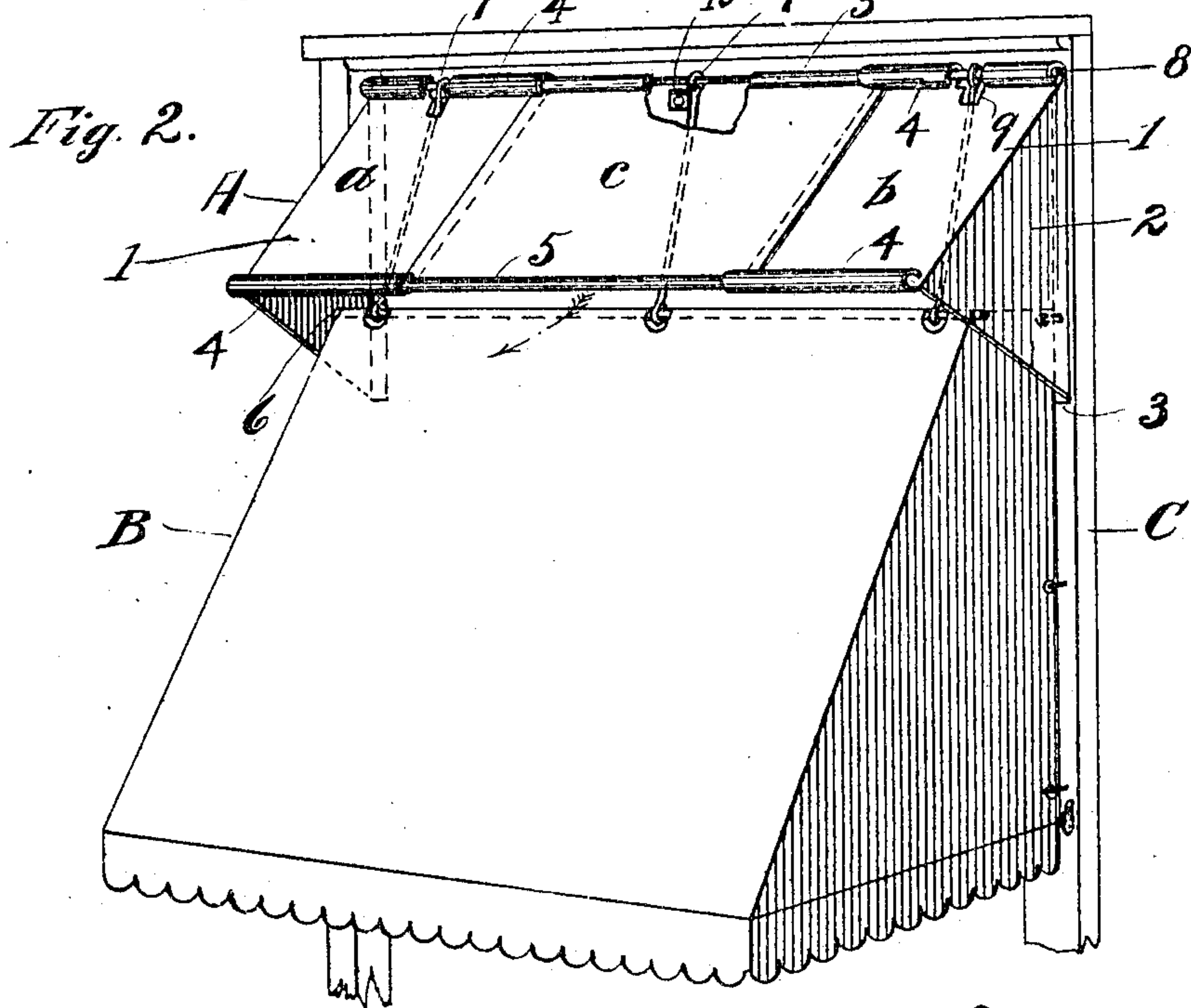
