No. 855,579. PATENTED JUNE 4, 1907.

J. C. KNABESCHUH.

AWNING.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 11, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

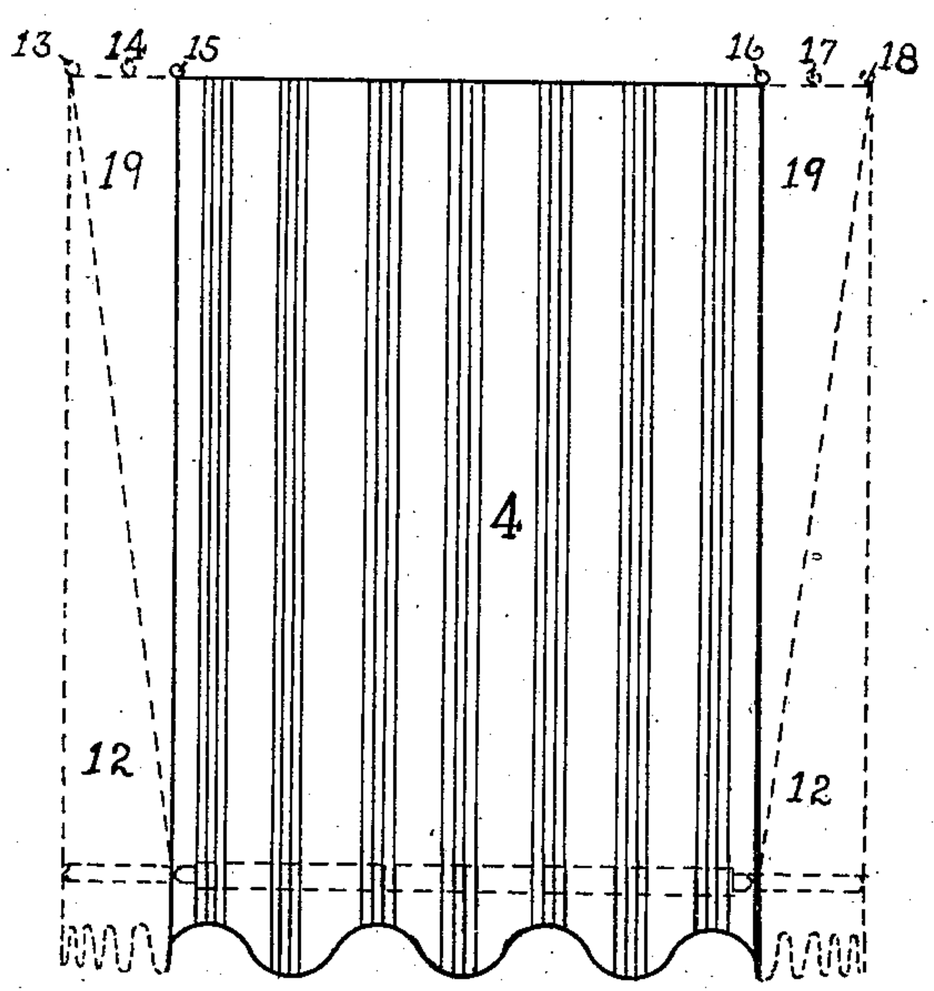

Fig. 1.

