

No. 648,749.

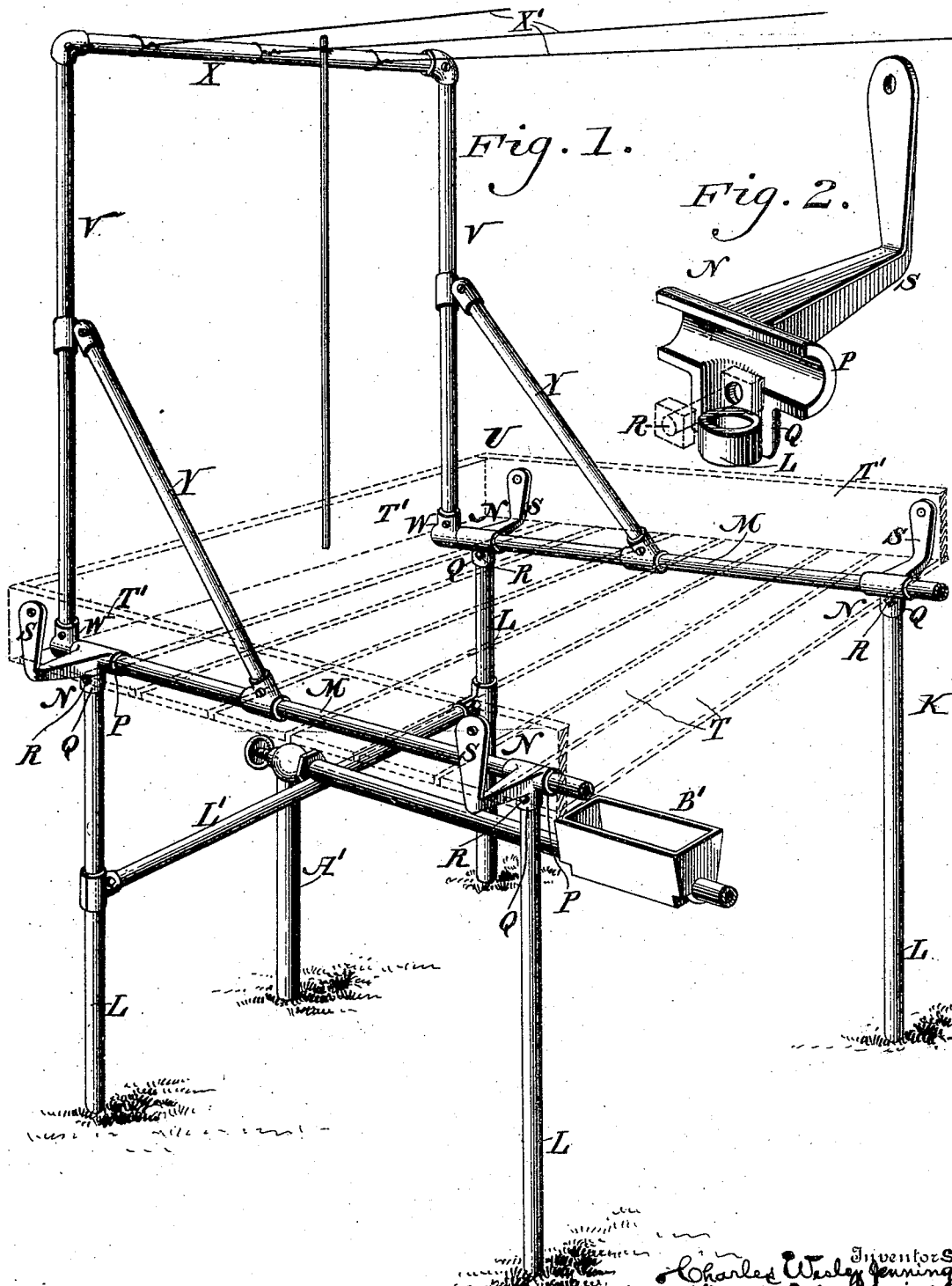
C. W. & K. M. JENNINGS.
GREENHOUSE.

