

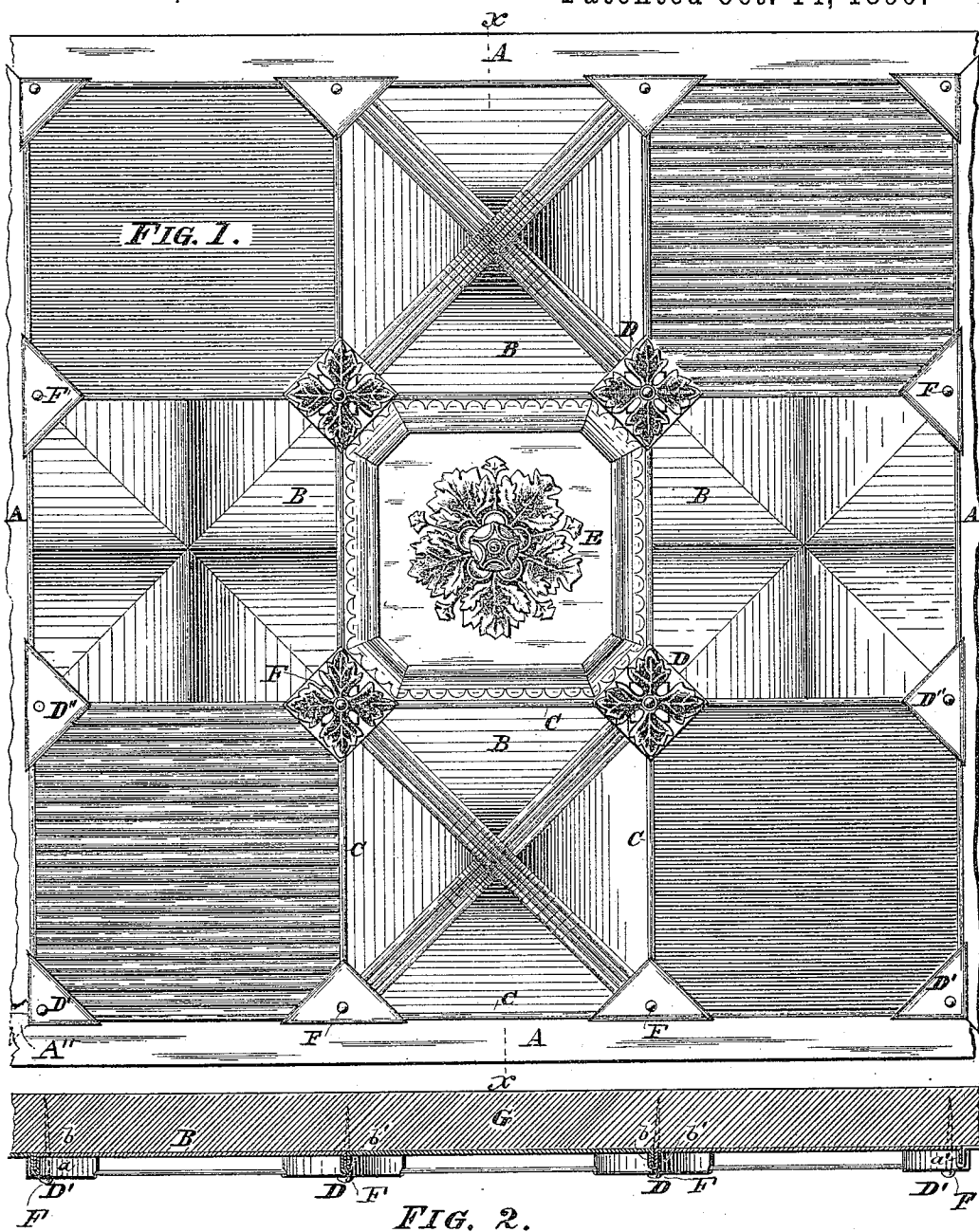
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. C. MOORE.
METALLIC CEILING.

No. 438,323.

Patented Oct. 14, 1890.



Witnesses:

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Bertie S. Stark

Inventor:

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by *Michael J. O'Connell*
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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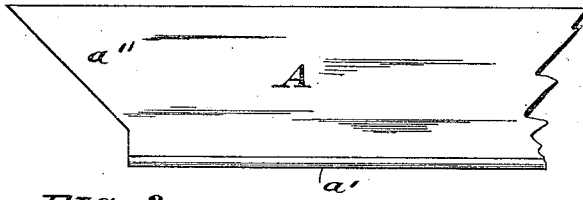
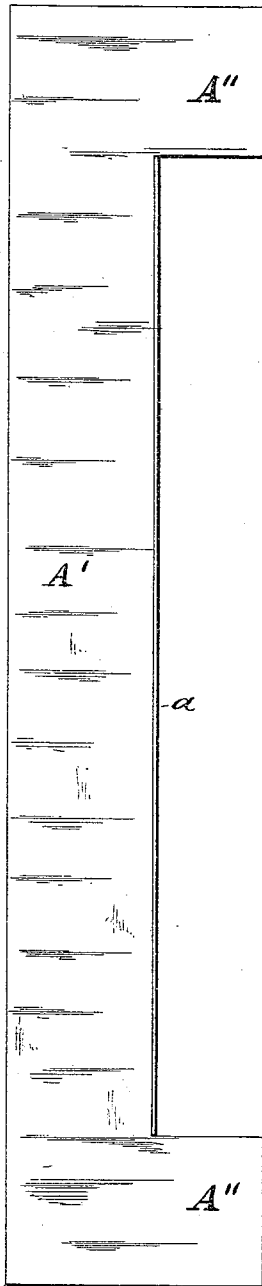


FIG. 3.

