No. 735,679.

PATENTED AUG. 4, 1903.

L. L. SAGENDORPH.

METAL CEILING OR WALL PLATE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 27, 1901.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

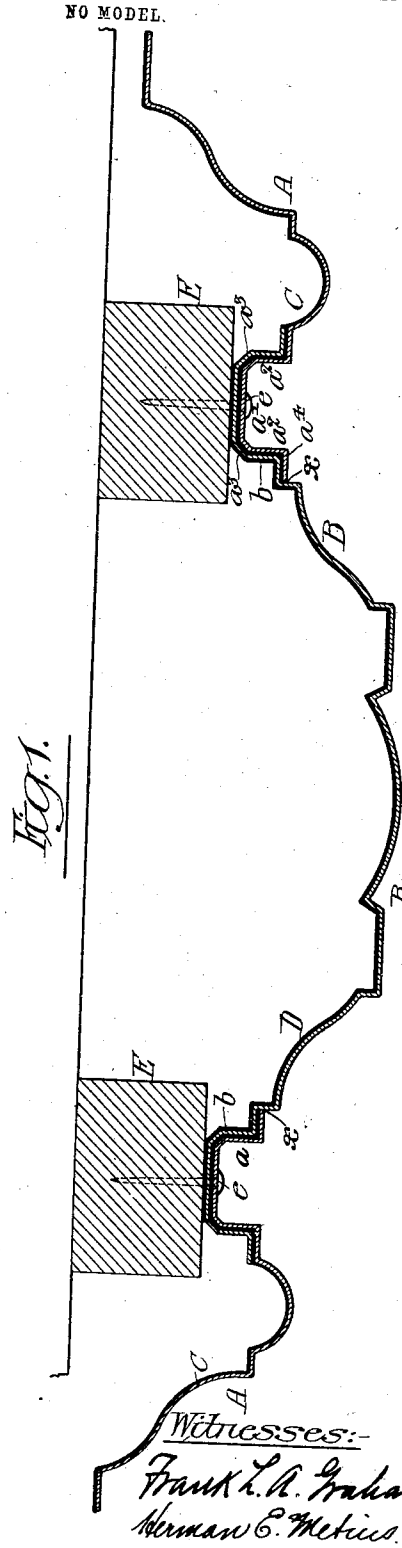


Fig. 1.

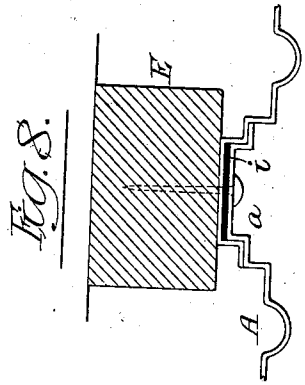


Fig. 8.

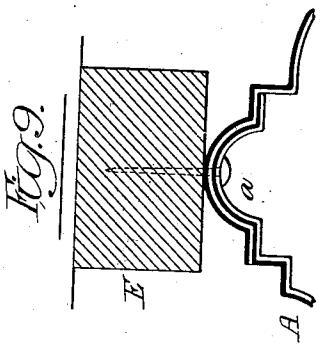


Fig. 9.

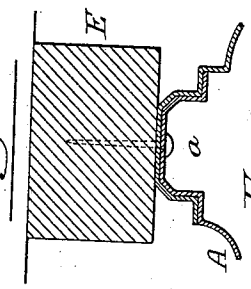


Fig. 6.

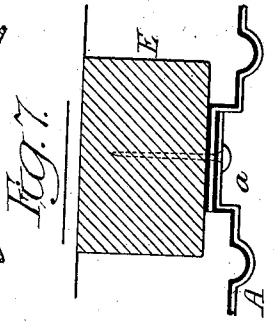


Fig. 7.

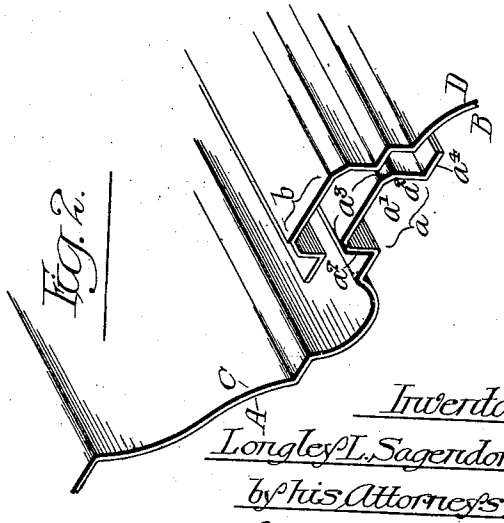


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:-
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NO MODEL

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 5.