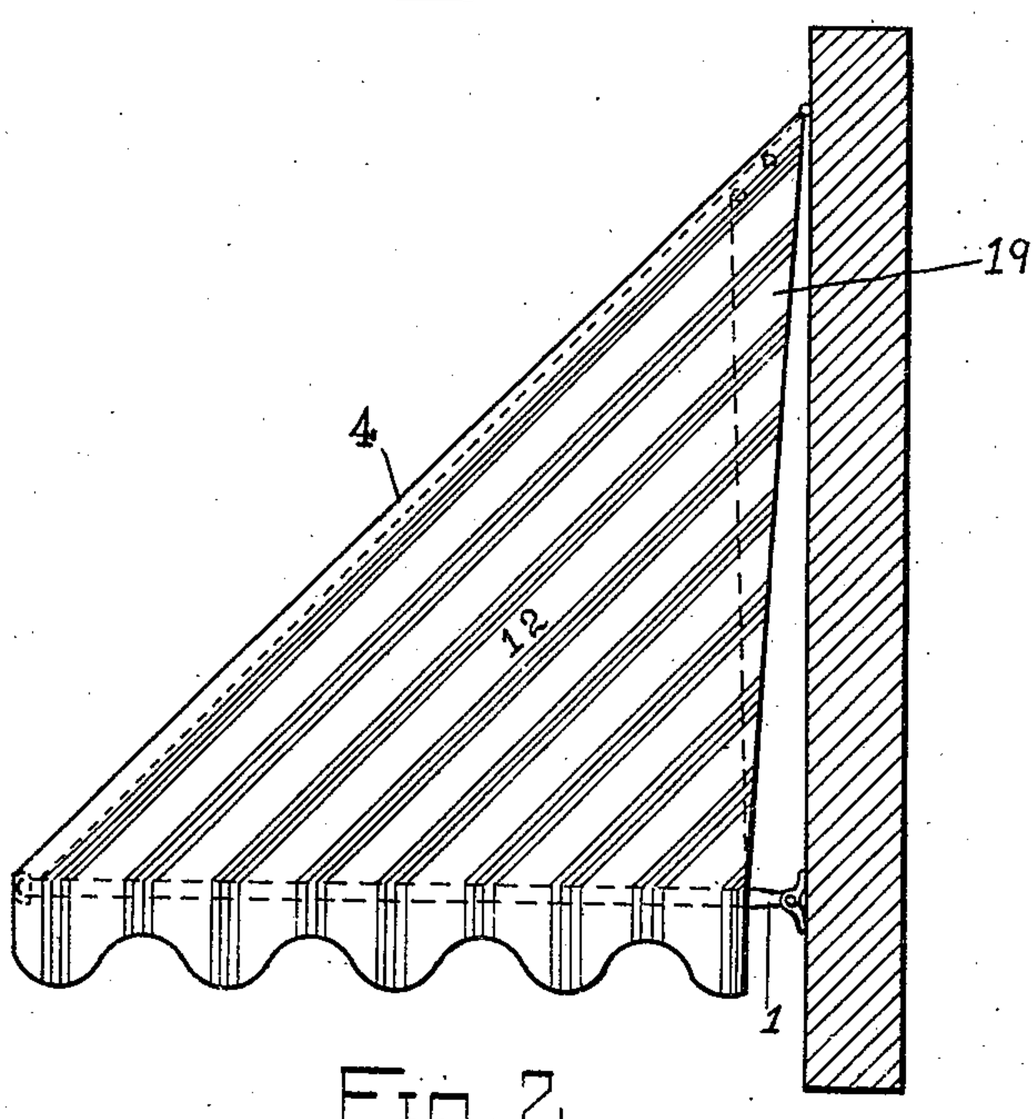

Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

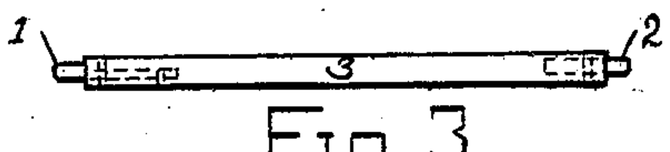

Fig. 3.

