

No. 824,378.

PATENTED JUNE 26, 1906.

D. L. OSBORN.

UMBRELLA.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1903.

Fig. 1.

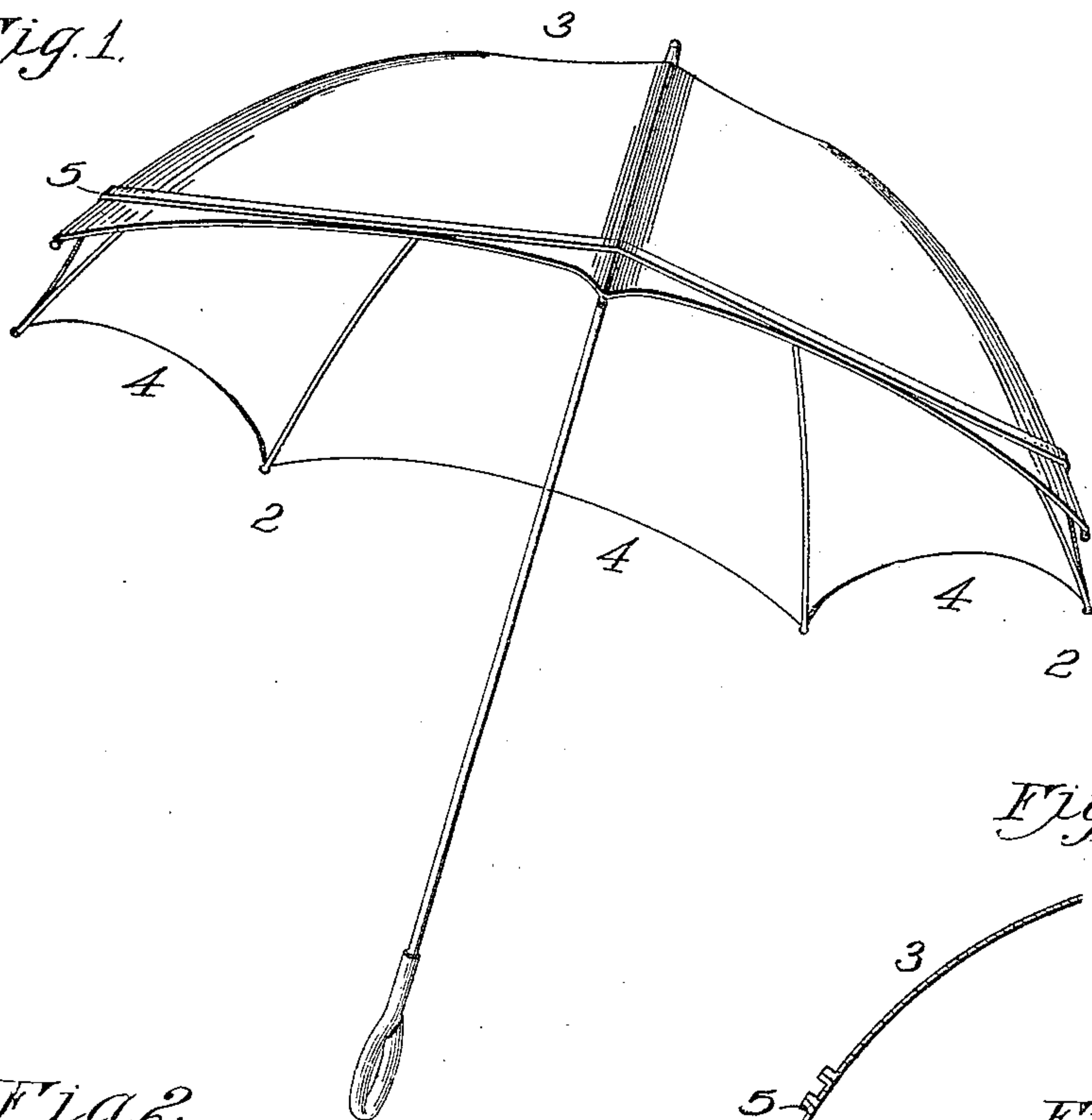


Fig. 2.

