

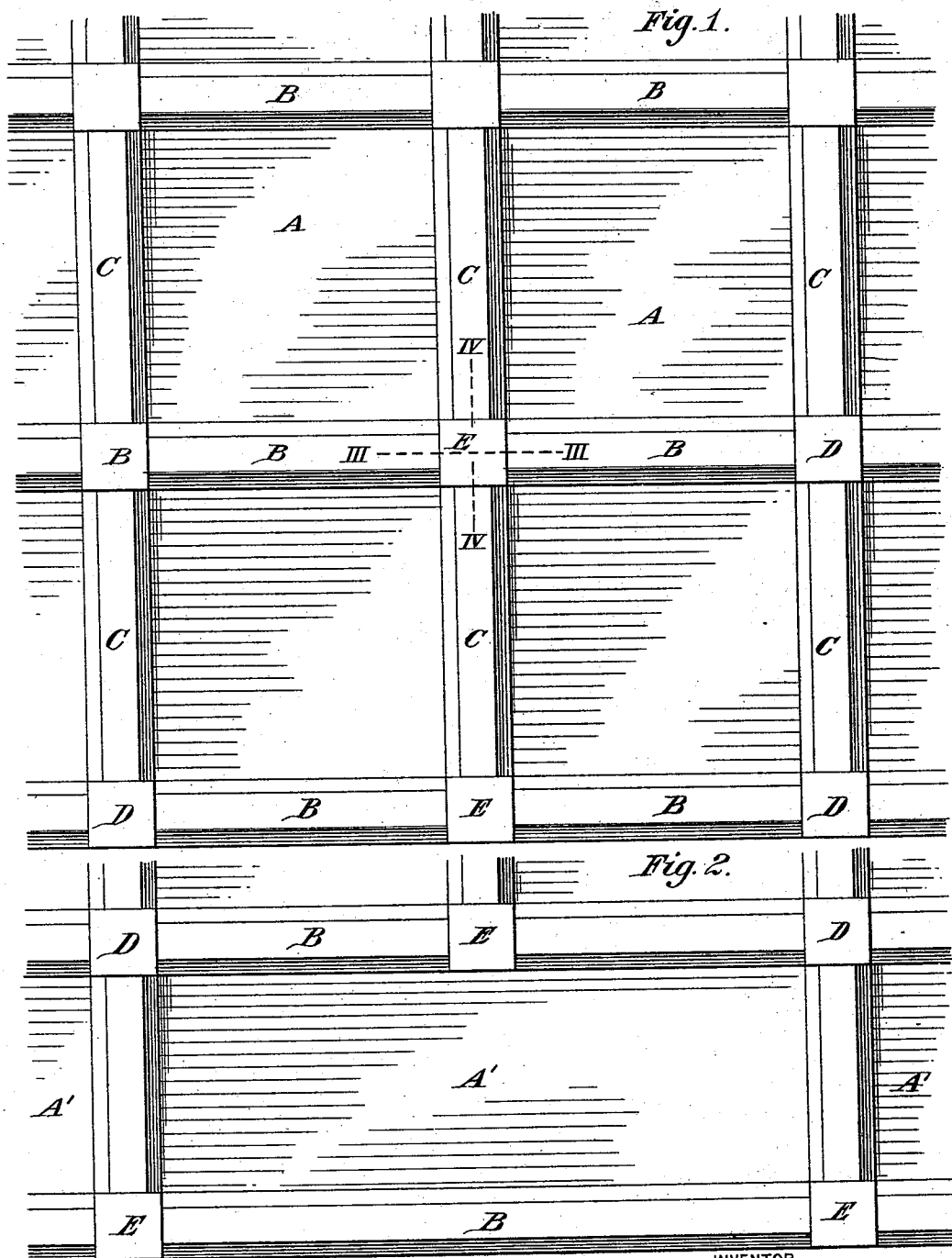
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. H. PACKER.
METALLIC CEILING.

No. 469,186.

Patented Feb. 16, 1892.



WITNESSES.

W. M. Corwin
W. B. Corwin

INVENTOR.

