J. J. & S. P. BURGESS.

REGISTER SECURING MEANS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 17, 1909.

935,187. Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

Fig. 1.

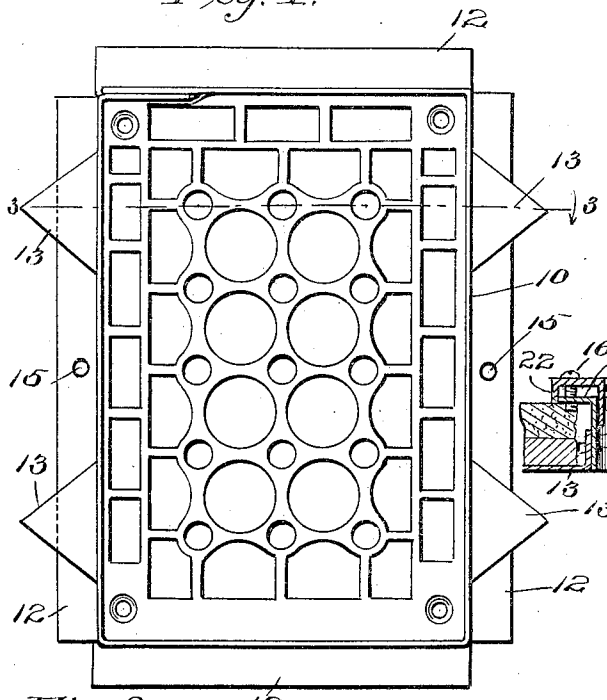


Fig. 3.

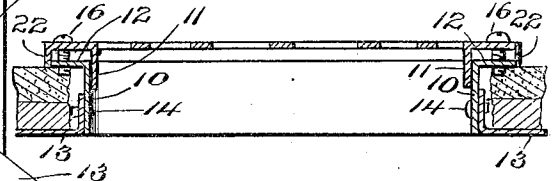


Fig. 4.

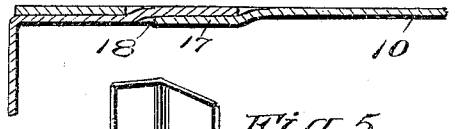


Fig. 2.

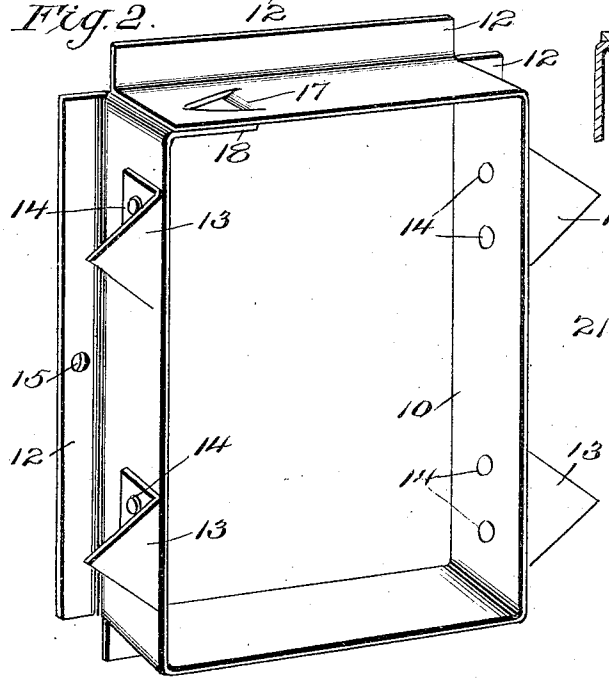
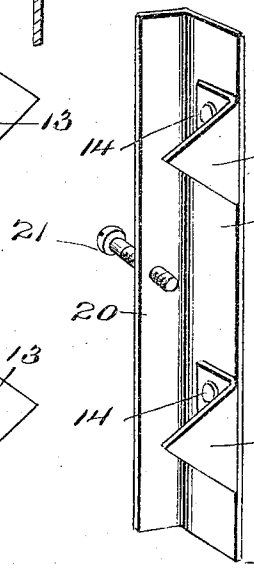


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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REGISTER-SECURING MEANS.

935,187. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

Application filed March 17, 1909. Serial No. 483,878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN J. BURGESS and SAMUEL P. BURGESS, citizens of the United States, residing at Rock Island, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Register-Securing Means; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to securing means for ventilating registers and has for an object to provide improved means for securing a register in the wall, particularly in a lath and plaster wall, though not necessarily limited to a wall of that particular construction.

