(No Model.)

L. L. SAGENDORPH.

METALLIC CEILING AND SHEETING STRIP.

No. 410,856. Patented Sept. 10, 1889.

Fig. 1.

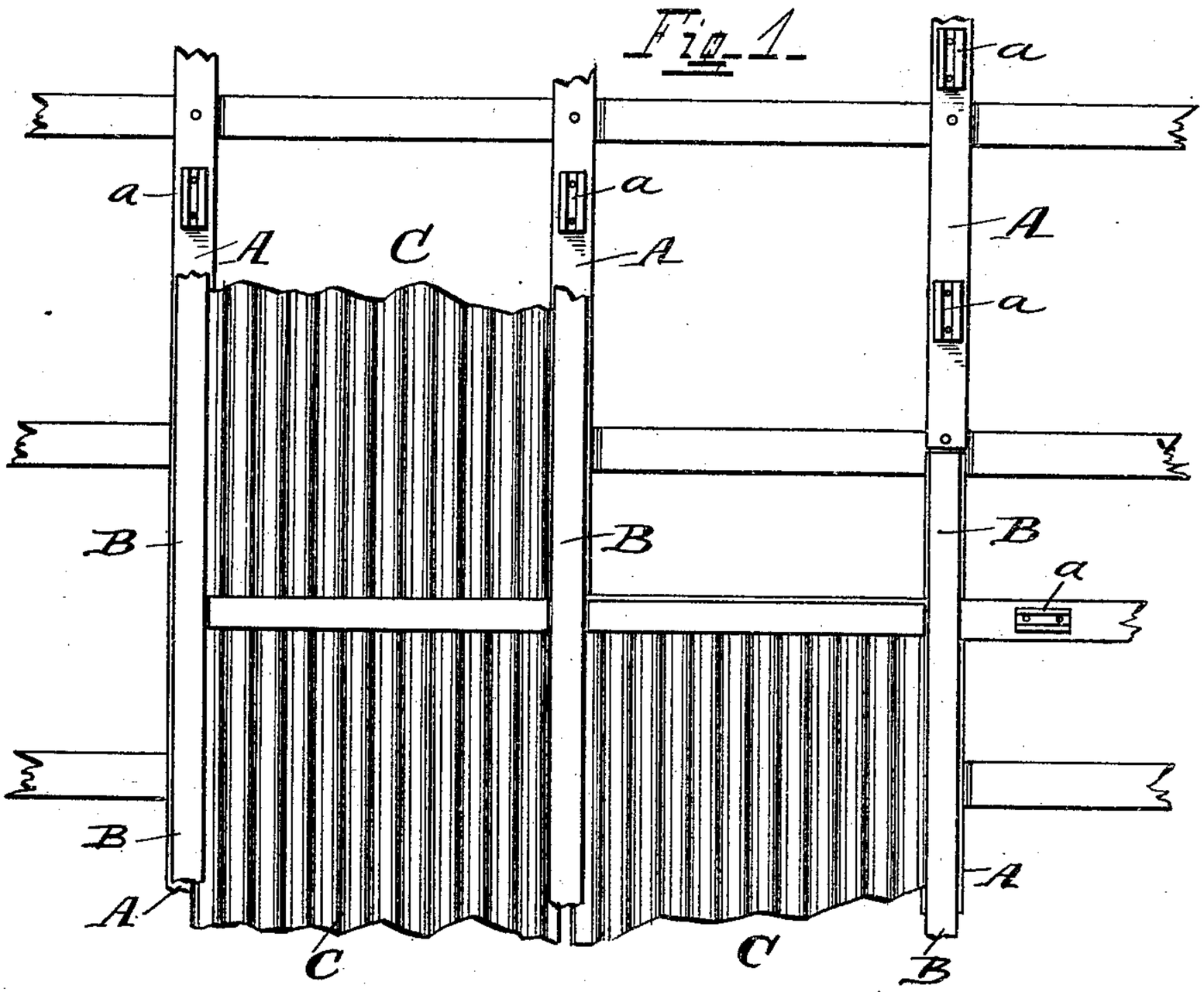


Fig. 2.

