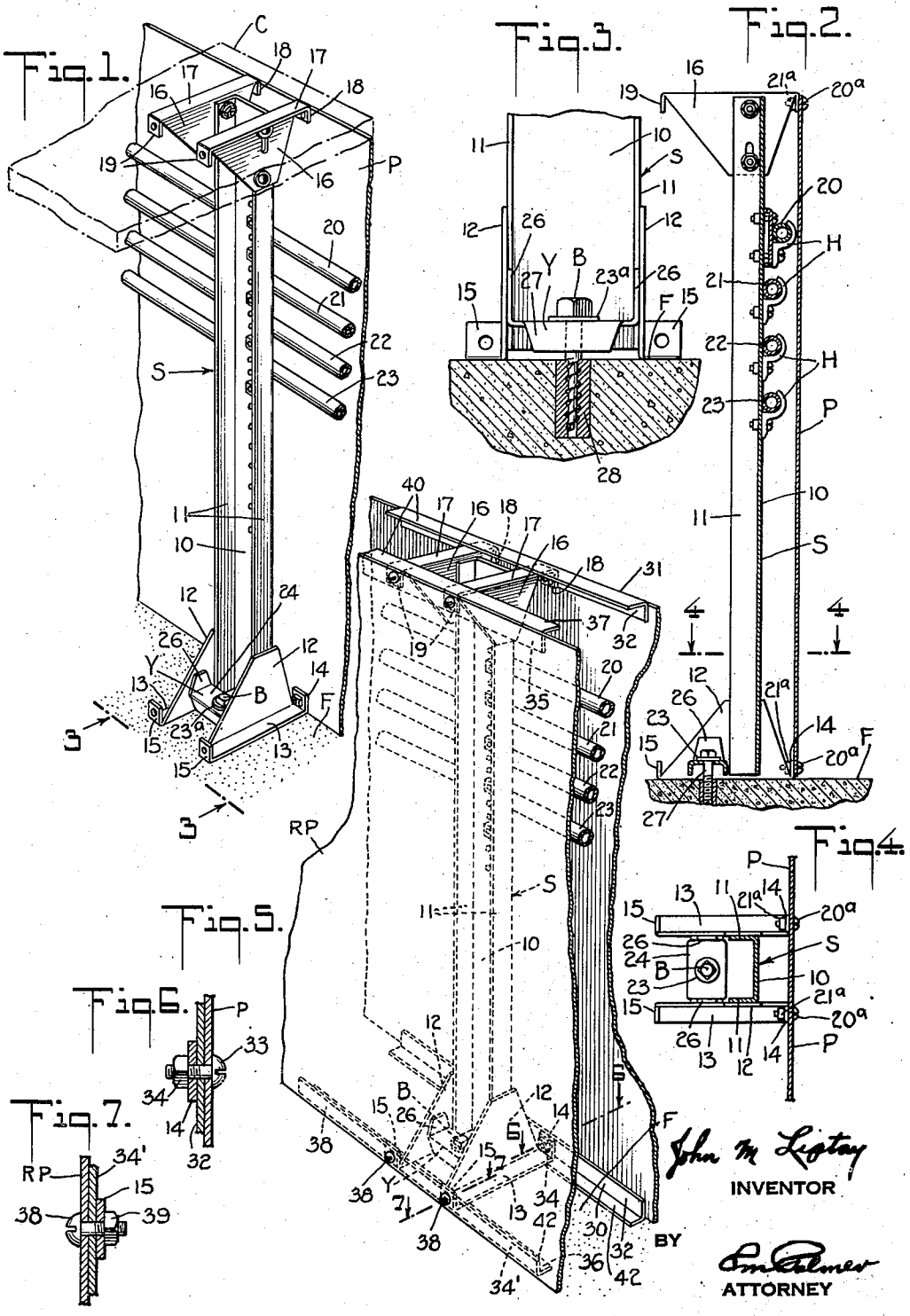
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ISLAND STRIP SUPPORT

