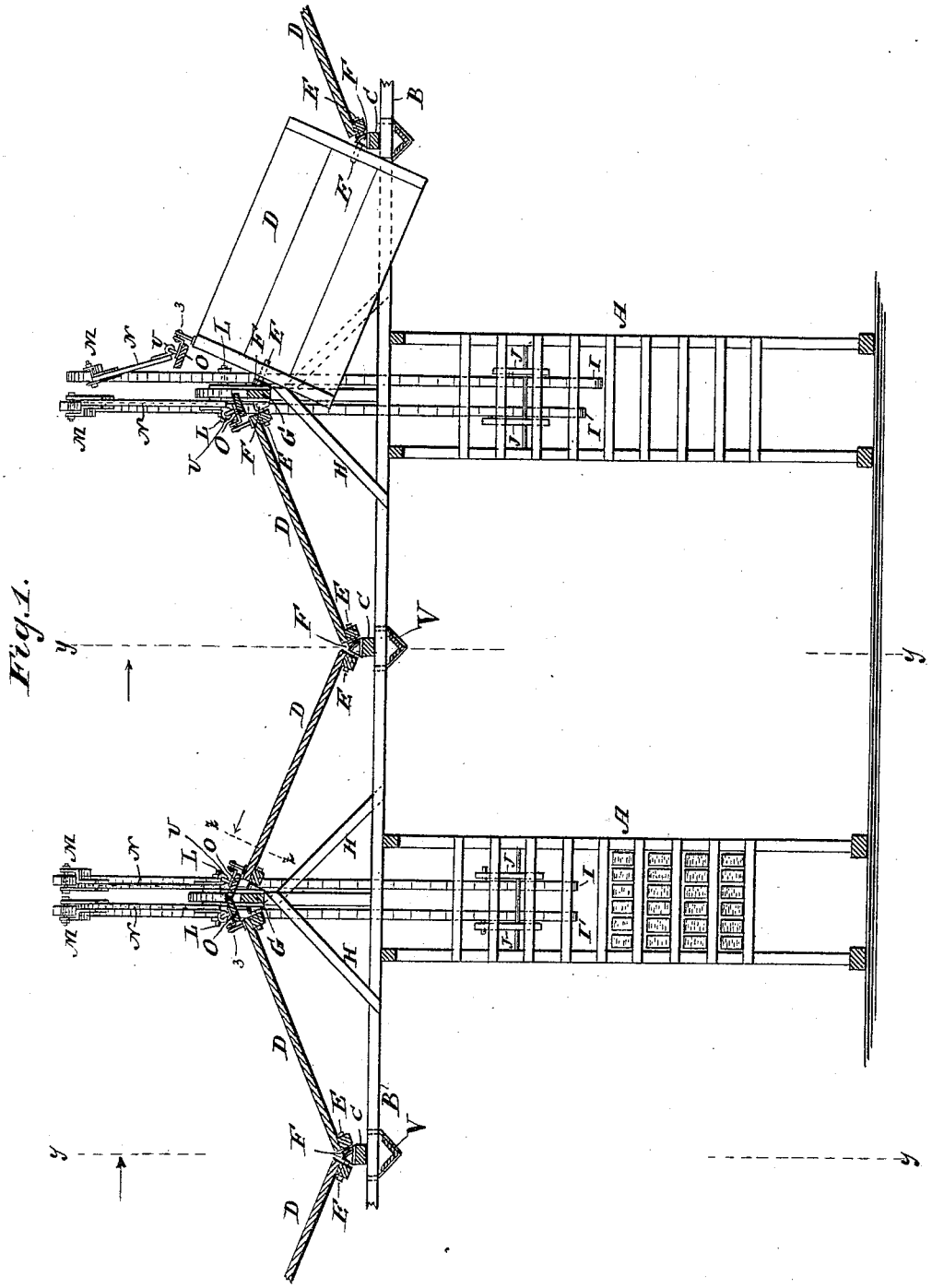
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# P. GOLDRICK.

