July 3, 1951 S. W. ALDERFER ET AL 2,559,209

PREFABRICATED CANOPY

Filed Nov. 27, 1946 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

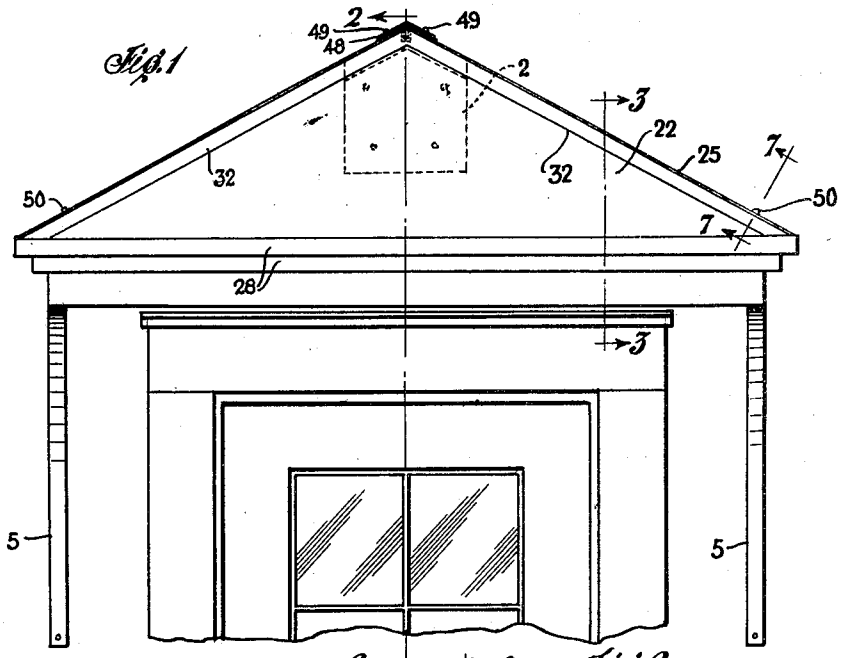


Fig. 4.

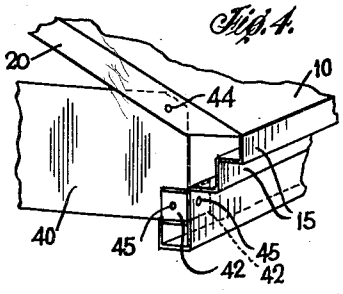


Fig. 2

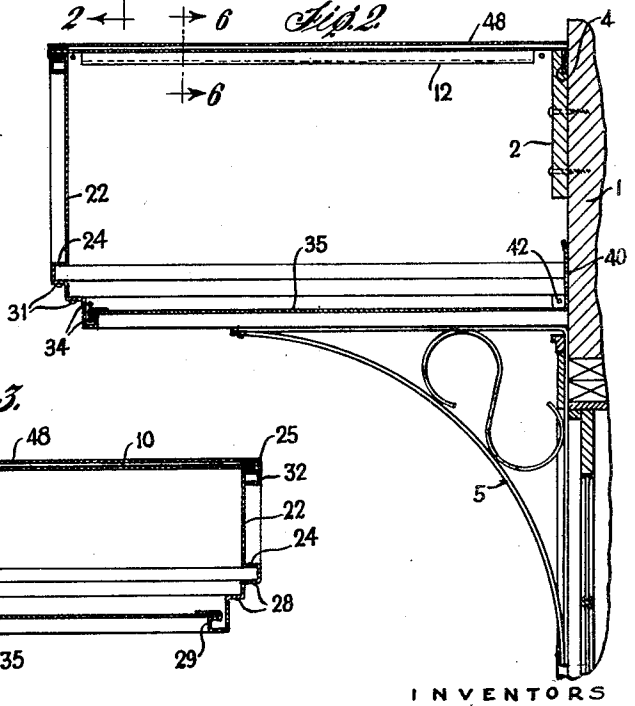
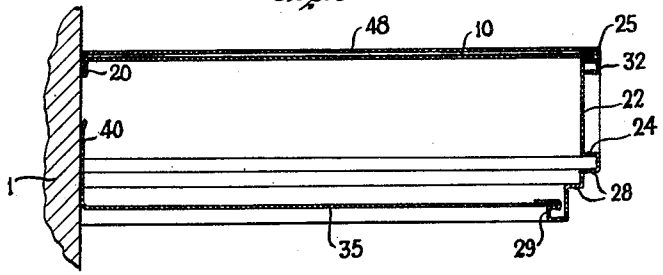


