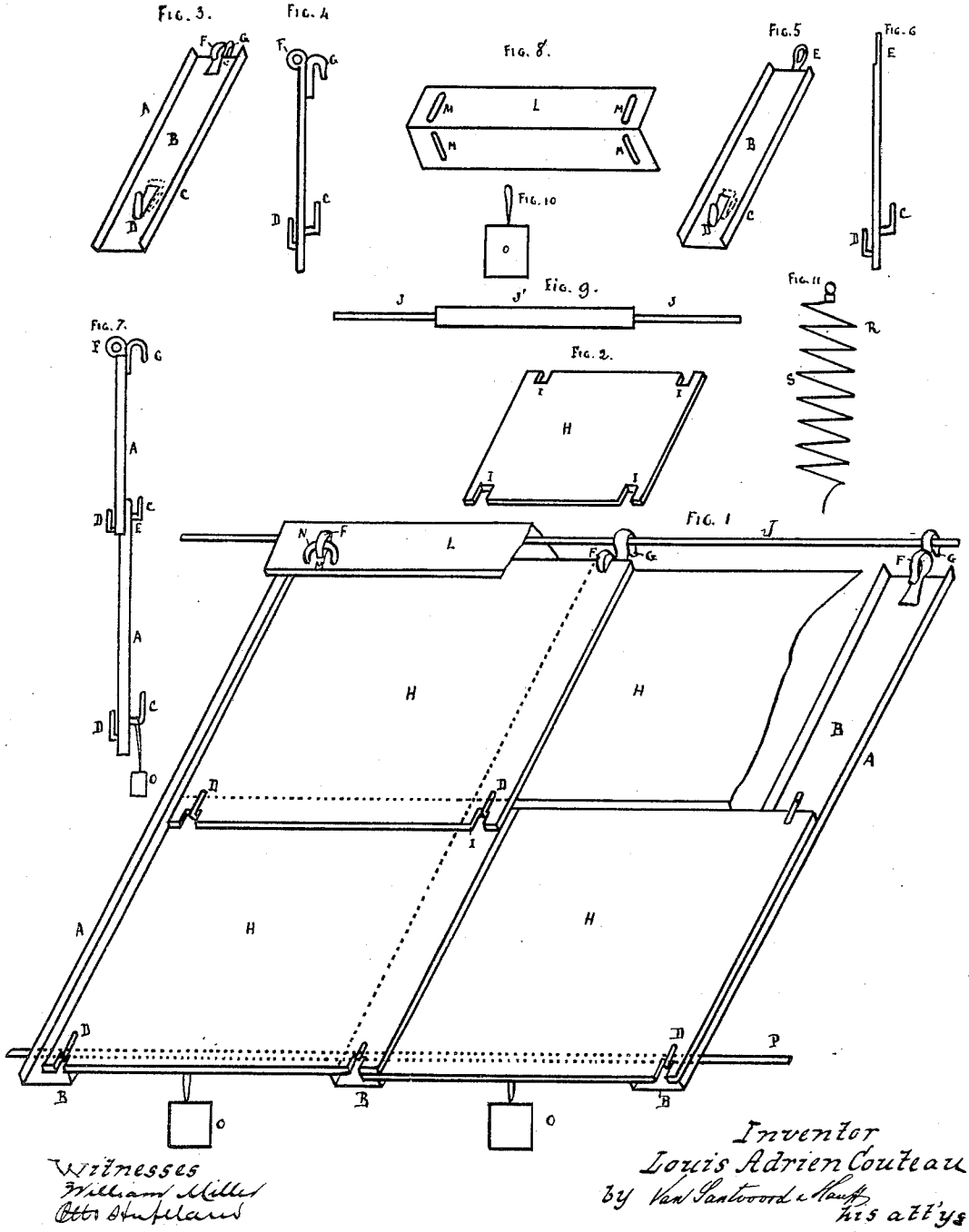
(No Model.)

L. A. COUTEAU.

COVER FOR HAY OR CORN RICKS.

No. 324,985. Patented Aug. 25, 1885.



N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS ADRIEN COUTEAU, OF LÉONVILLE, FRANCE.

COVER FOR HAY OR CORN RICKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,985, dated August 25, 1885.

