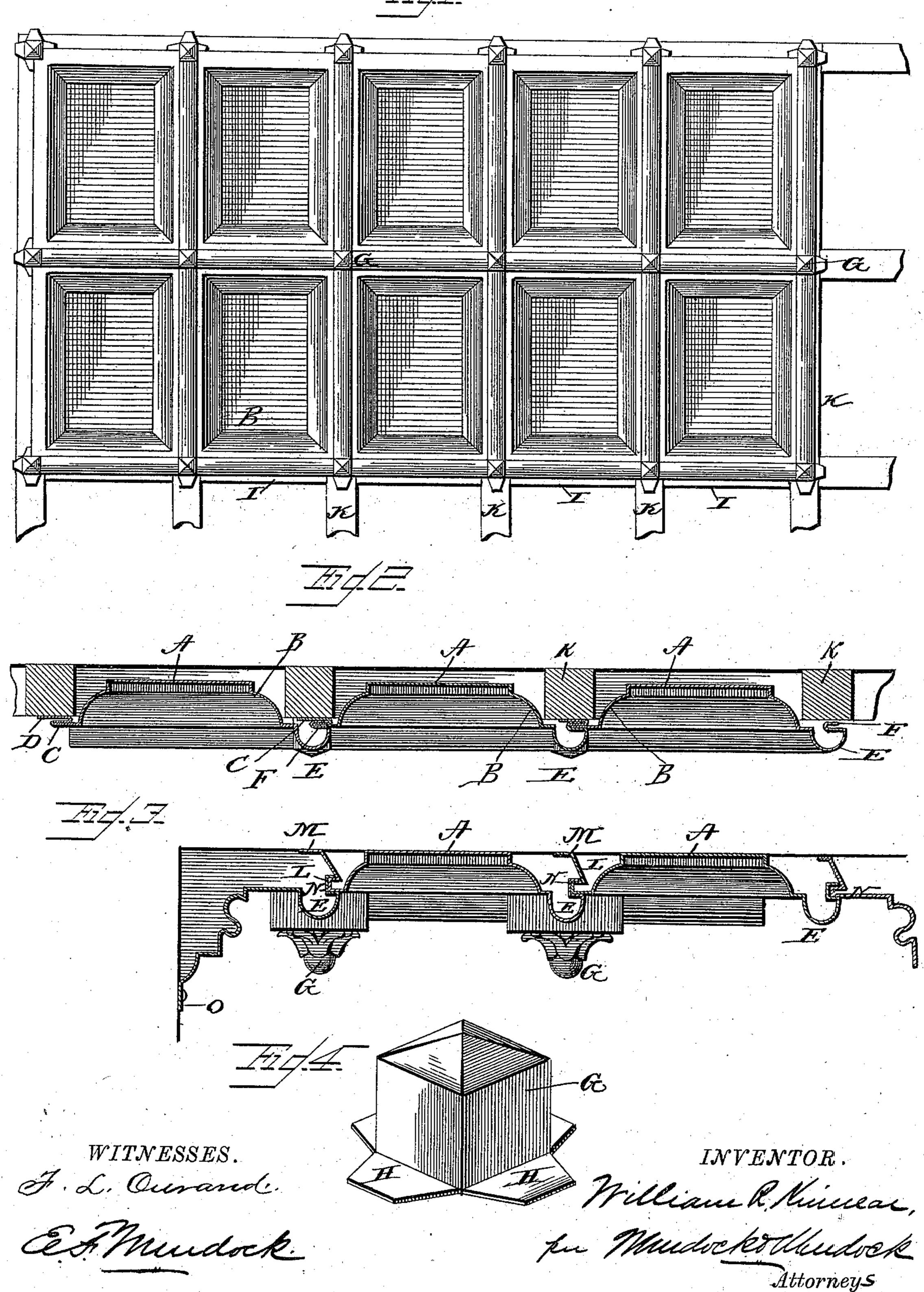
W. R. KINNEAR.

METALLIC CEILING.

No. 382,094.

Patented May 1, 1888.

7947



United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM R. KINNEAR, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

METALLIC CEILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,094, dated May 1, 1888.

Application filed October 1, 1887. Serial No. 251,230. (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, county of Franklin, State of Ohio, 5 have invented new and useful Improvements in Metallic Ceilings, of which the following is a full and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in metallic ceilings; and it consists in stamping sheets of metal in imitation of ceiling panels decorative or otherwise; further, in providing a cornice adapted to lock into the said sheets, and, further, in providing decorative "drops"

at the corners of and suspended by the said sheets.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the top of a room provided with this improved metallic ceiling. Fig. 2 is a section of the same, showing the manner of suspending the panels. Fig. 3 is a section of a modification of the means for suspending the metallic sheets, and showing means for attaching the cornice thereto. Fig. 4 is a detailed view of one style

of ornamental drop.

