Nov. 29, 1927. 1,651,071

J. C. SCHEPPERS

VENTILATING SCREEN STRIP

Filed Oct. 20, 1926

Fig. 1.

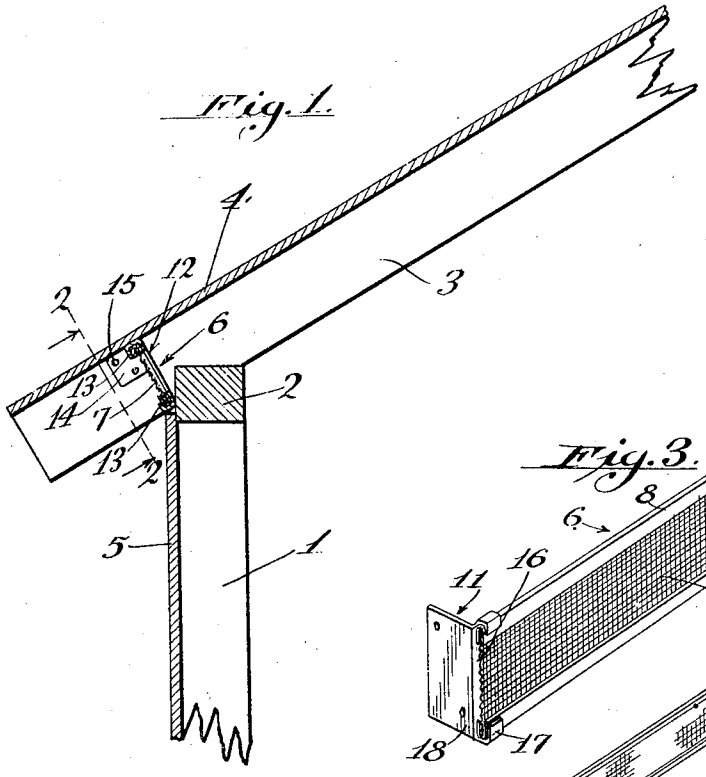


Fig. 3.

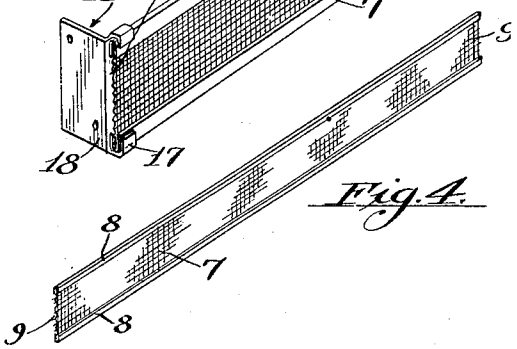


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

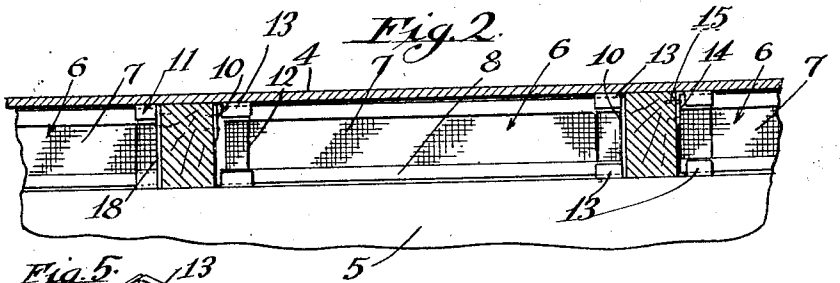
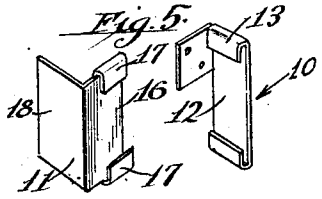


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. SCHEPPERS, OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

VENTILATING SCREEN STRIP.

Application filed October 20, 1926. Serial No. 142,912.

My invention is a ventilating screen strip with means for securing same to a building to form a screen between the rafters and the walls of a building or the studs which support the rafters forming a wire ventilating screen between the top of the building walls and the roof boards or coverings of the building.

An object of my invention is the construction of a ventilating screen strip which may be cut into lengths to fit between the rafters of a building and being made in various widths to suit different depths of rafters, and also in brackets which secure the strip to the rafters.

My invention comprises the combination of the building structure with the strips secured thereto, the particular form of brackets and the strip ends and is illustrated in the following drawings, in which;

Figure 1 is a vertical section through part of a building, showing the connection of the walls and the roof with the ventilating screen secured at the rafters;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the screen sections adapted to fit between a pair of rafters;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a section of the screen strip;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the brackets for securing the strip to the rafters, disconnected from the strip.