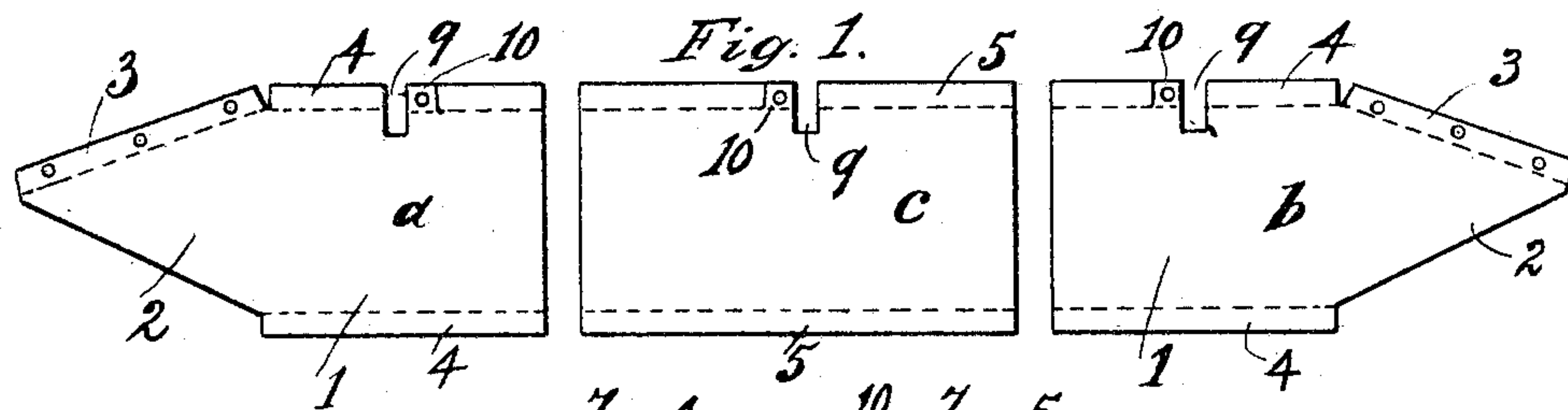
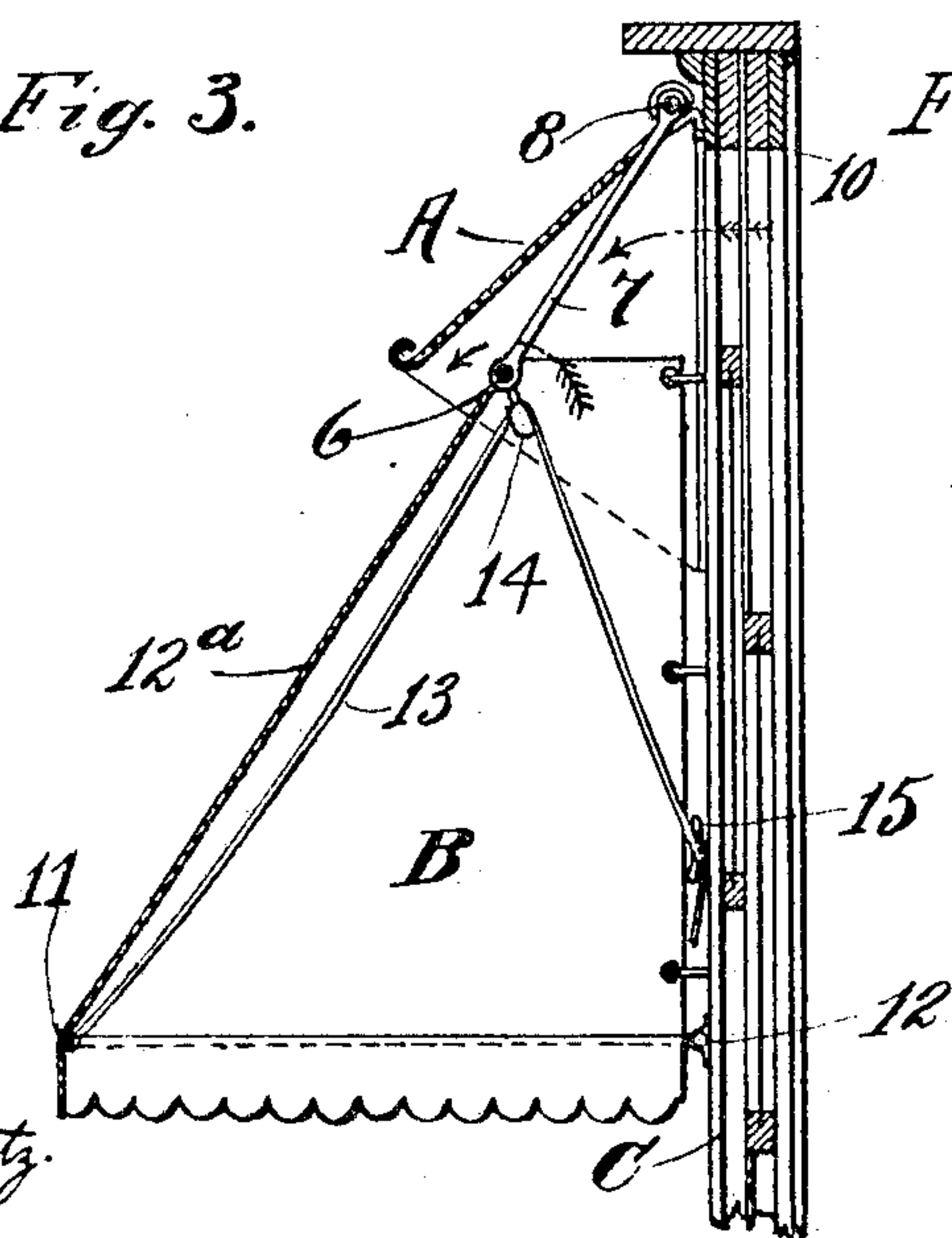