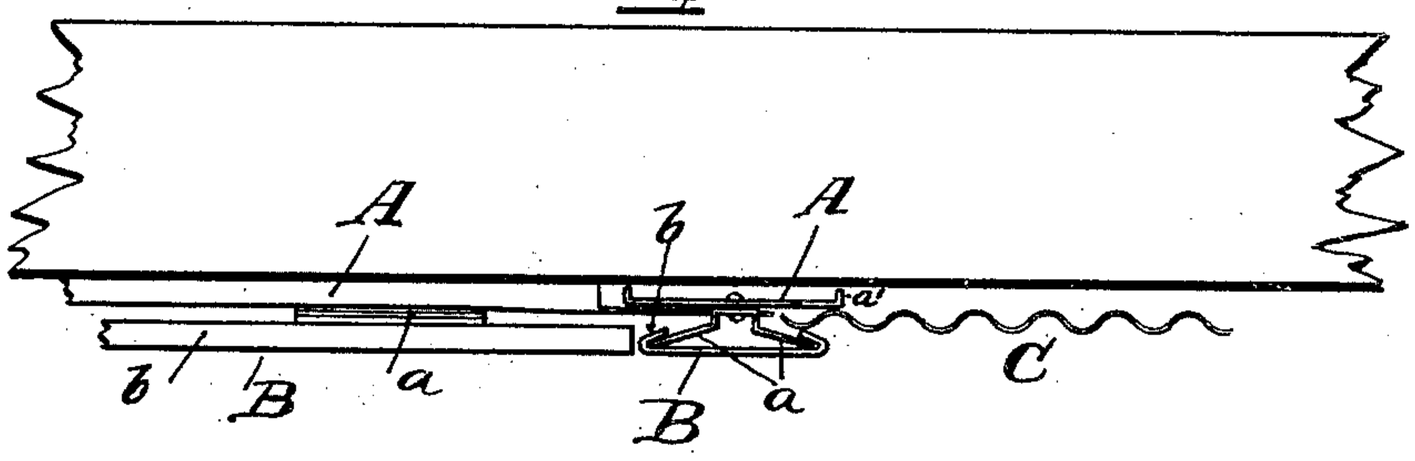


Fig. 3.

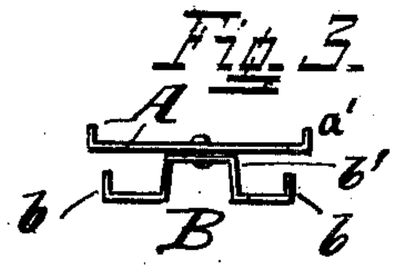
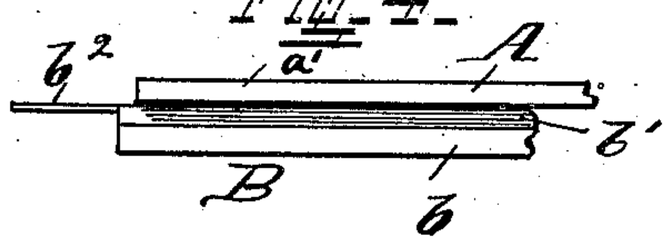


Fig. 4.



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METALLIC CEILING AND SHEETING STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 410,856, dated September 10, 1889.

Application filed March 14, 1889. Serial No. 303,326. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, have invented certain Improvements in Metallic Ceiling and Sheeting Strips, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view showing the application of my improved ceiling and sheeting strip to the ceiling-joists, with parts of three panels in position. Fig. 2 is a central section through a part of one panel-sheet and the ceiling and sheeting strips, also a side elevation of one of the combined short ceiling and sheeting strips connected to the side strips. Fig. 3 is an end view of the sheeting and ceiling strips combined, slightly modified from that shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a view in side elevation of the combined ceiling and sheeting strip shown in Fig. 3.

The object of my invention is to provide a combined ceiling and sheeting strip to properly retain metallic ceiling-plates in position without the necessity of first stripping the ceiling-joists with sheeting-strips.