Fig. 3.



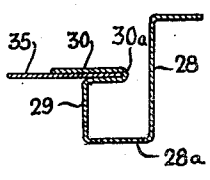


Fig. 10

INVENTORS
STERLING W. ALDERFER
and FRANK R. THOMPSON
BY Clay & Fryer
ATTORNEYS

July 3, 1951 S. W. ALDERFER ET AL 2,559,209

PREFABRICATED CANOPY

Filed Nov. 27, 1946 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

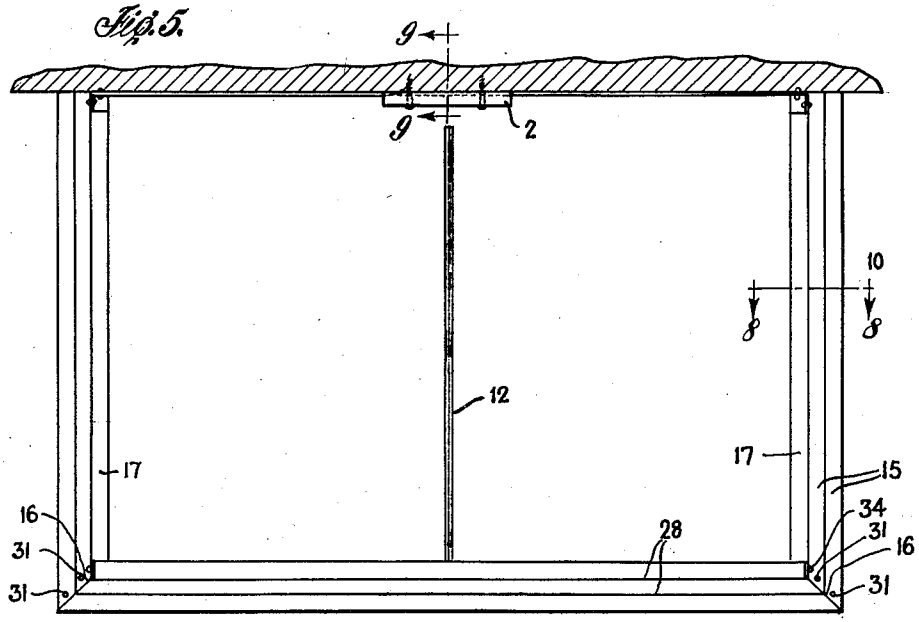


Fig. 6.

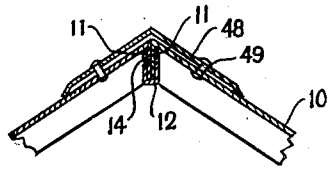


Fig. 7.

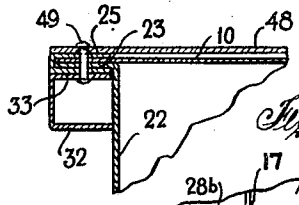


Fig. 8.

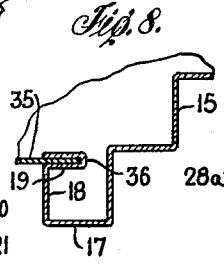


Fig. 9.

