

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 563,529.

Patented July 7, 1896.



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INVENTOR

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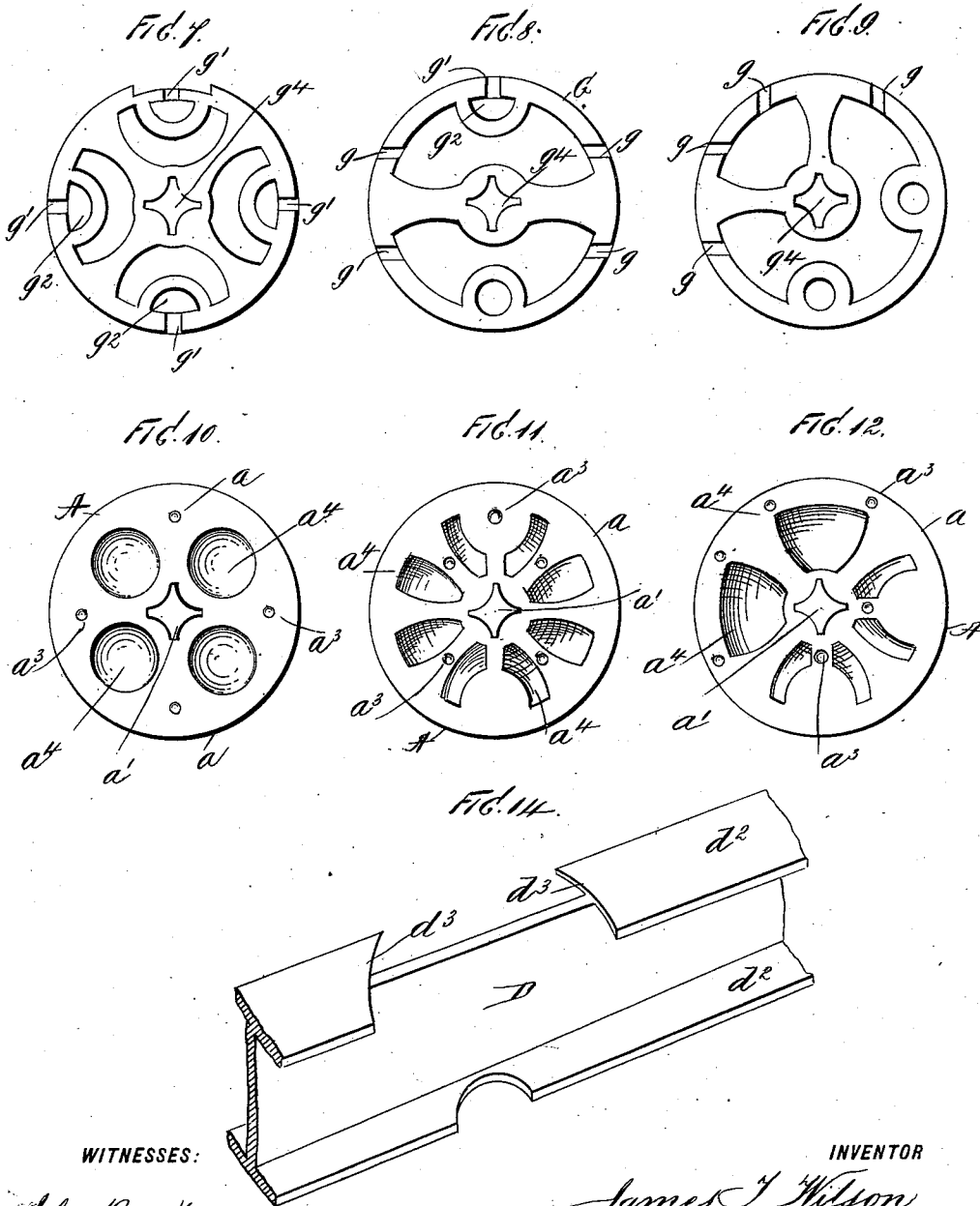
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3 Sheets—Sheet 3

J. T. WILSON.
CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

No. 563,529.

Patented July 7, 1896.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES THOMPSON WILSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,529, dated July 7, 1896.

Application filed November 27, 1895. Serial No. 570,260. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES THOMPSON WILSON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Buildings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to the construction of buildings in which iron or steel frames are employed, and the object thereof is to provide an improved method or system for connecting the columns or pillars and the beams or girders of such iron or steel frames, a further object being to provide a method of interlocking or connecting said columns or pillars and beams or girders, by which the use of bolts and nuts or rivets will be avoided, and by means of which, if any portion of the frame from any cause becomes loaded to breaking, the accident will be local and not affect the entire structure or those sections thereof adjacent to that portion which is injured; and with this and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed, and in the method of the operation thereof.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, in which—