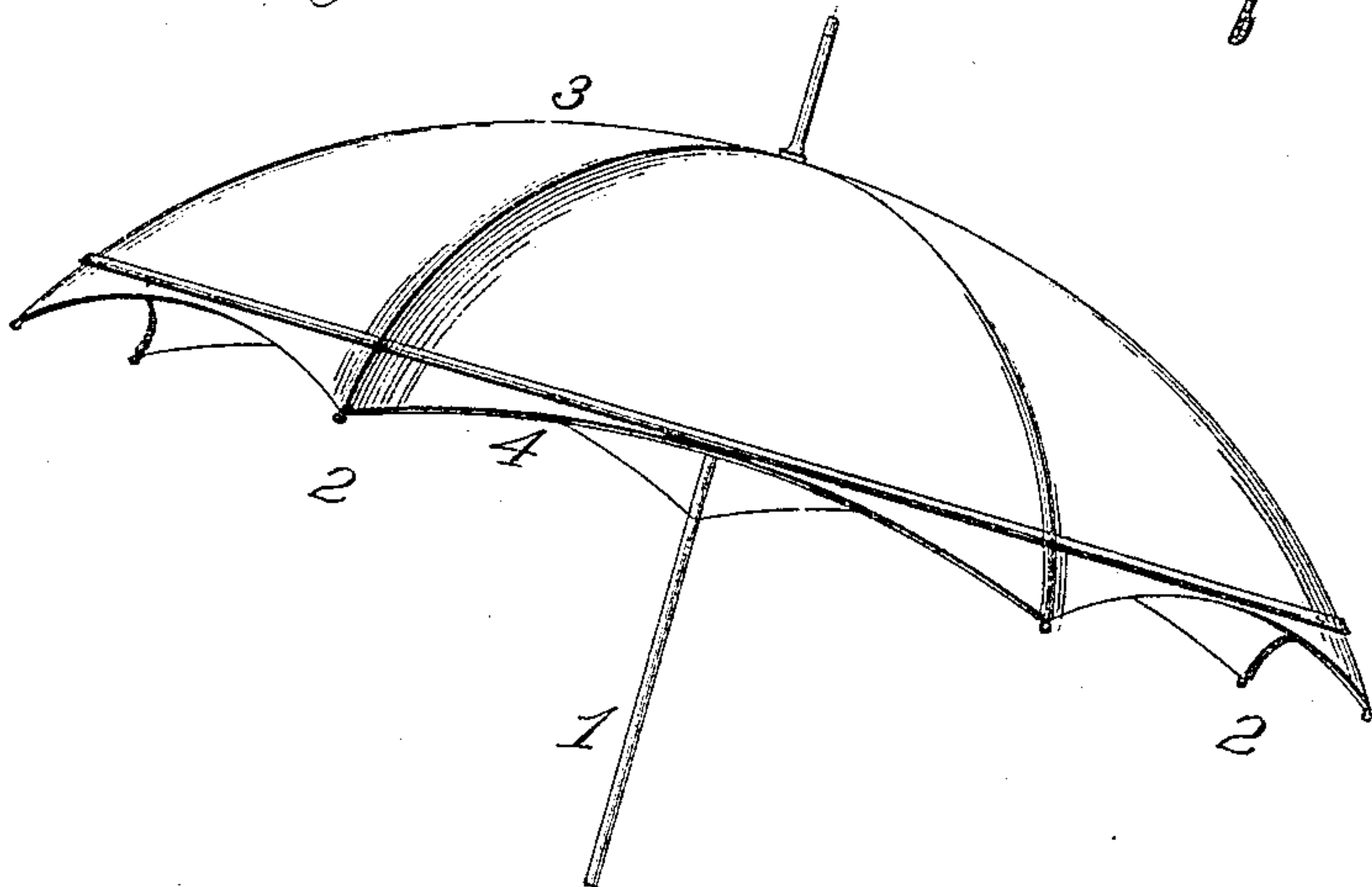


Fig. 3.