## ROOF FOR DRYING SHEDS.

No. 420,784. Patented Feb. 4, 1890.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

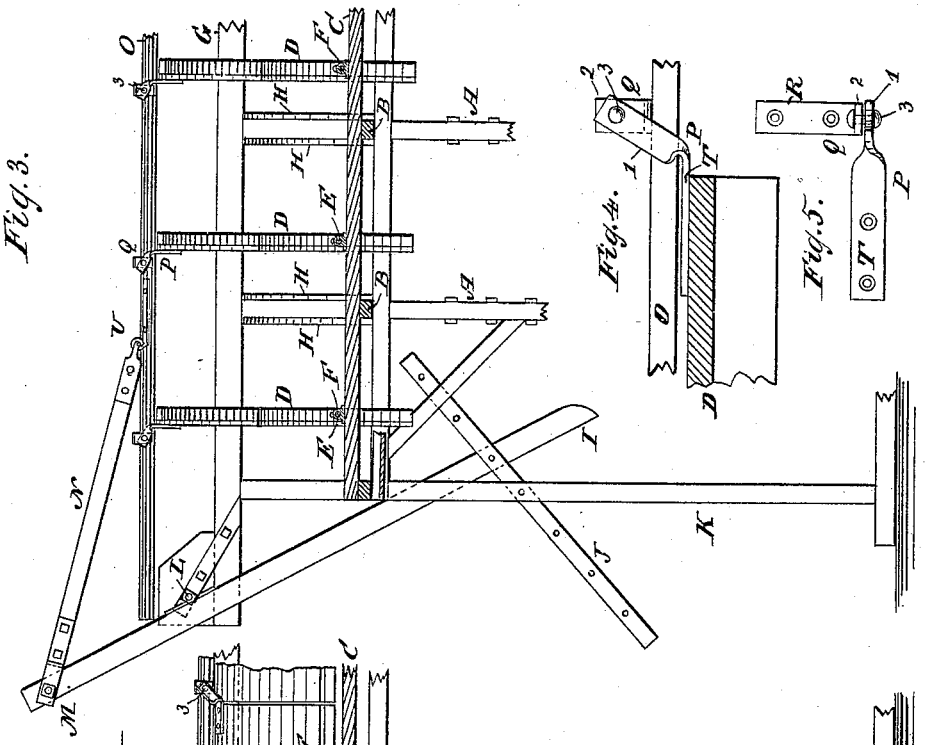


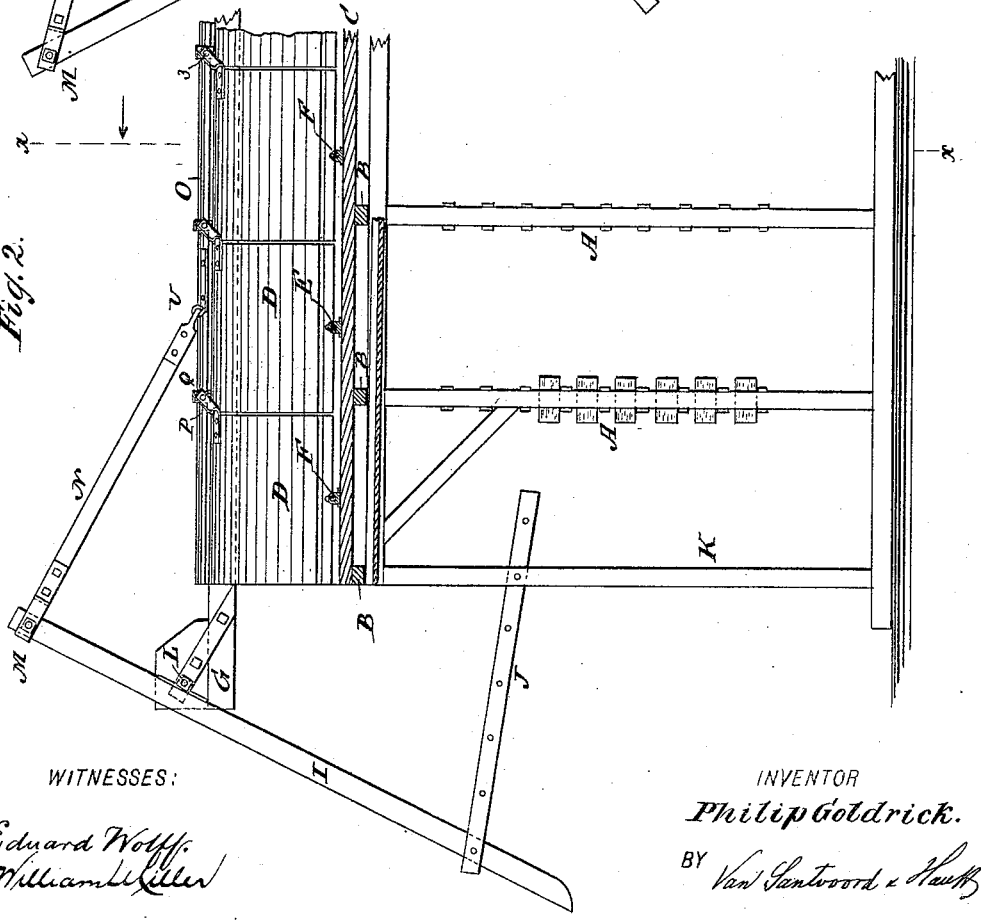
Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP GOLDRICK, OF HAVERSTRAW, NEW YORK.

## ROOF FOR DRYING-SHEDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,784, dated February 4, 1890.

Application filed November 21, 1889. Serial No. 331,091. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PHILIP GOLDRICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Haverstraw, in the county of Rockland and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Roofs for Drying-Sheds, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to roofs for drying-sheds or pallet-yards and other structures; and it consists in certain novel features and combinations hereinafter described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an end view of the invention, being a section taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 2 is a side view of a section taken on the line *y y* of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 3 is a section similar to that shown in Fig. 2, except that the shutters of the roof are open. Fig. 4 is a section on the line *z z* of Fig. 1, showing one of the hinged joints which connect the shutters with the connecting-bars, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 5 is a top view of one of the hinged joints.

The letter A designates the receptacles in which the newly-formed bricks are placed to be dried before they are taken to the kiln to be burned. The framing of the receptacles serves to support the cross-beams B and the string-pieces C and other portions of the roof.