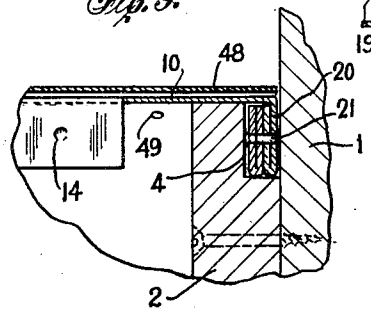
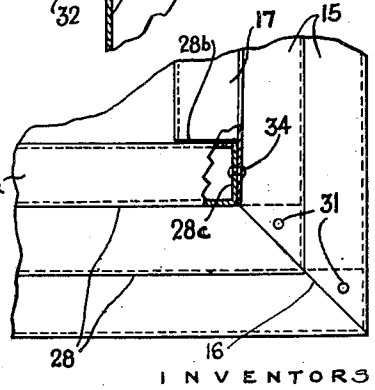


Fig. 11.



INVENTORS

STERLING W. ALDERFER

and FRANK R. THOMPSON

BY Ely & Frye

ATTORNEYS

Patented July 3, 1951

2,559,209

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,559,209

PREFABRICATED CANOPY

Sterling W. Alderfer and Frank R. Thompson, Akron, Ohio, assignors, by mesne assignments, to The Falls Stamping and Welding Company, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio

Application November 27, 1946, Serial No. 712,650

5 Claims. (Cl. 20—57.5)

1

This invention relates to a prefabricated marquee or canopy which can be installed on an existing building. It is the object of the invention to design a simple form of canopy of this type which will be made of relatively few parts, but which will be sturdy and present a pleasing appearance when installed. It is a further purpose to design a structure which is relatively light in weight, although it gives an impression of larger bulk, and can be easily mounted on the building.

The structure shown and described is primarily intended to be permanently mounted over a door of a dwelling to which it adds an attractive appearance as well as being a useful addition to the house.

The preferred form of the invention is shown and described in detail, but it will be understood that adherence to the details is not essential and that changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the invention. It will also be appreciated that the external design or configuration of the canopy may be modified in accordance with the tastes of an architect or designer without changing the essential features of the invention as set forth in the claims. The canopy is made of metal and usually painted before installation.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a canopy or marquee embodying the elements of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a similar section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view at one of the rear corners of a structure.

Fig. 5 is a view looking at the canopy from below.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail section at the ridge on the line 6—6 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged detail at the upper cornice on the line 7—7 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged detail at the lower edge of the canopy on the line 8—8 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 9 is a detail at the point where the canopy is mounted on the building.

Fig. 10 is an enlarged detail across the lower edge of the front section of the canopy.

Fig. 11 is an enlarged detail at a lower front corner of the canopy.

In the drawings, the numeral 1 represents the side of the building to which the canopy is attached, the location being indicated as over a doorway. In mounting the canopy, the house-

2

holder first attaches to the side of the building at a predetermined distance above the doorway or other opening an anchor plate indicated by the numeral 2. In the form shown, the upper edge of the plate is angular so as to fit the angle formed by the two upper surfaces of the canopy where they meet at the ridge. At the apex of the anchor plate the stock is cut away to provide slanted recesses or notches 4 formed along the edges of plate 2, and adjacent the building which, in conjunction with the upper side of the anchor plate, serves to hold the canopy temporarily in position until the permanent, ornamental brackets 5 are secured in the angle between the lower edge of the canopy and the building.

The main portion or roof of the canopy is composed of two metal plates which, except as being right or left, are identical. The main body of each roof section is formed as a sheet 10, the upper edges of which are formed with inturned flanges 11 which are in contact when the two roof sections are assembled. A U-shaped clip or channel strip 12 is placed around the downturned flanges and the four layers of metal are crimped, as shown at 14, at several points along the inside of the ridge to make a permanent joint at this point.

