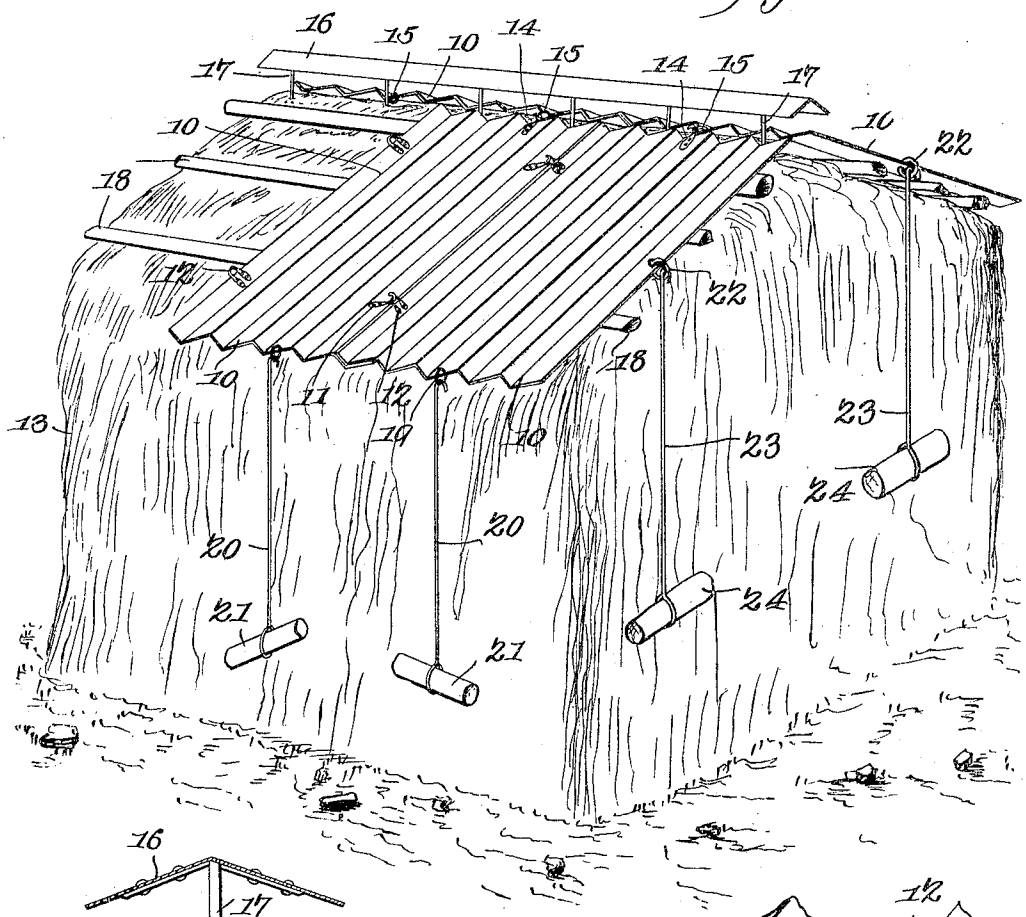
No. 822,143. PATENTED MAY 29, 1906.

A. MANN.

STACK COVER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 25, 1905

Fig. 1.



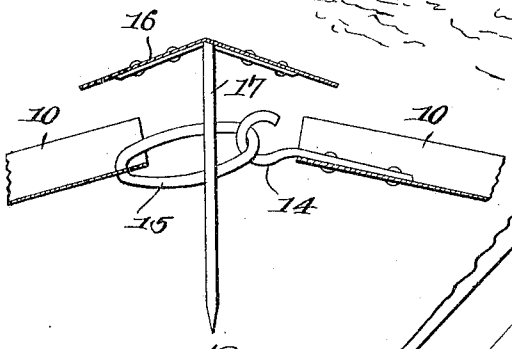


Fig. 2.

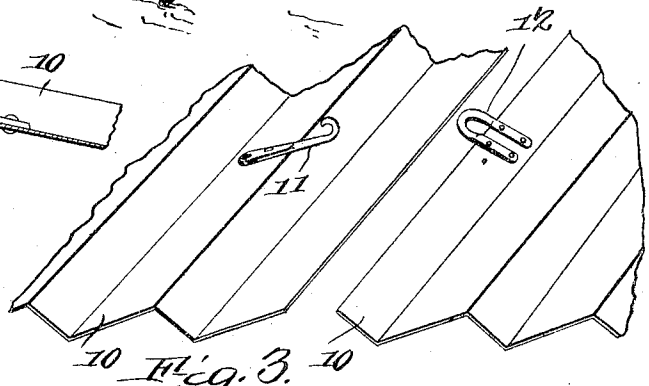


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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ALEXANDER MANN, OF BERKSHIRE, MICHIGAN.