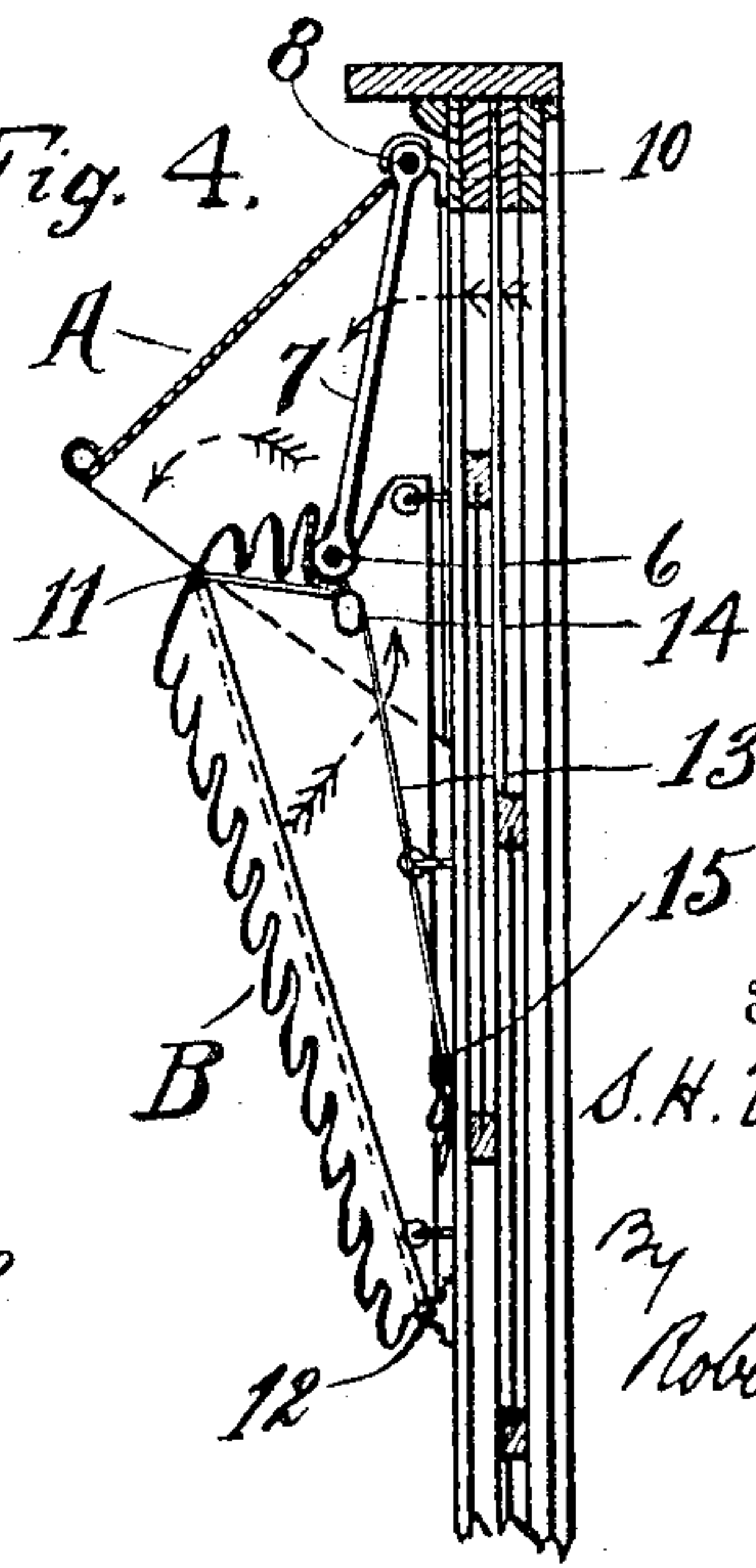