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ISLAND STRIP SUPPORT

John M. Liptay, Scarsdale, N. Y., assignor to Laboratory Furniture Company, Inc., Mineola, N. Y., a corporation of New York

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1

The invention is concerned with a functionally and structurally improved stanchion expressly designed and constructed for sustaining a battery of fluid conducting piping although in its broadest application the invention is not limited in this respect. Usually for purposes of conserving space concomitantly providing greater convenience the piping is mounted adjacent a wall of a laboratory and concealed by industrial cabinets arranged generally in a continuous line and forwardly thereof. In certain instances it is necessary to have industrial cabinets desirably spaced apart, thereby exposing a portion of the piping, thus presenting an unsightly appearance out of harmony with the general atmosphere of the laboratory. The principal feature of the improved arrangement herein is predicated upon a stanchion of the type alluded to and equipped with a novel channel shaped brace or intervenor constructed to be fixedly carried by spaced brackets or wings straddling and secured to spaced flanges at the lower part of the stanchion, the wings having means adapted to removably sustain appropriate panels for desirably concealing the piping. The primary purpose of the invention is to utilize and fasten the intervenor to flooring or the like only for adequately securing the stanchion against displacement prior to securing the panels to the brackets secured to and at the top and lower portions of the stanchion or alternately clamp suitable rails or bars against the flooring to which the panels for concealing the piping may at least in part be secured. Another object is concerned with simplified means taking the form of a channeled shaped intervenor having spaced flanges welded to brackets of the stanchion and embodying spaced lips fairly widely straddling adjustable bolt means carried by the intervenor and adapted to be threadably fastened to a bushing or thimble secured to the flooring. Other important features and advantages will become more apparent from the following detailed description taken with the accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective and rear view particularly showing the stanchion secured against the cement floor by a bolt acting on an intervenor bridging the spaced angle irons or wings forming a part of and at the bottom of the stanchion.

Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical sectional view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary rear elevational view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1 however illustrating the cement floor and thimble therein in section.

2

Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 1 however showing front and rear panels held to upper and lower rails, with the lower rails clamped against the cement floor or foundation, and

Figs. 6 and 7 are sectional views on the line 6—6 and 7—7 respectively of Fig. 5.

According to the invention the stanchion or column generally denoted S is channel shaped characterized by the web 10 and the rearwardly disposed flanges or sides 11 to which is desirably secured such as by appropriate welding at the lower part thereof the spaced wings or brackets 12 each embodying at laterally extending flange 13 each preferably provided with spaced front and rear lugs or ears 14 and 15.

Appropriately held at the upper parts of the rearwardly projecting flanges 11 of the stanchion S are the spaced brackets 16 each provided with an outwardly projecting flange or seat 17 each characterized by the depending front and rear perforated lips or lugs 18 and 19 and corresponding front lips as 14 and 18 are in vertical alignment and the same may be said of the corresponding rear lips or ears 15 and 19. The upper horizontal flanges 17 are adapted to support a counter or table C through which connections (not shown) extend to communicate with the piping.

Spaced hooks H are effectively attached to the web 10 and these sustain pipes 20, 21, 22 and 23 respectively adapted to conduct gas, electricity, water and compressed air.

To conceal and shield these pipes from view where required the flat panel P is utilized and arranged against corresponding lower and upper lips 14 and 18 and detachably fastened thereto by suitable screws 20^a and nuts 21^a. The panel is coextensive with the height at the stanchion which of course embodies the lower and upper brackets 12 and 16.

