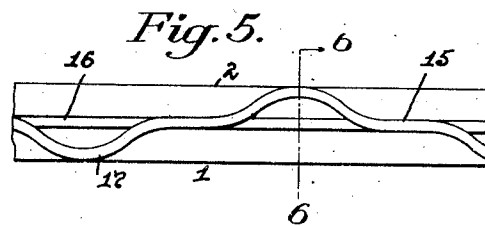
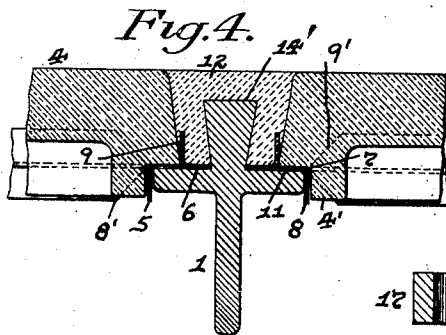
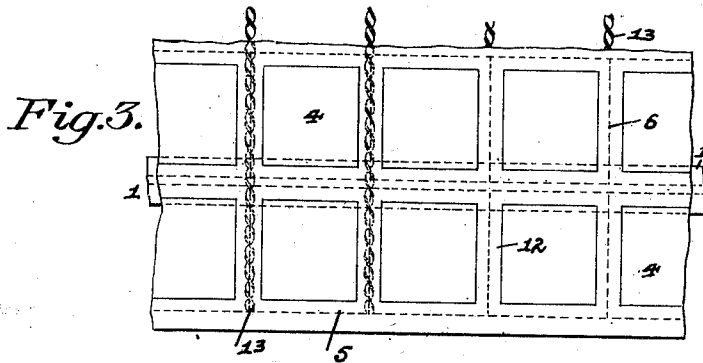
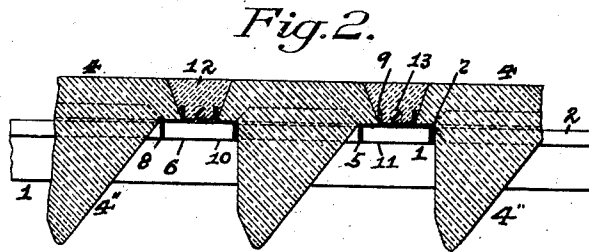
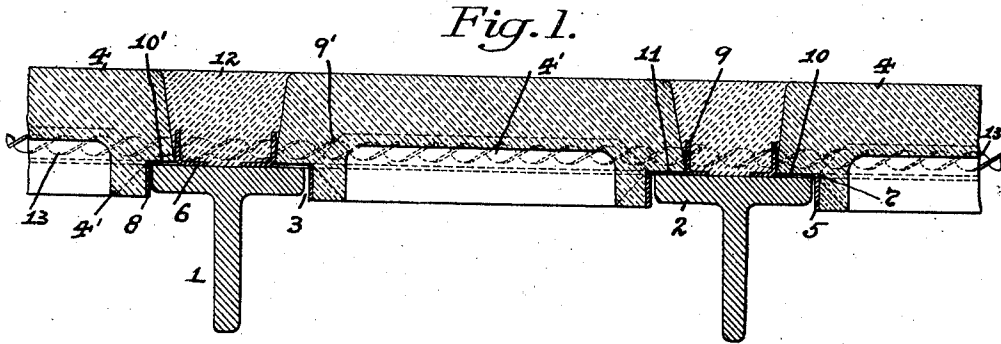


H. C. SEIPP.
PAVEMENT AND OTHER LIGHT.
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972,264.

Patented Oct. 11, 1910.

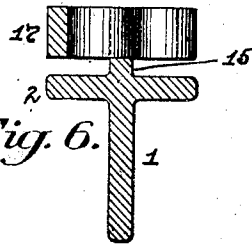
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

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Fig. 6.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 7.

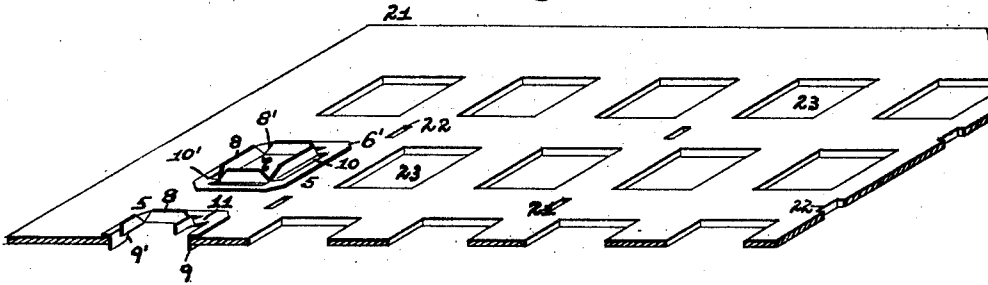


Fig. 8.

