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OVERHANG, STRUCTURE AND DECORATIVE FASCIA

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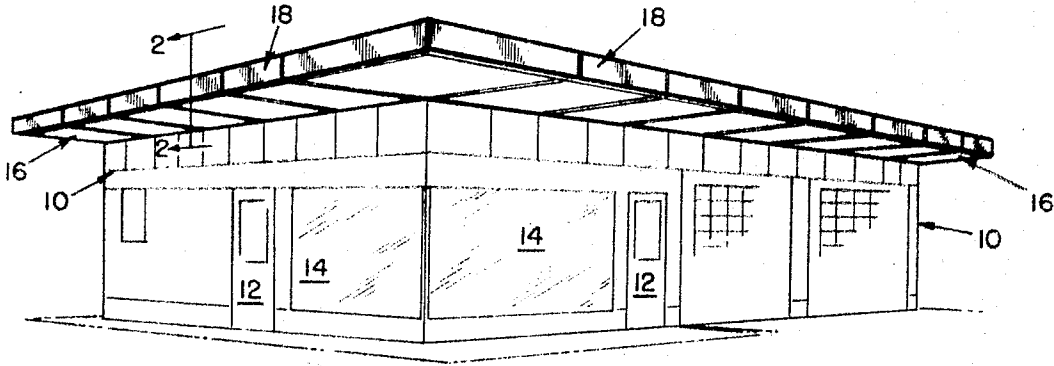


FIG. 1

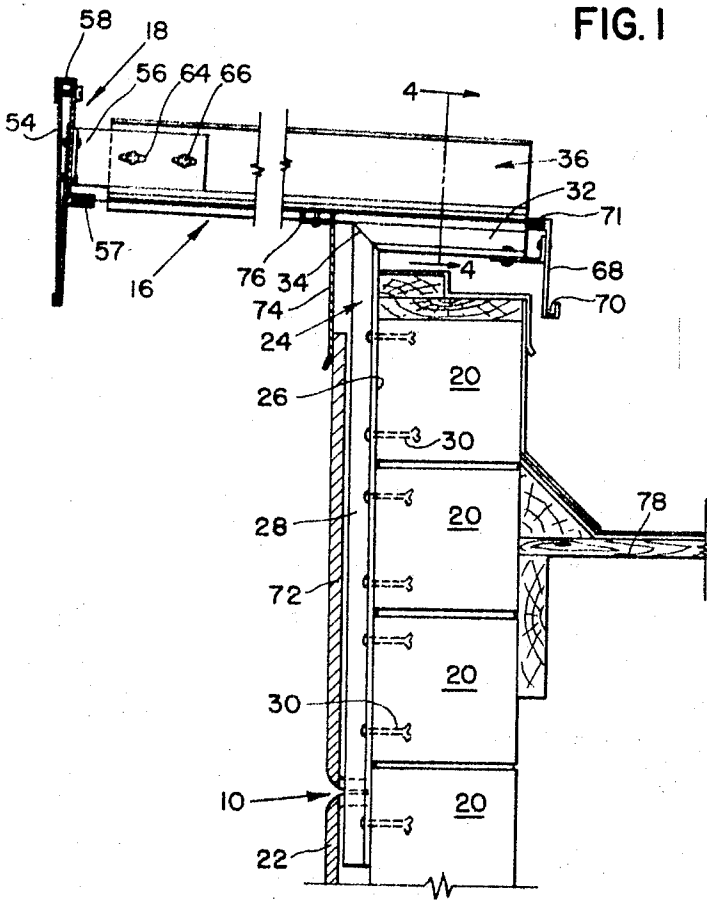


FIG. 2

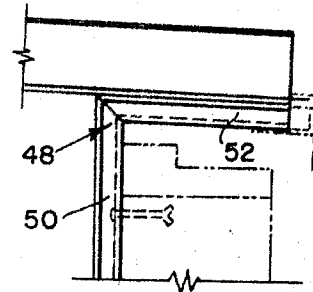


FIG. 3

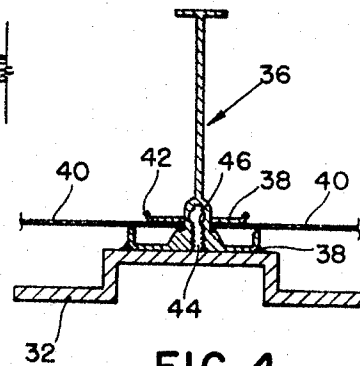


FIG. 4

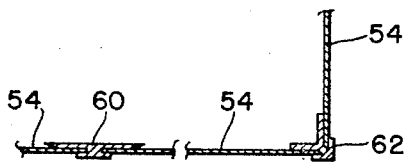


FIG. 5

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1

3,456,406

OVERHANG, STRUCTURE AND DECORATIVE FASCIA

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2 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A prefabricated overhang structure for securement to the base of a building wall which is adapted to support an overhanging partial roof and a decorative fascia. The structure is particularly appropriate for redesigning and modernizing an existing building of the flat roof type where the vertical building walls are to be retained.