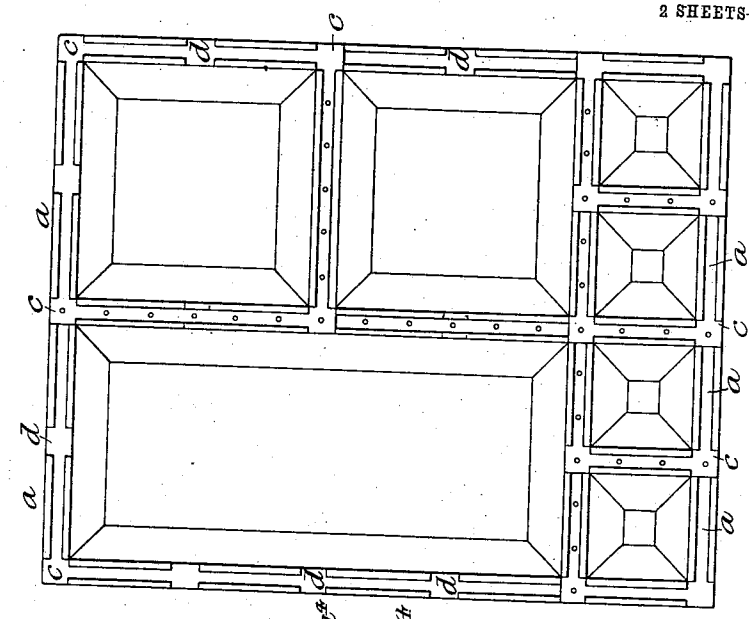


FIG. 3.

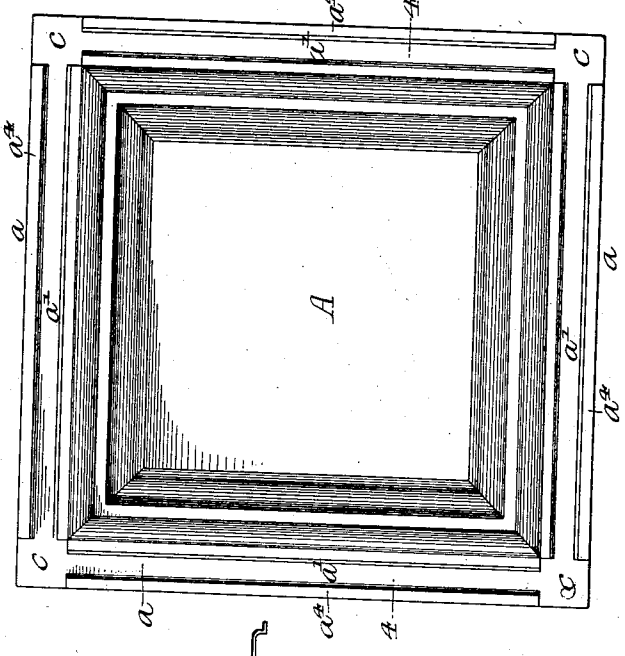


FIG. 4.

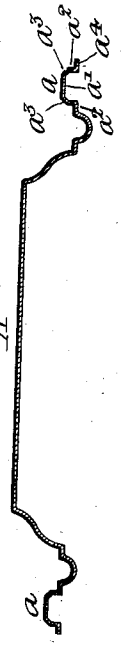
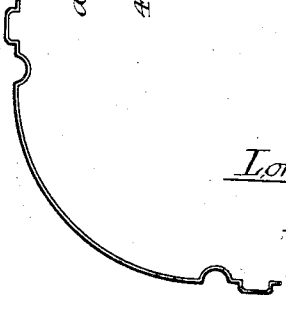


FIG. 10.



Witnesses:-

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by his Attorneys;

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 735,679. Patented August 4, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO H. P. LLOYD, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

METAL CEILING OR WALL PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 735,679, dated August 4, 1903.

Application filed December 27, 1901. Serial No. 87,416. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Metallic Ceiling or Wall Plates, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in the manufacture of metallic ceiling and side-wall plates and the plates used in sheathing or wall-covering in general.

The main object of my invention is to so construct the plates that while they will overlap, so as to form a tight joint, the edges of the plates will be identical, dispensing with the use of extension-flanges.

