

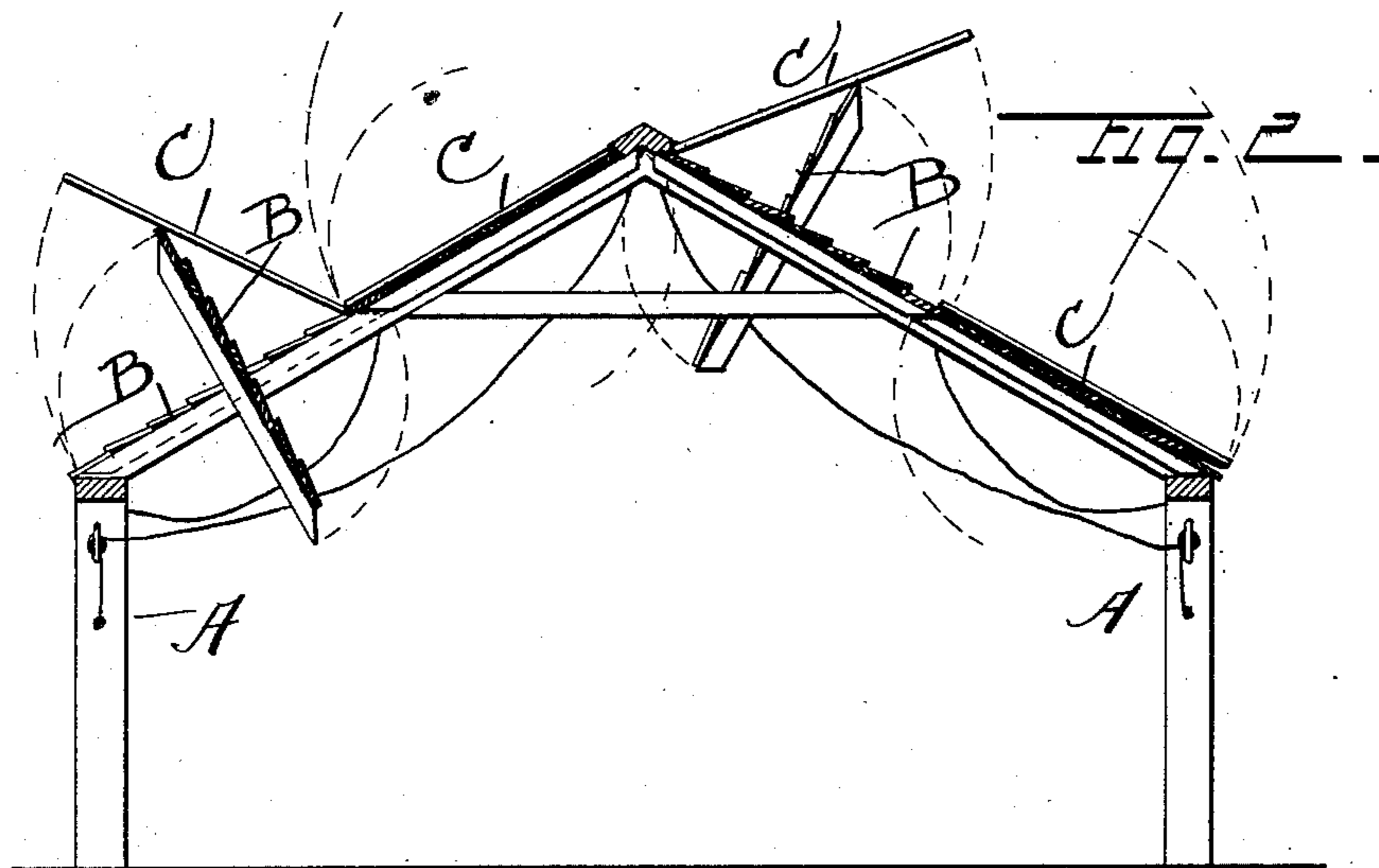