The lower edge or skirt of each roof section is shown as formed with a series of step-backs, indicated by the numeral 15, the number and configuration of which are in conformity with the tastes of the designer, and which give an appearance of bulk to the canopy. The horizontal portions of the steps 15 at the forward corners are cut away, as at 16, on a 45° angle to provide an illusion of diagonal joins at the outer corners of the canopy. The lowermost step of each section is formed with a horizontal flange 17, a vertical flange 18 and a further horizontal edge flange as shown at 19 (Fig. 8). The rear edge of each roof section is provided with a double folded downturned flange 20 for stiffening purposes. The upper corners of the flanges overlap at the peak and are secured at this point by a rivet 21. These portions of the flanges 20 are received in the notches 4 as shown in Fig. 9.

The front of the awning is formed by a plate which, in the form shown, is triangular in shape to fit the pitch of the two roof sections. This front section or plate, designated by the numeral 22, is formed on its upper edge with forwardly projecting flanges 23 which underlie the forward edge of both roof sections. Two U-shaped clip strips 25 (Fig. 7) are fitted over the projecting edges of the roof sections and the flanges 23 and

give a finish to the front edge of the canopy in addition to their function as a holding means. The lower skirt of the section 22 is first turned outwardly at 24 and is then stepped back in conformity with the formations at the lower edge of the roof sections, as shown at 28, and is then provided with an upstanding flange 29 similar to flanges 18. The front section is finished off with reverse bends 30 which form a channel 30a (Fig. 10). The lower, vertical corners of the front section are cut back successively on a 45° angle to fit the corners of the roof sections, but the horizontal portions of the first two steps are extended to overlap the corresponding portions of the roof sections to which they are riveted as at 31 (Fig. 11). The lowermost horizontal step 28a is squared at the corner to fit a notch 28b in the surface 17 and the vertical portion of the adjacent step 28 is folded back to form a wing 28c which lies under the part 15 and at this point rivets 34 are located. U-shaped molding strips 32 are fitted within the angular spaces between the flange 33 and the front face 22 to give the impression of depth to the roof sections.

The bottom of the canopy is closed in by a sheet or plate 35, the side edges of which have a sliding fit within U-shaped metal clip strips 36 which are attached to flanges 19 and extend substantially the entire length of the side skirts. The front edge of the plate 35 when in its final position slidingly fits with the flange 19 in the channel 30a described in connection with the front section (Fig. 10).

The rear edge of the bottom plate 35 is formed with an upstanding flange 40 of substantial depth, so as to extend to a point where its upper corners overlaps the flanges 20 on the rear of the roof sections. At each lower corner of the flange 40 right angle clips or brackets 42 are located (Fig. 4). One arm of each clip overlies the flange 40 while the other arm is inside of the lowermost step-back 15. When the bottom plate is in place and the clips 42 applied, the structure is held together by rivets 44 through flanges 20 and the upper corners of flange 40, and rivets 45 between the clips 42 and the parts 40 and 15, respectively. The upper edge of the flange 40 may be bent inwardly slightly as shown in Fig. 3 to prevent injury to the face of the building as the canopy is being put in place.

Over the peak of the canopy is placed the inverted V-shaped ridge strip 48, the edges of which are bent inwardly slightly to give an appearance of bulk. This ridge strip extends the entire length of the apex and is riveted to the roof sections at several points indicated as 49. The two front rivets 49 pass through the ridge strip and the five thicknesses of metal shown in Fig. 7, and serve to hold the moldings 32 in place. Additional rivets 50 located near the lower corners of the canopy serve to retain the same parts together at these points.

