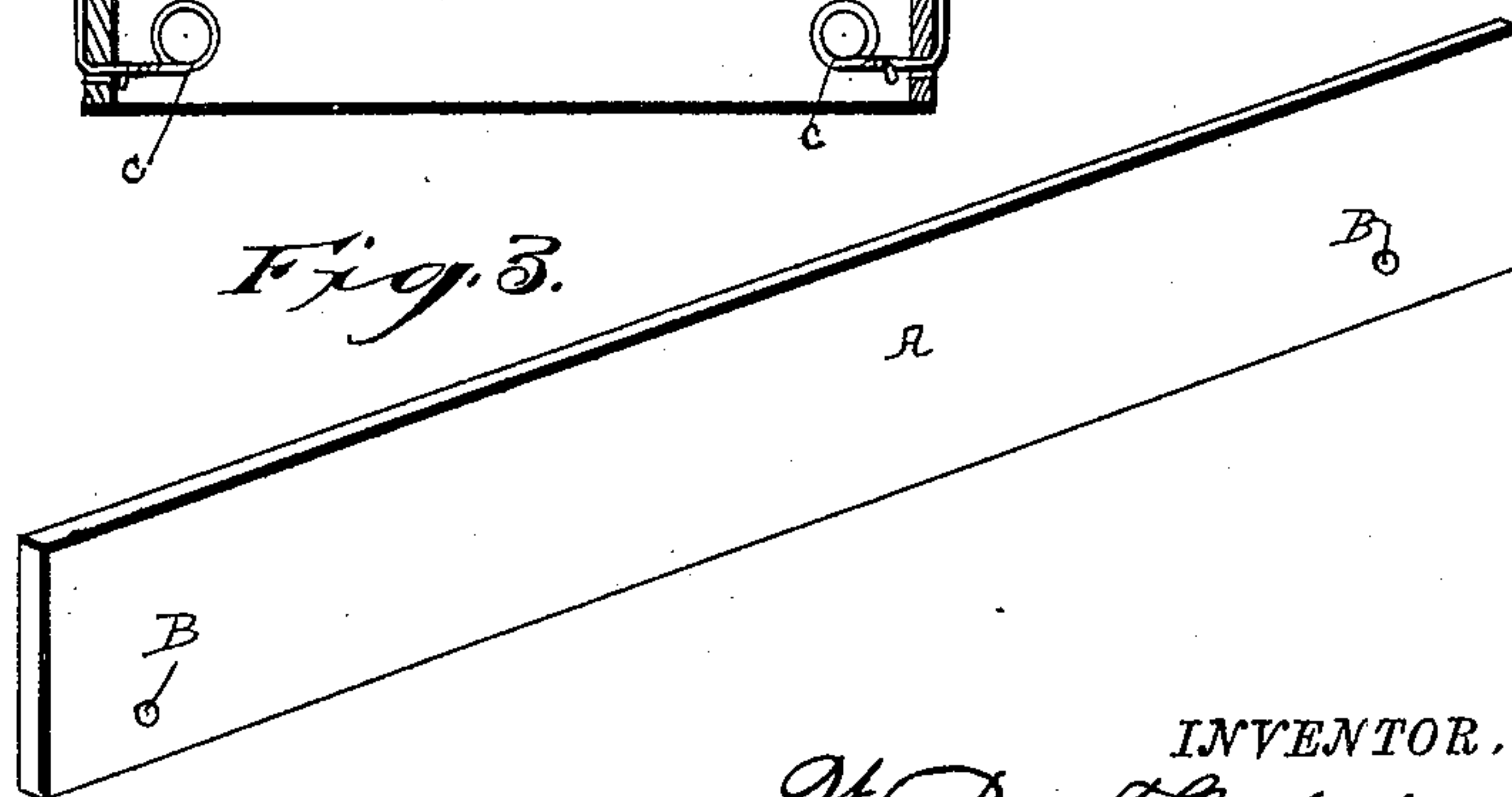
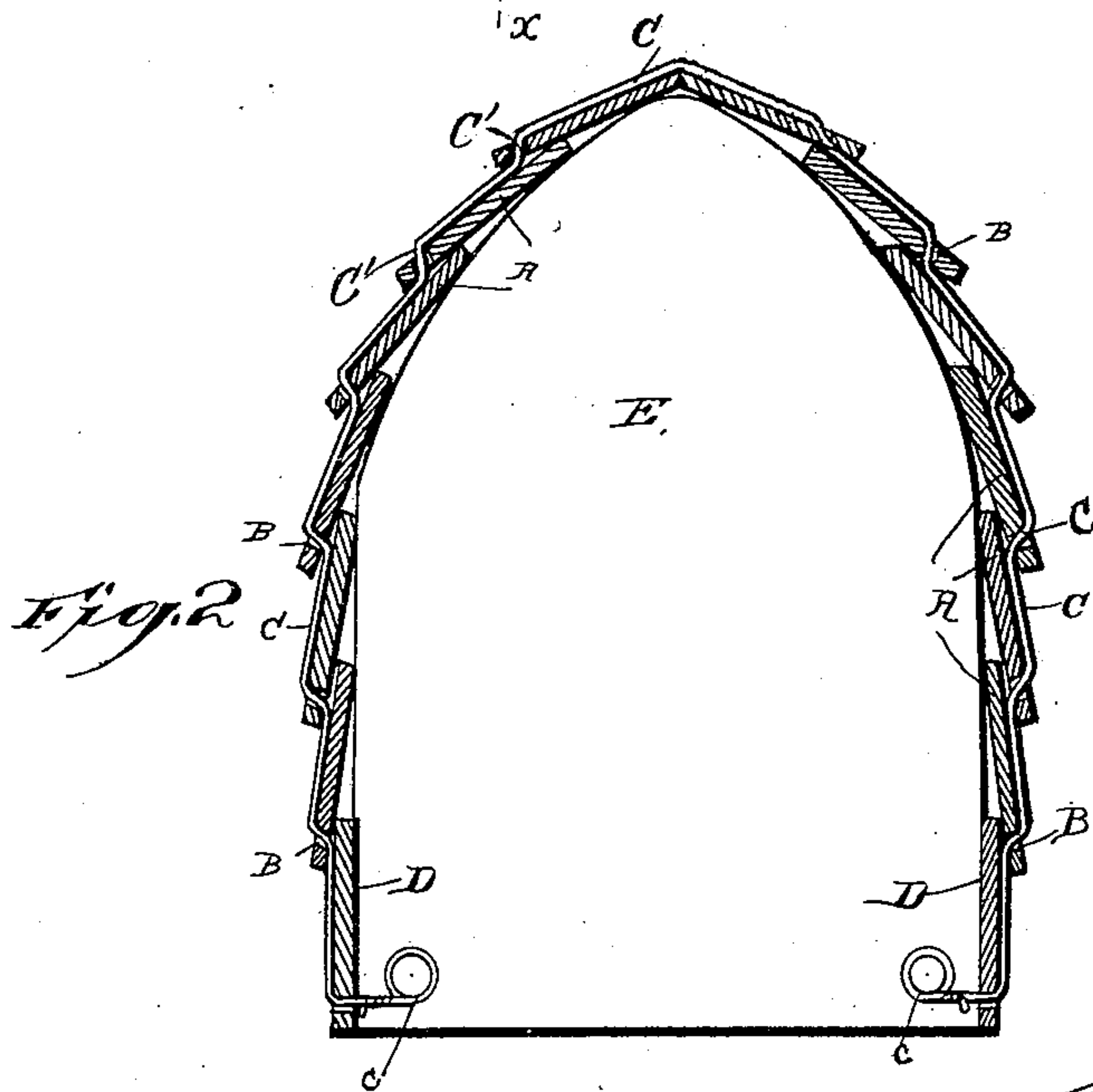