Several years ago it was commonplace construction to build service station buildings and the like covered with ceramic or metal panels but having no extending roof or overhang. These structures simply terminated with a roof secured along the upper wall edges which thus provided a modified embattlement surrounding a slightly recessed building top. These structures still exist today in the form of service stations, drive-in restaurants, and the like. To improve aesthetically the appearance of existing buildings such as these, much effort has been devoted to improving the existing structures in an attractive and appealing manner yet avoiding the expense of either completely redesigning the building or destroying the building and erecting an entirely new structure.

The present invention involves attaching a cantilevered, supporting structure to an existing building wall which is capable of supporting and displaying a decorative fascia while at the same time retaining a number of panels which comprise an overhang ceiling thus improving the existing building structure aesthetically and providing partial overhang shelter about the perimeter of the building which can be prefabricated for immediate and low cost installation.

Other attempts have been made to provide attractive and functional overhang structures though these efforts have been directed at modifying the existing building walls and roof and establishing the overhang structure coincident with the original roof line; a technique requiring substantial changes in the existing building structure and large expenditures to accomplish these changes.

It is, therefore, an object of this invention to provide an overhang structure and decorative fascia that will enhance the appearance of existing flat roofed buildings and offer shelter from rain, snow, and the like, about the perimeter of the existing shelter.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a metal building construction including support and panel members which can be fabricated, assembled and maintained more economically and reliably than heretofore known.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a metal building overhang structure which is supported by a uniquely constructed wall mounted brace that can attach to existing building walls without altering or modifying these walls or the existing roof.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a prefabricated metal building overhang structure to which pre-finished roof panels may be securely affixed without drilling, piercing or otherwise marring and which will permit individual replacement of panels if such is necessary.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide

2

a prefabricated metal building construction including support members and paneling to which collateral structural members and accessories may be attached without drilling of the associated paneling and without requiring close alignment of mating parts.

Yet still another object of the present invention is to provide an overhang structure and decorative fascia which are interconnected and adjustably securable each with the other to provide the most improved and desirable appearance for a conventional square roofed building structure.

A further object of the present invention is to provide cooperating supporting brackets for maintaining an over-head structure and decorative fascia which are interchangeable and reversible with equal effectiveness in maintaining the supported components with respect to a pre-existing square roofed building.

Yet still a further object of the present invention is to provide an I-shaped fascia supporting member which has a continuous screw-receiving recess for receiving and retaining screw-positioned members at any location therealong.

These and other objects of the present invention will become apparent from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings constituting a part in which like characters of reference designate like parts and in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a conventional square-roofed building provided with an overhang structure and decorative fascia as described herein showing the ceiling formed upon the installation of the structure paneling and fascia;

FIG. 2 is a side elevational, enlarged, sectional and fragmentary view taken along the line 2—2 of FIG. 1, showing the fascia and fascia support bracket securable to the building outer wall along with the drip trough positioned to collect water dripping from the structure and to convey it to a remote location;

FIG. 3 is a slightly modified view of the overhang structure set forth in FIG. 2 in which the horizontally and vertically positioned support members have been reversed to support the fascia and associated components;

FIG. 4 is an end elevational view taken along the line 4—4 of FIG. 2, showing the horizontally extending and spaced-apart flanges which are disposed to receive and retain ceiling panels therebetween along with the continuous screw-receiving recess for receiving and retaining screw-positioned members at any location therealong; and

FIG. 5 is a plan view illustrating the corner of the fascia which is held about the previously constructed building by the subsequently installed overhang structure showing the cross-sectional configuration of the various devices for maintaining panels of the fascia in an end to end relationship.

Referring now to the drawings and more particularly to FIG. 1, conventional building construction includes generally vertical walls 10 joined in an appropriate manner to form a functional building of the service station or drive-in restaurant variety having doors 12 and windows 14. As an improvement, the building is provided with an overhang structure generally designated 16 and a decorative fascia generally shown as 18, the particular details of which will be subsequently disclosed and described. The addition of the overhang structure and fascia provide an aesthetic improvement to the existing structure and functional shelter for the limited area about the perimeter of the existing building structure depending upon the extent of the overhang.

The particularities in construction of the overhang structure and fascia are best shown in FIG. 2 where the existing wall 10 is shown to be comprised of a number of conventional building blocks 20 which are in turn

covered by ceramic or metallic panels 22 of conventional configuration. The overhang structure 16 includes a support bracket generally designated 24 which is securable to the building outer wall formed by the external surfaces 26 of blocks 20. Support bracket 24 includes a vertically positioned channel member 28 which is secured to surface 26 by means of expansion bolts 30 or devices of a similar nature. It has been found advantageous to extend member 28 downwardly for a distance adequate to cover a number of blocks 20 thus providing extremely sound and substantial structural support for the carried overhang components. A substantially horizontal member 32 is welded at joint 34 to member 28 to provide a supporting strut for the additional overhang structure which will be described subsequently. The cross-sectional configuration of horizontal member 32 is the same as that of vertical member 28 so that at joint 34, the members bond precisely along the weld.

