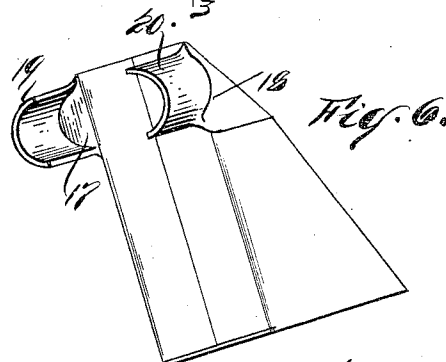
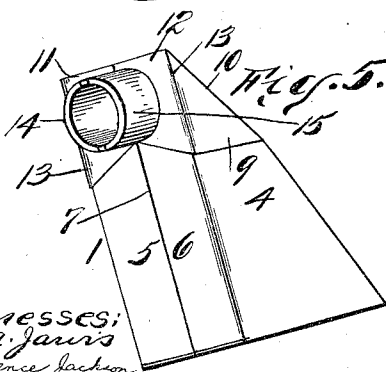
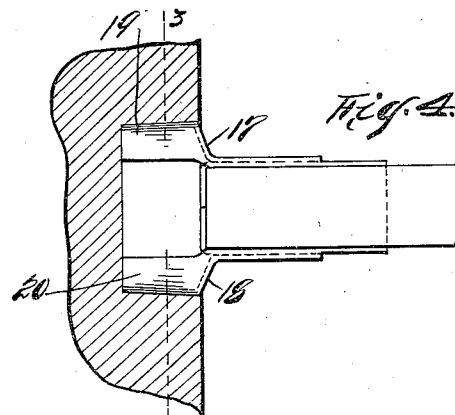
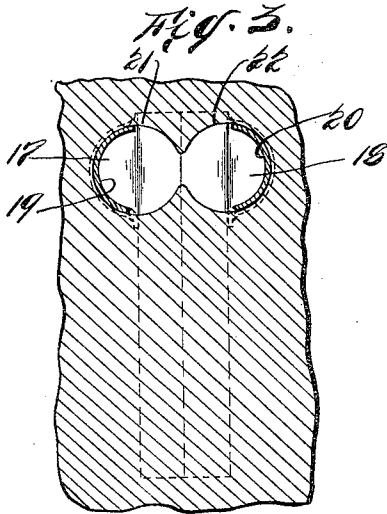
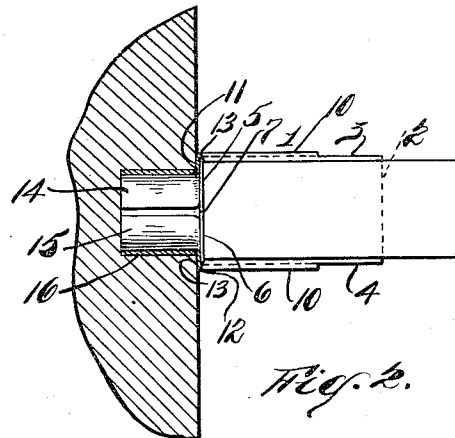
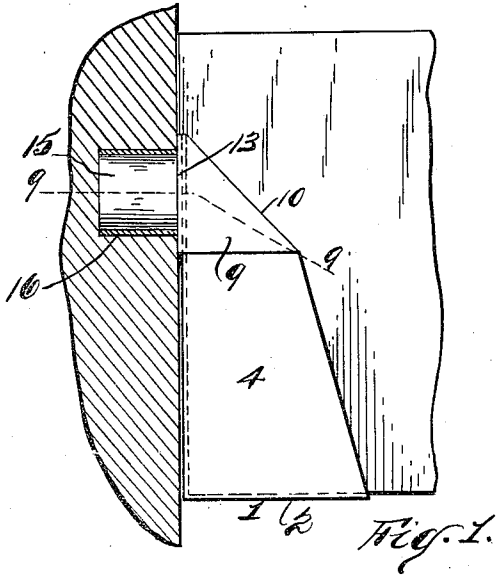


L. S. SHERWOOD.
JOIST HANGER.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 26, 1911.

1,046,874.