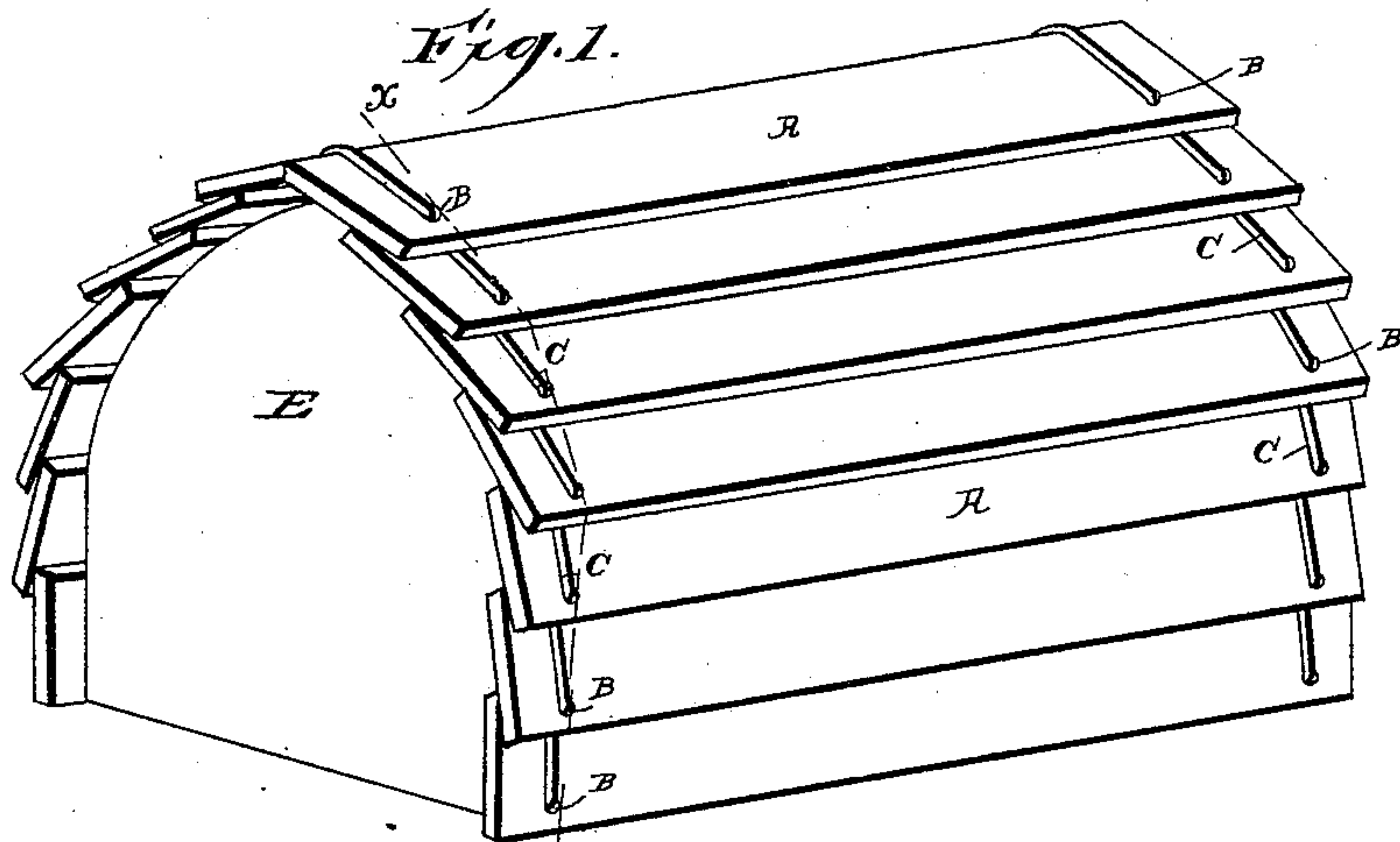