John H. Packer
by W. Baxwell & Son
his Attorneys

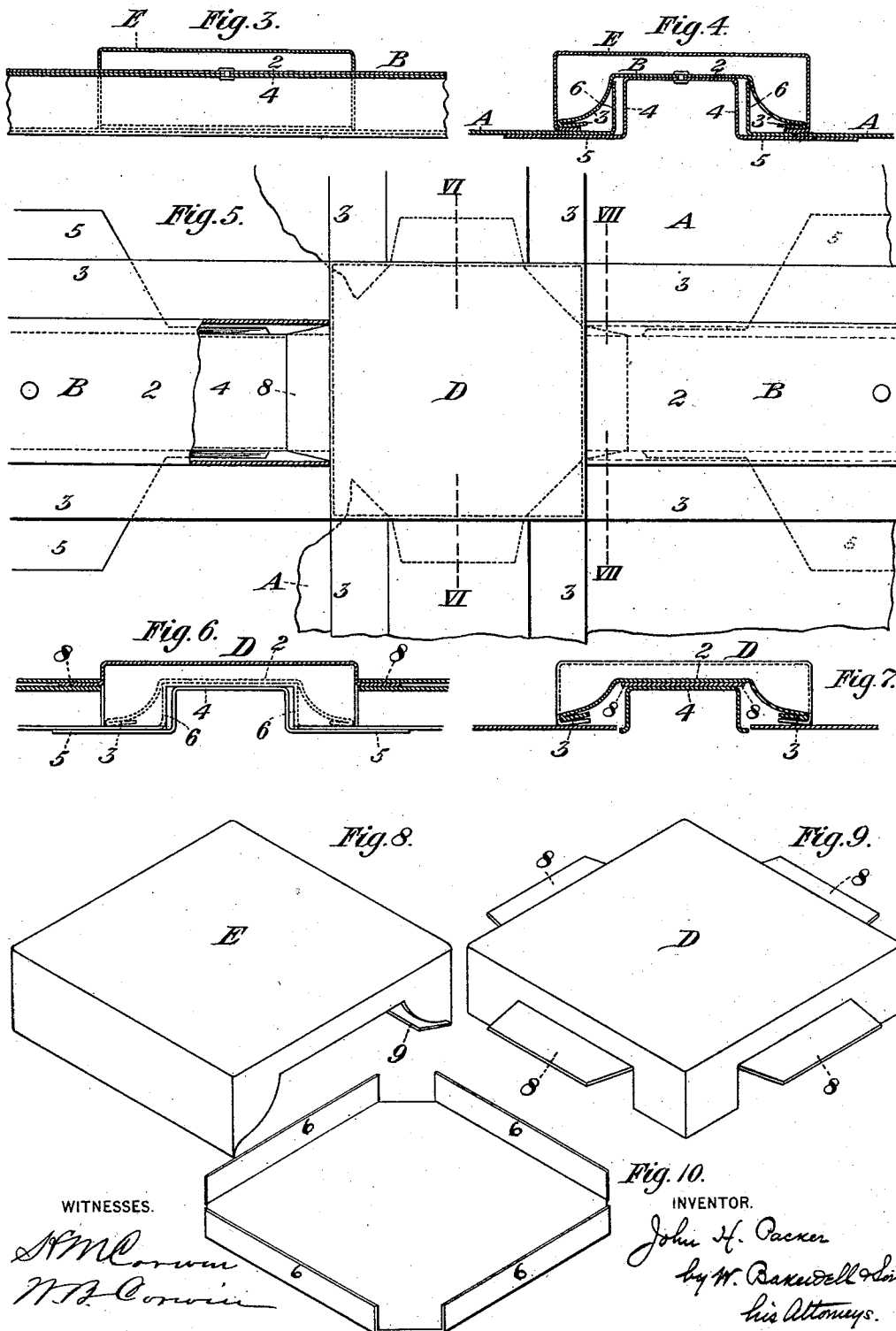
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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METALLIC CEILING.

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A. M. Corwin
W. A. Corwin

INVENTOR.

John H. Packer
by *W. B. Russell & Sons*
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN H. PACKER, OF WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE
WHEELING CORRUGATING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

METALLIC CEILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 469,186, dated February 16, 1892.

Application filed March 23, 1891. Serial No. 385,958. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. PACKER, 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved ceiling. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing one of the outside or border panels of the ceiling. The figures on Sheet 2 are on a larger scale. Figs. 3 and 4 are cross-sectional views on the lines III III and IV IV of Fig. 1, respectively. Fig. 5 is a view, partly in section, showing the upper side of the ceiling at the corners of four adjacent panels. Figs. 6 and 7 are cross-sections on the lines VI VI and VII VII of Fig. 5, respectively. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of one of the rosettes. Fig. 9 is a similar view of a different construction which I may use in the ceiling for covering the joints. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of one of the panels.

Like symbols of reference indicate like parts in each.