An I-shaped member generally designated 36 is secured to horizontal member 32 and extends upwardly and outwardly therefrom to form an overhang support member, the basic component of the overhang structure 16 previously discussed. The I-shaped member has a number of spaced-apart flanges 38 which are disposed to receive and retain adjoining ceiling panels 40 positioned therebetween as particularly illustrated in FIG. 4, these panels preferably formed of metal and thus providing a single roof of strength sufficient to sustain workmen or carried components and displays thereon. Panels 40 comprise the basic overhang roof structure and offer shelter about that area directly adjacent to the perimeter of the building therebeneath. Note that flanges 38 have upwardly extending edges 42 which serve to direct water flow away from panel members 40 and rearwardly along member 36 because of the slight slope or incline of that member from the outwardly extending edge rearwardly over the existing wall of the building.

The I-shaped member 36 has a unique screw-receiving recess 44 which is available for receiving and retaining any structural component or attachment at any convenient location therealong. The recess 44 is merely a slot with a number of grooves provided therein so that threading of a conventional screw is permitted.

While the structure described and illustrated in FIG. 2 is the preferred embodiment, there is illustrated in FIG. 3 a mere reversal of the channel members 28 and 32 so that they are now welded at a joint 48 and are reversed from their preferred configuration. Thus a vertically positioned member 50 is secured to the front surface of the building wall and attaches to a substantially horizontal positioned member 52 in the same manner as that previously described.

The fascia generally designated 18 is comprised of a number of individual segments 54 which are retained by a Z-shaped plate 56 sustaining a releasably secured S-shaped member 58. A number of connecting devices are used to join these segments 54 such as those illustrated in FIG. 5 and designated 60 and 62, and obviously any number of variations of such devices can be used.

A T-shaped plate 56 is adjustably secured to I-shaped member 36 by means of slots 64 and connecting bolt 66 and functions to support the fascia adjacent the overhang structure. A slotted end 57 receives one edge of panels 40 and provides support of these panels in cooperation with the flanges 38 of I-shaped member 36.

A segment supporting member 59 is affixed to plate 56 by bolts or other suitable means and is turned at its extending end to form a lip 61 which serves to retain an edge of the segments 54 and support these segments in a displayed position. An adjusting screw 63 urges the upper edge of segments 54 against an interior wall 65 of the slot formed in the upper part of S-shaped member 58. The S-shaped member 58 used to retain fascia plate 54

provides additional novel structure for a conventional square-roofed building in that it can be attached rearwardly of I-shaped member 36 as particularly shown in FIG. 2 and designated 68 so that any moisture which drains down flanges 38 along extending edges 42 is collected in a drip trough 70 formed thereby for removal to a remote location depending upon the angular incline of that trough with respect to a true horizontal plane. Again, a slotted end designated 71 of member 68 provides additional support in conjunction with end 57 and flanges 38 for panels 40 as they are now "trapped" by four surrounding support members.

Thus there has been described a novel and unique arrangement for providing an overhang structure and decorative fascia for a conventional flat-roofed and panel-covered building, and once the vertically positioned member 28 has been affixed to the exterior surface 26 of the existing building wall comprising: at least one support placed on the building 22 can be installed and a metal flashing 74 can be affixed from the base of I-shaped member 36 by means of a support 76 threaded within recess 44 to blend with the panel installation. The overhang structure and decorative fascia are thus offered to aesthetically and functionally enhance pre-existing building structures which contain only vertical walls 10 and a flat and slightly recessed roof 78.

What is claimed is:

1. A prefabricated overhang structure for use with an existing building wall comprising: at least one support bracket securable to the outward face of a building wall, and an overhang panel support member secured to said bracket, said support member having panel releasable receiving means associated therewith, said support bracket including a vertically positioned wall-engaging member and a substantially horizontal disposed member secured to said wall-engaging member generally parallel with the existing building roof line, said panel support member having a plurality of spaced-apart flanges for retaining ceiling panels, upturned edges on said flanges to form water flow channels and a continuous grooved slot extending longitudinally of each of said members receiving securing screws.

2. A prefabricated overhang structure as claimed in claim 1 further comprising: a fascia positioned proximate the terminal end of said panel support member and adjustable means for supporting said fascia to said panel support member, ceiling panels positioned adjacent said panel support member and releasably held by said panel receiving means, said support bracket including a vertical and longitudinally contiguous wall-engaging member and a substantially horizontal member secured to said wall-engaging member generally parallel to and remote from the existing building roof line, said panel receiving means having pairs of opposed substantially horizontal outwardly extending spaced apart flanges adapted to receive and retain said panels therebetween, said panel support member having a substantially I-shaped cross-sectional configuration, and said overhang panel support member lying contiguous with and extending the length of said bracket horizontal member.

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52—58, 97, 198, 311, 495, 533