The roof of the drying-house is provided with shutters D, which are arranged in inclined positions in roof-like form, their lower ends being supported by means of pins E, which extend from the shutters near the middle of their width and enter the sockets provided for them in socket-pieces F, which are secured to or formed on the string-pieces C. The shutters are arranged in rows extending to the end of the drying-house, and the shutters of each row are operated from a single lever. The shutters of each row lie next to each other in close succession, so that rain cannot enter between them, and they may be made to overlap a little for that purpose. Furthermore, the shutters of any individual row are inclined in one direction, while those of the row next adjoining are inclined in the opposite direction, their upper edges and their lower edges coming near to each other without crowding or interfering. Each row is operated from a lever in the manner hereinafter described. The higher ends of the shutters are supported from the girder G, which rests on trusses H, or other suitable supports, and which is provided with like socket-pieces F, that receive pins E, extending from the upper ends of the shutters near the middle of their width, the arrangement being such that the shutters are revolved on said pins and sockets when it is desired to open or close the roof. The shutters are turned by means of levers I, which are locked in any desired position by means of perforated holding-bars J, that are supported on standards K of the frame of the structure. The holding-bars J may either be permanently fastened to the holding-bar, and the latter be moved on the standard, or the lever may be adjustable on the bar, or other suitable means employed for securing the lower end of the lever.