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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Fig. 4.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

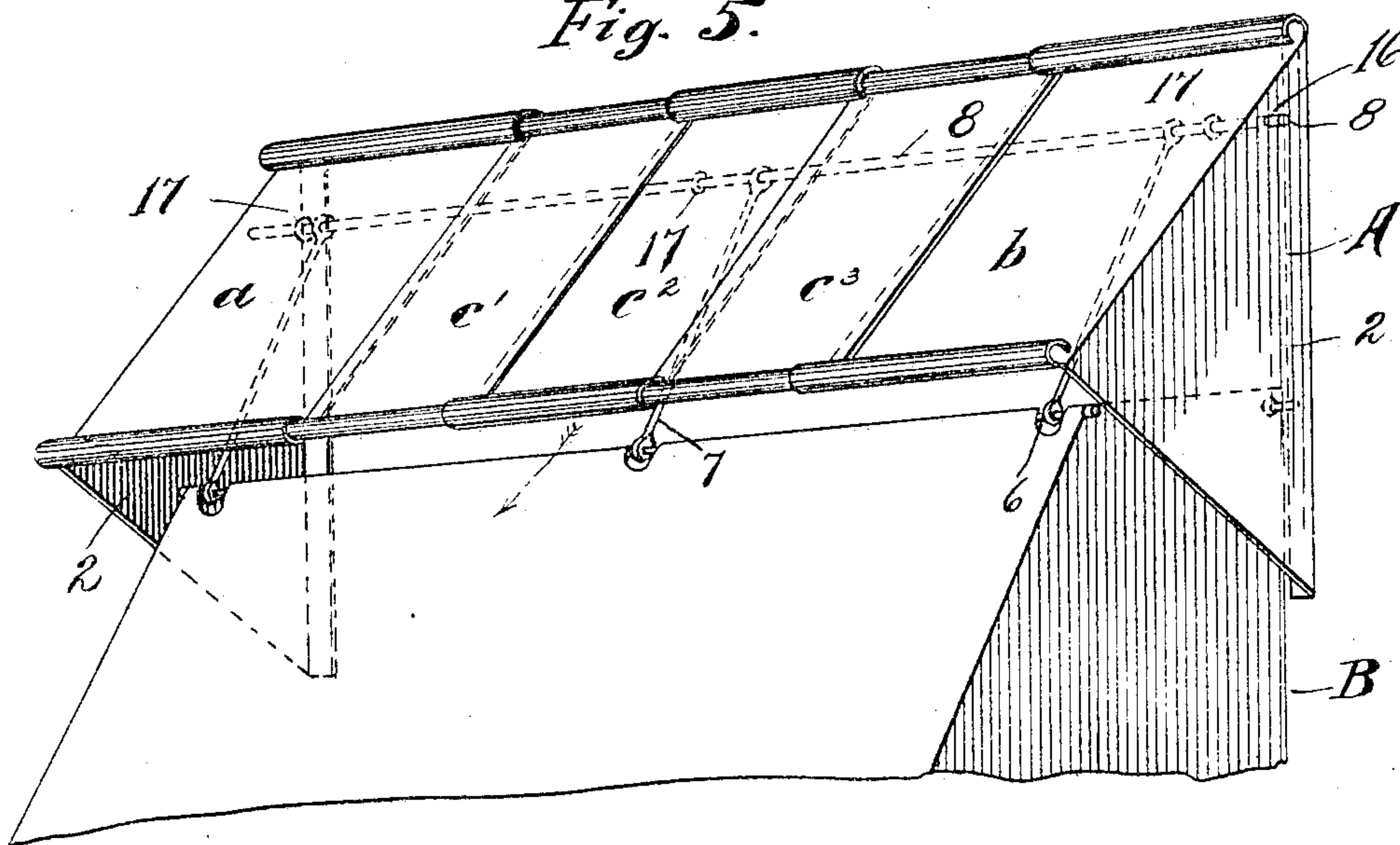


Fig. 6.