Application filed June 5, 1884. (No model.) Patented in France June 15, 1883, No. 156,048.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS ADRIEN COUTEAU, of Léonville, in the Republic of France, have invented a new and useful Improved Cover for Hay or Corn Ricks, or any other Collection of Goods, (for which I have obtained a Patent in France, No. 156,048, bearing date the 15th of June, 1883,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new or improved method of constructing temporary shelters for hay or corn ricks or any kind of goods, matters, or materials, which it may be desirable to protect from rain, frost, or inclement weather, quickly, easily, and economically.

It consists of a roofing composed, substantially, of metallic plates or panels and of metal rafters, preferably made of galvanized sheet iron, the rafters being furnished with hooks and rings to enable them to be hung or fastened one to the other, and, to support the plates furnished for this purpose, with notches in which the hooks are placed, as illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of part of a roof constructed according to my invention with part broken away. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are detailed views of the different parts constituting this roof.

In these figures the same letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Each rafter A is cut out of a sheet of a suitable metal, sheet-iron, preferably, and is afterwards galvanized. Its longitudinal edges are turned up so as to form a channel, B, for conducting the water which might get in between the superposed edges of the plates or panels. Each rafter is furnished at its lower end with two hooks fixed, one, C, on the under side, the other, D, on the upper in the middle of the channel B. Its upper end is furnished with a flat ring, E, to be placed over the hook C. The rafters intended to be placed at the top of the mass to be protected are furnished with (instead of this ring) a loop or ring, F, fixed vertically at the end in the middle of the channel B, and with a hook, G, fixed below this loop or ring F. This modification serves to form the ridge and join together the upper edges of the two inclined surfaces of the roof. Each plate or panel H is, like the rafters, cut out from a sheet of suitable metal, sheet-iron preferably, galvanized afterward and preferably square in shape, and its upper and lower edges are furnished with notches I near its four corners.

The plates and rafters may be made of different sizes; but it is desirable to have rafters of different lengths and plates of greater or less width in one and the same series, so as to construct roofs corresponding to the surface of the mass to be protected.

To construct the roof, the rafters which it is intended to place at the top of the mass to be protected are hooked at each side on the two inclined surfaces of this mass, by means of their hook G, to an iron bar, J J′, placed along the ridge at the top of this mass. This bar consists of solid and tubular sections J J′, the ends of the solid sections J being inserted in the ends of the tubular sections J′, so as to lengthen the ridge-pole, as may be required. The lower ends of the upper rafters are afterward fitted in the upper ends of the lower ones, the latter being hung by their rings E to the hooks C of the rafters immediately above them. The plates or panels H are then placed ledging one under the other from the bottom upward the two notches I of their lower edge astride the rafter-hooks D, by means of which they are supported, and the two notches I of the upper edge receiving the hooks D of the rafters immediately above. The other rows of plates or panels are placed successively from the bottom to the top in the same manner, their lateral edge on one side ledging on the corresponding edge of the adjoining plate.

To complete the ridge an edge cover, L, is used; also cut out of sheet-iron, galvanized afterward. This is placed astride the iron bar J J′. This cover is formed of several sections, which are put in position, the ends superposed. Each section is furnished at certain distances with eyelets or oblong holes M, corresponding with the upper rafter loops or rings, F, which are passed through these holes, and which receive crescent-shaped bolts N to keep this cover in position.

To prevent the roofing from being carried away by the wind, its lower part is kept down by means of weights O, furnished with long loops, by means of which they are hung from distance to distance to an iron bar, P, formed in sections, solid and tubular, like those of

the ridge-pole, and supported by the hooks of the lower rafters. To fix and maintain more securely these weights, when the mass to be protected is penetrable, fasteners R, which consist of a spiral spring, S, with a knob, may be used, the said springs being passed through the loop of the weight and screwed into the mass to be protected.

The edge panels joining the panels of the principal roof are cut out in such manner as to fit in with the triangular shape of these ends, and the joints are covered by the same kind of cover as is placed on the top of the mass.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a portable roof for affording temporary protection, the combination of the channel-rafters A, provided with hooks and loops, as described, notched panels H, solid and tubular irons J J′, ridge-cover L, crescent-shaped bolts N, and looped weights O, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS ADRIEN COUTEAU.

Witnesses:
H. BONNEVILLE,
G. LOMBARDY.