The pivots L, on which the levers I turn, are supported from the girders G, and the shorter ends of the levers are pivoted at M to one end of a connecting-rod N, whose other end is hinged at U to the bar O, which I call the "connector-bar," and which is a bar of wood or metal arranged on the roof of the drier and supported thereon when at rest. The connecter O is connected to the shutters by means of joint-connections, (seen most clearly in Figs. 4 and 5,) consisting of two angle-irons P and Q, one of which P has its base T secured to the upper corner of the shutter D, and the other Q has its base R secured to the connector O. The upright parts 1 and 2 of said angle-irons face each other in a plane at right angles to the axis on which the shutter turns, and are pivoted to each other by pivot 3, so that they can turn readily on their pivots when the connector is operated. The connectors O are situated along the higher edges of the shutters, and the connectors of adjoining rows of shutters are contiguous to each other, as is most plainly seen in Fig. 1, where the connectors O O of the two adjoining rows of shutters are plainly seen lying close to each other, their construction and arrangement being such that when the shutters are closed the adjoining connectors come close to each other and keep out the rain from fall-

ing upon the bricks piled in the receptacles below. To this end, also, the edges of the connectors are beveled, so as to make a close joint.

The operation of the apparatus is as follows: When it is desired to open the shutters, say, to the position shown in Fig. 3 and shown as to one shutter in Fig. 1, the lever I is moved on its fulcrum L to the position shown in Fig. 3, by which movement the connector O is swung upward and endwise to the position shown in Fig. 3, carrying along with it the joint-connection P Q, (shown in Fig. 4,) and because said joint-connections are made fast to the shutters it follows, since the upper parts of the shutters are secured to the girder G by the socket-pieces F, that the shutters are compelled to turn on their pins E, the extent of the movement of lever I and connector O being previously determined, so that the shutters can be turned up to the position shown in the drawings, Figs. 1 and 3. The reverse movement closes the shutters. The shutters are arranged in rows or series, each row consisting of those which are connected to the same connector O and lever I, and are in a continuous line, so that a single lever and connector operate all the shutters in the row—say from five to fifty shutters, according to the length of the shed or yard.

For the purpose of excluding rain and moisture from the shed, I also provide gutters V below the places where the lower edges of the shutters approach each other.

It will be observed that the lever can be operated so as to open the shutters to the full extent, as shown in Fig. 3, or to any lesser extent, and that I can incline the shutters in either direction, so as to admit the rays of the sun from different directions.

It is obvious that by making the girder G of sufficient length the fulcrum L can be located farther from the shed-frame than is shown in Fig. 3, and so permit the lever I to be moved inward far enough to incline the shutters D toward said lever.

The pins E can be placed a little distance below the center of the width of the shutters for the purpose of aiding the shutter to fall to its closed position when the lever I is released, without much strain on the lever.

I prefer to make the shutters of corrugated metal; but they may be made of wood, plain sheet metal, or other suitable material.

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

1. A roof composed of two rows or series of shutters, each shutter constructed to turn on or near to its center line, two connectors, one for each row or series of shutters, hinge-joints between the connectors and the shutters, the connectors being constructed to form a closed saddle over the inner ends of the shutters when the same are closed, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a drying-shed or other similar structure, a roof composed of a row or series of shutters arranged to rotate on or near their center lines, in combination with connectors attached to all the shutters in the row or series, the bar N, and the lever I, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a drying-shed or other structure, shutters arranged to rotate on or near their centers, in combination with a lever and connector for turning said shutters and a joint-connection between the connector and shutters, substantially as shown and described.

4. In roofs for drying-sheds and similar structures, revoluble shutters provided with pivot-pins extending centrally from their ends, in combination with stationary socket-pieces to receive the pins and a connector attached to the several shutters by a hinge or joint connection, which permits the shutters to turn on their central end pivots when the connector is moved endwise, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PHILIP GOLDRICK.

Witnesses:
W. C. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.