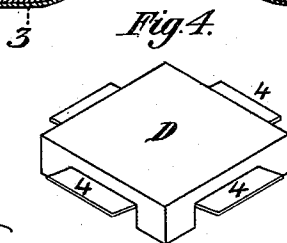
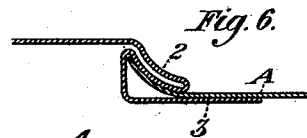
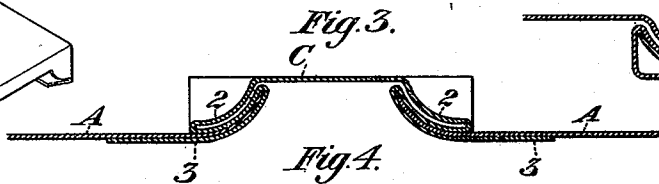
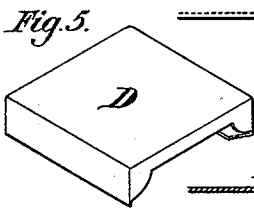
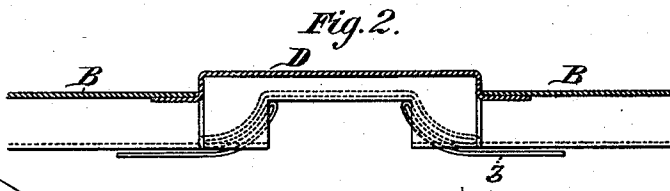
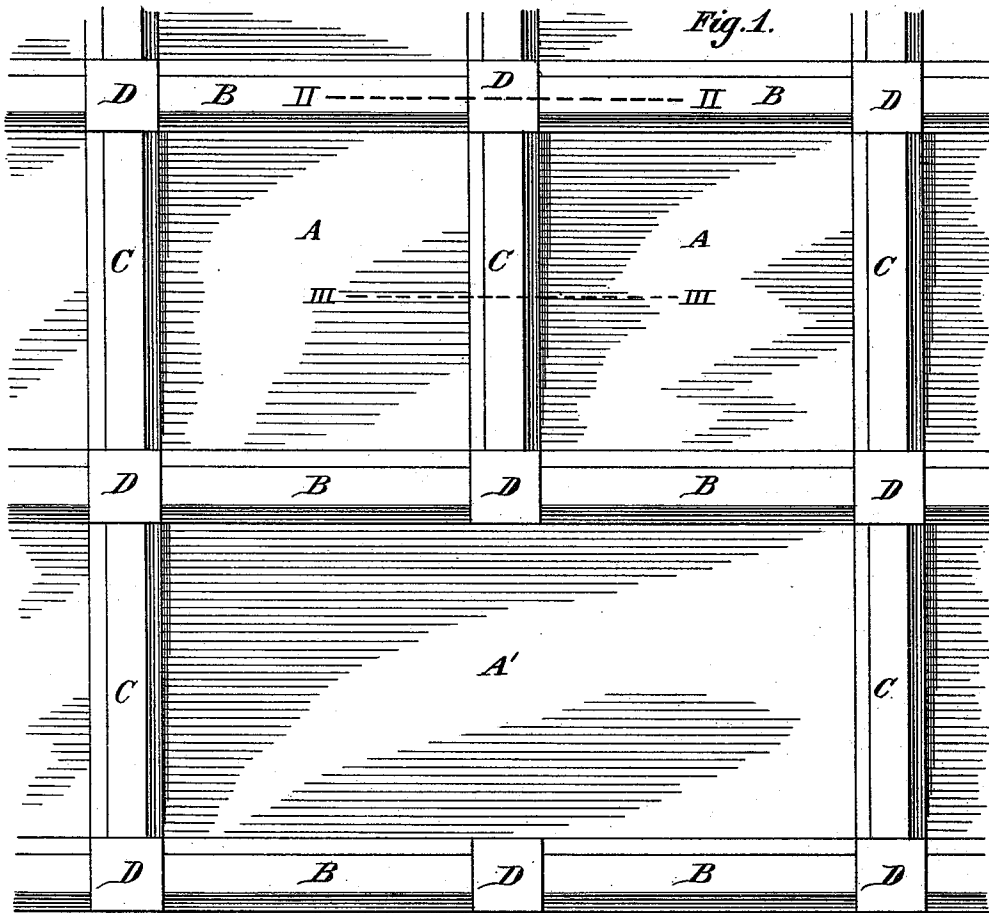


(No Model.)

E. C. EWING.
METALLIC CEILING.

No. 469,183.

