

(No Model.)

E. P. WAGGONER.
FLOOR AND CEILING PLATE.

No. 584,716.

Patented June 15, 1897.

Fig. 1.

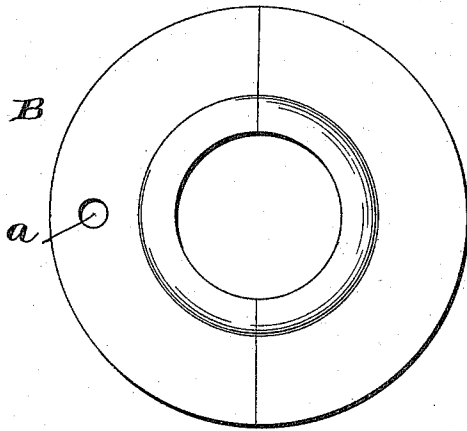


Fig. 2.

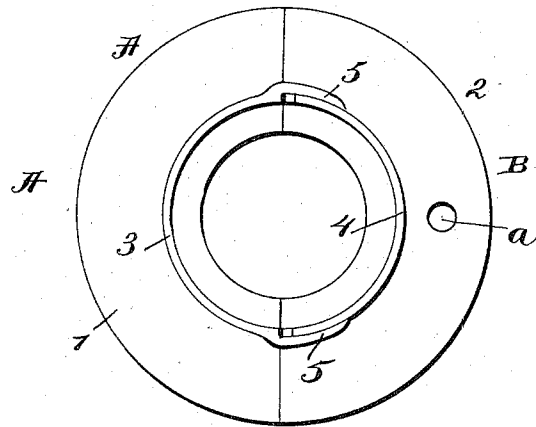


Fig. 3.

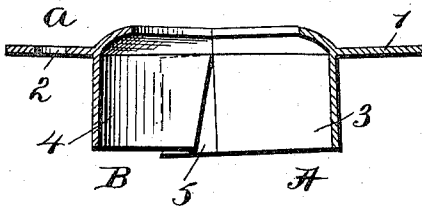
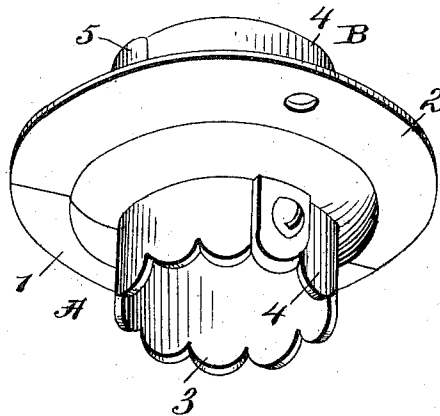


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

James W. Berans
John H. Steward

Inventor

Edward P. Waggoner
by A. J. Stewart Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD P. WAGGONER, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE
A. A. GRIFFING IRON COMPANY, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

FLOOR AND CEILING PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,716, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed March 8, 1897. Serial No. 626,544. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD P. WAGGONER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Floor and Ceiling Plates; and I do 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.

My invention relates to floor and ceiling plates such as are adapted to surround steam or other pipes conveying heat where they extend through floors, ceilings, partitions, &c., so as to protect the latter from the heat from the said pipes.

My invention has reference particularly to that class of ceiling and floor plates which are made in separable sections that are capable of being interlocked, so as to be applied to the pipes and held together after the same have been run or set in position.

I shall describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, alluding particularly to a floor-plate provided with my improvement, though I do not wish it to be understood that I limit the application of the invention to this particular style of plate, as it may be employed in ceiling or other plates as well.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of the obverse side or face of a floor-plate made in two sections. Fig. 2 is a view in elevation of the reverse side of the plate, showing the means for interlocking its sections. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the connected sections of the plate, and Fig. 4 shows a ceiling-plate provided with my improvement.

