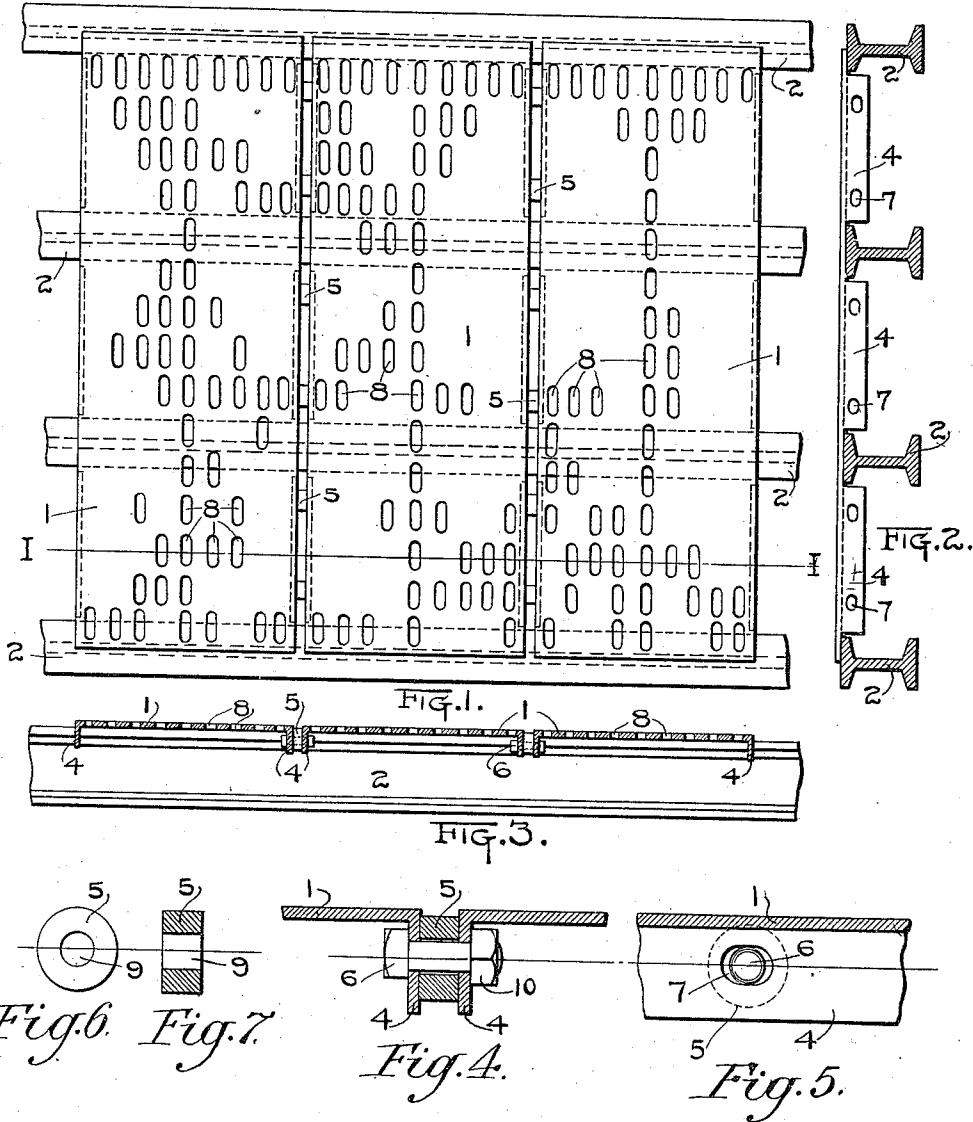


R. R. BRADLEY.
DRIER ROOM FLOOR.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 24, 1909.

965,366.

Patented July 26, 1910.



WITNESSES=

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RAYMOND R. BRADLEY, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR TO ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

DRIER-ROOM FLOOR.

965,366.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 26, 1910.

Application filed April 24, 1909. Serial No. 492,011.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RAYMOND R. BRADLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Drier-Room Floors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the construction of floors for drier rooms.

The object of the invention is to provide a suitable non-combustible floor for drier rooms, which is built up of perforated plates of metal or other suitable material. The spacing means between the plates is such that a minimum amount of material is required for the construction of the floor, thus reducing the cost thereof and at the same time providing a perforated floor the perforations of which are uniformly distributed over its surface.

A clear conception can be obtained by referring to the accompanying drawing in which like reference characters designate the same part in different views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a fragment of drier room floor showing several of the uniformly perforated plates and spacing means but all of the perforations are not shown, thus avoiding unnecessary detail. Fig. 2 is an end view of same showing the supporting beams in section. Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line I—I of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged central vertical sectional view of the spacing means. Fig. 5 is an end view of the spacing means. Fig. 6 is an enlarged end view of the spacing piece. Fig. 7 is a central vertical section of the spacing piece.

The plates 1 having the perforations 8 have their sides 4 turned down as flanges to form a channel, see Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4. The sides 4 have oval shaped perforations 7 with major axes parallel to the plate, which permit the passage of the bolts 6 therethrough. The spacing pieces 5, having the holes 9 passing through them, are placed between the sides 4 of two adjacent plates 1, and in such a relative position to the perforation 7 that a bolt 6 passing through these perforations 7 will pass through the center holes 9

of the spacing pieces 5. The nut 10 which fits upon the end of the bolt 6 serves to clamp the bolt 6 into place.

In constructing the floor, a series of similar plates 1 are laid upon the supporting beams 2 with their sides 4 projecting downwardly. The spacing pieces 5, which are of approximately the same width as the perforations 8, are then placed between the slides 4 of two adjacent plates 1, and the bolts 6 are inserted and clamped into place by means of the nuts 10. This forms a rigid connection between the plates and also gives an air passage through the plates 1 at the joints. This results in the percentage of floor perforation and plate perforation being equal. By percentage of floor perforation is meant the ratio of cross-section of the perforations and of the air passages at the joints between the plates as compared with the cross-sectional area of the entire floor; and by percentage of plate perforation is meant the ratio of cross-section of the perforations in the plate as compared with the cross-sectional area of the plate. If for any reason the plates 1 are not exactly alike, and the perforations 7 of one plate do not exactly match with those of the adjacent plate, the oval shape of the perforations 7 will still permit the insertion of the bolts 6.

It should be understood that it is not desired to be limited to the exact details of construction shown and described, for obvious modifications will occur to a person skilled in the art.

It is claimed and desired to secure by Letters Patent,—

1. In a floor, a plurality of perforated plates having flanges, connecting means for said plates coacting with said flanges, and spacing means between the flanges of said plates.

2. In a floor, the combination of a plurality of uniformly perforated plates, supporting means for the plates, means connecting said plates together, and means for spacing said plates apart, whereby the percentage of perforation of the entire floor is equal to the percentage of perforation of a plate.

3. In a floor, a plurality of plates each having turned down sides opposed for con-

necting the plates together, the turned down
sides having oval perforations having major
axes parallel to said plates, bolts passing
through opposed perforations for connecting
5 said plates together, a spacing means be-
tween the said turned-down sides of ad-
jacent plates.

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

RAYMOND R. BRADLEY.

Witnesses:

PAUL E. VON KUSTER,
ASA BERDAN.