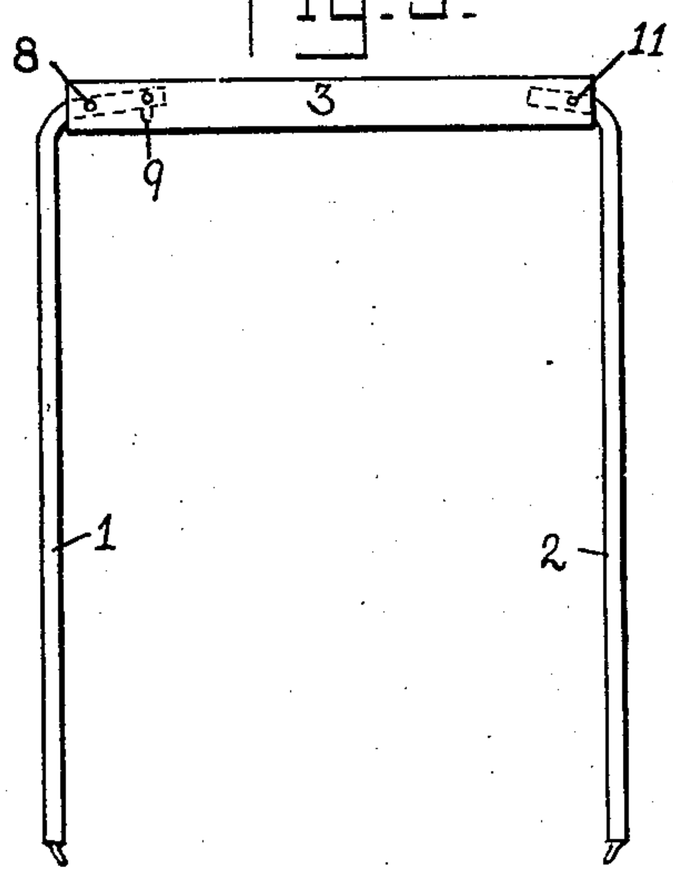

Fig. 4.

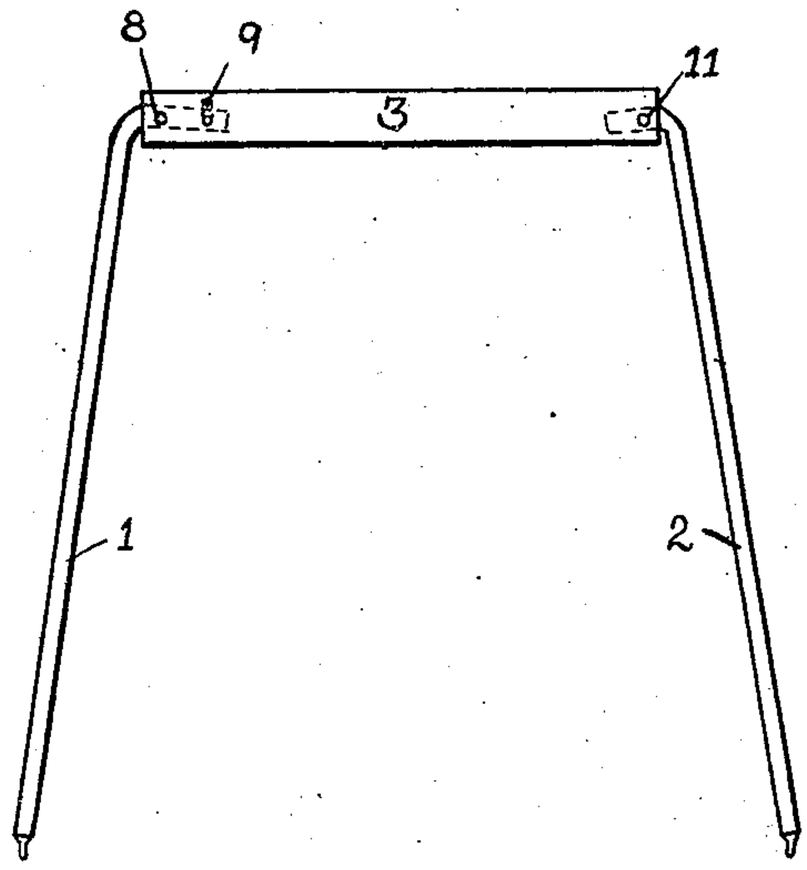

Fig. 5.