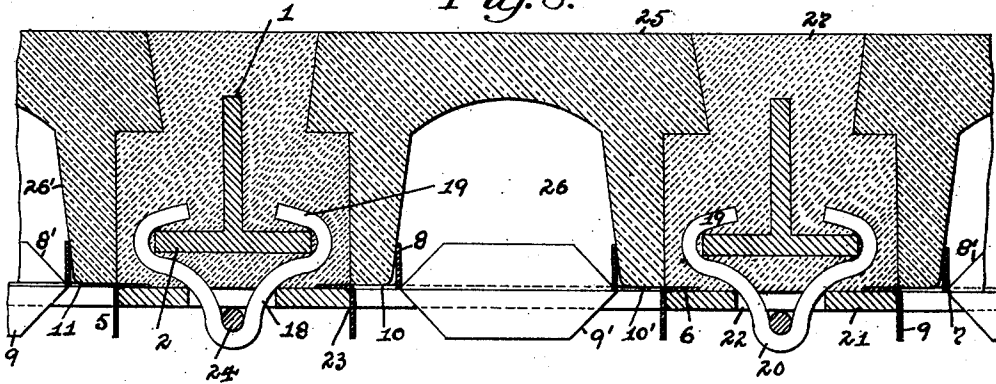


Fig. 9.

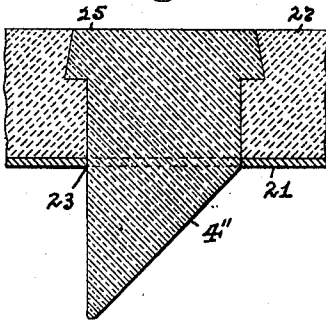


Fig. 10.

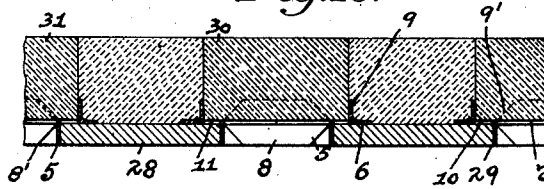
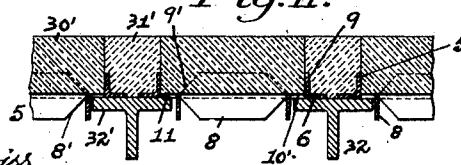


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PAVEMENT AND OTHER LIGHT.

972,264.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 11, 1910.

Application filed December 2, 1908. Serial No. 465,655.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. SEIPP, a resident of Coraopolis, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pavement and Other Lights; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to pavement and other lights, and has special reference to what is known as a concrete sidewalk, pavement, vault, floor and roof lights.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and efficient pavement or other light in which a separate member will enable the holding and centering of the light during the erecting or after completion of the pavement, etc., and one which can be easily and quickly placed in position, as well as one which can be conveniently and cheaply manufactured.

My invention consists, generally stated, in the novel form of a separate member for the lights for pavements, etc., as hereinafter more specifically set forth and described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

To enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to construct and use my improved pavement or other light, I will describe the same more fully, referring to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section of a sidewalk or vault construction showing my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same showing another form of lens or tile. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing a modified form of supporting bar. Fig. 5 is a top view of another form of the supporting bar. Fig. 6 is an enlarged cross section of the bar shown in Fig. 5 and on the line 6—6 looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a molding or supporting plate having my improved centering device for the lights for pavements, floors, etc. applied thereto. Fig. 8 is a vertical cross section of a pavement or sidewalk light employing my invention. Fig. 9 is a sectional view showing another form of light. Fig. 10 is a longitudinal vertical section of a floor light employing my invention. Fig. 11 is a like view of a roof or sky-light employing my invention.

Like symbols of reference herein indicate

like parts in each of the figures of the drawing.

As illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3 of the drawings, there is shown a sidewalk or pavement light, in which the supporting bars 1 are formed of the ordinary T-shape and spaced the required or desired distance apart in parallel lines with each other. These bars 1 are supported at their ends in the usual manner and are so positioned that their flanged heads 2 are placed upwardly, which will form the openings or spaces 3 between the same for the glass lenses or tiles 4.