(No Model.)

W. R. THATCHER.
HAY CAP.

No. 404,577.

Patented June 4, 1889.



WITNESSES.

Henry G. Dietrich
E. G. Siggers

INVENTOR.

W. R. Thatcher
by C. A. Snow
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER RUDOLPH THATCHER, OF OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

HAY-CAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 404,577, dated June 4, 1889.

Application filed May 18, 1887. Renewed September 28, 1888. Serial No. 286,708. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER RUDOLPH THATCHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oskaloosa, in the county of Mahaska and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hay-Caps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in hay-caps adapted for use in erecting temporary sheds or shelters for stock, grain, and hay-stacks, and for other purposes; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of devices, that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a temporary shed provided with my improved siding and roofing. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same, taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of one of the siding and roofing boards.

A represents the siding and roofing boards, which are of suitable length, width, and thickness, and are each provided near one edge and near the ends of the board with perforations B.

C represents wires, which are adapted to be passed through the said perforations to secure the boards in place on the frame or stack.

In siding or roofing a temporary structure or in covering a stack the operation is as follows: The wires are first passed through the perforations in a suitable number of boards to form the roof or sides, or both, the boards being arranged with the perforations farthest away from the side of the frame or stack. The wires are passed over the top of the frame or stack, and the ends of the wires C may be secured by means of loops *c*, formed in the lower ends thereof, to the stakes or to the boards D, which are secured fast to the end boards E, and are arranged on the opposite lower sides of the stack. One of the boards is then moved upward on the wires to the top of the stack or frame, being maintained in a position at right angles to the wires until it reaches the top of the stack or frame, and the

said board is then turned upward and caused to lie under the wires, thereby bending the latter, as at C', and preventing the board from sliding downward on the wires. In the present instance I have represented a shed, the frame being formed by uprights E of suitable size and shape. This top board forms one side of the hip of the roof or stack. The next board on the top of the pile is then moved up upon the wires as before, and is turned so as to lap under the lower edge of the top board a suitable distance to form a lap-joint, as shown, thus causing the wire to be bent as before, securing the board in place. This operation is repeated until one entire side of the shed, roof, or stack is covered, and the other side thereof is then covered in the same manner, care being taken to keep the wires stretched tight enough to hold the boards in their proper places. When the boards are being used to erect temporary sheds, the uprights E, or some similar support, are necessary; but when they are being used to cover grain or hay the supports are unnecessary, as the boards rest against the top and sides of the stack and are supported thereby. A temporary shed thus roofed and sided will be found exceedingly serviceable in protecting stock or grain and hay from the weather, and is adapted to be used for a great variety of purposes, such as protecting partly-finished buildings and in making snow-sheds over railway-cuts. It will be readily understood that the boards used in the construction of a temporary shed are not injured, as the perforations B, which are made through them, are little, if any, larger than ordinary nail-holes.

I do not confine myself to the use of wires to secure the boards in place, as cords, ropes, or small chains may be used for the same purpose, if preferred.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The herein-described hay cap, roofing, and siding for temporary structures, consisting of the overlapping boards A, having perforations B at the ends near the lower edges thereof, and the single securing-wire C, passing over

the outer surface of the one board A and
through the apertures B therein and down
over the outer surface of the next board and
throughout the series, and secured by its
5 end loops c, as set forth, substantially as de-
scribed.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

WALTER RUDOLPH THATCHER.

Witnesses:

T. D. REED,
B. F. WHITE.