For anchoring stanchion S against displacement relative to the cement floor or foundation F, the threaded bolt B is employed and cooperates with washer 23^a on web 24 of the channel shaped yoke or metal intervenor Y having at its ends the upwardly extending flanges 26 welded to and bridging the spaced and lower metal brackets or wings 12. The spaced lips 27 are spaced from the floor and depend integrally from web 24 to widely straddle the threaded shank of bolt B and strengthen the yoke or intervenor and by turning the bolt the latter may be threadably projected into a lead ferrule or thimble 28 forceably

driven into the floor F which may even be of concrete if desired whereby the yoke or intervenor is held fast and secured against movement and consequently the stanchion is held in a desired upright and fixed position to properly sustain the piping now concealed from view although readily accessible upon removal of the panel P from the lower and upper brackets 12 and 16.

Instead of attaching the front panel P directly to brackets 12 and 16, the panel may be also secured to the front lower and upper rails, bars or angle irons 30 and 31 (Fig. 5) and more specifically to the vertical flanges 32 thereof by suitable screws 33 and nuts 34. As is well understood shanks of screws 33 also pass through lugs or ears 14 and 18, hence also securing the rails to the brackets.

In a similar fashion the rear panel RP is secured to front flanges 34' and 35 of the lower and upper rails, angle irons or bars 36 and 37 by bolt and nut means as 38 and 39 and bolts or screws 38 also extend through the perforated rear lugs 15 and 19, consequently securing the rear panel to the brackets as in the case of the front panel.

The upper horizontal flanges 40 of the rails support a table or counter (not shown) and of the type suitable for the laboratory and the lower horizontal flanges 42 are directly supported on the cement floor F while the feet or flanges 13 of these lower brackets are seated or mounted on the horizontal flanges 42 of the front and rear lower rails. Thereafter as in the case of the form shown in Fig. 2, the stanchion is fastened to the flooring by the bolt B acting on intervenor Y, thereby also holding the front and rear lower rails against movement or in other words by such action these rails are clamped to the floor.

By the present invention the front and rear panels are detachable and serve as closure means to conceal the piping where desired and it is apparent they may be conveniently attached directly to the front and rear parts of the lower and upper brackets or they may be quickly secured to corresponding vertical flanges of the spaced rails at the front and rear parts of the stanchion.

Various changes may be made in details of construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof inherent therein.

I claim:

1. In an island strip, a stanchion adapted to be secured to supporting means, comprising; spaced wings extending rearwardly at the lower part thereof, an intervenor bridging and having spaced upwardly extending flanges secured to said wings and including spaced depending lips, and a bolt movably carried by said intervenor and projectible between said lips into said supporting means to urge said wings towards said supporting means and prevent displacement of said stanchion relatively thereto.

2. A stanchion adapted to be secured to supporting means having receptive means; comprising, a support having spaced sides, wings defining a gap and anchored to and extending rearwardly of the lower parts of said sides, a yoke arranged within said gap and having a web spaced from and above said supporting means, flanges extending upwardly from the ends of said web and anchored to said wings, lips depending from the sides of said web, and a bolt carried by said web and projecting downwardly between said lips for cooperating with said receptive means to fasten said wings against said supporting means.

3. A stanchion adapted to be secured to supporting means having receptive means; comprising, a support having spaced sides, wings defining a gap and anchored to and extending rearwardly of the lower parts of said sides, a U-shaped yoke arranged within said gap and having a web spaced from and above said supporting means, flanges extending upwardly from the ends of said web and anchored to said wings, lips depending from the sides of said web and spaced from said supporting means, and a bolt carried by said web and projecting downwardly between said lips for cooperating with said receptive means to fasten said wings against said supporting means.

4. A stanchion adapted to be secured to supporting means having receptive means; comprising, a support having spaced sides, wings defining a gap and anchored to and extending rearwardly of the lower parts of said sides, an inverted U-shaped yoke arranged within said gap and having a web substantially coextensive the width of said gap and spaced from and above said supporting means, flanges disposed transversely of said gap and extending upwardly from the ends of said web and anchored to said wings, spaced lips disposed longitudinally of said gap and depending from the sides of said web, and a bolt carried by said web and projecting downwardly into said yoke and between said lips for cooperating with said receptive means to fasten said wings against said supporting means.

JOHN M. LIPTAY.

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