

P. RIESECK.
BEAM END PROTECTOR.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1904.

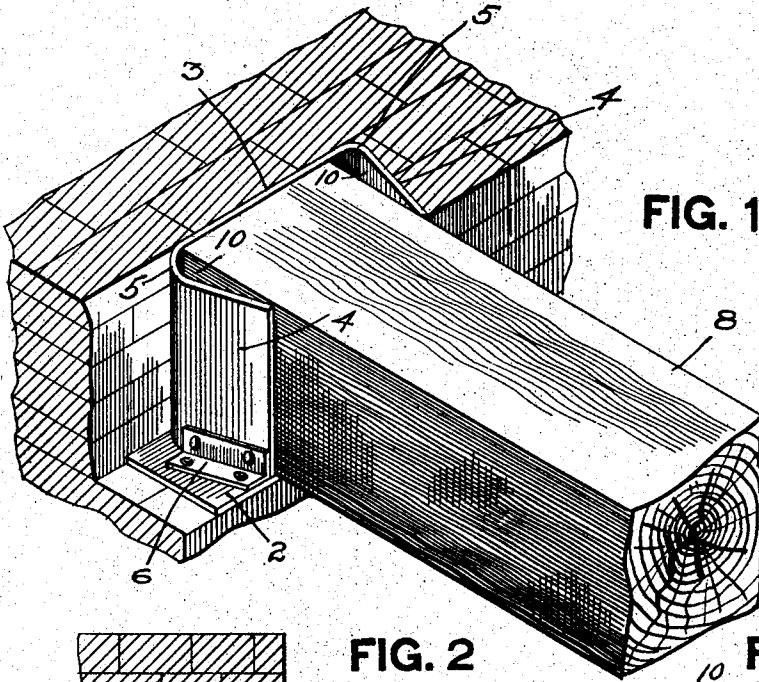


FIG. 1

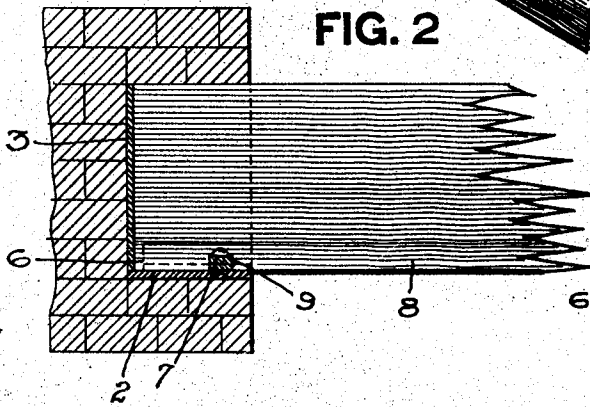


FIG. 2

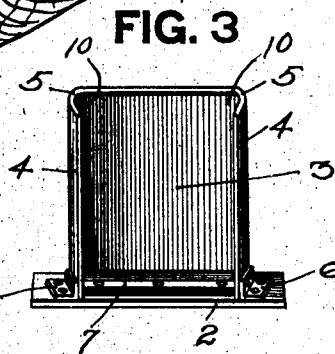


FIG. 3

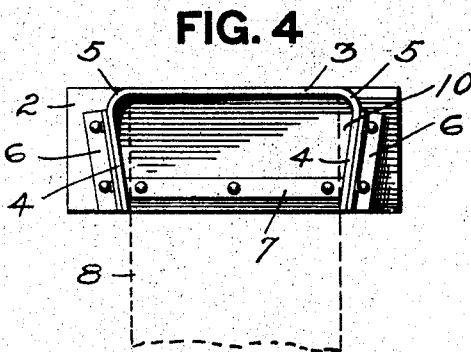


FIG. 4

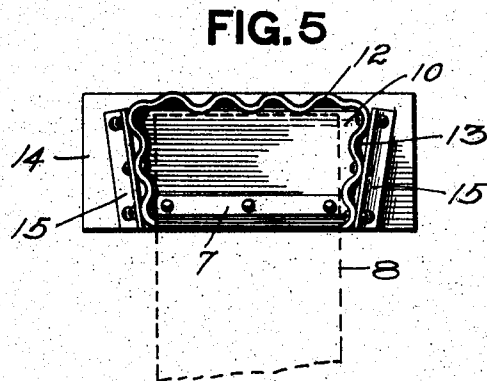


FIG. 5

WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER RIESECK, OF ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BEAM-END PROTECTOR.

