April 5, 1932. C. PILJ 1,852,673

FLOOR SCREED SUPPORT

Filed Jan. 31, 1930

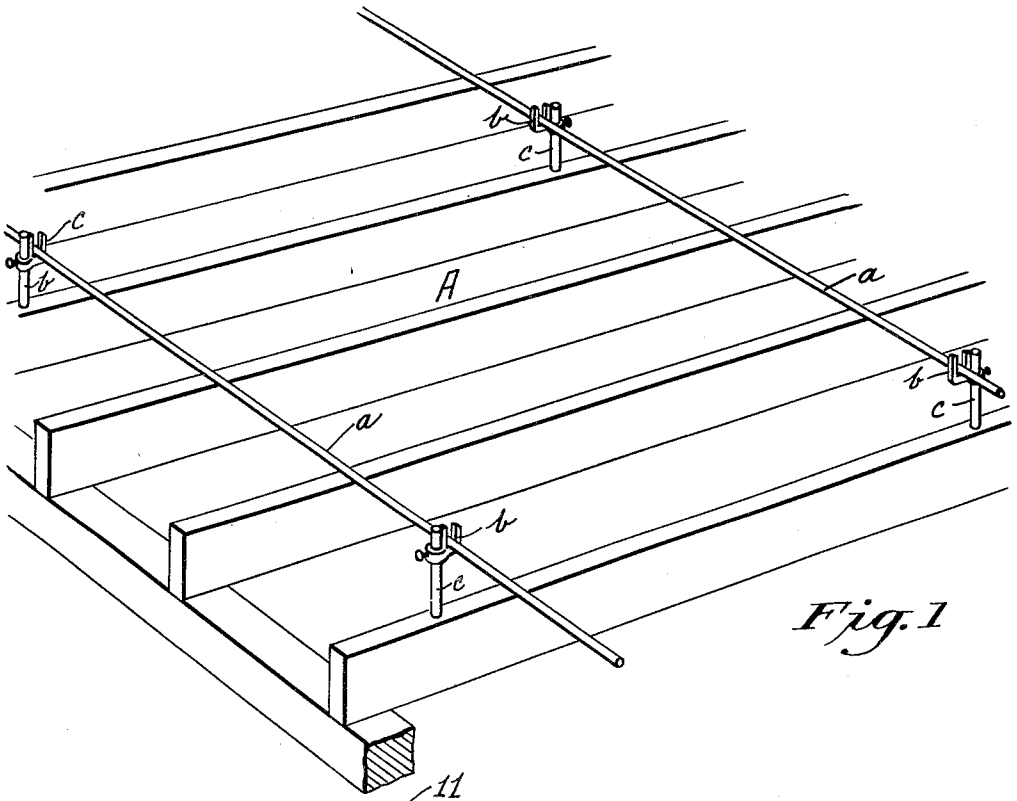

Fig. 1

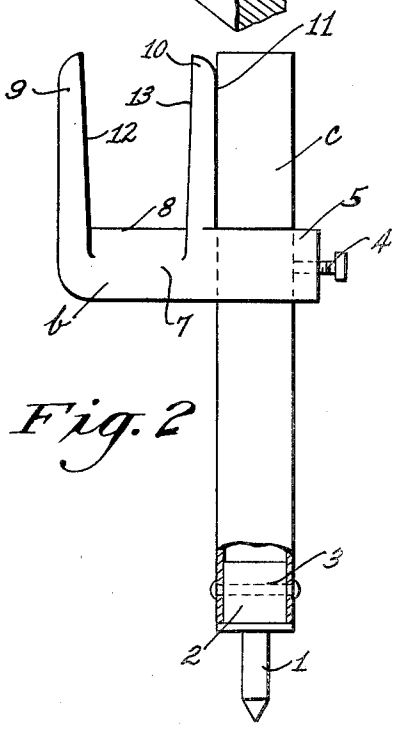

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

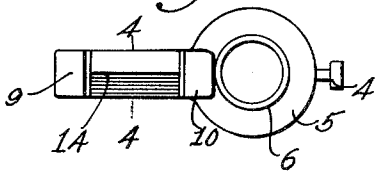

Fig. 4

INVENTOR,
Carl Pilj,
BY Talbot Brown,
ATTORNEYS.

Patented Apr. 5, 1932 1,852,673

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CARL PILJ, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FLOOR SCREED SUPPORT

Application filed January 31, 1930. Serial No. 424,821.

This invention relates to floor screed supports.

The invention has for an object the provision of a screed support which may be readily driven into any object without the necessity of first drilling a hole in said object.

Another object is the provision of a screed support which is readily adjustable as to height above an object and which is so constructed as to readily center and hold any type of screed.

Another object is the provision of a screed support so constructed and arranged as to prevent material used in the construction of say a building, from in any way interfering or lifting the screed relative to the support so that the screed does not indicate true level.

Screeds are ordinarily used in buildings where floors are to be poured out of concrete or cement, and the height of the bracket carried by a suitable post, plus a screed or screeds carried by two or more of said brackets, indicates the height of the flooring to be poured. It is necessary during the pouring operation that material should not interfere with the screed support or get beneath the screed and support so as to raise the screed and therefore bring the floor out of level.