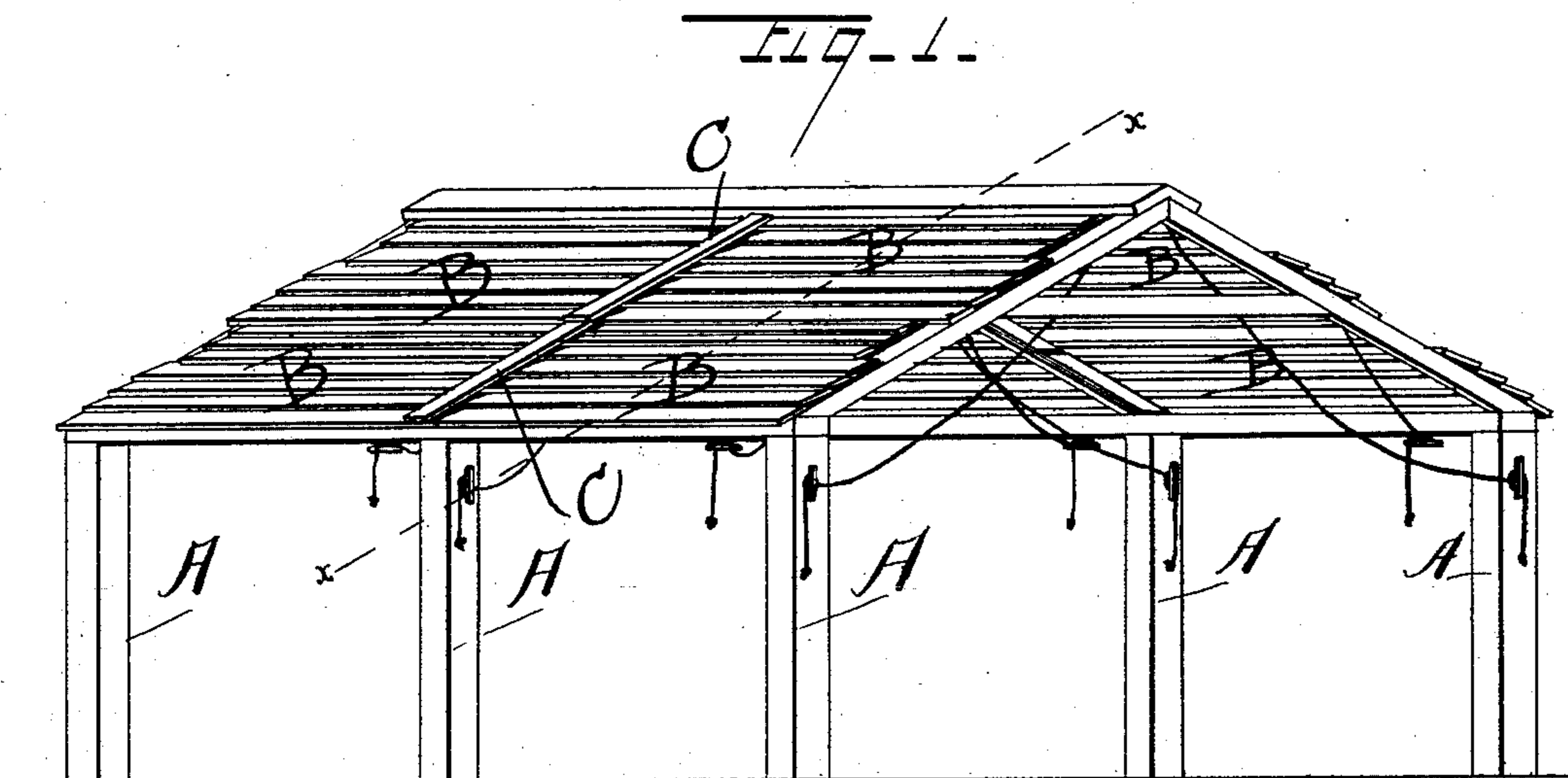
(No Model.)