The letters A designate the centers of the improved panels which form the ceiling. The four edges are provided with moldings B, which 30 are upset from the same and lead to the outer side of the said panel. Upon the two adjoining edges of the said panel the metal is turned back upon itself and pressed close, as at C. It is then returned upon the said fold C, leaving 35 a space between the returned metal, D, and the said fold and extending out beyond the said fold far enough to allow for driving the line of nails. At the meeting corner the metal is cut away square to allow for the setting of the 40 drop G. Upon the opposite sides of the said panel are the beads E. At the outer edge of the said beads, and level with the top surface of the said panel, the metal is bent back the length of the fold C, where it is bent short and 45 carried forward to the outer edge of the said bead, leaving a space equal to the thickness of the said fold C, thereby forming the hook F. The four corners of the said panels are cut away to allow for the setting of the ornamental 50 drops G.

The ornamental drops G are constructed with a square body adapted to fit in the cor-

ners of the said panels, that are cut away to receive them, and are provided on the upper face with an ornament in relief. At the base, 55 and extending from each of the sides at a right angle therefrom, are the wedge-shaped flanges H.

In the present invention two styles of cornices are used, the one provided upon its edge 60 abutting the panels with a folded edge corresponding to the edge C of the panels, and at its lower edge, which rests against the walls, with a straight flange, O, and the other cornices are provided upon their edge abutting 65

the panels with a bead corresponding to the

beads F of the said panels.

To suspend the ceiling, I prepare the room by nailing to the sheathing, on the tops of the same, long narrow strips I the width of the 70 panels apart. Between these strips at intervals equal to the length of the said panels are nailed the cross-strips K. The said strips are in thickness equal to the depth of the said panels minus the bead, whereby when the said 75 panel is placed in the said strips the beads rest upon the same. When this is done, I place the cornice having the edge corresponding to the edge C of the panels around the two adjoining sides of the room, nailing the said edge to the 80 outside wooden strips and the lower flange of the said cornice to the sides of the room. The panels are now placed upon the wooden strips in the following manner: The corner panel is first put into position, the hooked edges F of the 85 beaded edges E extending under the folded edge of the said cornice and the edges D resting upon the wooden strips I and K. The said edges D are now nailed firmly to the said strips, and the said panel is securely fixed in 90 position. The next panel upon either side is then placed in position, with the hooked edges F of the edges E of the said panels extending under the folded edge C of the panel just placed in position and under the correspond- 95 ingly-folded edge of the said cornice. The edges D of this panel, as in that previously described, rest upon and are nailed to the wooden strips I and K. This is repeated until the whole line of panels is suspended beside the said cornice too upon both sides of the room. I now return and repeat the operation upon the second line, the hooked edges F of the beads E extending under the folds C of the line previously sus-

pended. As I suspend the second and subsequent lines, I place in position the ornamental drops G, which is done by slipping the flanges H under the folds C of the first 5 line of panels. When this said second line is placed in position, the said drops are locked firmly in position. The square ends of the beads E rest firmly against the said drops, forming a close joint therewith, and so on for

10 each subsequent line.

When all the panels are suspended as herein described, they will present at the two sides of the room, opposite the suspended cornices, the nailed edges D. I now place upon these 15 two sides the second style of cornice—that is, the corner having the beaded edge corresponding to the beaded edge E of the panels. This is done by placing the hook F under the fold C and forcing the said cornice into position 20 until the lower flange rests firmly against the side of the room. A line of nails is then driven through the said flange and the said cornice is suspended firmly in position.

In Fig. 3 of drawings is shown a modifica-25 tion of the invention, which consists in adapting the panels to be suspended upon the sheathing at the top of the room without the interposition of the wooden strips I and K. In this form two of the adjoining edges are so bent as 30 to form the square shoulders L. From the rear of the said shoulders the metal is extended down to the level of the bottom of the panel, where the edge is turned forward to form the foot or flange M. In suspending this modi-35 fied form a line of nails is driven through the said feet or flanges into the sheathing. Upon the opposite edge of the said panels are formed

the beads E, as in the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2. At the lower edges of the said beads the metal is bent, substantially as shown, to 40 form a square recess, N, to receive the square shoulder L. As in the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the corners of the panel are cut away to allow for the setting of the drops G. In this modified form the styles of cornice are pro- 45 vided with edges corresponding to the different edges of the panels, respectively, as heretofore described with reference to the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

What I claim is—

1. In a metallic ceiling such as described, the combination of separate panels provided upon two adjoining sides with the folded edges C and flange D, and upon the opposite sides with the hooked edges F, the corners of the 55 said panels cut away to receive the drops G, and the said drops provided with flanges H, adapted to rest under the folded edges of the said panels, substantially as described.

2. In a metallic ceiling such as described, 60 the combination of separate panels provided upon two adjoining sides with the folded edges C and flanges D, and upon the opposite sides with the hooked edges F, and a cornice provided upon opposite sides of the said panel- 65 ing with edges corresponding to the edges C and F, respectively, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of September, A. D. 1887.

WILLIAM R. KINNEAR.

Witnesses:

DAVID E. WILLIAMS, CHAS. W. MURDOCK.