

(No Model.)

W. R. KINNEN.
METALLIC CEILING.

No. 424,312.

Patented Mar. 25, 1890.

Fig. 1.

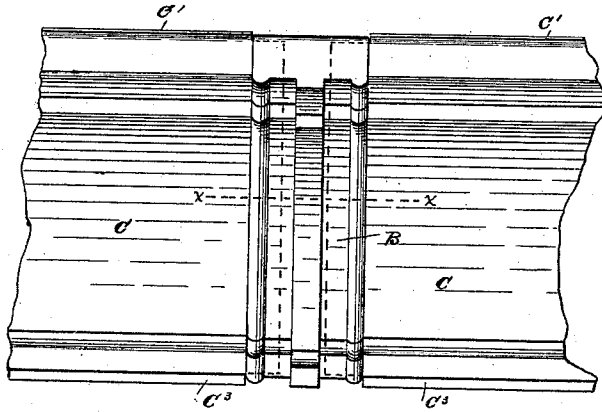


Fig. 2.

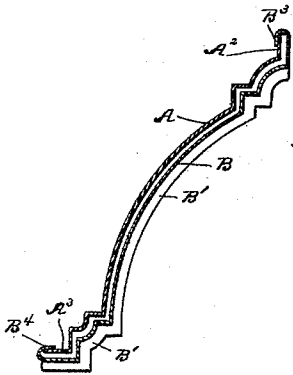


Fig. 5.

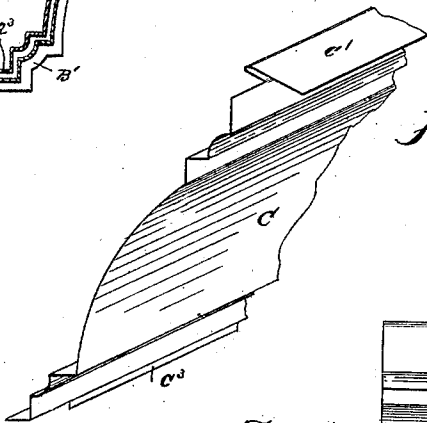


Fig. 6.

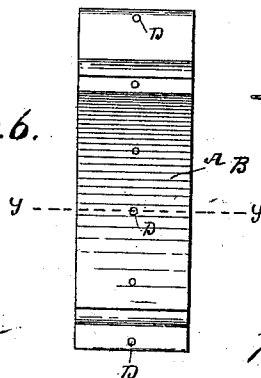


Fig. 3.

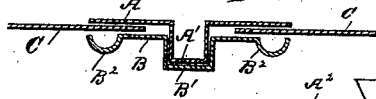


Fig. 4.

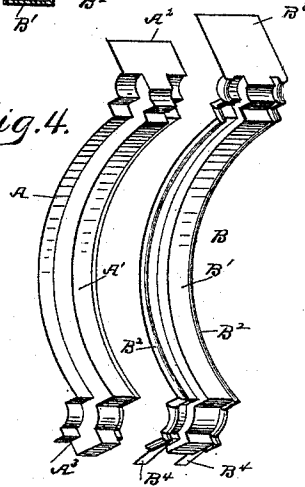
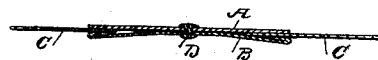


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES

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METALLIC CEILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,312, dated March 25, 1890.

Application filed June 13, 1889. Serial No. 314,166. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. KINNEAR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Ceilings, of which the following is a clear and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

This invention relates to improvements in metallic ceilings, and more particularly to brackets for the cornices in such ceilings, and has for its objects to provide a bracket which may be constructed from sheet metal, so as to be rigid in form, light in weight, and easy of manipulation.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a section of a cornice provided with this improved bracket. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the same cut on the line *xx*. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the bracket, the parts being separated to show their separate constructions. Fig. 5 is an end view in perspective of one of the cornice-pieces, showing how it is cut away at the top to accommodate the brackets. Fig. 6 is a front view of an alternative construction of the bracket. Fig. 7 is a cross-section of the same, taken on the line *yy*.

The letter A designates the skeleton or inner part of the bracket. In the face it is provided with projected rib A', which may be of any shape desired.

The letter B designates the lookout or shield. This lookout is formed to substantially the same lines as the skeleton A, and is provided with a rib B', corresponding to the rib A' on the skeleton. Along the edges it is further provided with the ribs B³ for ornamentation and additional rigidity. The projection of the rib A' on the skeleton A is slightly greater than the projection of the rib B' on the lookout B. In this way is insured a small space between the skeleton and lookout on either side of the said ribs, as shown at Fig. 3 of the drawings. When placed together, the end B³ of the lookout extends above the end A² of the skeleton, and the strips B⁴ extend beyond the end A³. To se-

cure the skeleton and lookout together the lapping portion of the end B³ is turned over the end A², and the strips B⁴ over the end A³, as shown in Fig. 2. In this way the skeleton and lookout are securely fastened, as the engaged ribs prevent any lateral displacement and the lapped portions any separation. The cornice-pieces C to which this bracket is applied are provided at the upper edge with the hooked edge C', which is provided to receive the edge of a styling or the panels of which the ceiling is composed. The lookout edge is cut away at the ends, as shown in Fig. 5, to allow the ends to extend into the space between the lookout and skeleton of the brackets.

In suspending a cornice provided with this bracket the bracket is placed in position on the exposed end of the last piece of cornice by inserting the end in the space between the lookout and skeleton. The end of the next cornice-piece is then inserted in the space in the bracket from the other side. As the cornice is placed in position, it is secured by fastenings driven through the extensions C³ and C', the former of which rests against the side walls of the building and the latter against the ceiling or a strip of wood provided to receive it. As the cornice-pieces are thus secured, the brackets are held rigidly in position without the need of independent fastenings. When the cornice is thus suspended, the meeting ends of the cornice-pieces are held in shape and concealed to leave no joints exposed. Further, room for expansion and contraction in the cornice-pieces is allowed for in the space between the lookouts and skeletons. By thus constructing the brackets lightness and rigidity are at once attained, while the work is attended with greater rapidity and ease.

In the form shown in Figs. 6 and 7, I dispense with the ribbing A' and B', and secure the skeleton A and lookout B together by the rivets D. This form I find desirable as being less costly, as I may turn them out with a cornice-brake with little expense, while the form shown in Fig. 4 has to be stamped. In all other respects than that referred to the two forms are the same.

What I claim is—

In a cornice such as described, a bracket
consisting of a skeleton formed to the lines
of the cornice, a shield to fit over the face of
5 the said skeleton, and fastenings for securing
the said skeleton and shield rigidly together
near the center to form a pocket to either side

of the fastenings for the reception of the ends
of the cornice-pieces, substantially as de-
scribed.

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Witnesses:

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