No. 628,191. Patented July 4, 1899.

T. M. VINTON.

SUPPORT FOR CENTERINGS.

(Application filed Apr. 11, 1898.)

(No Model.)

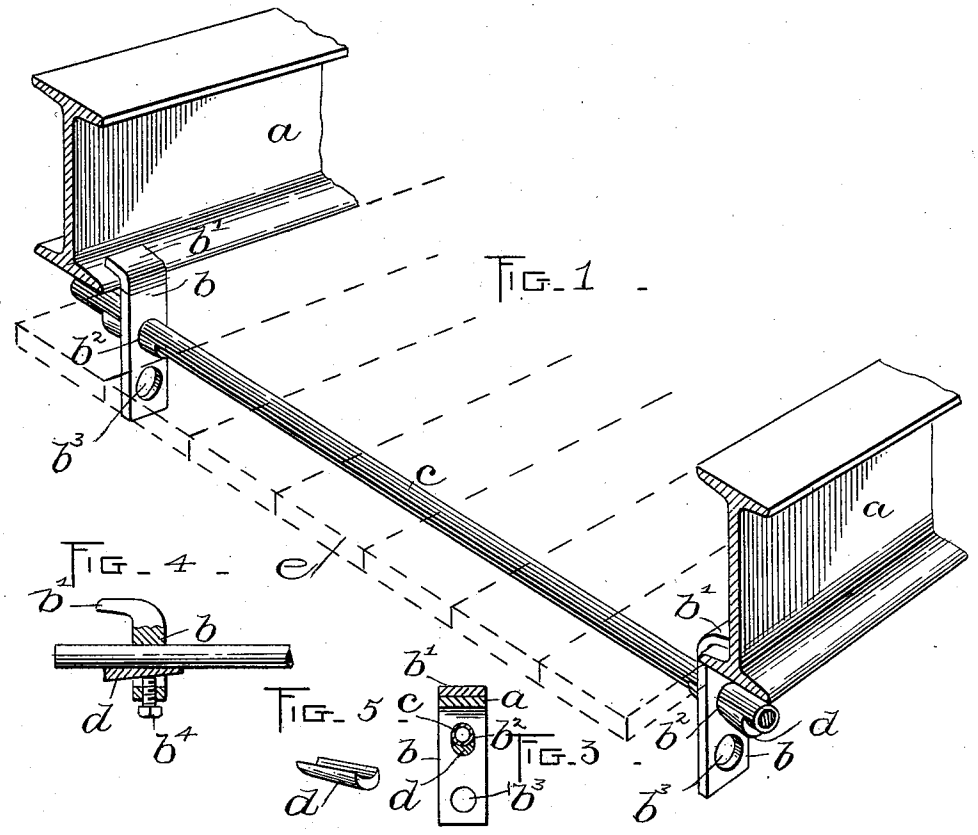


FIG. 1.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

FIG. 3.

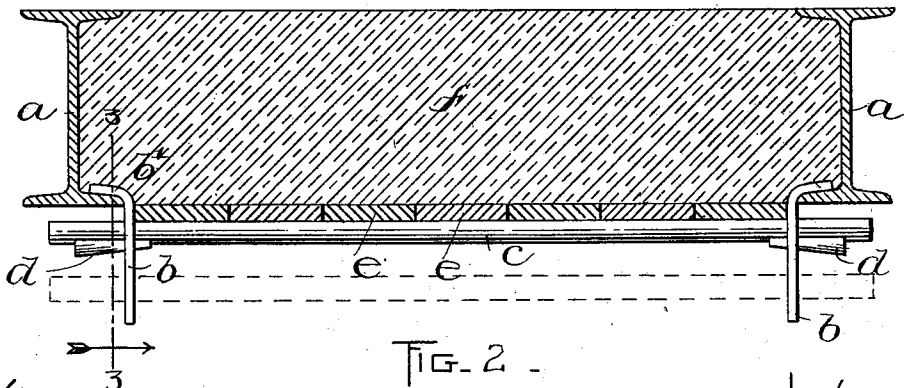


FIG. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SUPPORT FOR CENTERINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 628,191, dated July 4, 1899.

Application filed April 11, 1898. Serial No. 677,166. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS M. VINTON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Supports for Centerings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to means for supporting the temporary centerings upon which arches of fireproof material, such as masonry or concrete, are to be built between the girders or joists of a floor.

The object of the invention is to provide a detachable support which shall be light and durable and which can be secured in place or removed with facility and without the consumption of a great deal of time and labor. It is usually more or less difficult to detach that portion of the support which rests upon the girder and is surrounded and covered with masonry and concrete, and hence another object of the invention is to provide a hanger which can be readily knocked off from the girder with but little exertion after the arches have been completed.

To attain the various objects of my invention, I embody it in the form illustrated upon the drawings and now to be described in detail, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters marked thereon, forming a part of this specification, the same letters designating the same parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

Of the drawings, Figure 1 shows in perspective my improved support secured in place ready to receive the centerings. Fig. 2 represents a section through an arch and the girders supporting it with my invention illustrated in elevation. Fig. 3 represents a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a hanger provided with a set-screw. Fig. 5 represents the wedge.

Referring to the drawings, the I-beams or girders between which the arch is to be built are indicated at *a a*, and it is upon their lower inwardly-projecting flanges that my improved support is hung.

b b indicate two hangers, duplicates of each other, which are suspended from the said girders. Each hanger is of cast or wrought iron, with an upwardly and laterally projecting finger b' and with through apertures or slots b^2 b^3, that are elongated, as shown. Through the upper apertures or slots b^2 is passed a cross-bar *c*, the ends of which project beyond the hangers. A wedge or block *d*, crescent-shaped in cross-section, is placed in the elongated slot b^2 to rigidly bind the bar to the hanger and is either above or below the cross-bar, the position of the said block depending on whether the cross-bar is to be raised or lowered. If desired, a set-screw b^4 may be employed to bind the hanger, the cross-bar, and the block all firmly and rigidly together, and in such event the hanger is made a little thicker, and the set-screw is screwed into the lower end thereof.

The cross-bars are preferably lengths of gas-pipe of the desired diameter, since they are sufficiently strong for general purposes and are easily obtained. These cross-bars besides being light, strong, and readily obtained possess the advantages over rectangular bars of permitting the boards to be slid over them with a minimum amount of friction when it is desired to place or remove said boards or move them longitudinally for any purpose over said bars. Owing to the fact that the wedges are crescent-shaped in cross-section they fit the bars and the rounded ends of the elongated apertures in the hangers with a greater amount of friction to prevent displacement than is possible with wedges that are rectangular in cross-section. Hence said wedges do not require to be driven in with great force and can therefore be more easily loosened than flat wedges.

When the hangers are in place, so that their fingers take over the flanges of the girders and the wedges bind them and their cross-bar together, they form one rigid support on which the centerings *e* may be laid to support the concrete or fireproof material *f* of which the floor is constituted.

After the floor is built the centering may be removed by forcing the wedges out. In order to catch the boards forming it, bars, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, are passed loosely through the lower apertures b^3 b^3 of the hangers, whereby the boards may be subsequently removed one by one.

Having thus explained the nature of the in-

vention and described a way of constructing and using the same, though without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its use, I declare that what I claim is—

A support for centering comprising cross-bars, and hangers engaging the girders, said hangers having apertures to receive additional cross-bars in a plane below the plane of the first said cross-bars for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS M. VINTON.

Witnesses:
A. D. HARRISON,
C. F. BROWN.