Patented May 1, 1900.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Aug. 30, 1899.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 4.

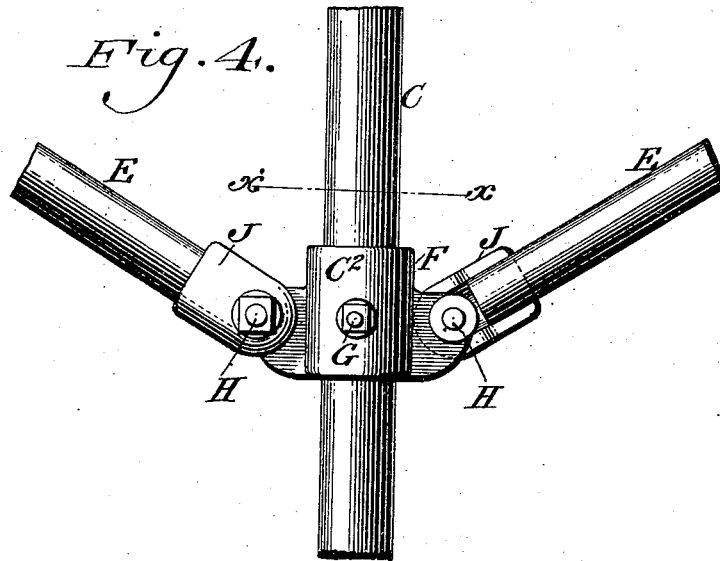


Fig. 5.

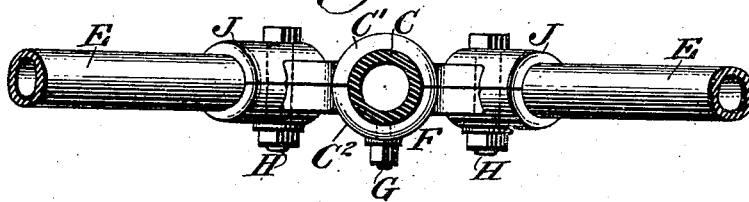


Fig. 6.

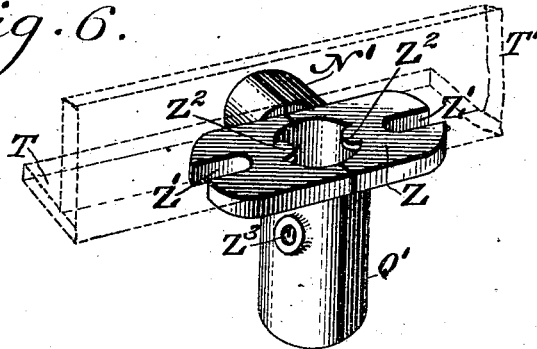
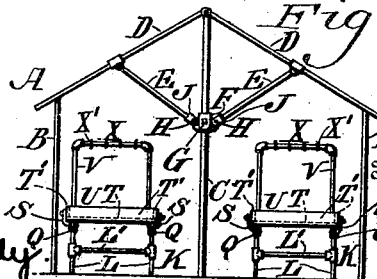


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WESLEY JENNINGS AND KIMSEY M. JENNINGS, OF PHILADELPHIA,
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GREENHOUSE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,749, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed August 30, 1899. Serial No. 728,929. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES WESLEY JENNINGS and KIMSEY M. JENNINGS, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Greenhouses, &c., which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

Our invention consists of a house of the order of a green or hot house, nursery, &c., formed of adjustable rafters carrying roof-sections, as will be hereinafter described.