In assembling the structure, the two roof sections are abutted, the strip 12 fitted over the flanges 11 and crimped in place and the rivet 21 inserted. The front section 22 is then put in place and the front corners riveted in the manner shown in Fig. 11. The bottom plate 35 is then put in place from the rear of the canopy, the clips 42 inserted and the structure riveted at 44 and 45. Clip strips 25 are then applied, followed by ridge strip 48. The moldings 32 are then located and the final riveting at 49 and 50 performed. The structure is now sturdily connected together and is ready for painting and shipment. The house-

holder attaches the anchor plate 2 in the proper place and locates the canopy by slipping the flanges 20 in the recesses 4. This will hold the canopy temporarily, until the ornamented brackets 5 are secured, permanently fastening the canopy in place.

While, due to the method of construction, the structure is light and inexpensive to manufacture, it is quite an ornamental addition to a dwelling, store front or the like. It is very easy to install and is a sturdy structure which will withstand all weather conditions. We have shown a proposed and relatively simple design which gives an impression of massiveness. It is obvious that the canopy can be designed in many different forms as may suit the taste of the manufacturer or user.

What is claimed is:

1. A prefabricated canopy of unitary structure comprising two like but oppositely faced roof sections made of sheet metal, means to connect the sections along adjacent edge portions to form the ridge of the canopy, each of said sections having an integral skirt portion decoratively formed, a sheet of metal forming the front section of the canopy and having a skirt portion formed to correspond to the skirt portions of the roof sections, means to secure the roof sections and front section together at the abutting corners, a base portion comprising a metal sheet having front and side edges connected to the front section and roof sections respectively, a vertical plate at the rear, connected to the roof sections intermediate the ends thereof and to the rear ends of the skirt portions of the roof sections, and means on the roof sections, rearwardly thereof, adapted for engagement with anchor means on a wall, whereby the canopy may be hung in place.

2. A prefabricated canopy adapted to be attached a building, said canopy having two sloping metal plates with edges connected together to form a peaked roof, flanges depending from the rear edges of the plates, anchor means adapted to be attached to the building wall and provided with recesses receiving the said flanges, and permanent brackets attached to the lower side edges of the canopy and adapted to be attached to the wall of the building.

3. A prefabricated canopy adapted to be attached to a building, said canopy having two sloping metal plates connected together along two edges to form a peaked roof, flanges depending from the rear edges of the plates, and an anchor plate adapted to be secured to the building wall and having a peaked upper edge to fit within the peak of the canopy, said anchor plate having a recess in the face adapted to abut the building wall, and said flanges received in said recess.

4. A prefabricated canopy comprising two sheets of metal having downturned flanges along their upper edges, means to connect said sheets at the flanges so that said sheets form sections of a peaked roof, said roof sections having integral skirt portions decoratively shaped to form an inwardly turned cornice at the base of the canopy, a sheet metal plate forming the front of the canopy and having a similar skirt portion, a sheet of metal forming a ceiling for the canopy, and supported on inwardly turned parts of said skirt portions and connected to the roof sections at the rear thereof, and means on the roof sections, rearwardly thereof, adapted for engagement with anchor means on a wall, whereby the canopy may be hung in place.

5. A canopy for attachment to an existing building comprising sheets of metal the major portions of which constitute a peaked roof, integral skirts along the lower edge of said metal sheets, said skirts being decoratively formed, a sheet of metal attached to the forward edges of the roof sections and having an integral skirt portion corresponding to the previously described skirt portion, means to connect the skirt portions aforesaid at the lower corners of the canopy, and means to attach the canopy in place comprising an anchor plate adapted to be attached to the wall of the building and having recesses, downturned flanges on the roof received in the recesses and brackets secured to the lower, side edges of said canopy and adapted for securement to the wall of a building.

STERLING W. ALDERFER.
FRANK R. THOMPSON.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,901,976	Martin	Mar. 21, 1933
1,930,595	Moser	Oct. 17, 1933
1,956,850	Bishop et al.	May 1, 1934
2,251,572	Kuhn et al.	Aug. 5, 1941
2,484,987	Eschrich	Oct. 18, 1949

OTHER REFERENCES

House Construction Detail, Burbank, 1942, TH 195, B9, 1942, pages 78, 139, and 145.