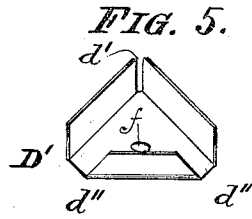


FIG. 5.

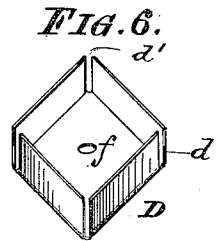


FIG. 6.

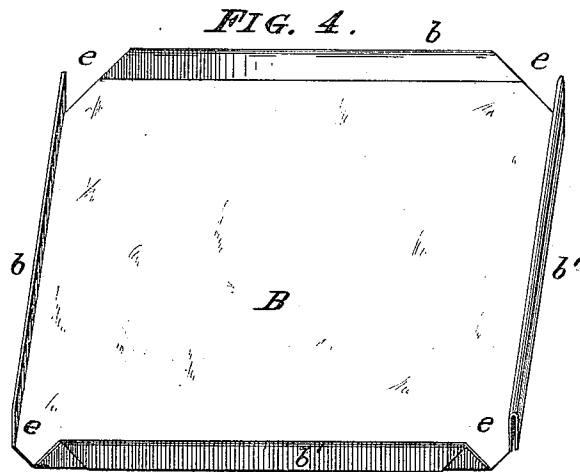
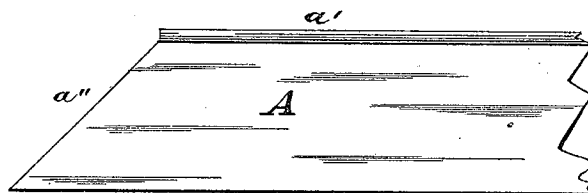


FIG. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES CLINTON MOORE, OF LANCASTER, OHIO.

METALLIC CEILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 438,323, dated October 14, 1890.

Application filed March 4, 1890. Serial No. 342,537. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES CLINTON MOORE, of Lancaster, in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements on a Metallic Ceiling; and I do hereby declare that the following description of my said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheets of drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has general reference to metallic ceilings; and it consists, essentially, in the novel and peculiar combination of parts and details of construction, as hereinafter first fully set forth and described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings already mentioned, which serve to illustrate my invention more fully, Figure 1 is a plan of my improved metallic ceiling. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view in line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan of the frieze portion of the ceiling. Fig. 4 is a plan of one of the panels. Figs. 5 and 6 are detached views of the side and corner caps, respectively.

Like parts are designated by corresponding letters of reference in all the figures.

The object of this invention is the production of an efficient, convenient, and ornamental metallic ceiling for building purposes.

A and A' are the frieze portions, respectively, of my metallic ceiling, of which A are the side and A' the end portions thereof. These end portions A' have on both ends laterally-projecting portions A'', and along the inner edge a "hook" *a*, so called, produced by folding the metal in an obvious manner. The side pieces A are notched on both ends to form a miter at *a''*, which, when overlapping the lateral portions A'', will cause the frieze to assume a rectangular shape, in which the corners appear to be mitered together. These side pieces have their inner edges also hooked to engage the ledges of the panels B, as hereinafter to be referred to.

The panels B, made of sheet metal in any design, configuration, or contour, have their corners deeply notched at *e* and two of the adjacent sides provided with ledges *b* and the two opposite sides hooked at *b'*, whereby

a series of panels may be arranged to engage one another to form a continuous paneled structure or surface, broken at the intersections by the deep notches *e*. These panels B, it is obvious, may be stamped with any design, figure, or lines, or they may be corrugated, crimped, or otherwise ornamented, a number of such differently-ornamented panels being shown in Fig. 1.

D are intersecting caps placed over the edges of the adjoining panels. They have the corners notched, so as to produce slotted apertures *d'*, which fit over the hooked portions of the panels. They also have apertures *f*, through which fastenings F—such as nails, screws, and the like—are passed into the ceiling G, Figs. 1 and 2, and thereby securely hold the panels in position, said nails passing through the space produced by the said deep notches in the panels, so that no nails, &c., pass through the panels proper.

The side and corner caps D', Fig. 5, are similarly arranged as the intersecting caps, except that they are triangular. These caps may all have their faces ornamented to correspond with the design of the panels, as shown in Fig. 1.

In securing this metallic ceiling to the wooden ceiling G or directly to the rafters, I start with one corner, after having first determined upon the width of the frieze by the size of the ceiling and the space covered by the panels, and place a panel there having its four sides ledged. I now proceed to place panel on panel, the hook of one engaging the ledge of the other, taking care that along the outermost edges of the panels only ledges appear, so that after the panels are all located in position the hooks of the two end pieces of the frieze A' may first be applied and finally the two side pieces A placed with their hooks over the outer edges of the said panels, after which the frieze is properly secured in position and the side and corner caps applied, when the whole ceiling will be finished in a very substantial and attractive and durable manner.

It is evident that center pieces may be placed onto the ceiling, which may be of metal, or they may be of any other suitable or desirable material, such a center-piece being illustrated at E in Fig. 1.

The material employed in constructing this ceiling may be tin, galvanized or black iron, zinc, &c., and when a very attractive and highly-ornamental ceiling is desired may be
5 made of brass and nickel or otherwise plated and polished.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure to me by Letters Patent of the United States—

10 1. In a sheet-metal ceiling, the panels having their edges ledged and hooked, as described, in combination with frieze-pieces having hooks engaging the ledges of said panels and the cap-pieces having the notches

engaging the said hooks of the panels and
frieze-pieces, as set forth. 15

2. In a metallic ceiling, a frieze having the lateral projections and the hooks on the end pieces and the mitered and hooked side
pieces, as set forth. 20

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have hereto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES CLINTON MOORE.

Attest:

JOHN M. WRIGHT,
ROBERT E. KENT, Jr.