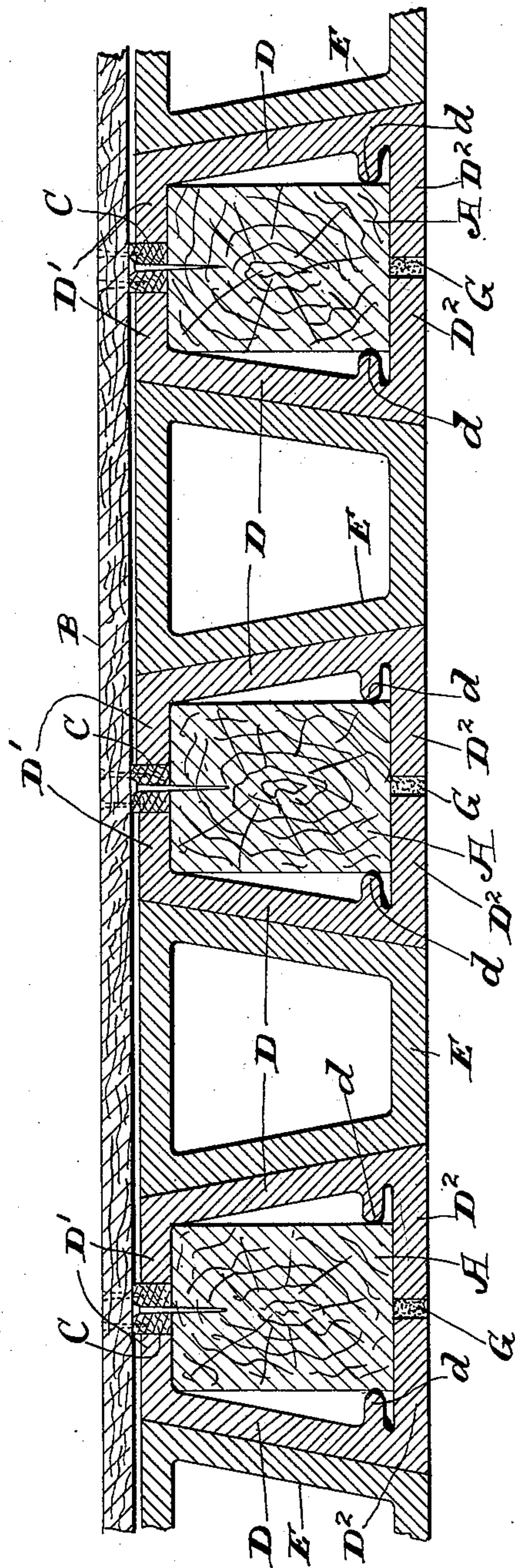


(No Model.)

H. B. CAMP.
FIREPROOF FLOOR AND CEILING.

No. 601,036.

Patented Mar. 22, 1898.



WITNESSES:

J. C. Turner
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INVENTOR

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BY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE B. CAMP, OF AKRON, OHIO.

FIREPROOF FLOOR AND CEILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,036, dated March 22, 1898.

Application filed December 9, 1896. Serial No. 615,070. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE B. CAMP, of Akron, Summit county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fireproof Floors and Ceilings; and I do hereby 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 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in fireproof floors and ceilings; and it consists, essentially, in a construction that not only renders the wooden supporting-timbers of a floor fireproof, but braces said timbers apart and dispenses with what is known as "bridging" for stiffening floors.

The accompanying drawing is a vertical cross-section of a section of floor and ceiling embodying my invention.

Referring to the drawing, A A A designate three wooden timbers that are arranged horizontally and parallel and a short distance apart. Said timbers bear the floor B, that is laid upon and secured to wooden strips C, suitably secured to the top and central portion of and arranged parallel with said timbers. Each timber A is rendered fireproof by skewbacks that cover the sides and overlap the top and bottom of the timber. Each of said skewbacks at its upper end is flanged laterally and inwardly, as at D', over the top of the beam or timber and has the inner longitudinal edge of said flange D' abutting the floor-bearing strip C, that is secured to the top of the beam or timber, as already indicated. Each of said skewbacks at its lower end has a laterally and inwardly projecting flange D², overlapping the under side of the beam or timber, and the directly opposite flanges D² D² of the skewbacks at opposite sides, respectively, of a beam or timber do not quite abut each other and cement or plaster G closes the spaces between said flanges D². Each skewback at the inner side and just above its lower flange D² is provided with a flange or shoulder d, that abuts the opposing side of the lower portion of the supporting-timber, and the outer side of each skewback slopes downwardly and outwardly—that is, the opposing sides of the skewbacks between two timbers diverge toward their

lower ends. Wedge-shaped tiles or key-sections E, that are wider at their upper ends, are introduced between the opposing sides of the skewbacks between the supporting-timbers, and upon driving said wedge-shaped tiles downwardly into place between the two skewbacks the timbers that support said skewbacks are effectually braced apart and thereby dispense with what is known as "bridging" for stiffening floors. Each skewback, it will be observed, bears laterally against the supporting-timbers at its upper and lower ends. The depth of a wedge-shaped tile is preferably such that said tile when driven downwardly into place has its lower surface flush with the under surface of flanges D² of the skewbacks, so that said surfaces form a horizontal uniform ceiling.

I would here remark that I am aware that the state of the art already comprises fireproof ceilings and floors in which a flat course of blocks or tiles composing a "flat" arch; so called, is combined with skewbacks resting on suitable portions of floor-supporting beams and that skewbacks having flanges overlapping the upper and lower heads of I-beams have heretofore been employed. I do not, therefore, wish to be understood that my invention comprises more than that illustrated in this application; and

What I claim, therefore, is—

1. A fireproof floor and ceiling, comprising floor-supporting timbers arranged parallel with each other and at a suitable distance apart, skewbacks for covering the sides of said timbers, each of said skewbacks having at both its upper and lower end an inwardly-projected flange, the outer and inner side face of each skewback diverging downwardly, thus leaving an air-space between the timbers and inner face of each skewback, substantially the entire length and height of the timber, wedge-shaped tiles arranged alternately between and in contact with the outer side face of each skewback, and floor-bearing strips secured to the upper surface of each timber and between the inner faces of the flanges projected from the upper portion of the skewbacks, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a fire proof-floor construction, the

skewback D having both its inner and outer side faces diverging downwardly to provide an air-space between the timber and inner face of the skewback substantially the entire height of the timber and provided with
5 flanges D' D², and each skewback having an integral inwardly-projected shoulder *d* located a short distance above the flange D², whereby the timber is properly centered and

secured at the lower portion thereof, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 30th day of November, 1896.

HORACE B. CAMP.

Witnesses:

C. H. DORER,
ELLA E. TILDEN.