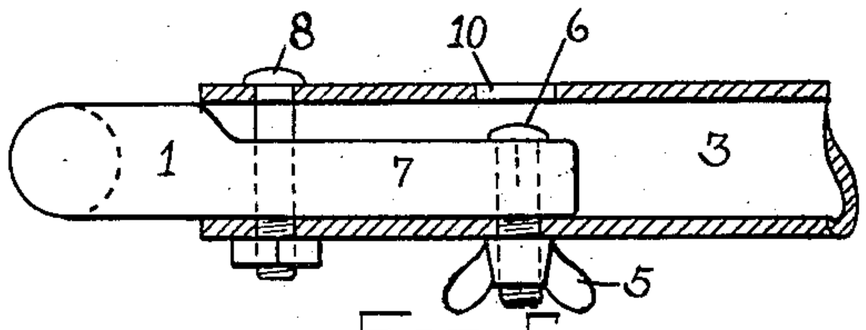

Fig. 6.

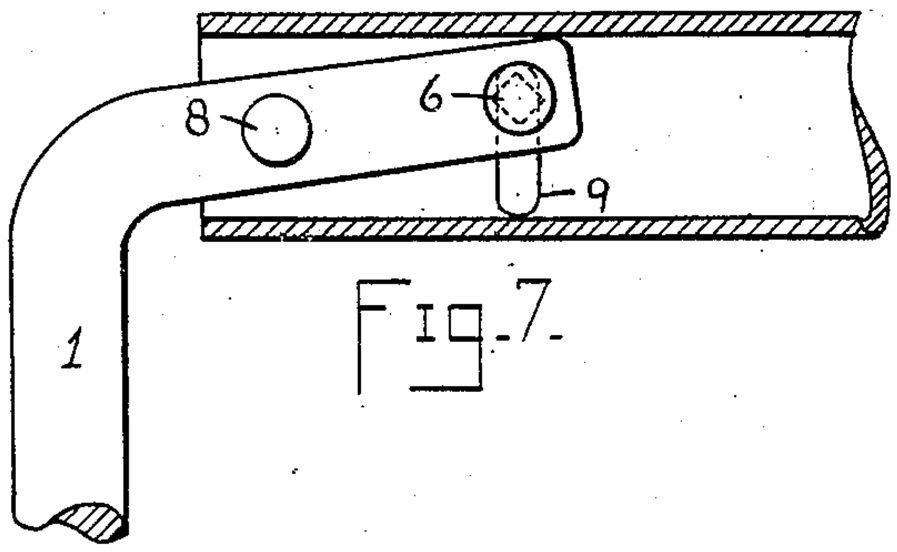

Fig. 7.

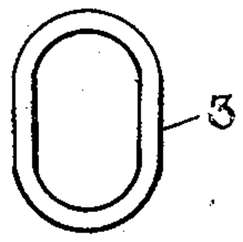

Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CHARLES KNABESCHUH, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

AWNING.

No. 855,579. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 4, 1907.

Application filed October 11, 1906. Serial No. 338,370.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CHARLES KNABESCHUH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Awning, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to awnings for buildings; and the objects of my improvement are, simplicity of construction, cheapness of manufacture, easy and quick adjustment by any one not especially skilled in the art pertaining to awnings, to provide for the manufacture of awnings in quantities to be kept in stock for sale, and to avoid the necessity of accurate measurement of the opening previous to making or applying the awning. These objects I attain by means of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of an awning embodying my improvements; Fig. 2, a side elevation; Fig. 3, a detail front view of the awning frame; Fig. 4, a plan view of the frame; Fig. 5, a plan view of the frame extended; Fig. 6, a detail sectional view showing the means of adjustment of the frame; Fig. 7, a detail sectional plan view showing the adjusting means; and, Fig. 8, an end view of the tubular front bar of the frame.