The device consists of two sections A and B, respectively, comprising semiannular plate-sections 1 and 2, each of which is provided on its reverse face with a downwardly-extending flange semiannular in shape and arranged contiguous to, but not flush with, the inner curved edge of its plate-section. These flanges are designated by the reference-numerals 3 and 4. Thus when the two sections of the device are in position about the pipe the flanges form a sleeve which is separated from the pipe by an annular air-space.

The extremities of the flange 3 of plate-section 1 are provided with lips 5, which are integrally formed upon the outside of the flange. These lips constitute parallel extensions of the flange, and since the flange is semiannular, or approximately so, the distance between the free ends of said lips is somewhat contracted. The upper edges of the lips are flush with the under surface of the plate-section 1, so that when the sections of the device are connected the plate-section 2 of section B is supported by said edges of the lips. The lips should of course extend far enough to serve the purpose for which they are intended, and they should be preferably as wide as the flanges.

The sections, being first interlocked about the pipe by inserting the ends of the flange 4 of section B between the extended lips on the ends of flange 3 of section A, are then secured in their proper position with their flanges between the pipe and the edge of the floor through which said pipe is run. It is obvious that so long as the section B is secured to the floor there is no necessity for means for fastening the section A also, for the reason that when the sections are connected or interlocked the lips on the ends of the flange 3 of the latter section are beneath the plate-section 2 of the former. Therefore but one securing-screw, which may be passed through the perforation *a* of plate-section B and driven into the floor, need be used, though, of course, a securing-screw for each plate-section may be employed, if desired.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a different arrangement of the securing means. Each plate-section in this instance has a semiannular flange on both its faces, the flange of the section B being provided with a set-screw which may be set against the pipe to secure the device, the section B thereof, as in the form of the plate already described, being adapted to hold its counterpart A in position. This form is specially adapted as a ceiling-plate.

It will be noticed that a triangular piece is removed from each end of the flange 4, so that when the parts are connected a wedge-shaped space is left between the adjoining ends of the flanges. By this arrangement the sleeve formed by the flanges may be made to

act as a wedge, so that if the hole through which the pipe extends is restricted in size the interlocked sections may be more easily forced into said hole. Furthermore, should

5 the section A be first placed in position between the floor and the pipe before being interlocked with its counterpart B the insertion of the flange of the latter between the lips of the former section is more easily effected because the removal of the triangular
10 portion at each end of the flange 4 reduces the distance between the two ends of said flange, and thereby gives it more freedom in entering the space between the ends of the
15 other flange.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

20 1. A floor or ceiling plate consisting of a plate formed in two substantially similar sections and provided with an opening, a flange arranged about said opening, the line of division in said plate being at substantially opposing incurvations in the flange, and lips se-
25 cured and arranged substantially parallel to the outside of the flange and overlapping the line of division between the portions of the flange, substantially as described.

2. A floor or ceiling plate consisting of a
30 plate formed in two substantially similar sections and having an opening, and a flange arranged about said opening, the line of division in said plate being at substantially opposing incurvations in the flange, the portion
35 of the flange on one of said sections being provided at its ends with lips or extensions

arranged parallel to, and adapted to receive the ends of, the portion of the flange on the other of said sections, substantially as described.

40 3. A floor or ceiling plate consisting of a plate having an opening and an annular sleeve arranged about said opening, said floor or ceiling plate being formed in two substantially similar sections, the portion of the
45 sleeve on one of said sections being provided at its ends with lips or extensions arranged in substantial concentricity to, and adapted to receive the ends of, the portion of the sleeve on the other of said sections, substan-
50 tially as described.

4. A floor or ceiling plate consisting of a plate having an opening and an annular sleeve arranged about said opening, said floor or ceiling plate being formed in two substan-
55 tially similar sections, the portion of the sleeve on one of said sections being provided at its ends with lips or extensions arranged in substantial concentricity to, and adapted to receive the ends of, the portion of the
60 sleeve on the other of said sections, the adjoining ends of the portions comprising the sleeve being beveled so as to form a triangular space between them, substantially as described.

65 In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD P. WAGGONER.

Witnesses:

J. M. C. THOMAS,
JOHN GALT CRAIG.