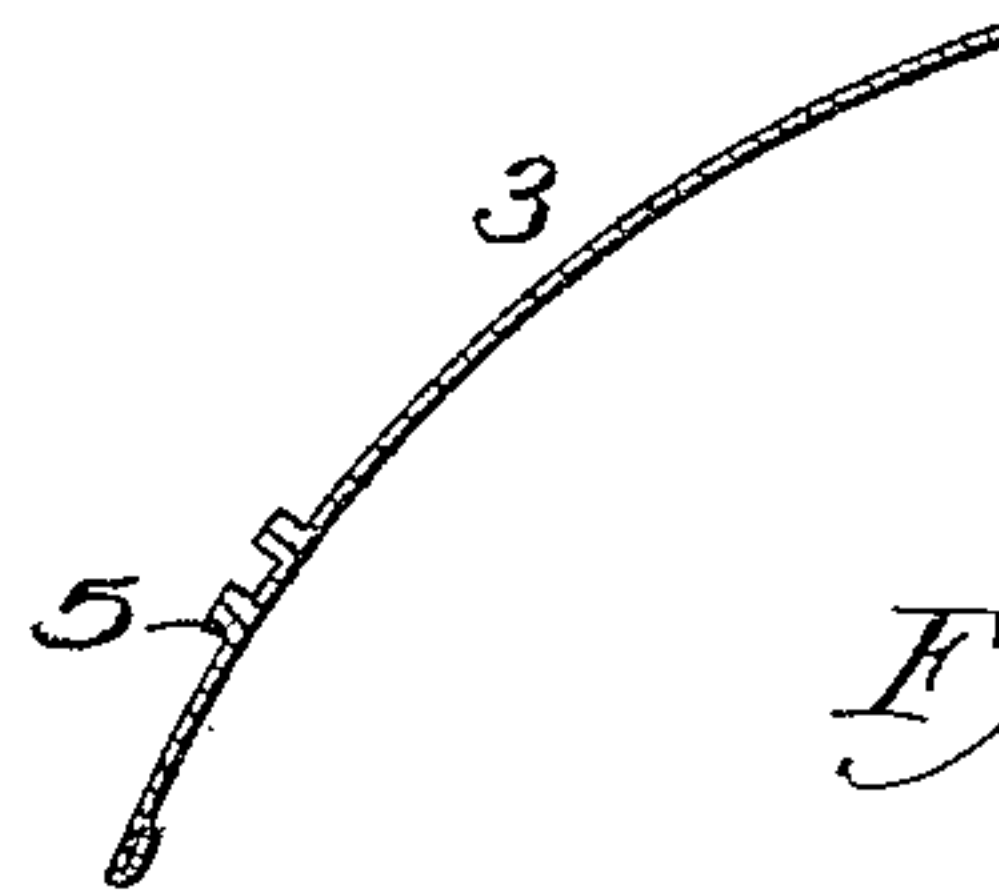
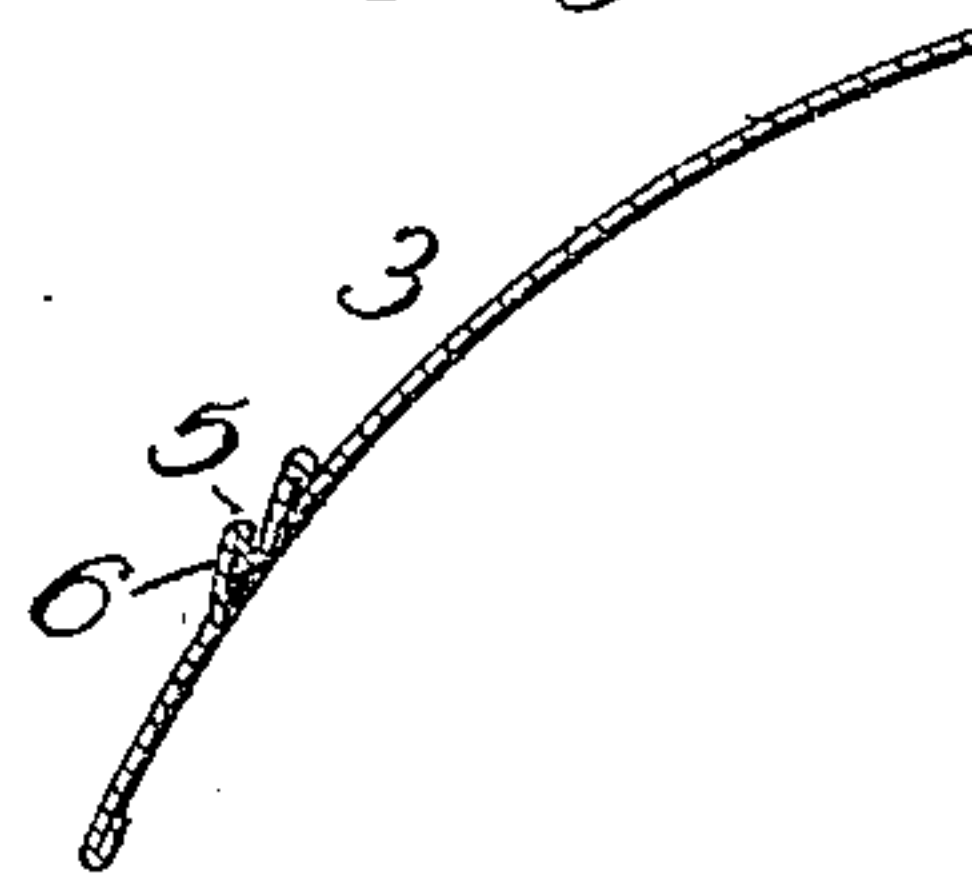


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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UMBRELLA.