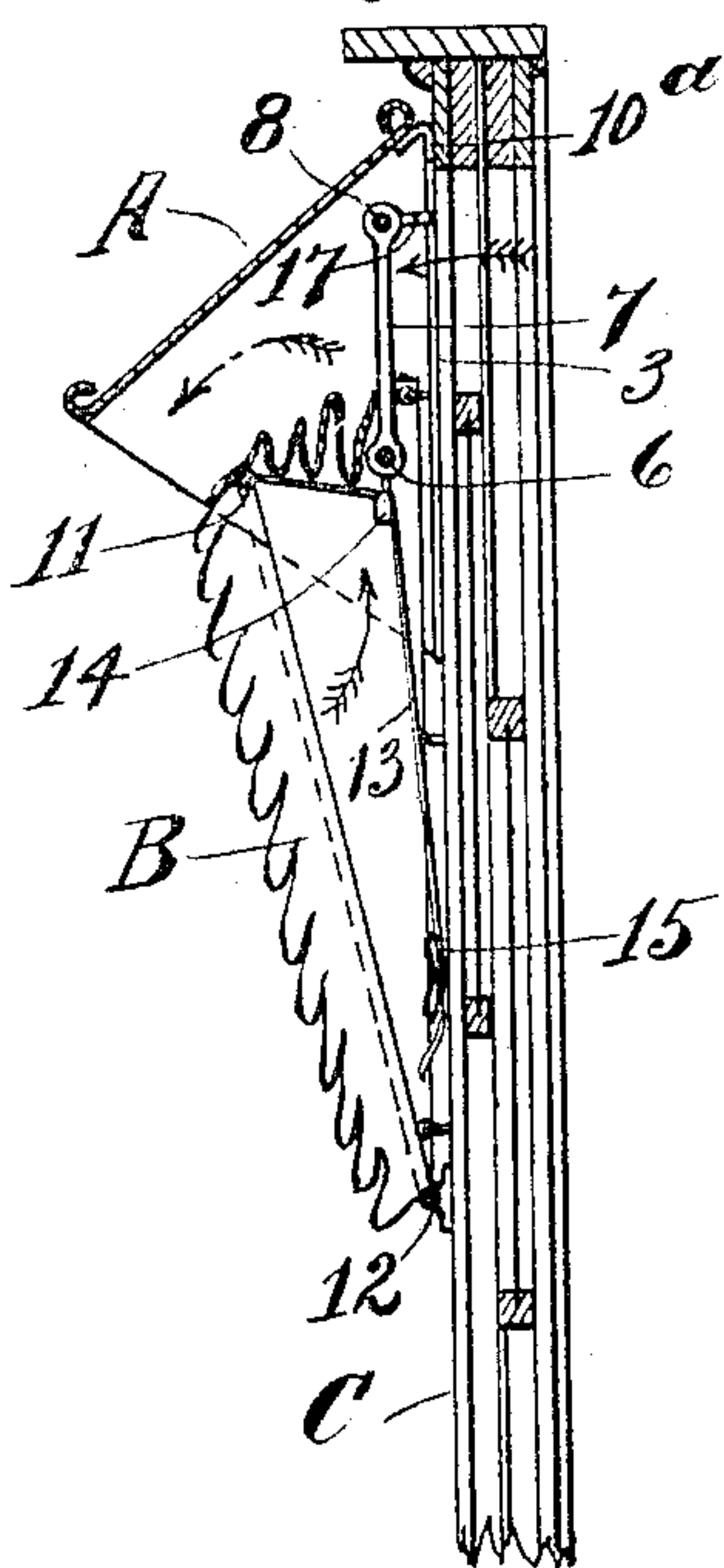


Fig. 7.