Figure 1 represents a central vertical section of a portion of a ground column or pillar and an upper column or pillar mounted thereon, showing also one of the beams or girders in position, and vertical sections of others, the columns or pillars shown in this view being what are known as "side" columns or pillars, or those adapted to be placed in an outer wall, or in the outer portion of the frame, and this view is also a section on the line 1 1 of Fig. 5; Fig. 2, a similar section of the upper end of the ground column or pillar and the lower end of the upper column or pillar mounted thereon, showing also two girders or beams in position, and the columns or pillars shown in this view are such as are known as "central" or "inside" columns or pillars, and this view is also a section on the

line 2 2 of Fig. 4. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the upper portion of the ground column or pillar and the upper column or pillar mounted thereon, and the form of columns or pillars shown in this view being what are known as "corner" columns, and this view is also a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 6. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2; Fig. 5, a similar section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1; Fig. 6, a similar section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 3; Fig. 7, a bottom plan view of the upper column or pillar shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 8, a bottom plan view of the upper column or pillar shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 9, a bottom plan view of the upper column or pillar shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 10 is a plan view of the upper end of the lower column or pillar shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 11, a similar view of the lower column or pillar shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 12, a similar view of the lower column or pillar shown in Fig. 3, and Figs. 13 and 14 are perspective views of different forms of girders or beams which are employed.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 8, A represents what is known as a "base" or "ground" column or pillar, and the upper end of this column or pillar is provided with a head *a* and a central vertical projection *a'*, which is preferably irregular in form, as shown in Fig. 8, and the body portion of this head and column is preferably cut out or hollow. The beams or girders used in connection with this column are shown in Figs. 13 and 14, and designated by the letters B and D, respectively, and they are provided with depending pins *b* and *d*, which are adapted to enter corresponding holes in the head *a* and are placed in position upon the head *a* of the column A, as shown in Fig. 1. The girder D is also provided with top and bottom plates *d*², and the upper plate is cut out, as shown at *d*³, and the girder B is provided with top and bottom plates *b*² and with a vertical head *b*³, which is separated from the top plate *b*² by notches or recesses *b*⁴.

The upper column G, the lower end of which is shown in Fig. 1, and a cross-section of which is shown in Fig. 5, and a bottom plan view of which is given in Fig. 8, is enlarged so as to correspond with the head *a* of the column A, and said lower end of the column or pillar G is also hollow and provided on opposite sides with two parallel and vertical slots *g*, and at

ing provided with a vertical extension which extends into a corresponding opening in the bottom of the upper column, substantially as shown and described.

5 5. In an iron or steel frame for buildings, the combination of a column or support, a number of beams or girders mounted thereon, and another column adapted to be placed thereon, which is provided with vertical slots
10 in its lower end into which said beams or girders pass, and the lower column or support being provided with a vertical extension which extends into a corresponding opening in the

bottom of the upper column, and said beams or girders being also provided with means by 15 which they are held in position, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 25th 20 day of November, 1895.

JAMES THOMPSON WILSON.

Witnesses:

C. GERST,

M. A. KNOWLES.

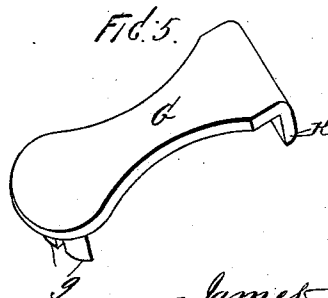
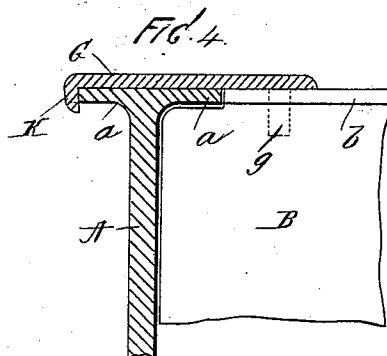
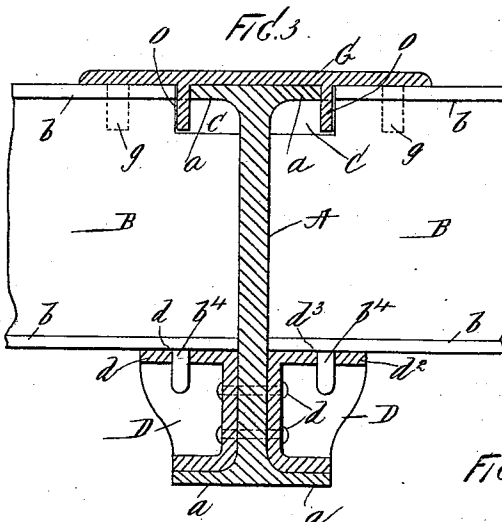
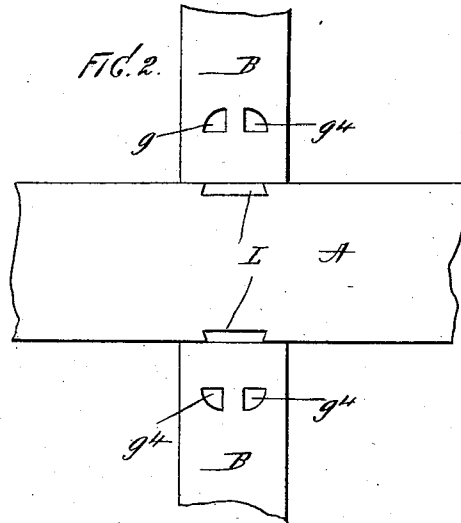
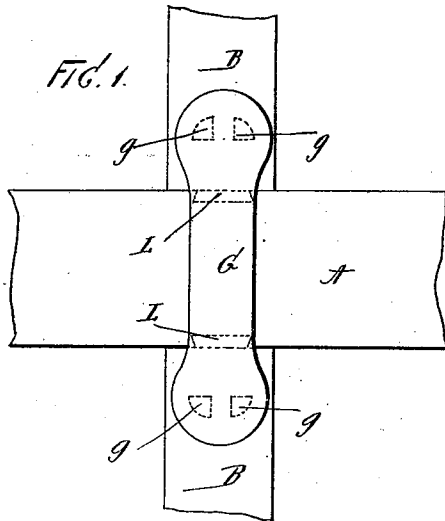


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