Patented Dec. 10, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
C. A. Jarvis
Florence Jackson

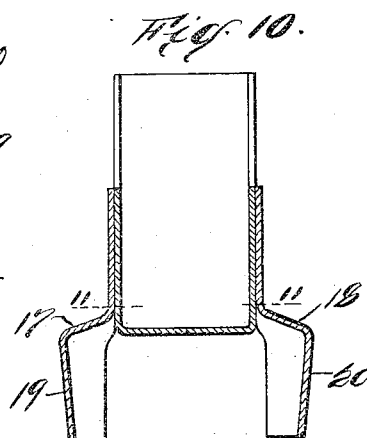
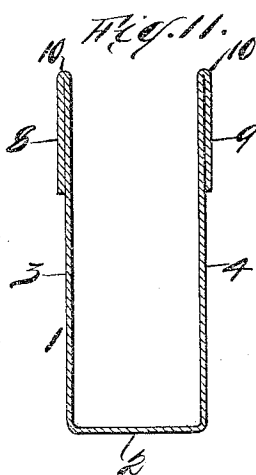
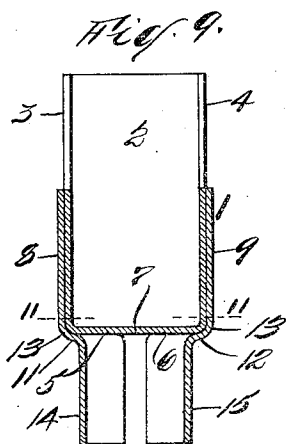
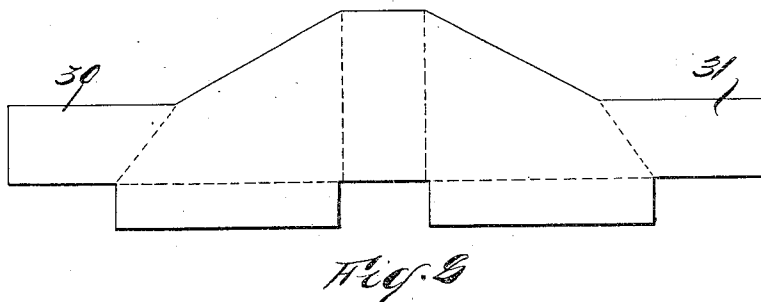
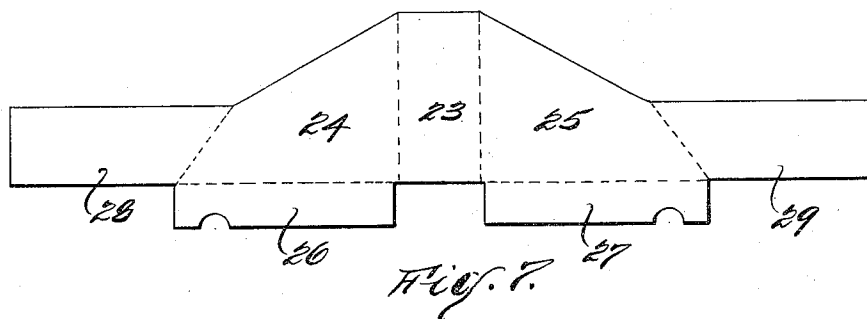
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUDLOW S. SHERWOOD, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

JOIST-HANGER.

1,046,874.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 10, 1912.

Application filed December 26, 1911. Serial No. 667,924.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUDLOW S. SHERWOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Joist-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to joist hangers, that is to say hangers or suspending devices which are used in building construction, and are usually made of sheet metal, the same being supported by a beam or wall, which hangers in turn support joists or beams. The objects of the present invention are to provide a durable, substantial, efficient and cheap joist hanger for the purpose mentioned.

A further object is to construct a joist hanger of stamped and bent-up sheet metal, the parts being so disposed and arranged as to secure proper efficiency in the hanger.

These being among the objects of my invention, the same consists of suitable features of construction to be hereinafter described and then claimed with reference to the accompanying drawings showing suitable embodiments of the invention, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of my improved joist hanger in use, the supporting wall being in section; Fig. 2 is a plan of the same parts; Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 Fig. 4 showing another form of my invention; Fig. 4 is a plan view of said other form in use; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the form of the device shown in Figs. 1 and 2; Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the form of the device shown in Figs. 3 and 4; Fig. 7 is a plan view of a sheet metal blank from which the hanger shown in Fig. 5 may be made; Fig. 8 is a plan of the sheet metal blank from which the form of the device shown in Fig. 6 may be made; Fig. 9 is a section, through the hanger only, on line 9—9 Fig. 1; Fig. 10 is a similar section of the second form of hanger shown in Fig. 6; and Fig. 11 is a section on the line 11—11 Fig. 9, and also on the line 11—11 Fig. 10, because in the two forms of hanger this section shows the same construction.