Patented Feb. 16, 1892.



WITNESSES.

N. M. Corwin
W. T. Corwin

INVENTOR.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN C. EWING, OF WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE
WHEELING CORRUGATING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

METALLIC CEILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 469,183, dated February 16, 1892.

Application filed March 23, 1891. Serial No. 385,956. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN C. EWING, of Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Metallic Ceilings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in metallic ceilings; and its object is to provide means by which the panel-strips which cover the joints between the panels may also serve the function of nailing-strips for upholding the ceiling in place.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of part of the ceiling. Figs. 2 and 3 are cross-sectional views on the lines II II and III III of Fig. 1, respectively. Figs. 4 and 5 are perspective views of rosettes which may be used in this form of ceiling. Figs. 2 to 6 are drawn on a larger scale than the other figures of the drawings. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of a modified form.

Like symbols of reference indicate like parts in each.

In the drawings, A A' are the panels of the ceiling, B and C are the panel-strips, and D are rosettes at the corners of the panels.

The construction of the panel-strips is shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Each consists of a piece of sheet metal of channel form, which at its edges is bent inwardly, as at 2, and is then reflexed and bent outwardly, so as to constitute laterally-projecting nailing-flanges 3.

The panels A consist of pieces of sheet metal, the edges of which are upwardly curved, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, to correspond to the curvature of the recesses between the parts 2 and 3 of the panel-strips, and their corners are cut away to enable them to be joined to the panel-strips, as hereinafter explained.

In putting the ceiling in place the panel-strips B are secured in position to the joists or other base of the ceiling, however formed, by means of nails driven through the projecting flanges 3. The panels A are then put in place by slipping their edges in the recesses between the parts 2 and 3 of the panel-strips, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The curvature of said recess enables the panels to be sprung

into place laterally or to be slid longitudinally between the panel-strips. As each panel is put in place, a cross molding strip C may be fitted to it at its margin in like manner, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and extends between the molding-strips B. The setting of the panels in place covers and conceals the heads of the nails, by which the flanges 3 are secured. The panel-strips B may be of length equal to one side of the panel or may be of length equal to two or more panels. The cross panel-strips may be made of proper length to extend between the longitudinal strips. In order to cover the joints at the intersection of the panel-strips I employ rosettes D. These rosettes are not a part of my invention, but are preferably constructed as described in the application of John H. Packer, Serial No. 385,958, filed March 23, 1891. The rosette shown in Fig. 4 is adapted to be placed at a corner where several of the panel-strips terminate. It is provided with lateral tongues 4, adapted to fit on the upper side of the ends of the respective channels and of proper width to extend over the ends of the inwardly-bent portions 2, as shown in Fig. 2. The rosette is thus held securely in place without need of employing separate nails.

I may also use the form of rosette shown in Fig. 5, which possesses a specific advantage, in that I can use it at intermediate portions of one of the panel-strips and not necessarily at the meeting of several ends of the panel-strips. It consists of a piece of sheet metal having lateral flanges with inwardly-projecting parallel tongues on two opposite sides. To apply this rosette in place it is slid on the panel-strip, the said tongues fitting between the parts 2 and 3. The panels at the margin of the ceiling may be preferably made of greater length than width, as shown at A' in Fig. 1, and at the outer edges of the marginal panels I may place one of the panel-strips, thus giving the ceiling a very ornamental finish.

My improved ceiling is of advantage because of the simplicity of its construction and its strength and durability. It is easy to make and easy to put together and the panels are held firmly and are self-contained and sup-

port each other, the only securing devices employed being the nails driven through the flanges of the panel-strips. Furring-strips are not needed in applying the ceiling because the panels do not have to be nailed, and the flanges of the molding-strips can easily be secured to the joists or other base through the plaster of the ceiling, or may be nailed directly to the joists or other base in cases where the ceiling has not previously been plastered.

I claim—

1. A metallic ceiling composed of panels and panel-strips, the strips having nailing-flanges beneath the panels extending in one direction being continuous and those extending at an angle thereto being of a length equal to the distance between the first-named strips,

and rosettes at the junctions of the panel-strips, substantially as described.

2. In a metallic ceiling, the combination of panel-strips having both their edges extending inwardly and reflexed outwardly to form outwardly-projecting nailing-flanges and intermediate recesses, the panels having edges shaped to fit in said recesses, every edge of the panels being covered by a panel-strip and rosettes held in place by the panel-strips, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of March, A. D. 1891.

EDWIN C. EWING.

Witnesses:

W. B. CORWIN,

H. M. CORWIN.