STACK-COVER.

No. 822,143. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 29, 1906.

Application filed November 25, 1905. Serial No. 289,089.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER MANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Berkshire, in the county of Sanilac and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Stack-Cover, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in temporary shelters or protectors for hay and grain stacks and similar structures, and has for its object to improve the construction and increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of the embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a haystack with the improved device applied to a portion of the same. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional detail illustrating the construction at the ridge portion of the device. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective detail of portions of a pair of the plates, illustrating the coupling devices whereby they are detachably united.

The improved device comprises a plurality of sheet-metal plates 10, preferably of steel, and corrugated longitudinally, the corrugations being of angular form and preferably with one side of each corrugation longer than the other. The plates are arranged with their edge corrugations overlapping, as shown, to cause the water and snow to flow freely from the plates when they are disposed in inclined position longitudinally. Hooks and loops are attached, respectively, to the terminal corrugation of one sheet and an intermediate corrugation of the next or adjacent sheet, the loop (represented at 12) being rigidly connected to one sheet and the hook (represented at 11) being rigidly connected to the other sheet.

For the purpose of illustration the loop 11 is shown attached to terminal corrugation of one sheet and protrudes beyond the edge, while the hook 11 is attached to the second corrugation of the next sheet and protrudes over the end corrugation of the same sheet. The loops and hooks are arranged near the ends of the sheets, as shown. By this arrangement when the sheet having the loops is elevated at the opposite side the loops will be in position to engage the hooks of the next sheet, and then when the elevated sheet is lowered into position the corrugation having the loops attached will bear within the first corrugation of the sheet having the hooks and be firmly locked thereto. The sheets are thus firmly united and can be separated only when disposed at an angle to each other, as above noted.

The sheets are disposed upon the stack side by side with their edges overlapping and locked together by the loops and hooks, and can be separated only when disposed in the relative angular position described, a position they could not assume when in position upon the stack. The connected sheets are thus in position to resist the action of the wind and will not be displaced thereby. The plates or sheets are disposed upon the stack (represented at 13) at each side of the center, with their inner ends spaced apart to leave an open space to provide for ventilation. By this means the whole stack may be covered and protected by multiplying the plates to correspond to the size of the stack and with an open ventilating-space at the center along the ridge.

Disposed above the open central space is an inverted-V-shaped member 16, extending at the edges over the inner ends of the plates, as shown in Fig. 2, and provided with a plurality of spaced standards 17 for insertion into the body of the stack. The shield 16 is thus maintained in spaced position above the ridge portion of the stack, so that while the material of the stack is effectually protected the air can freely circulate beneath it and within the open spaces between the cover plates or sheets and the stack and between the adjacent ends of the same. The member 16 thus serves as a water-shed to protect the otherwise uncovered space between the ends of the plates, while at the same time permitting free circulation.

Spaced strips 18, preferably of wood, are placed between the stack 13 and plates 10 to maintain the latter in uniform position and prevent them from sagging if the stack settles and also to provide for circulation between the plates and stack. Attached to the lower ends of the plates 10 are rings 19, to which rods 20 are connected, the rods carry-

ing weights 21 to hold the plates in position and prevent displacement by the wind. The outer edges of the end plates are also provided with rings 22, to which rods 23 and weights 24 are attached, as shown, for the same purpose.

The plates may be of any required size to adapt the device to any required size of stack.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A cover for stacks comprising a plurality of plates corrugated longitudinally with the corrugations at the edges interlapping, and hooks and loops the elements of which are rigidly connected respectively to the terminal corrugation of one plate and an intermediate corrugation of the next plate whereby the plates may be coupled and uncoupled only when disposed in inoperative position.

2. A device of the class described comprising a plurality of plates corrugated longitudinally with the corrugations at the edges interlapping and disposed upon the stack at opposite sides of the center with the inner ends spaced apart, hooks and loops the elements of which are rigidly connected respectively to the terminal corrugations of one plate and an intermediate corrugation of the next plate, means for detachably coupling said plates at their adjacent spaced ends, a ridge member spaced above the intervals between the ends of the plate and overlapping the same, and standards depending from said ridge member and adapted to be inserted into the stack.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ALEXANDER MANN.

Witnesses:
WM. J. MCCAREN,
F. C. CRECEY.