I will first describe the preferred forms of blanks shown in Figs. 7 and 8. The blank shown in Fig. 7 consists of a middle portion 23 and end portions 24, 25, the outer edges of which preferably incline or taper from the middle portion 1 toward the ends.

The said end portions 24, 25 are provided at corresponding sides with oblong portions 26, 27 extending longitudinally of the blank, and oblong portions 28, 29 at the ends of the blank extending longitudinally thereof. The construction of blank shown in Fig. 8 for the form of the device shown in Fig. 6 is substantially the same as the blank shown in Fig. 7, with this difference,—the oblong end portions 30, 31 are shorter than the corresponding end portions 28, 29, Fig. 7.

One form of the invention made from the blank shown in Fig. 7 is shown in Figs. 1, 2, 5, 9 and 11. It comprises a box member 1 bent up from the portions 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of the blank in Fig. 7, and said box portion has a bottom member 2 and side members 3, 4 which are parallel with each other and extend upwardly from the bottom member 2. Said box member also comprises a back which is composed of laterally and inwardly bent members 5, 6, the inner edges of which preferably match and abut at 7, so that said box member is longitudinally and vertically divided.

An important feature of the present invention resides in the construction at the upper part of the sheet metal box member 1 for supporting the same from a beam or wall, and the supporting parts are bent up from the end portions 28, 29 of the blank, Fig. 7. Said end portions are bent backwardly at 10 from the box member 1 so as to constitute cheek-plate members 8, 9, which are arranged in contact with the sides of the box member. Said end portions are furthermore bent inwardly at right angles to the cheek-plate members 8, 9, at 13 so as to provide reinforcing members 11, 12, the same being brought in contact with the back of the box member. Further said end portions of the blank are bent up so as to provide semi-cylindrical supporting members 14, 15 which extend at substantial right-angles to the reinforcing members 11, 12, whereby a cylindrical boss or supporting neck is provided. It will be seen that the box member is supported from the cheek-plates 8, 9 at 10, and care should be taken that the metal is not broken at this point. The box member is further supported by reason of its fitting into the angles between the members 8, 11 and 9, 12, while the said parts are supported from a beam or wall by means of the semi-cylindrical supporting members 14, 15. When the hanger is to be

used a collar, such as 16 shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is preferably fitted into a bore or socket in the wall or beam and the semi-cylindrical members 14, 15 are inserted into the same with the box member hanging downwardly, to receive in its pocket one end of a joist or beam as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

There is very little difference in construction between the other form of the invention shown in Figs. 3, 4, 6 and 10 over the form described, and a description of the corresponding parts will not be repeated. The difference resides in the construction of the supporting means for the box member, which is afforded by the end portions 30, 31 of the blank shown in Fig. 8, said end portions being preferably shorter than in the other blank, although not necessarily so. In the second form of the invention the cheek-plates or members have, bent outwardly therefrom, angularly-extending members 17, 18 which support the rearwardly and angularly-extending semi-cylindrical members 19, 20, these being preferably outside of the planes of the said surfaces of the box member. It will be observed that the semi-cylindrical members are spread apart or more remotely separated than in the construction of the other form of the invention. To support the form of the invention shown in Fig. 6, the wall or beam is preferably provided with two communicating bores or sockets 21, 22 as shown in Fig. 3. Obviously if necessity may arise the spaces between the semi-cylindrical members of both forms of the invention may be filled or plugged up.

Obviously modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What I claim as new is:—

1. A joist hanger, comprising a sheet metal box member having a vertically divided back, plate members separate from

said back and turned backwardly from the opposite side walls of the upper part of said box member, and two semi-cylindrical members extending from said plate members at substantially right angles to the said back of said box member and constituting means for supporting said box member.

2. A joist hanger, comprising a vertically divided sheet metal box member, cheek-plate members turned back from the opposite sides of the upper part of said box member along and in contact with the side surfaces, and two semi-cylindrical members extending from said plate members at substantially right angles to the back of said box member and constituting means for supporting said box member.

3. A joist hanger, comprising a sheet metal box member having a vertically divided back, flat cheek-plate members turned backwardly from the opposite side walls of the upper part of said box member, and two flat cheek members and extending from the same at substantially right angles to the said back of said box member and constituting means for supporting said box member.

4. A joist hanger, comprising a vertically divided sheet metal box member, plate members turned back from the opposite sides of the upper part of said box member and turned inwardly toward each other in contact with the back of said box member, and two semi-cylindrical members extending from the rear inner ends of said plate members at substantially right angles to the said rear ends and constituting a cylindrical supporting boss or projection at the upper end of said box member.

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Witnesses:

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