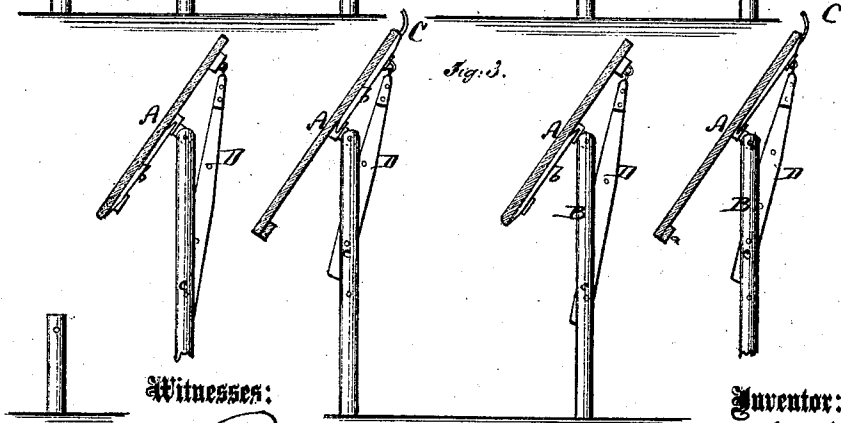
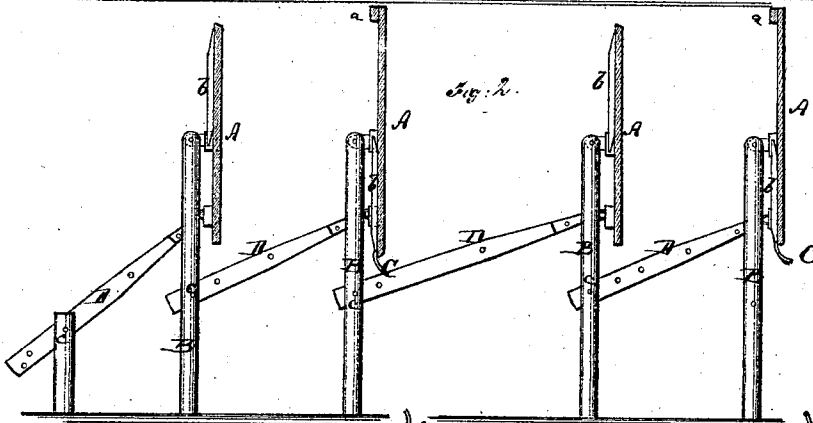
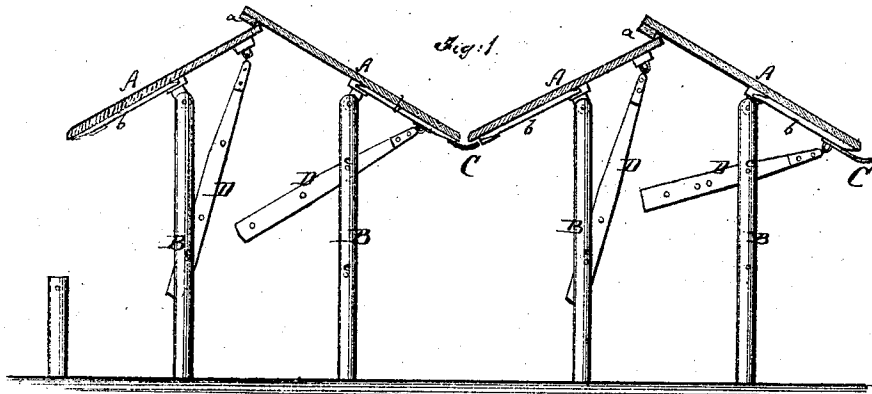


F. L. Hall,

Adjustable Shed.

No. 104,142.

Patented June 14, 1870.

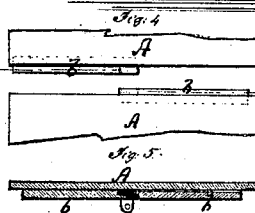


Witnesses:

Wm. Lida
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Inventor:

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United States Patent Office.

FRANCIS L. HALL, OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 104,142, dated June 14, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN ADJUSTABLE SHEDS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS L. HALL, of Oneida, in the county of Madison and State of New York, have invented a useful Improvement in Adjustable Sheds and Roofs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

Figure 1 represents a vertical transverse section of my improved adjustable shed.

Figure 2 is a similar view of the same, showing the leaves swung into a vertical position.

Figure 3 is a similar view of the same, showing all of the leaves swung into an inclined position, but parallel to each other.

Figure 4 is a detail face view of the contiguous portions of two leaves.

Figure 5 is a longitudinal section of the same, taken on the plane of the line *x x*, fig. 4.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new manner of hanging the protecting leaves of field and garden-sheds, and the roofs of equivalent structures, with a view of allowing their adjustment in every direction for letting the rays of light pass through from either side. The shed-roof or roof, however, when adjusted as such, will be water-tight and reliable.

The roof of a shed is formed by leaves *A A*, which are made in sections, each section being hinged to a post, *B*, or other fixed support.

The section of each row or line of leaves are all of equal length vertically.

The several rows must, in order to form a roof, be set against each other in the manner clearly shown in fig. 1.

A water-trough, *C*, is secured to the lower end of one of a pair of contiguous rows, and held under both

lower ends, as shown, to catch the rain-water, the trough being sufficiently inclined to carry the water off in a suitable direction.

Projecting ribs, *a*, are formed at the overlapping upper ends of every other-row, to make a water-tight ridge.

The joints between the several sections are kept tight by means of flanges *b b*, which project from the edges of the sections. Each flange *b* is half as long as its section.

The flanges at the contiguous edges are set to opposite ends of their respective sections, as shown in fig. 4; their inner ends are beveled to overlap each other, as in fig. 5.

These flanges, fitting under the contiguous sections, form double layers, through which the water cannot pass.

When the light is to be admitted through the roof, from either side, the leaves can be swung parallel to each other in either direction, as in fig. 3, or entirely vertical, as in fig. 2. In either case the leaves are locked to pins, *c*, that project from the posts, by means of pivoted levers *D*, or equivalent devices.

For horticultural purposes, especially, this invention will be particularly useful, although it can also be applied to other suitable purposes, such as the covering of bricks, tiles, &c.

Having thus described my invention,

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

1. The water-trough *C*, secured to the alternate lower ends of hinged sectional leaves, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The flanges *b b* secured to the edges of contiguous sections of leaves for the purpose of producing water-proof joints, as specified.

FRANCIS L. HALL.

Witnesses:

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