No. 824,378.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 26, 1906.

Application filed September 14, 1903. Serial No. 173,093.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID L. OSBORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Umbrellas, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to umbrellas of that type intended to enable the person carrying it to effect the discharge of the water at a single point instead of having it drip down from the end of every rib; and my object is to produce an umbrella of this character which is of simple, durable, and cheap construction.

To this end the invention consists in forming or producing upon the outer side of the umbrella-cover an endless flexible bead or flange in a straight line from one rib to another and tangentially, or approximately so, of the lower edge of the cover between the ribs, the arrangement being such that the umbrella is provided near its lower margin with an endless conduit which when the umbrella is tilted, as it almost invariably is when in use, causes the water to run to its lowest point, where it overflows and drips to the ground.

The construction of my improved umbrella will appear from the following description and accompanying drawings, the novel feature being pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of an umbrella embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing how the bead or flange slopes continuously downward from its highest to its lowest point. Fig. 3 is a section showing one method of forming the bead or flange. Fig. 4 is a section showing a second method of forming said bead or flange.

Referring to the drawings in detail, 1 designates the handle, and 2 the metallic ribs, of an umbrella of any suitable or preferred type. 3 designates the cover, which may be made in a continuous piece of several sections properly connected, the lower edge of the cover being scalloped, as at 4, between the ribs in the customary manner.

5 designates an external bead or flange which is formed upon the outer side of the cover and extends clear around the same parallel with the plane of the lower ends of the metallic ribs. This bead or flange 5 is formed,

by preference, as near the lower edge as possible without actually coinciding with such edge, though even the coincidence of the bead or flange and edge would not be a departure from the principle involved. By running the bead or flange in a plane parallel to that of the lower ends of the ribs and disposing it with reference to the edge of the cover, as explained, the bead or flange extends almost tangentially of the edges 4 of the cover, as shown clearly. This bead or flange may be produced in the manufacture of the goods from which the cover is made by simply weaving the goods with an increased thickness, forming the bead or flange at its outer side, as shown in Fig. 4, or the cover may be formed with the bead or flange 5 at its outer side by simply forming a plait 6, the free end of the plait projecting upwardly. By either of the arrangements described the bead or flange forms a breakwater to arrest the downward fall of water on the umbrella after the latter gets wet and then acts to conduct the arrested water to the desired point of discharge, this discharge-point being determined by the person holding the umbrella, who simply tilts it, and thus disposes the conduit at a pitch or inclination which will compel the water to run to its lowest point and there overflow, the result being it drips in practically a single stream from the umbrella at a point remote from the person in charge. As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, there may be more beads or flanges than one, which beads or flanges, if substantially parallel, discharge the water at the same point. In extremely heavy rains a single bead or flange might be insufficient to conduct all the water to a single dripping-point, and for such contingency a plurality would be more desirable. Furthermore, the beads or flanges may be of such formation, color, or material that they would ornament rather than detract from the appearance of the umbrella and if woven integral with the cover would increase the cost but slightly. While I have illustrated and described in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, the preferred embodiment of the invention, it is to be understood that this external bead or flange may be produced in various other ways without departing from the principle or scope or sacrificing any of its advantages, though it is to be understood that I disclaim the production of a conduit of

trough-like form produced by bending upward the lower margin of the umbrella-cover and also disclaim any umbrella having a trough which is held open or distended rigidly
5 at any point or points.

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

10 An umbrella having its cover dished at its lower margin between contiguous ribs, and provided externally with a bead extending

substantially parallel with the plane of the lower ends of the ribs and near but not below any point of its dished edges; said bead being flexible and bearing the same relation to the
15 cover when the umbrella is open or closed.

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

DAVID L. OSBORN.

Witnesses:

H. C. RODGERS,
G. Y. THORPE.