It also consists of benches of novel construction.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a greenhouse or nursery embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion thereof on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is an end view of the house on a reduced scale. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a detached portion on an enlarged scale. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on line *x x*, Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a support for the flooring of the benches when said flooring is to be bolted to said support.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the frame of a green or hot house consisting of the side columns B, the central columns C, and the rafters D, the latter being pivoted at top to the ridge-pole on said columns and at bottom to the arms E, which are fitted in sockets J, the latter being pivoted to sleeves F, which are vertically movable on the central columns C, said rafters supporting the roof-sections of the house. By raising or lowering said sleeves as the arms E follow the same said roof-sections may be adjusted in pitch relatively to the height of the side columns B and simultaneously opened and closed. On the sleeves F are bolts G, which are adapted to tighten against the columns C, thus holding the roof-sections in the position to which they may be placed.

In order to conveniently apply and remove the sleeves F to and from the columns C, the former are constructed in sections C' C'', the sockets J being also constructed in sections which are clamped together by bolts H, which

also clamp together the sections of said sleeves, said bolts likewise forming the axes of the lower ends of the arms E, so that the angle of the latter may vary as the roof-sections are raised or lowered, it being noticed that said bolts H pass through knuckle members on said sockets and sleeves.

Within the frame A are the benches K, which consist of the columns or legs L, the braces L', the horizontal stringers M, and the sectional couplings N, the latter being formed of the half-tubes P and the sockets Q, it being noticed that the couplings embrace the columns L and stringers M and are clamped thereto by the action of the bolts R. Connected with the couplings are the brackets S, which are of elbow form, so that planks or boards T can be placed on the horizontal limbs of said brackets as well as on the adjacent portion of the stringers M, thus forming a flooring.

In order to prevent the spreading of the earth, we employ the upright boards or side pieces T', forming, with the flooring T, the box U for earth for the plants of the house. In order to hold said upright pieces T' in position, they abut against the vertical limbs of the brackets S and are screwed, nailed, or otherwise secured thereto.

Rising from the stringers M is a frame V, the same being connected with said stringers by the couplings W, its top cross-bars having secured to them horizontally-arranged cross-bars, cords, wires, or rods X' for trailing plants thereon. The frame V is strengthened in its connection with the stringers M by means of the braces Y.

It will be seen that owing to the sectional couplings P the columns L may be connected with the stringers M at different distances apart, and provision is thus made for the adjustment of the size of the benches in longitudinal direction. The columns and the stringers of the frame are made of tubular form, preferably of metal, whereby lightness and strength are obtained, the same being true of the uprights C and braces E of the frame. In Fig. 6 we show a form of coupling for the uprights L and stringers M, consisting of the vertical sockets Q' to receive the columns L and the horizontal socket N' to receive the

stringer M. At the angle of the two sockets Q' and N' is a horizontal plate Z, in whose ends are the slots Z', it being noticed that the benches or boxes which contain earth rest on said plate Z, and screws or bolts may be passed through the slots Z' into the floors of the benches or boxes for holding the latter firmly in position. In the plate Z is an opening in communication with that of the socket Q', on the wall of which are inwardly-projecting lugs Z², which form abutments on the tops of the columns L, thus sustaining said plate Z on said column. The socket Q' is provided with an opening Z³ for the insertion of a screw or bolt to clamp together said socket Q', the plate Z, and the socket N', said parts being formed in sections for convenience of application, removal, and adjustment.

A' represents a steam-pipe leading to the open trough B' beneath the boxes for moistening the earth on the latter.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a greenhouse, a support for the flooring of a bench thereof, the same consisting of

a horizontal plate with an opening therein, a socket which carries said plate, a column entering said socket and a lug projecting inwardly from the wall of said opening, said lug being adapted to rest on said column.

2. A frame for a greenhouse consisting of side and central columns, a ridge-pole on the central columns, rafters pivotally connected with said ridge-pole and adapted to rest on the side columns, sliding sleeves on the central columns, bolts on said sleeves, and braces pivotally connected with said sleeves and rafters.

3. The combination with the column C, and the rafter D, of an adjustable sectional sleeve embracing said column, a sectional socket, a sectional knuckle connecting said sleeve and socket, a tightening-bolt in said knuckle and an arm connected at one end with said socket and at the other end pivotally with said rafter.

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