

(No Model.)

J. SCRIMGEOUR, Jr.
CEILING PLATE.

No. 570,775.

Patented Nov. 3, 1896.

Fig. 1.

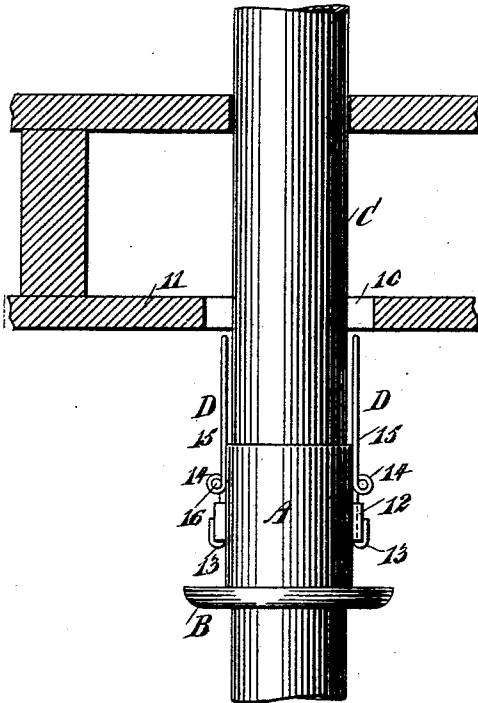


Fig. 2.

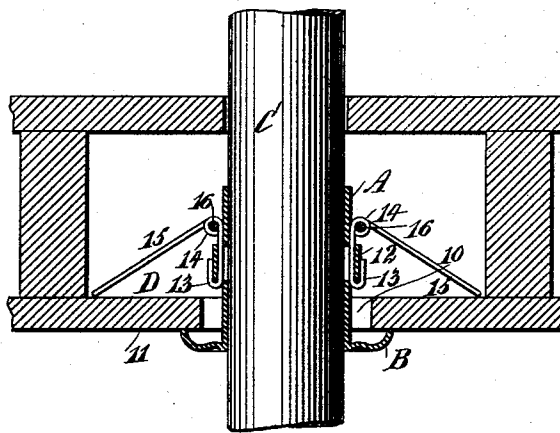


Fig. 3.

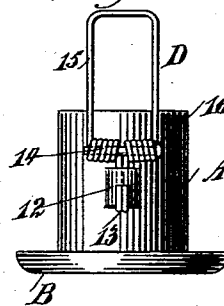


Fig. 4.

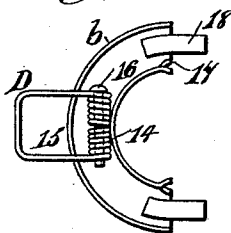


Fig. 5.

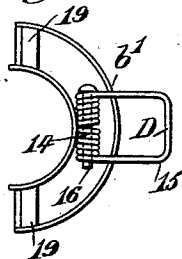


Fig. 6.

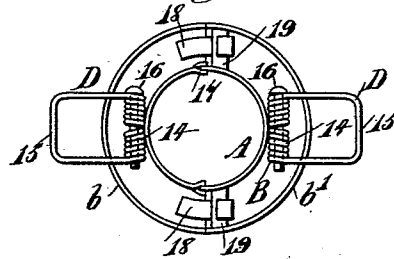
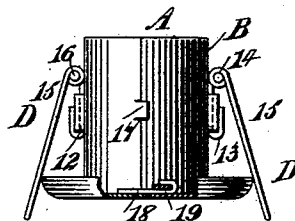


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

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JOHN SCRIMGEOUR, JR., OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

CEILING-PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 570,775, dated November 3, 1896.

Application filed November 23, 1895. Serial No. 569,954. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SCRIMGEOUR, JR., of Pittston, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Ceiling-Plate, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a ceiling-plate which will be capable of more effectively holding itself in place and protecting the ceiling from a pipe which passes through the plate.

To this end the invention consists in certain peculiar features of construction and combinations, which will be fully described hereinafter, and finally embodied in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation showing the ceiling-plate surrounding a pipe and in the position which it assumes immediately before being fastened in place. Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing the ceiling-plate in fastened position. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the ceiling-plate, showing it detached from the pipe. Fig. 4 is a plan view of one section of the ceiling-plate. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the remaining section. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the sections joined; and Fig. 7 is an elevation of the ceiling-plate, partly in section.

The ceiling-plate A is formed in two semi-cylindrical sections *b* and *b'*, the section *b* of which has lips 17 stamped or formed in its edges to receive the corresponding edges of the section *b'*, and the former section is provided with tongues 18, which pass under plates 19, and are adapted to be bent up over said plates, whereby to secure the sections rigidly together. The ceiling-plate is formed with a circular flange B at its lower end, adapted to engage the under side of the ceiling 11, as shown in Fig. 2. This flange B carries the tongues 18 and plates 19.

Formed in each section composing the ceiling-plate, and in approximately the center thereof, is a loop 12, said loops being formed by stamping strips of material from the sections *b* and *b'*. In these loops are respectively secured the terminals 13 of the spring-arm D, said terminals being rigidly held, and the material of which the arms are formed being

passed upwardly and formed into coils 14, through which pins 16 are respectively passed, and from these coils the material extends to form arms 15, the normal tendency of the coils being to throw said arms downwardly into engagement with opposite points on the periphery of the flange B.

In applying the ceiling-plate the sections *b* and *b'* are made to embrace the pipe C, the pipe having been passed through an opening 10 in the ceiling 11 and upwardly through the floor above the same. The ceiling-plate being now below the ceiling 11 is moved upwardly, the arms 15 having been first moved upward parallel with the pipe C, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, so as to permit the arms to pass through the opening 10. When the arms have moved into the space between the ceiling and floor and the upper portion of the ceiling-plate is also in this space, the coils 14 will be permitted to throw the arms 15 downward so as to bear against the upper side of the ceiling 11, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby tending to raise the ceiling-plate and pressing the flange B against the under side of the ceiling, as the second figure also shows.

It will be seen that the arms 15 have movement from the upward position shown in Figs. 1 and 3 to the downward position in Fig. 7, and when in this downward position the arms 15 are spring-pressed against the flange B and held from the pipe C, so that they may be readily grasped by the person manipulating the ceiling-plate and moved to the upward position.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A ceiling-plate having a cylindrical body portion with an outwardly-projecting flange at its lower end, and a spring-arm secured to the body portion and capable of movement from the flange upwardly to a position approximately parallel with the body portion, the tendency of the spring-arm being to engagement with the flange, substantially as described.

2. A ceiling-plate having a cylindrical body portion and a spring-arm secured to the body portion, the spring-arm being capable of movement above and below the point of its attachment to the body portion and of extending

approximately parallel with the body portion when moved above the said point of attachment, substantially as described.

3. A ceiling-plate having a cylindrical body portion having at its lower end a flange, the body portion having a loop formed therein, a spring-arm having one terminal secured in the loop, the spring-arm being passed upwardly from the loop and formed with a coil and thence extended from said coil to form a ceiling-engaging portion, said ceiling-engaging portion being capable of movement from the flange upwardly to a point approximately parallel with the body portion, the tendency of the ceiling-engaging portion being to the flange, substantially as described.

4. A ceiling-plate formed of two semicylindrical sections, one section having a tongue and the second section having a plate with which the tongue is capable of locking, the sections having a circular flange at their lower portion, and a spring-arm secured to each section, the spring-arms having a tendency to the flange and being capable of moving upwardly to a position approximately parallel with the body portion, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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