A further object of the invention is to make a tight joint between the overlapping plates which will be dust-proof and which will prevent rattle; and a still further object of the invention is to back the plate with a non-conducting covering which need not extend beyond the edges of the plate.

These objects I attain in the following manner, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view showing the joints of a ceiling or wall plate, illustrating my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of the plate shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of one form of plate. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a view showing the several different-sized plates assembled. Fig. 6 is a view of the plate shown in Fig. 1 without the non-conducting backing. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are views of different forms of joint illustrating my invention, and Fig. 10 is a sectional view of a cove-section.

In the manufacture of plates for metallic ceilings or walls it is desirable to make the edges of the plates identical, doing away with extension-flanges, the overlapping joints being such as to make a complete finish without the extensions. It is also desirable to back the metallic plates with non-conducting backing, such as heavy paper or other material, which will not only tend to keep the heat within the room, but will also tend to keep the cold air from coming in contact with the plates. This non-conducting material also prevents the rattle and deadens the metallic ring of the plate.

Referring in the first instance to Figs. 1 and 2, A and B are two plates coupled together by the overlapping joint. The plate A has a grooved flange a, and the plate B has a grooved flange b. The plate A is backed by a sheet C of non-conducting material, preferably heavy paper. This non-conducting material extends in the present instance to the edge of the plate A, so that when the two flanges a and b of the plates A and B are placed in position this non-conducting material will be between the two plates and form a dust-proof joint and at the same time will act as a sound-deadener. The plate B has a backing D, of non-conducting material, the same as the plate A, and this backing may extend to the edge of the plate or may stop short of the edge, as shown in Fig. 1, simply resting between the plate B and the strip E, to which the metallic ceiling is attached. A single nail or screw e passes through openings in both plates and into the strip E, as shown. Thus when the nail is driven home the plates are drawn toward each other and against the strip E. It will be understood that the flanges a and b may be of any form desired; but I prefer to use the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in which each plate has a base a', vertical portion a^2, connected to the base by inclined portions a^3. I also preferably provide an additional flange a^4 extending around each plate outside of the first-mentioned flange, and by arranging said second flange in this manner the plate can be pressed into shape and trimmed afterward, so as to make the plates accurately fit when one is lapped over the other, as it is desirable to make the joint x, Fig. 1, as neat as possible. This laterally-extending flange a^4 is important and forms one of the features of my invention. The corners $c\ c$ of each plate are flattened, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the corners of the assembled plates will properly overlap, as shown in Fig. 5.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown a quadrangular plate with the edges identical, and in Fig. 5 I have shown a portion of a ceiling made up of plates differing in size. When the ceiling or wall is made up of different-sized plates, then the grooved flanges of the larger

plates are pressed out at intervals, as shown at *d*, so as to allow for the proper overlapping or underlapping of the smaller plates, as set forth in my Patent No. 611,798, dated October 4, 1898.

In Fig. 6 I have shown the plates illustrated in Fig. 1 without the use of the non-conducting backing material, as in some instances a backing material is not always necessary. In this case the flanges are accurately pressed so that one will snugly fit within another.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a slight modification of the flanges of the plates, one flange overlapping another and having the non-conducting material between the overlapping edges.

In Fig. 8 I have shown another modification where a single strip *i* of packing material is placed between the two overlapping edges of the plates, which will make a tight joint when it is not desired to use a backing for the entire plate.

In Fig. 9 I have shown a different design for the overlapping joint, and in Fig. 10 I have shown a curved section illustrating my invention.

It will be understood that my invention can be carried out in connection with the ordinary quadrangular plates or plates of other shapes and in combination with molding-strips or with coves or rails.

I claim as my invention—

1. A ceiling or wall plate having a body portion and a flange to form a lapped joint with another plate, and an additional lateral flange extending around the plate, so that the plate can be pressed to shape and then accurately trimmed, substantially as described.

2. A ceiling or wall plate having a body portion, a grooved flange portion extending around said body portion and constructed to form a lapped joint with another plate and a plane flange portion surrounding the grooved flange portion, substantially as described.

3. A ceiling or wall plate having a body portion, two grooved flange portions extending around said body portion, one of said grooves being concave from one side of the plate and the second groove being concave from the other side of the plate, with a plane flange portion surrounding said grooved flange portions, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH.

Witnesses:
WILL. A. BARR,
JOS. H. KLEIN.