W. R. MADISON. ANCHOR IRON.

(Application filed Mar. 20, 1900.)

(No Model.)

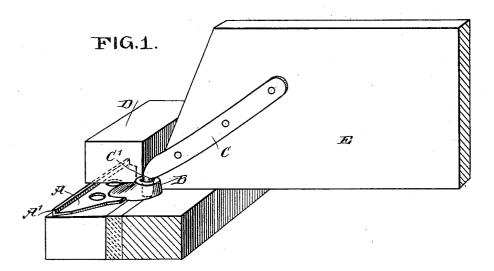
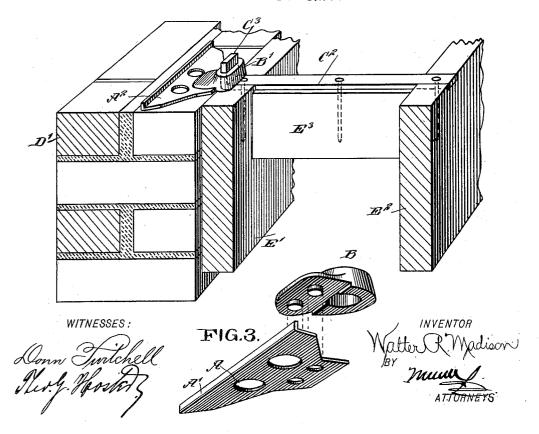


FIG.2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER ROCKWELL MADISON, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

ANCHOR-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 654,014, dated July 17, 1900.

Application filed March 20, 1900. Serial No. 9,400. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER ROCKWELL MADISON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Anchor-Iron, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to the construction of buildings; and its object is to provide a new and improved anchor-iron which is applicable to the ends and sides of a floor and joists and arranged for holding the joists securely in place on the supporting-walls, but in 15 such a manner that should the joist break or be turned over or otherwise give away it will readily fall without pulling down the supporting-wall.

The invention consists of novel features 20 and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then

pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, 25 forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate cor-

responding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement on the end of a joist. Fig. 2 is a 30 like view of the improvement on the side of a joist; and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the anchor-plate and the keeper, appearing de-

tached one from the other.

The anchor-iron consists, essentially, of a sheet-metal anchor-plate A, having a keeper or eye B, adapted to be engaged by the hook C' of a joist-bar C. The anchor-plate A is formed at its outer edge with an upturned flange A', and said plate is built in a wall D, 40 as is plainly shown in the drawings, and the keeper B is preferably made of malleable iron or the like and riveted to said anchor-plate, the eye-opening of said keeper extending in a vertical direction, as will be readily under-45 stood by reference to Fig. 1.

The joist-bar C is secured to the end of a joist E, the hook C' extending in a vertical direction, so as to engage the eye portion of the keeper B and hold the joist E securely 50 in place on the supporting-wall. As shown in Fig. 2, a joist E' is fitted against the inner face of the supporting-wall and carries on its

top a joist-bar C2, which extends transversely of the joist E' over to a second or third joist E2, said joists E' E2 being supported under 55 the bar C^2 by a brace E^3 , as is plainly indicated in Fig. 2. The hook C^3 of the joist-bar C² extends upward to loosely engage the eye or opening of the keeper B', fastened to the anchor-plate A2 in the same manner as de- 60 scribed above in reference to the plate A and keeper B, it being understood that said anchor-plate A² is also built in the wall D' the same as the anchor-plate A.

From the foregoing it is evident that when 65 the joists forming the floor-support are provided with the anchor-bars C C2 at the ends and sides of the joists, as described, and engaged with the keepers of the anchor-plates the said floor-supporting timbers are securely 70 held in position relatively to the wall; but in case the joists break or are turned over then the joists will readily fall and the hooks become disengaged from the keepers, so that said falling joists will not pull the walls down.

In case of a fire the floor-timbers are likely to sag, and in doing so the side joist-bars C become disengaged from the keeper B', and when the floor finally falls the end joist-bars C unhook from the keeper B, so that no strain 80 is exerted on the walls of the building during the sagging of the floor-timbers and the final falling thereof.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters 85

1. In the construction of buildings, an anchor-plate adapted to be set in a wall, and provided with an eye, and a joist provided on its top between the ends, with an upwardly- 90 extending hook arranged to engage said eye.

2. In the construction of buildings, a joist having downwardly-facing hooks at its ends, and an upwardly-facing hook on its top between its ends, and anchor-plates adapted to 95 be set in the walls, and provided with eyes to receive said hooks.

3. In the construction of buildings, a joist having on its top a transversely-disposed joistbar with an upwardly-extending hook at its 100 end, and an anchor-plate adapted to be set in a wall and having an eye to receive said hook.

4. In the construction of buildings, a joist

having at its ends longitudinally-disposed joist-bars with downwardly-extending hooks, and on its top, between its ends, a transversely-disposed joist-bar with an upwardly-extending hook, and anchors adapted to be set in the walls and provided with eyes to receive said hooks.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER ROCKWELL MADISON.

Witnesses:
JOHN L. RICE,
.WM. H. HAWES.