(No Model.)

M. P. SCHETZEL.

COVERING FOR BUILDINGS.

No. 487,585. Patented Dec. 6, 1892.

Fig. 1

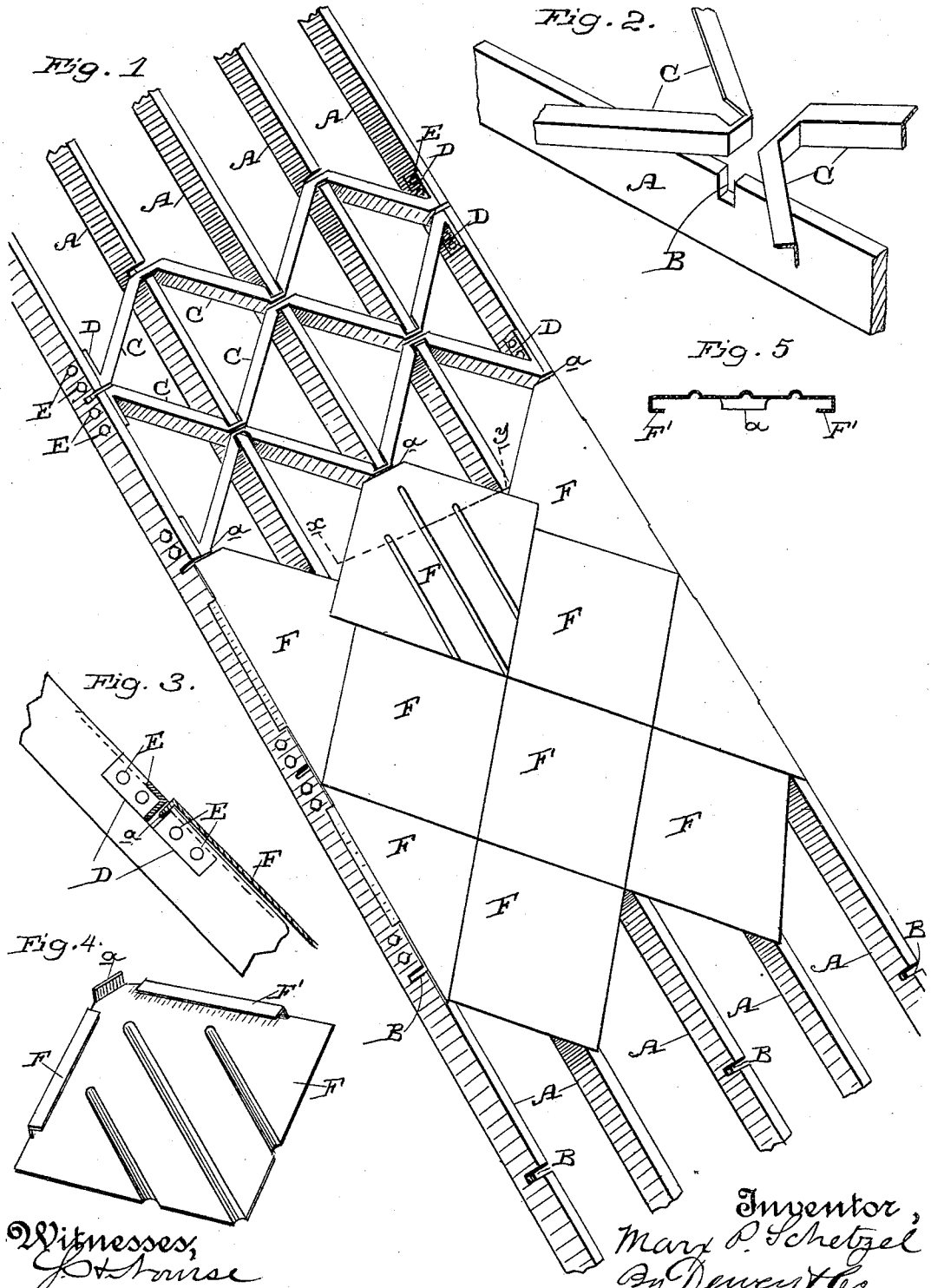

Fig. 2.