No. 796,248.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 1, 1905.

Application filed February 27, 1904. Serial No. 195,597.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER RIESECK, a resident of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Beam-End Protectors; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to wall boxes or protectors for inclosing the ends of wooden beams in buildings, the object of my invention being to provide a simple and efficient form of box which may be light in weight and yet be sufficiently strong and durable to withstand the strains and wear to which such boxes are subjected.

To these ends my invention comprises the novel features hereinafter set forth and claimed.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will describe the same more fully, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved box in the wall with portion of beam illustrated. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a perspective front view of the box, and Fig. 4 is a plan view. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a different form.

Like numerals indicate like parts in each of the figures.

In the drawings the numeral 2 designates a suitable wrought-metal plate of proper thickness and dimensions and adapted to rest upon the brickwork or stone. Secured to the plate 2 is the casing 3, which is formed of a single piece of wrought metal bent or pressed so as to have the converging sides 4 and the rounded corners 5. This casing may be pressed to shape in suitable dies, and by having its corners rounded in the manner indicated the pressing of the metal of the casing is readily accomplished, while at the same time the box is not weakened at the corners by any angular formation. The casing 3 is secured to the plate 2 by means of the angles 6, said angles being riveted to the plate 2 and to the side walls 4 of the casing. In this manner the casing 3 is securely connected to the plate 2, so as to form a rigid and strong construction. Riveted to the plate 2 is the strip 7, which extends from

side wall to side wall of the box, and said strip being located slightly back from the front edge of the plate 2. The boxes as thus constructed are placed in position in the brick or stone work of the wall as the wall is being built up, and the bricks or stones are laid over the bottom plate 2 and around the box, so as to cover said plate, as indicated by Figs. 1 and 2, the converging sides 4 acting to prevent the withdrawal of the box and tending to maintain its position securely within the wall. The beam 8 is inserted within the box, said beam having the groove 9 formed therein, which engages the strip 7. This strip prevents the withdrawal of the beam by a force exerted in a horizontal direction, while at the same time in case the beam should break through weight or in case of fire the portion of the plate 2 beyond the strip 7 will act as a fulcrum for said beam and tend to disengage the beam from the box without drawing on the box or tending to pull down the walls. An air-space 10 is left between the beam and the sides of the box, which prevents the rotting of the beam due to dampness or other cause.

By forming the box of parts formed of wrought metal and secured together in the way indicated I provide a light and yet very durable box.

In Fig. 4 I have illustrated another form of my invention in which the casing 12 is formed with the corrugated walls 13, said box being connected to the bottom plate 14 by the angles 15, the rivets connecting said angles with the sides of the box passing through the corrugations. By corrugating the walls of the box in this manner greater rigidity and strength is given to the box, while at the same time the recesses formed by the corrugations form air-spaces and admit of the insertion of the bricks, so that when the box is embedded in the brickwork these corrugations tend to prevent the withdrawal of the box, and so maintain it more securely in position.

What I claim is—

1. A box or protector for the ends of beams, comprising a flat metal base-plate, and a wrought-metal casing formed of one piece of metal bent into substantially U shape with converging sides, and resting with one end on said

base-plate, and angle-brackets secured to said plate and to the sides of said casing.

2. A box or protector for the ends of beams, comprising a flat metal base - plate, and a wrought-metal casing formed of one piece of corrugated metal bent into substantially U shape with converging sides and resting with one end on said base-plate, and angle-brack-

ets secured to said plate and to the sides of said casing.

In testimony whereof I, the said PETER RIESECK, have hereunto set my hand.

PETER RIESECK.

Witnesses:

ROBT. D. TOTTEN,
ROBERT C. TOTTEN.