In Fig. 1, A represents the sheet-metal panels of the ceiling. B and C are the panel-strips by which the edges of the panels are held together and the intervening spaces covered, so as to give an ornamental appearance to the ceiling. In the construction of the ceiling the strips B and C or their accessory parts are utilized as the means by which the ceiling-panels are upheld. I shall first describe the construction of these panel-strips, referring to the figures on Sheet 2 of the drawings. Each consists of a channel-shaped strip 2, the sides of which are preferably divergent, and the edges 3 of which are turned inwardly to give a rounded ornamental appearance to the exterior of the strip and to stiffen it. To the inner side of the panel-strip 2 is secured a second narrower panel-strip 4, having flanges 5, which extend beyond the lateral edges of the strip 2. At the ends of the strips the flanges 5 are cut away, as shown in Fig. 5. In setting the ceiling in place the panel-strips are secured to the joists or plaster of the ceiling or to the base of the ceiling, however

formed, by nails driven through the flanges 5, the heads of which nails are afterward covered by the panels, as will be explained hereinafter.

The panels A consist of substantially flat metal sheets, but which may be embossed with any desired pattern, the edges of which are provided with upturned flanges 6, which are cut away at the corners of the panels.

The panel-strips B may conveniently be made longer than the panel-strips C, which simply extend between them, or all the strips may be made of a length equal to the length of one of the sides of the panels.

In putting the ceiling in place I may secure to the joists the panel-strips B, separated from each other a distance corresponding to the width of the panels, whether the panels be of uniform width or otherwise. A row of panels may then be connected together by sliding the panels over the adjacent edges, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the under sides of the edges of the panels may rest upon the flanges 5, and that the flanges 6 of the panels may be between the strips 3 and 4, as shown in Fig. 4. At the corners of the panels, where the ends of four panel-strips B C terminate, I employ to cover the joints rosettes D, the ends of the strips being separate from each other, as shown in Fig. 5. These rosettes consist of square pieces of metal having lateral flanges, with horizontal tongues 8 projecting at the four sides of the rosette. In applying the rosettes to place the tongues 8 are slipped into the spaces between the parts 2 and 4, as shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7. The rosette then covers the joints and is held firmly in place by means of the tongues. These rosettes are put on at the same time with the setting of the panel-strips. I may also use another form of rosette E, (shown in Fig. 8,) which consists of a flanged square piece of sheet metal having horizontal inwardly-projecting tongues 9 at the bases of the flanges on two opposite sides and recesses in the other two sides for the reception of the panel-strip. These rosettes are slid on one of the panel-strips so that the tongues 9 shall fit under the flanges 3 of the latter, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The latter rosettes may be used at any of the corners of

the panels. The other rosettes D can only be used at the corners where several panel-strips terminate.

In Fig. 2 I show how the ceiling may be constructed at the border. There the panels A' are preferably made of greater length than width, and at their outer margins I may use the panel-strips B, which serve to give the ceiling a highly-ornamental finish. In these outside panel-strips the outer horizontal flange 5 is not present, unless there is a cornice or molding into which this flange may fit.

The advantages of my invention will be appreciated by those skilled in the art. The ceiling is strong and self-sustained and may be applied without driving nails through the panels. It may also be applied without the use of furring-strips commonly employed with other varieties of metallic ceiling, because the nailing is done at the panel-strips and may be driven at any place, and as these strips extend for some length they give ample facility for striking the joists with the nails. The panels of the ceiling are upheld and braced perfectly by the panel-strips.

I claim—

1. A panel-strip for metallic ceilings, comprising, in combination, two strips, one placed within and secured to the other and having upwardly-projecting lateral nailing-flanges, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A panel-strip for metallic ceilings, comprising, in combination, two strips, one within and secured to the other, each strip having outwardly-projecting lateral flanges, the flanges of the inner strip being designed to nail the strip to the ceiling, these flanges be-

ing of greater width than the flanges of the outer strip, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. In metallic ceilings, the combination, with flanged panels, of panel-strips for upholding and connecting said panels, each panel-strip consisting of two strips, one placed within and secured to the other, the inner strip having outwardly-projecting nailing-flanges, the said flanged panels filling between the panel-strips, substantially as and for the purposes described.

4. A panel for metallic ceilings, consisting of a flat sheet having all its edges flanged, each flange extending throughout its width at substantially a right angle to the sheet and having cut-away corners, substantially as set forth.

5. A rosette for metallic ceilings, having inwardly-projecting tongues on two sides and recesses in the flanges on the other two sides for the reception of the panel-strips, substantially as described, and shown in Fig. 8.

6. In metallic ceilings, the combination of a rosette having laterally-projecting tongues and a panel-strip comprising, in combination, two strips, one within and secured to the other, said laterally-projecting tongues of the rosette fitting into the interstice between the two strips comprising said panel-strip, substantially as set forth.

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

JOHN H. PACKER.

Witnesses:

W. B. CORWIN,
H. M. CORWIN.