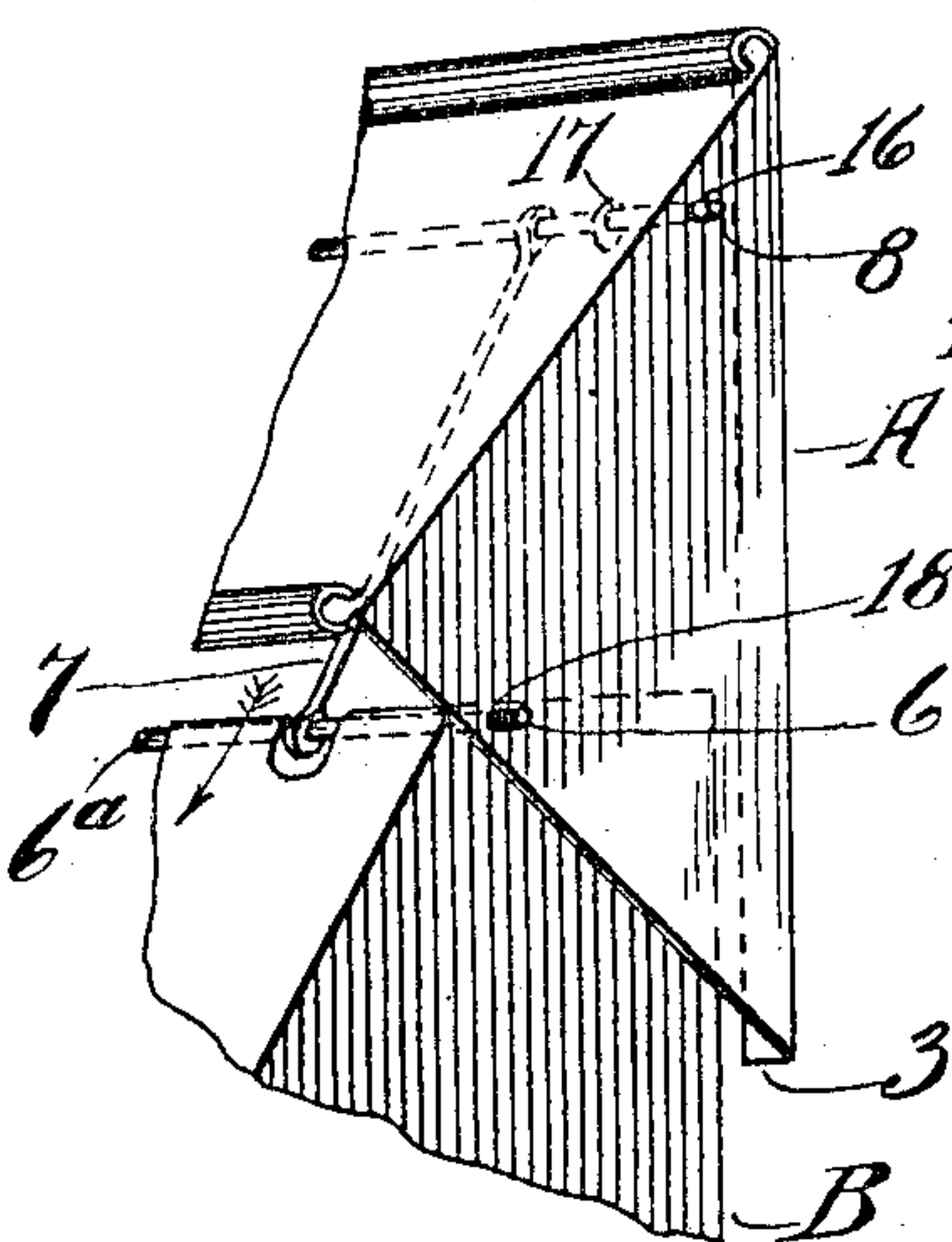
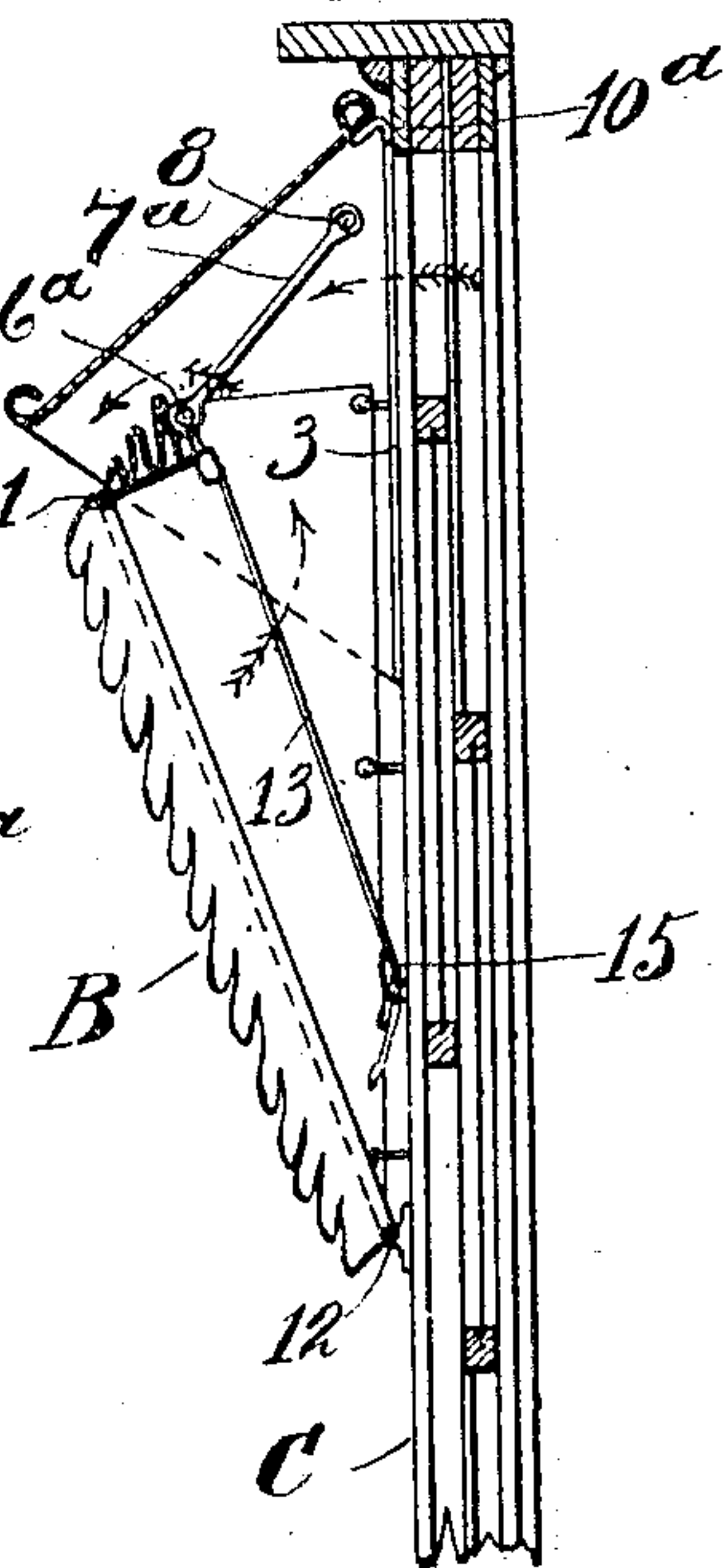


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL HERBERT VOORHEES, OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

VENTILATING-AWNING.

No. 798,756.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 5, 1905.