Each of the lenses or tiles 4 is held within a centering device 5, which is preferably formed from a piece of sheet metal, such as steel, and stamped and punched to shape to form the body or horizontal flange portion 6 extending around a central square opening 7 through the same. Extending out at right angles from one side of the flange portion 6 and along each side of the opening 7 are the inner vertical flanges 8, and extending out at right angles from the flange portion 6 are the outer vertical flanges 9, which are on the opposite side of said flange portion from the flanges 8. The flanges 9 have their ends formed inwardly at an angle, as at 9' and when so formed said flanges will form the openings 10 through the flange portion 6 having the angular ends 10' thereon, such ends 10' forming the sides of the bridge portions 11 in said flange portion for connecting the same with the inner flanges 8 in forming the opening 7. These inner flanges 8 are also provided with the inwardly formed angular ends 8' and the corners of the flange portion 6 are also formed angular, as at 6'. These centering devices 5 are placed within the openings 3 between the flanges 2 on the bars 1 and in such a position that the inner flanges 8 on the same will extend through said openings and along the ends of said flanges 2, while the flange portions 6 on said devices will be supported by said flanges 2 and the side edges of said flange portions will abut against each other and so form the proper spacing for the lenses or tiles 4. The lenses or tiles 4 are preferably hollowed out on their under face and a flange 4' extends around said face, so that when they are placed within the centering devices 5 on the bars 1, the said flange will fit within the inner flanges 8 on said devices and the body of said lenses or tiles

will fit within the outer flanges 9 on said devices. In case prism lenses or tiles are used, the inclined prism portion 4'' thereon and projecting below the lower face of said lenses or tiles will extend through and fit within the inner flanges 8 on the holders 5, as in Fig. 2. After the lenses or tiles 4 are thus placed within the centering devices 5 the cement or concrete 12 is placed between said lenses or tiles and on the flanges 6 of said holders and around the outer flanges 9 thereon in the ordinary manner, and if desired, a twisted or spirally shaped strip or bar 13 can be placed between said lenses or tiles and on the flange 6 on said devices, so that it will extend across the heads 2 on said bars 1 and act as a reinforcement to said concrete or cement when it is built up around said lenses or tiles. This bar or strip 13 can be dispensed with, and a like reinforcement in the cement or concrete 12 obtained by a wedge or key portion 14' on the bars 1 and above the head flanges 2 thereon, as shown in Fig. 4, or by a key portion such as is shown at 17, which is formed from a flange 15 on said bars by cutting or slitting said flange at intervals, as at 16, and bending the slit portions outwardly on each side of said flange to form the crimped portion 17 thereon, as in Figs. 5 and 6.

As illustrated in Figs. 7, 8 and 9, a pavement or sidewalk light is shown of the same general construction as that shown in my United States Letters Patent granted on November 17, 1908, No. 903,899, in which the supporting T-bars 1 are used in their reversed positions and the head flanges 2 of the same are extended downwardly. These bars are supported at their ends in the usual manner, are suitably spaced apart and in a parallel line with each other, and on the flange 2 of said bars are the clips 18, preferably formed of wire, and bent to shape to form the hooks 19 at their ends and the eye or supporting portion 20 centrally of the same for extending under said flange to support the molding plate 21. These clips 18 are placed along the bars 1 and are adapted to fit loosely on the flange 2 of said bars by their hooks 19, so that they can be slid along said flange and placed at suitable distances apart from each other. The molding or supporting plate 21, preferably formed of metal, is provided with a series of slots 22 through the same in rows and at suitable distances apart, and with a series of holes 23 through the same in rows and at equal and suitable distances apart. Within each of the holes 23 in the plate 21 one of the centering devices 5 is placed with the body or flange portion 6 of the same resting upon the upper face of said plate and the outer flanges 9 thereon extending through said holes and resting against the sides of the same. The plate 21 is now ready to be