Heretofore in order to apply metallic ceiling-plates it has been necessary to first strip the ceiling with wooden strips to conform to the desired configuration of panel to be applied. This required the necessity of taking accurate measurements and then laying off the ceiling accordingly, beside the extra expense of stripping. My invention obviates the above-named disadvantages, being at all times ready of application to ceiling-plates of varying sizes and configurations, dispensing with the extra stripping and prior measurements, as will more fully hereinafter appear.

My invention consists of a sheeting-strip A and a bottom ceiling-strip B, connected together to retain the sides of the plate C in position between the upturned flanges *b* of the ceiling-strips and the under face of the sheeting-strips, the sides of said plate resting on said flanges, and also in providing short strips, constructed same as the long side strips, for retaining the ends of the plate in position, the ends of said short strips fitting in said side strips, as will more fully hereinafter appear.

The connection between said ceiling and sheeting strips may be made in any desired manner, two modes being shown. In Figs. 1 and 2 this connection is made by means of the tongue-cleats *a* connected to the sheeting-strip A. The flanges *b* of the ceiling-strip B are bent inward, as shown in Fig. 2, and are adapted to fit over and be suspended from the side tongues of the cleats *a*, as shown. When the connection is made in the manner shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the central portion of the ceiling-strip B is bent upward, forming a rectangular rib *b'*, which latter is attached to the sheeting-strip A in any suitable manner, preferably by rivets.

My improved combined ceiling and sheeting strip is applied as follows: When constructed as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the sheeting-strips A are nailed to the joists or rafters in new buildings, or to the sheeting or stripping of old buildings, without removing the old plastering, if so desired. These sheeting-strips are secured sufficiently far apart to accommodate the width of ceiling-plate to be used. The ceiling-strips B are then slipped over the tongued cleats *a*, after which the plates are slipped in between said sheeting-strips and the flanges *b* of the ceiling-strips, in which position the plates are securely held to place without nails being driven through them.

If desired, the plates may be held to place against the sheeting-strips, and then apply the ceiling-strips, the same object being accomplished by either operation.

When two ceiling-plates meet between the joists, the connection is made by inserting crosswise of the side retaining-strips a short ceiling and sheeting strip, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the sheeting-strip of the latter fitting in between the side sheeting-strip and the flange *b*, same as the ceiling-plate. The short combined sheeting and ceiling strips are prepared with special reference to width of plate and are readily inserted. This is a very valuable feature of my combined sheeting and ceiling strips. Heretofore when the plates came together between two joists special sheeting-strips had to be bridged in between

the side strips, which was a very great inconvenience and occasioned much loss of time.

When constructed as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the combined ceiling and sheeting strip is nailed direct to the joists and the plates inserted between the sheeting-strip A and flange *b* of the ceiling-strip, and resting upon the latter. When desired to make a cross-connection between two joists to connect meeting plates, the tongues b^2 of the short strips are slipped into the side strips, same as the sides of the plates, the ends of said plates resting in said cross-strips.

The sheeting-strips A are preferably provided with short upturned flanges a' at each side to afford a strengthening-surface.

The advantages of my improved ceiling and sheeting strips are many. They can be prepared complete in the factory and shipped in a compact form, ready for application. The cost of manufacturing the extra sheeting-strip is trifling in comparison to the time consumed in measuring and applying the extra wooden strips or sheeting. The facility for connecting the adjacent ends of ceiling-plates is a very great advantage, and is quite a saving of time. The combined ceiling and sheeting strip is always ready of application to the joists or rafters of new buildings, or may be applied direct to old ceilings without any previous preparation. The facility for retaining the ceiling-plates in proper position without having nails driven therein is another great advantage, as sufficient play is permitted for expansion and contraction, and the plate is not liable to become buckled or warped out of place, as is the case when the plate is nailed into position. The ceiling-plates fitting in between the sheeting-strips and flanges of the ceiling-strips, no buckling or warping of the plate is permitted.

If desired, suitable metallic rosettes may be applied over the joints of meeting-strips.

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

In combination with the combined ceiling and sheeting strips for retaining the sides of the ceiling-plates, the short strips constructed the same as said side strips for retaining the ends of adjacent plates, said short strips fitting in said side strips in a manner substantially as set forth, and for the purposes specified.

LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH.

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