Application filed April 26, 1904. Serial No. 204,998.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL HERBERT VOORHEES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ventilating-Awnings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to ventilating-awnings, the construction and advantages of which will be plain from the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the metal plates from which the end portions and an intermediate portion of the awning-hood are constructed. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a complete awning having a hood made of plates similar to those shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section through the awning shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the awning folded. Fig. 5 is a perspective view, partly broken away, showing a hood and part of an awning, the upper rod for sustaining the awning being secured in the ends of the hood. Fig. 6 is a central vertical section through the awning shown in Fig. 5, showing the awning folded. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of one end of an awning and hood, showing the upper and lower sustaining-rods supported in the ends of the hood; and Fig. 8 is a central sectional view showing the awning of Fig. 7 folded.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, of the drawings, *a* and *b* indicate plates of sheet metal or other suitable material, which form the end pieces of the awning-hood A, and *c* indicates a metal plate forming an intermediate portion of the hood. The plates *a* and *b* are similar in construction, each having a part 1, which forms a part of the roof of the hood and a tapering or pointed end portion 2, which is bent at right angles to the part 1 in forming the hood and forms a triangular bracket or end piece for the hood, as shown in Fig. 2. The margins 3 of these end pieces are bent at right angles to the end or bracket portions and are perforated, as shown, for attachment to the window-casing C. The upper and lower edges or margins 4 of the roof portions 1 are rolled upwardly into tubular form, as shown in Fig. 2, and the corresponding portions 5 of the intermediate plate *c* are also rolled into tubular form. The tubular portions 4 and 5 are of different diameters, so that the tubular portions of the plate *c* may

telescope with the corresponding portions of the plates *a* and *b*, and the edges of the plate *c* may overlap the adjacent edges of the roof portions 1 of the plates *a* and *b*, as shown in Fig. 2. The hood may be made of any desired length to fit windows of various sizes by inserting several intermediate plates having tubular portions or beads of alternately large and small diameters or a single plate of the required length, and the plates may be curved instead of straight along their edges to form a curved hood for bay-windows. Instead of extending the front and sides of the awning B, which is made of canvas or other cloth fabric, up to the top of a window, as is customary, the peak of the awning is cut away and the front of the awning is suspended from a rod 6, which is carried by links 7, having their upper ends journaled upon a rod or bar 8, which, as shown in Fig. 2, extends through the tubular beads or flanges 4 and 5 at the top of the hood. In order to permit the links 7 to extend downwardly into the hood and swing freely therein, the plates *a*, *b*, and *c* are provided with slots 9, extending through their upper beads or flanges and permitting the upper ends of the links to pass through the hood. In order to secure the several sections to the top of the window-casing and prevent sagging or lateral movement of the sections, the latter are attached to the top of the window-casing, preferably by tongues 10, which are formed adjacent to the slots 9 and are bent downwardly at the proper angle to fit flat against the top of the casing, to which they are secured. The links 7 may swing from the position shown in Fig. 3 to that shown in Fig. 4. When the awning is down, as shown in Fig. 3, the lower end of the awning being held away from the window by the metal bail or frame 11, which is commonly used in connection with awnings and which is connected by a hinge-joint 12 to the window-casing, the links 7 and the front of the awning will be held in a substantially straight line by the weight of the bail 11, the top of the awning and the bar 6 to which it is connected being held away from the window and beneath the hood, as shown in Fig. 3. As indicated by the arrows in said figure, the air may circulate freely upward through the awning and thence outward beneath the hood, and when the upper sash of the window is lowered the air may flow from the room of the house outward or into the room between the hood and the top of the

awning. The awning and hood thus serve the purpose of shading the window and yet permit free ventilation. With the ordinary awning, having its front and sides attached to the top of the window-casing, heat accumulates under the peak of the awning, and when the upper sash of the window is lowered the hot air is carried into the room. A rope 13 is connected to the front and center of the bail 11 and passes through an eye or pulley 14 on the center of the rod 6 and thence to a suitable fastening device 15 on the window-casing. When the rope 13 is pulled to raise the awning, the bail 11 swings upward under the hood and the links 7 swing backward, as shown in Fig. 4, the entire awning being thus brought under the hood and protected from the weather.

Instead of arranging the upper rod 8 within the beaded portions of the hood, as shown in Fig. 2, this rod may be secured within openings 16, formed near the upper apex of the triangular end pieces 2, as shown in Fig. 5, and it may be supported at intermediate portions of its length by screw-eyes 17, secured in the top of the window-casing, as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6. With this construction it is unnecessary to provide slots 9 in the plates formed in the hood, as shown in Fig. 2. The plates may also be secured to the window-casing by metal strips 10^a, attached to the plates, instead of the tongues 10, as in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, or by any other suitable means. In Fig. 5 three intermediate plates *c'*, *c''*, and *c'''* are shown between the end plates of the hood. In Figs. 5 and 6 the links 7 are freely suspended from the rod 8, and when the awning is raised the rods swing backward, as shown in Fig. 6.