placed in position under the bars 1 and while being held in any suitable manner in such position the eye portions 20 on each of the clips 18 are placed through the slots 22 in said plate and a pin 24 run or driven into the eye of said portions 20 so that it bears against the outer face of the said plate and said eye portion to hold said plate in position. While the plate 6 is thus held in position the hollow glass lights 25 are each placed in position around each of the inner flanges 8 on the supports 5 which form the centers for said lights, and the inclined inner walls 26' of the hollow portion 26 in said lights will be guided along and held against the said flanges. After the lights 25 are thus in position the cement or concrete 27 is then filled in against said plate and flanges 6 on the centering devices 5 and around the bars 1, clips 18 and lights 25 in the usual and well known manner. When the cement or concrete 27 has become sufficiently set, the pins 24 are removed from the eyes of the portions 20 on the clips 18 and then the plate 21 with the centering devices 5 is removed or taken down from the work, so leaving the pavement or sidewalk light completed. In this construction when a prism lens or tile is used, the centering devices 5 are done away with and the holes 23 in the plate 21 will allow for the inclined prism portion 4'' on said lens or tile to extend through and fit within the same, as shown in Fig. 9. If desired, the pavement or sidewalk light as thus completed can be further finished by cutting or clipping off the portions of the eye portions 20 on the clips 18 extending through the concrete 27 by any suitable instrument in order to leave a smooth finish to the interior surface of said light, although such portions can serve as hangers in the work when projecting through the concrete to suspend articles therefrom.

Fig. 10 shows a floor light construction in which the supporting plate 28 is provided with a series of holes 29 within the same, and within each one of said holes a centering device 5 is placed with the inner flanges 8 thereon fitting in said holes and the flange portion 6 of the same supported by the upper face of said plate, so that in this case the outer flanges 9 on said holder will extend above the same and said plate for supporting the plain flat glass lens or tile 30 placed within the same, and then the cement or concrete 31 can be placed on said plate, and around lenses or tiles and holders.

Fig. 11 shows a roof-light construction, in which the T-bars 32 are spaced apart in parallel lines and have their flanged heads 32' upward, so that the flange 6 on the centering devices 5 can be supported by the flanges on the sides of two of said bars, and the inner flanges 8 on said holders will extend down through the space between said

bars. The flat glass lenses or tiles 30' are placed within the outer flanges 9 of the centering devices 5 to hold the same in place and the cement or concrete 31' is placed on the bars 32 and around said holders and lenses or tiles.

It will also be obvious that my invention can be used in connection with an area-way, a grating, grille or other constructions and will permit the employment of different forms of glass, lenses or tiles, as well as various forms of supporting or reinforcing bars and other parts in the different constructions.

Various and minor changes in the arrangement, construction and combinations can be made and substitution of the various parts, without in the least departing from the nature, spirit and principle of the invention, or sacrificing any of its advantages.

It will thus be seen that my improved construction for pavement and other lights will enable the holders for the lenses or tiles to act as spacers for said lenses or tiles, and being a separate member it can remain in the work when used with the molding plate or former for supporting the work during its construction. The supporting member being made of light or thin sheet metal will add very little to the weight of the construction, can be formed at one operation and will greatly assist in preventing leakage when in use.

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

1. In a centering device for prisms or lights in sidewalk constructions, the combination of supporting means, and centering means having means projecting from one side of the same adapted for engagement with said supporting means and from the other side for supporting the prisms or lights.

2. In a centering device for prisms or lights in sidewalk constructions, the combination of supporting means, and centering means having flanges projecting from one side of the same adapted for engagement

with said supporting means and from the other side for supporting the prisms or lights.

3. In a centering device for prisms or lights in sidewalk constructions, the combination of supporting means, and centering means having integral means projecting from one side of the same adapted for engagement with said supporting means and from the other side for supporting the prisms or lights.

4. In a centering device for prisms or lights in sidewalk constructions, the combination of supporting means, and centering means having inner flanges projecting from one side of the same adapted for engagement with said supporting means and outer flanges projecting from the other side for supporting the prisms or lights.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a centering means for vault light constructions formed from a piece of sheet metal having an aperture and provided with means extending out from one side thereof for supporting the same and from the other side for supporting the light.

6. As a new article of manufacture, a centering means for vault light constructions formed from a piece of sheet metal having an aperture and provided with flanges extending out from one side thereof for supporting the same and from the other side for supporting the light.

7. As a new article of manufacture, a centering means for vault light constructions formed from a piece of sheet metal and having an aperture and provided with inner flanges projecting from one side thereof for supporting the same and with outer flanges projecting from the other side for supporting the light.

In testimony whereof, I, the said HENRY C. SEIPP, have hereunto set my hand.

HENRY C. SEIPP.

Witnesses:

JAMES L. WEHN,
J. N. COOKE.