The present invention accomplishes this much desired function in a novel and simple manner.

The invention likewise provides a screed support including a standard or post which is arranged to be readily driven into an object and limited as to inward movement so that the height of all of the standards relative to the supports may be accurately gaged.

The invention has for a further object the provision of a screed support which is simple of structure, inexpensive of manufacture and generally superior.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel and useful provision, formation, construction, association and relative arrangement of parts, members and features, all as shown in a certain embodiment in the accompanying drawings, described generally and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a building structure employing the improved invention,

Figure 2 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the improved screed support.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the showing in Figure 1, and,

Figure 4 is a cross sectional view on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Referring to the drawings, I have shown at A a building in the course of construction, and this may illustrate a floor construction wherein we have beams and joists. Of course, ordinarily flooring may be employed, or metal lathing or the like in accordance with the character of the building being constructed, such as a poured concrete building or a combination steel structure and poured concrete floorings and ceilings. In order to regulate the height to which the concrete is to be poured, what is known as a scraper or leveling device is employed between two screeds *a*, these screeds being spaced apart a suitable distance and generally substantially parallel as shown in Figure 1. The scraper is not shown, but simply comprises wood or metal having a part slidable upon the screeds and a part depending therebetween. In the present instance, the screeds may be iron rods, wooden members, such as so-called 2 x 4s, or the like. The screed support is designated as *b* and the supporting standard by *c*. The supporting standard in the present instance is formed of metal tubing, one end of which carries an impaling device 1 in the form of a pointed stud and which impaling device is secured to a block 2 received within the tubing and secured by a transverse pin 3 to said tube. The bracket *b* is slidable relative to said standard and likewise may be held in any adjusted position relative to said standard by a suitable adjusting screw 4. The bracket includes an enlarged portion 5 formed with a bore 6 through which the standard is adapted to pass and this portion 5 may form an integral part of or a separate part of a U-shaped member designated generally as 7. This member includes a base portion 8 and two arms or leg portions 9 and 10 extending therefrom, and

which arms or leg portions lie in substantially the same plane. The arrangement is such that the arm or leg 10 will have the face 11 abutting against the periphery of the standard when the bracket is carried by said standard, as shown in Figure 2. The oppositely facing portions of the arms or legs are relatively inclined outwardly from the base portion as shown at 12 and 13. The base portion and particularly that portion lying between the two legs is wedge-shaped, as shown in Figures 3 and 4 at 14. In other words, the edge is comparatively sharp with abruptly diverging sides.

The operation of the invention is as follows:

We assume that a floor is to be poured with concrete. The operator will possibly remove the bracket from the standard and the operator will drive with a hammer or suitable means the impaling portion 1 into a beam, girder or joist, further movement of the bracket being stopped when the bracket shoulders itself against the beam, it being noted that the impaling device is of lesser diameter than the diameter of the standard. After the different standards are in position, the brackets are adjusted thereon to the proper height by measurement in the ordinary manner. The screeds *a* are then placed in position on the brackets and it will be noted that the screed will rest upon the substantially sharp edge 14 of the base portion. The usual scraper will extend between the two parallel screeds *a* and the floor will be poured. After the floor is poured, the screeds may be readily removed from the brackets and the standard pulled from the beam, joist or girder.

Assume, however, that the rod type of screed *a* is not used. In this instance, we may use the ordinary 2 x 4 wood members and it will be noted that these 2 x 4's will be received between the two arms or legs 9 and 10 and may be driven therebetween. The arms or legs have the inner faces 12 and 13 inclined relative to the base. Thus, this type of screed may be driven between the arms or legs.

If any concrete or other cementitious material is received beneath the screed and the bracket, it is evident that this concrete cannot disturb the screed or tend to lift it due to the fact that the base portion presents a relatively sharp edge 14 and abrupt angular sides so that the concrete has no place to stick to the base. In other words, it cannot lodge thereon as would be the case if the base had a substantially flat face. It is an easy matter to remove the screed due to the inclined, oppositely facing portions of the arms or legs.

The invention thus presents many features of advantage as was pointed out in the objects but by way of summary, it may be said that the support is self-leveling as to size, due to the difference in diameter between the impaling portion and the main body of the standard, which assures that all standards will be positioned in an exact manner on all of the beams, and further that the brackets may be adjusted relative to the beams or girders on said standards with assurance that they will be all substantially at the same height relative to their respective standards, and furthermore, that the bracket will not hold the cementitious material or in any way interfere with the screeds.

It is obvious that various minor changes and modifications and variations may be made in practicing the invention in departure from the particular showing of the drawings without departing from the true spirit of the invention.

I claim:

1. In a screed support, a standard, a bracket adjustably slidable relative thereto, said bracket including a pair of spaced legs and a base portion, the inwardly facing portions of the legs being inclined relative to the base, and said base being wedge-shaped in cross section.

2. In a screed support, a standard, an impaling device carried at one end of said standard and having a lesser diameter than the general diameter of said standard, a bracket carried by the standard, said bracket including a base portion and two upstanding leg portions spaced apart, said base portion being wedge-shaped in cross section.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification at Los Angeles, California, this 25th day of January, 1930.

CARL PILJ.