J. C. SCHUMACHER.

BRICK YARD SHED.

No. 358,076.

Patented Feb. 22, 1887.



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. SCHUMACHER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
AUGUST F. NUSSBAUMER, OF SAME PLACE.

## BRICK-YARD SHED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 358,076, dated February 22, 1887.

Application filed June 15, 1886. Serial No. 205,275. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN C. SCHUMACHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, Illinois, have invented certain new and  
5 useful Improvements in Brick-Yard Sheds, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to make a shed for brick-yards that will permit the green brick to be protected from rain or dew, and  
10 yet to be exposed to the air and sunshine when the weather will permit.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved brick-shed with the cover down, as at night or during rains; and  
15 Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section taken in line  $x x$  of Fig. 1, with some of the sections of roofing open.

In the drawings, A are the posts and frame-work on which the rafters of the shed are  
20 supported; B, sections of roof, and C strips covering the joints at the ends of the sections of the roof when the same are down.

In building my improved shed for brick-yards, I erect two outer rows of upright posts  
25 or studs on the site of the proposed shed, with as much space between them as the width of the shed. Along the tops of these posts I secure suitable beams or timbers to support the  
30 weight of the roof, and to secure the tops of the posts firmly and properly together. These upright posts or studs may either be set in the ground or in a sill, as may be desired. When  
they are in position and the upper beams or timbers in place, they will form a frame-work  
35 on which the roof is to be placed and supported. I next erect rafters, bringing them up at the proper angle, and fastening them at the ridge or comb in the usual manner employed in placing rafters on the frame-work  
40 of a house, barn, or shed. These rafters should be placed at such distance apart along the roof as to correspond to the length of the portion of roof intended to be supported thereon. I then make my roof of a number  
45 of parts corresponding in length to the distance between the rafters. Each of these parts is composed of several members or sections overlapping each other from the comb to the eaves, so that the lower edge of each  
50 member or section of the roof will overlap the

upper edge of the member below it. This will of course carry the water off without leakage, the same as in any ordinary roof. Each section of the roof is pivoted to the rafters at its ends, so that it may be turned on such pivot  
55 and brought into an upright position, as shown in Fig. 2. To permit such turning, the upper portion of each section above its pivots must be shorter than the distance between the  
rafters to which it is pivoted. Cords should  
60 be attached to the upper edge of each section and hang down in the shed, where they can be conveniently reached when it is desired to open the roof of the shed. By pulling these  
cords the various sections can be opened, and  
65 by fastening them to buttons or other convenient means the section may be held in any desired position of openness.

A comb or ridge piece should be provided at the apex of the roof to overlap the upper  
70 edges of the upper sections to prevent leakage along the comb. Between the different roof-sections and over the rafters there should be placed strips C, hinged at their upper ends at a point of the roof corresponding to the  
75 upper edge of the various sections. These strips will overlap the ends of the sections and prevent leakage at these points, and, being hinged at their upper ends, they will be raised  
when the sections are open, as shown in Fig. 2. 80

By constructing a shed as above described I am enabled to open the roof to the admission of air and sunlight almost to the extent that the brick would receive were no shed employed, and when a shower comes up, or a  
85 rainy day or damp night occurs, I am enabled to quickly and easily close the shed and protect the brick from dampness and injury.

What I consider as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is— 90

1. In a shed for brick-yards, the combination of a supporting frame-work with a roof comprising a series of sections pivoted between the rafters, the lower edge of each section overlapping the upper edge of its contiguous  
95 lower section from the comb to the eaves, and each section being shorter above its pivots than the distance between the rafters to which it is pivoted, substantially as described.

2. In a shed for brick-yards, the combina- 100

tion of a supporting frame-work with a roof comprising a series of sections pivoted between the rafters, the lower edge of each section overlapping the upper edge of its contiguous lower section from the comb to the eaves, and each section being shorter above its pivots than the distance between the rafters to which it is pivoted, and strips hinged at their upper ends and covering the joints between the ends of the sections, substantially as described.

JOHN C. SCHUMACHER.

Witnesses:

EPHRAIM BANNING,  
E. F. HUBBARD.