In Figs. 7 and 8 the rod 8 is secured within the openings 16, and the rod 6^a, to which the upper part of the awning is connected, is also secured within openings 18, formed in the ends of the hood and at sufficient distance below the roof of the hood to permit the air to circulate between the awning and the hood. In this view the links 7^a serve to connect the stationary rods 8 and 6^a and to support and stiffen the latter. With this construction when the awning is drawn up, as will be apparent from an inspection of Fig. 8, the folded front of the awning will be held at some distance from the window, thus permitting a very free circulation of air between the awning and the window.

The links 7 may be connected at their lower ends directly to the awning in any suitable manner—as by sewing, cords, hooks, &c.—if desired, and their upper ends may be supported in the manner shown or otherwise connected to suitable attachments on the window-casing or the interior of the hood.

The bead projecting upwardly along the lower edge of the awning not only serves the purpose of affording a convenient means of

fitting the sections together, but also serves as a stop or gutter to catch lighted matches, cigar stumps, and ashes, &c., which may be thrown or knocked from an upper window and which might otherwise fall upon the awning and set the latter on fire. The bead also serves to prevent rain-water from dripping upon the awning. With unprotected awnings the drip from a window-casing in the course of time leaves a dark line at the top of the awning, which mars its appearance, and the awning ordinarily becomes weaker and rots along this line. The upwardly-projecting bead on the lower edge of the awning prevents this water-mark.

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

1. The combination with a cloth awning, of a metal awning-hood extending over the top of the awning and having a roof portion slanting downwardly and away from the window-casing when in position, said roof portion having an upwardly-turned part extending along its lower end and projecting above the plane of the roof, forming a gutter, said gutter having open ends to permit rain-water to flow freely from the ends of the roof portion.

2. An awning-hood consisting of several overlapping sections, said hood having bracket portions at its ends adapted for attachment to a window-casing, each section comprising a roof portion slanting downwardly and away from the window-casing, when in position, and having its lower edge turned upwardly to form a bead projecting above the plane of the section, and said beaded portions fitting telescopically together.

3. An awning-hood consisting of several overlapping sections, said hood having bracket portions at its ends adapted for attachment to a window-casing, each section comprising a roof portion slanting downwardly and away from the window-casing, when in position, and having its lower edge turned upwardly to form a bead projecting above the plane of the section, said beaded portions fitting telescopically together, and means for attaching the sections to the top of a window-casing.

4. An awning-hood consisting of several overlapping sections, said hood having bracket portions at its ends adapted for attachment to a window-casing, each section comprising a roof portion slanting downwardly and away from the window-casing, when in position, and having its upper and lower edges turned upwardly forming beads projecting above the plane of the section, said beaded portions fitting telescopically together.

5. An awning-hood consisting of several overlapping sections, said hood having bracket portions at its ends adapted for attachment to a window-casing, each section comprising a roof portion slanting downwardly and away from the window-casing, when in position, and

having its upper and lower edges turned upwardly forming beads projecting above the plane of the section, said beaded portions fitting telescopically together, and means for attaching the section to the top of a window-casing.

6. An awning-hood comprising the end sections having the roof portions 1, triangular bracket portions 2 bent substantially at right angles to said roof portions, and attaching portions 3 bent substantially at right angles to the bracket portions.

7. An awning-hood comprising the end sections having the roof portions 1, triangular bracket portions 2 bent substantially at right angles to said roof portions, and attaching portions 3 bent substantially at right angles to the bracket portions and the beaded edges 4.

8. A sheet-metal awning-hood comprising the end sections having roof and bracket portions, and an intermediate roof-section, each section having at its upper edge a tongue, integral therewith, adapted for attachment to a window-casing.

9. The combination with a hood adapted for attachment to the upper part of a window-casing, of an awning having its upper part or peak cut away, and links within said hood suitably supported at their upper ends and having their lower ends connected to the top of the front part of the awning.

10. The combination with a hood adapted for attachment to the upper part of a window-

casing, of an awning having its upper part or peak cut away, a rod secured to the top of the front part of the awning, and links within said hood suitably supported at their upper ends and having their lower ends connected to said rod.

11. The combination with an awning, of an extensible metal hood extending over the top of the awning, said hood comprising several overlapping roof portions which slant downwardly and away from the window-casing when in position, and said roof portions having upwardly-turned parts at their lower ends which overlap one another and project above the plane of the roof portions, forming a continuous gutter, open at its ends, and extending from end to end of the hood.

12. The combination with a hood having bracket portions at its ends adapted for attachment to the upper part of a window-casing, of an awning having its upper part or peak cut away, a rod attached to the top of the front part of the awning and having its ends supported by said bracket portions, and links within said hood suitably supported at their upper ends and having their lower ends connected to said rod.

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

SAMUEL HERBERT VOORHEES.

Witnesses:

H. H. CARPENTER,

A. McHUGH.