Similar reference numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

The frame, consisting of the side bars 1 and 2 and the front bar 3, and the cover-cloth consisting of the top 4 and the side wings 12, constitute the body of the invention. The side bars 1 and 2 are provided with flattened portions on their inner ends, pierced with holes, for the purpose of hinging them to move vertically on the window frame or other stationary support in the usual way. At the opposite or outer ends, the bars 1 and 2 are bent approximately at right angles and flattened, as shown at 7 in Fig. 6. The flattened or right-angular portion 7 of bar 1 is provided with a hole near the angle, and a hole near the extreme end. Bar 2 is also pierced with a hole in its flattened portion near the angle, in a similar manner to bar 1. The front bar 3 is preferably tubular and of flattened or approximately elliptical cross section, as shown in Fig. 8. The ends of bar 3 are provided with transverse holes. The angular ends of bars 1 and 2 are inserted in the ends of bar 3 till the transverse holes in the bars register. Pivot pins, rivets, or bolts, 8 and 11, inserted in the holes connect bars 1 and 2 with bar 3. By this means the distance of the inner ends of bars 1 and 2 may be adjusted. Near one end of bar 3, a hole, 10, is provided, through the wall of the tubular bar, of suitable size for the head of a bolt, 6, to pass through. Immediately opposite hole 10 is provided a transverse elongated hole 9, of a size suitable to receive bolt 6 and allow it to be adjusted transversely of the bar. The bolt 6 passes through the hole provided therefor in the end of flattened portion 7 of bar 1, through the elongated hole 9, and is provided with a thumb-nut 5 on the outside of bar 3, so that when the several bars have been adjusted to symmetrical relation, nut 5 may be screwed up and the joint at 8 rendered rigid, and thereby, as will be understood, the entire frame held firmly in symmetrical shape. It will be observed that the flattened portion 7 rests against the inner surface of one side of tubular bar 3, and the head of bolt 6 rests against the upper surface of portion 7, so that nut 5 draws part 7 and the adjacent portion of bar 3 firmly together.

The cover-cloth consists of the top portion 4 and the side wings 12, as usual, but the side wings 12 are cut bias and are joined with the top portion 4 in such a manner that the stripes of the cloth of the side wings are parallel with the stripes of the top instead of having the stripes of the side wings perpendicular as is usual. The upper edge of the cloth which is secured to the building is provided at its ends with a series of rings, eyelets, or other fastening means, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18. When the awning is used on a window of the narrowest dimension for which it is adapted, fasteners 15 and 16 are used, and the remaining portion 19 of the top 4 and side wings 12 is turned in, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. If the window to which the awning is to be attached is wider than the narrowest limit, corresponding fasteners beyond those just mentioned, such as 14 and 17, may be used, and if a window of the widest dimension is to be covered, the extreme fasteners 13 and 18 are used. Awning hooks or tacks may also be driven through the cloth, instead of using eyelets or rings, and, by this means, it may be fastened at any convenient point, the superfluous portion of the side wings being always turned under out of the way, as shown in Fig. 2 by the dotted lines. It will be understood that by means of the

present improvement awnings may be made and kept in stock in large numbers, the sizes being arranged within certain predetermined limits, may be ordered according to approximate measurements, and mounted by those little skilled in the art. The cloth is so cut and arranged that there is practically no waste, there being only small triangular portions 19 turned in out of use when the narrowest frame of the awning is used.

Having thus described my invention so that any one skilled in the art pertaining thereto may make it, and any one may use it, I claim—

1. An adjustable awning, comprising a frame consisting of swinging side bars having their outer ends bent at right angles, a front bar pivotally connecting the outer ends of said side bars, means for adjusting the angular relation of said front bar and one of said side bars, and a covering for said frame.

2. An adjustable awning, comprising an awning cloth having side wings which are extended to form a part of the cover when the awning is extended and are rolled in when the awning is contracted, and a frame having side bars pivoted to a front cross bar so that the inner ends of the side bars may be spread, or vice versa, and having means at one end of said cross bar for rigidly fastening one of said side bars and said cross bar when the parts of the frame have been placed in symmetrical relation to one another.

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Witnesses:
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F. H. KAPPA.