In the drawings, the studding of a building is designated by the numeral 1 which may have header beams 2 extending lengthwise over the top of the studs. The roof rafters 3 are connected to the header beams in the usual manner and have the roof boards 4 with the usual roofing supported on the rafters. The exterior wall of the building is designated by the numeral 5, being secured to the studs. My screen strips designated generally by the numeral 6 with the connectors are fitted in between the adjacent rafters and close the space between the top of the walls and the roof structure.

The strip material is formed preferably of a long section of wire screen 7 which is quite narrow and having sheet metal binding strips 8 on the edges. These binding strips are merely bent over the edges of the screen and preferably crimped every so often to hold the binding strips in place. The ends 9 of the strip have no coverings. The strips are intended to be made in long sections and may have edge coverings of thin metal so that they may be handled in coils and cut off in the required lengths. It will be understood that the strips are made in various widths to correspond with the various depths of rafters utilized in the ordinary building construction.

The brackets for connecting with the rafters are designated by the numerals 10 and 11. The bracket 10 has a face strip 12 with clamping ends 13 bent around the back of the strip of screen and having a tongue 14 bent over the end. This tongue does not need to extend the full depth or width of the screen and is secured to the rafters by nails 15 or the like as shown in Fig. 1. The bracket 11 has a back strip 16 with clamping ends 17 bent over the front of the screen strip and has a flange 18 extending at right angles to the portion 16, nails being driven through the flange to secure same to the rafters.

The manner of assembling the ventilating strip is substantially as follows:

The strip is cut in proper lengths to fit between the rafters in accordance with the particular building and the brackets are fitted on the ends of the strip. These brackets are then nailed to the rafters preferably having the tongue 14 and the flange 18 of the brackets 10 and 11 extending towards the eaves of the building so that they may be installed from the outside. It is apparent that if desired either one or both of the brackets may be attached to the rafters and the screen fitted subsequently. The screen and the binding strips on the edge being sufficiently flexible so that they can be bent and fitted in the clamping strips on each of the brackets.

From the above description together with the drawings it will be seen that I have invented a ventilating strip in which the screen itself with the bindings on the edge may be made in various widths and sold in long lengths to be cut as desired; that the brackets may be simply and cheaply constructed of sheet metal and that the individual strips are fitted between the rafters of a building between the upper part of the exterior wall and the roof structure so that the proper ventilation will be provided while insects and the like will be kept out of the building.

Various changes may be made in the prin-

ciples of my invention without departing from the spirit thereof as set forth in the description, drawings and claims.

What I claim is:

1. In the art described the combination of a bracket having a face strip with top and bottom clamping ends bent backwardly on the back of said strip, a tongue bent at right angles to the strip and forming a closure at one side of one of the clamping ends, a screen having binding strips on its upper and lower edges, said strips being gripped in the said clamping ends, and a bracket having a back strip with clamping ends bent forwardly over its face, said clamping ends engaging the other end of the screen, clamping the binding strips in the clamping ends, said second bracket having a flange at right angles to the back strip and extending rearwardly therefrom.

2. In the art described the combination of a first bracket having a face strip with top and bottom clamping ends bent backwardly from said strip and being parallel thereto, a tongue at right angles to the face strip extending backwardly from said strip and forming a side closure for one of the clamping ends, said tongue being part of the length of the face strip and having means to secure same to a rafter or the like, a second bracket having a back strip with forwardly bent clamping ends, the ends being parallel to the back strip, a flange at right angles to the back strip and extending rearwardly therefrom, having means to attach said flange to a rafter or the like, a screen having binding strips on its top and bottom edges, said strips being engaged in the said clamping ends of the said first and second brackets.

3. In the art described the combination of a bracket having a face strip with clamping ends bent backwardly and parallel to the rear face thereof, a tongue at right angles to the face strip and bent backwardly, said tongue forming a side closure for one of the clamping ends, a second bracket having a back strip with clamping ends bent forwardly and parallel to the front face of said strip, a flange at right angles to the back strip bent rearwardly therefrom, said tongue and flange having means adapted to allow securing said brackets to a pair of rafters and the clamping ends being adapted to engage the upper and lower edges of a screen.

4. In the art described a bracket having a face strip and a pair of top and bottom clamping ends bent backwardly and parallel to the rear face of said strip, a tongue bent backwardly from one side of said strip, the tongue forming a side closure for one of the clamping ends, said clamping ends being adapted to engage the top and bottom edges of a screen.

5. In the art described a bracket having a back strip with a pair of clamping ends bent forwardly of its front face and parallel thereto, a flange at right angles to the strip and extending rearwardly therefrom, said clamping ends being adapted to receive the upper and lower edges of a screen.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

JOHN C. SCHEPPERS.