

Apr. 24, 1923.

1,452,599

H. C. HAMES

ROOF LUG

Filed March 24, 1922

Fig. 1.

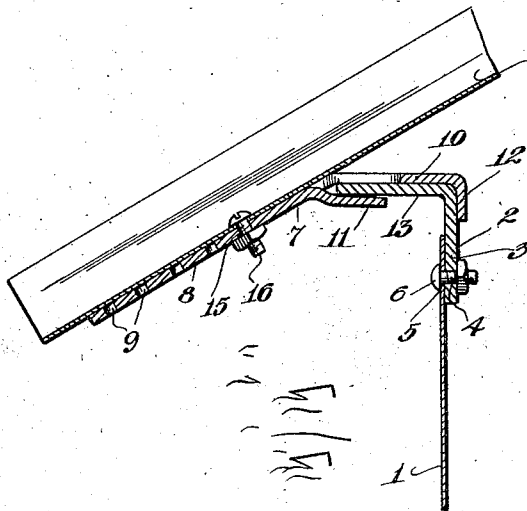


Fig. 2.

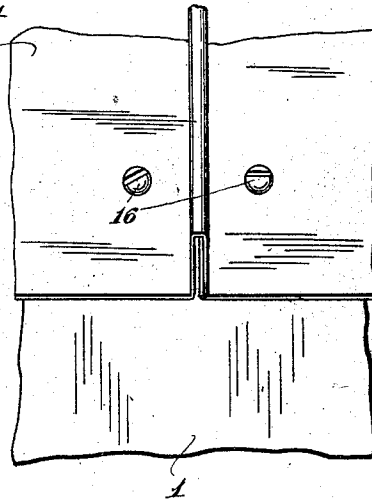
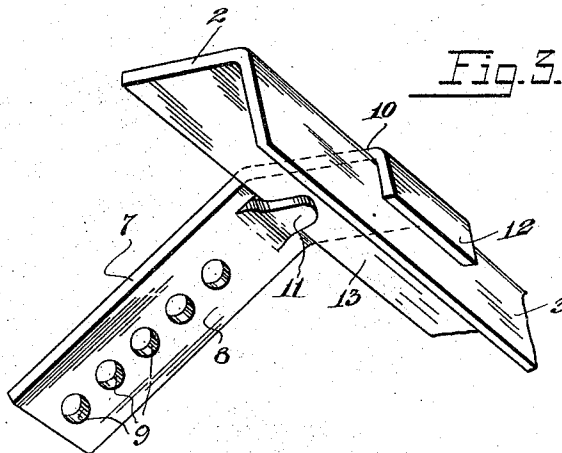


Fig. 3.



Inventor
Harry C. Hames

By *C. C. Shepherd*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY C. HAMES, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO F. O. SCHOEDINGER, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ROOF LUG.

Application filed March 24, 1922. Serial No. 546,259.

To all whom it may concern;

Be it known that HARRY C. HAMES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, has invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roof Lugs, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention is directed to improvements in roof lugs, and has for its object to provide an article of this character constructed in such manner that the bolt holes for receiving the roof sheet bolts are so arranged as to be disposed outwardly of the side wall of the crib or bin so as to prevent moisture, which might seep through the bolt openings, to drip quite a distance from the side walls so as to eliminate the possibility of moisture entering the crib or bin.

The lug is particularly designed for use in connection with the metallic corn cribs and grain bins, and is extremely simple in construction, and efficient in operation.

A further object of the invention is to provide a roof lug so fashioned that when in place it will firmly hold the roof sheets in their proper positions, and at the same time permit the ready removal of the sheets should the occasion arise.

With these and other objects in view, as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel features of construction, combinations of elements and arrangements of parts, and hereinafter to be fully described and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view through a portion of a crib,

Figure 2 is a fragmentary side elevation, and

Figure 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the lugs, showing it engaged with the angle iron top bar.

Referring to the drawing 1 designates the side wall of the crib, and it will be of course understood that the side wall can be made in any desired manner. An angle bar 2 is provided and has its vertical web 3 provided with perforations 4 which are adapt-

ed to register with perforations 5 formed in the wall 1, and when these perforations are in registry clamping bolts 6 are engaged therein so as to tightly secure the angle bar in proper relation with respect to the wall 1.

The lugs 7 consist of arms 8, said arms being provided with a plurality of aligned perforations 9, the purpose of which will later appear. The upper ends of the arms 8 terminate in plates 10, said plates being disposed in obtuse angular relation to the arms 8 so as to hold the arms 9 at proper inclinations with respect to the bars 2. At the juncture of the arms 8 and plates 10, tongues 11 are provided, which are formed by striking the material from the adjacent parts of the arms 8 and plates 10.

The inner ends of the plates 10 terminate in downwardly extending lips 12 which are adapted to snugly engage the inner faces of the webs 3 of the bars 2, and at which time the plates 10 rest upon the horizontal webs 13 of the bars 2, as more clearly shown in Figure 1 of the drawing.

The roofing plates 14 are of the customary shape and are provided at suitable points with perforations 15, said perforations being adapted to register with selected perforations 9 formed in the arms 8, so that the sheets 14 may be adjusted to their proper positions when forming the roof of the crib. Clamping bolts 16 are engaged in these registered perforations, and serve to firmly hold the sheets 14 secured to the lugs. It will thus be noted that the perforations formed in the sheets 14 are located some distance outwardly of the walls 1 so that should any moisture pass through the perforations it will drip upon the outside of the crib.

The tongues 11 are so positioned that they will firmly grip the horizontal webs 13 of the bars 2, and since the lips 12 engage the webs 3 of said bars, it is obvious that the lugs will be firmly connected with the bars. In applying the lugs to the bars 2 it is simply necessary to place a lug adjacent one end of the respective bar, and upon exerting stresses thereon it can be slid to the proper position, and at which time the

tongue 11 will firmly clamp the web 13, while the lip 12 will snugly engage the web 3, thus securely holding the lugs in place.

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. A roofing lug comprising an integral relatively angularly disposed arm and plate, a tongue located at the juncture of the arm and plate, and a lip carried by the free end of said plate.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a 10 roofing lug comprising an angularly disposed arm and plate, the plate terminating in one end in a lip, and a tongue struck from the arm and plate at the juncture thereof, said arm having a plurality of 15 aligned perforations formed therein.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HARRY C. HAMES.