A further object of the invention is to provide a frame adapted to receive a register therein and provided with means for securely fastening the register to such frame.

A further object of the invention is to provide a frame adapted to receive a register and with means for securing the frame in position in the wall.

With these and other objects in view, the invention comprises certain novel constructions, arrangements and combinations of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a view of the register in rear elevation shown associated with a frame of the class described, the frame being disassociated from the wall. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the frame. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of the frame and register, as on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional view through the end of the frame overlapping showing the securing means. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a slightly modified form of securing means.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

It is well known that in securing registers to walls, especially in walls of wooden or frame house construction, it is difficult in many instances to find solid material to which to properly secure the register, and that it is difficult, if not impossible, to properly secure the register to the lath construction, owing to the yielding nature of the lath and the liability of the plaster to break therefrom. In the present invention a frame shown as a whole at 10 is employed preferably composed of sheet material, as sheet iron or the like, bent in the form of a rectangle of the proper size for association with the register with which it is to be used. While any ordinary register may be employed it is preferable to employ a register with a flange 11 adapted to be inserted within the frame 10. The frame is preferably provided with a flange 12 positioned to bear upon the exterior of the wall or the plaster surface as shown in section in Fig. 3. To secure the frame in position in association with the wall bendable ears 13 are secured to the frame 10 in any approved manner as by the rivets 14 and of any approved shape here shown as formed with a point substantially triangular, although it is to be understood that the shape of such point is not material. The flange 12 is provided with openings 15 preferably screw-threaded, and screws 16 are inserted through the edges of the register and engage the flange 12. The overlapping ends of the frame 10 may be secured together in any approved manner, as by the striking down of a lip 17 which engages under the extremity 18 of the opposite end.

To place the frame in position the hole is cut in the wall of the proper dimension and the ends not yet secured together permit the bending of the frame inwardly to occupy a smaller space so that after it is inserted in the opening in the wall it may be expanded into position and locked in such expanded position by the lip 17. As the thickness of plaster walls vary the securing points 13 may be bent as found necessary to compensate for such variation. Instead of contracting the size of the frame it is obvious that the frame may be inserted while the points 13 are extended substantially in a plane with the sides of the frame and after being inserted with the flange 12 against the exterior of the wall surface the points may be bent to engage the inner sides of the laths. Instead of employing the frame entirely about the four sides of the rectangular opening it is obvious that the production of a device as shown in Fig. 5 having a single side 19 and a flange 20 may be employed, the screw 21 holding the side bars rigidly against the sides of the register so that the points 13 will engage properly at the rear of the laths and the register itself will not permit the movement of the frame piece except with the register. In either instance

the register is preferably provided about its outer edge with a flange 22 forming a groove or furrow entirely around the register with the flange 10 as the opposite side of such groove and within such groove is seated the flange 12 or 20 so that the edge of the flange 22 bears down upon the plaster surface to make a tight and neat joint.

What we claim is:—

1. A device of the character described comprising a frame, a flange carried by said frame and adapted to bear upon one side of the structure, adjustable means spaced from the flange and carried by the frame and adapted to bear upon the opposite side of the structure, and means adapted to secure a register to the frame.

2. In a device of the character described, comprising a frame composed of side pieces, a flange produced upon the side pieces, engaging means carried by the side pieces and spaced from the flange, and means to secure a register to the flange.

3. A device of the class described comprising a frame, means permitting the expansion of the frame within an opening, means carried by the frame adapted to engage the edges of an opening, and means adapted to secure a register to the frame.

4. A device of the class described comprising a frame adapted to be expanded into an opening, and a flange carried by the frame, engaging means carried by the frame in spaced relation to the flange, means to secure the frame in expanded condition, and means to secure a register to the frame.

5. A device of the class described comprising a frame, a flange carried by the frame, bendable engaging means in spaced relation to the flange, and means to secure a register to the flange.

6. A device of the class described comprising a frame, a flange carried by the frame, bendable ears carried by the frame, normally in spaced relation to the flange, and means to secure a register to the flange.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN J. BURGESS.
SAMUEL P. BURGESS.

Witnesses:
J. F. WITTER,
FLORENCE MOSHER.