Fig. 5

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Witnesses,
J. A. Druse
J. A. Bayless

Inventor,
Mary P. Schetzel
By Dewey & Co.
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARX. P. SCHETZEL, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

COVERING FOR BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,585, dated December 6, 1892.

Application filed January 25, 1892. Serial No. 419,223. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARX. P. SCHETZEL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Coverings for Buildings; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to certain improvements in outside coverings for buildings.

It consists in a peculiar construction of the main supports or rafters with intermediate diagonal supports extending between the main ones and in novel covering-plates which are fitted to these supports, as will be more fully explained by reference to accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a general view showing a section of my covering as applied to a roof. Fig. 2 is a detached view of one of the rafters with its mortise and the angle-iron supporting-braces. Fig. 3 is a side sectional view of one rafter and plates. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the under side of one of the covering-plates. Fig. 5 is a section of a covering-plate on the line *x y* of Fig. 1.

A A are the main supports, which are vertical posts when applied to the vertical walls and which are rafters when applied to the roof. These rafters or uprights are made of iron or other suitable material and have transverse notches made in their exterior faces, as shown at B. C C are the intermediate supports, which are made of angle-iron and are bent into such form as to extend diagonally between the main supports A. These intermediate supports cross the main supports at points where the notches B are made, and the inwardly-projecting flanges fit into these notches, so that the upper surface of these diagonal bars are approximately flush with the upper or outer edges of the main supports A. Supplemental flanges D are secured to the diagonal ones and extend parallel with the main supports A, to which they are secured by bolts E, thus holding the whole frame structure firmly together. Two bolts will lock the bars C firmly in place, and by removing one bolt these angular bars will turn about the remaining bolt at each end and allow the flanges at the upper angles to be lifted out of the slots B for the purpose of putting the covering-plates on or removing them. When they are in place and both bolts screwed up, they are locked in place.

The covering-plates F are made approximately square, so as to fit over the diagonally-disposed plates C, upon which their outer edges rest, while the central portion of each plate is supported upon the main support A. From the diagonal position of the supports C it will be seen that the meeting angles of the plates are in a central line upon the main rafters or supports and the upper angle of each plate is bent, so as to fit into the slots B of the main rafter, as shown at *a*.

The two upper edges of each plate F are turned over, as shown at F′, so as to hook over the projecting flanges of the angle-iron supports C, and as these turned-over edges extend downwardly and outwardly nearly to the side angles of the plates it will be manifest that the plate will be firmly locked and held in place from its upper angle to near the center. This prevents the plates from being warped or turned up and forms a very strong and rigid lock to hold them in place. The upper surfaces of these plates are preferably made with ridges or corrugations, which extend up and down in parallel lines and serve to stiffen the plates in that portion which projects below the locking-flanges. These plates are very rapidly applied by simply locking the upper edges F′ over the diagonally-disposed supports C and pressing the flanges at the upper angle into the notches of the main supports A. The next course of plates above will overlap these upper edges, and thus make a continuous tight covering.

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

1. In a roof or wall covering, the main supports or rafters having transverse notches formed in their outer edges, the intermediate supports C, extending diagonally between the main supports, and plates whereby they are secured to the sides of said support, substantially as described.

2. In a roof or wall covering, the main support or rafters having the transverse notches in their outer edges, the diagonally-disposed

intermediate supports made of angle-iron, secured to the main supports by bolts, as shown, and the covering-plates having the turned flanges upon the upper edges to engage the edges of the diagonal intermediate supports, substantially as described.

3. In a roof or wall covering, the parallel supports or rafters having the transverse notches in their outer surfaces, the diagonally-disposed angle-iron, intermediate bars fitting said notches where they cross the main supports and secured to said supports, as shown, and the covering-plates having the flanges bent at the upper angles to fit the notches in the main supports and having the diverging upper sides formed with turned flanges which hook and lock upon the diverging intermediate supports, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

MARX. P. SCHETZEL.

Witnesses:
S. H. NOURSE,
GEO. H. STRONG.