

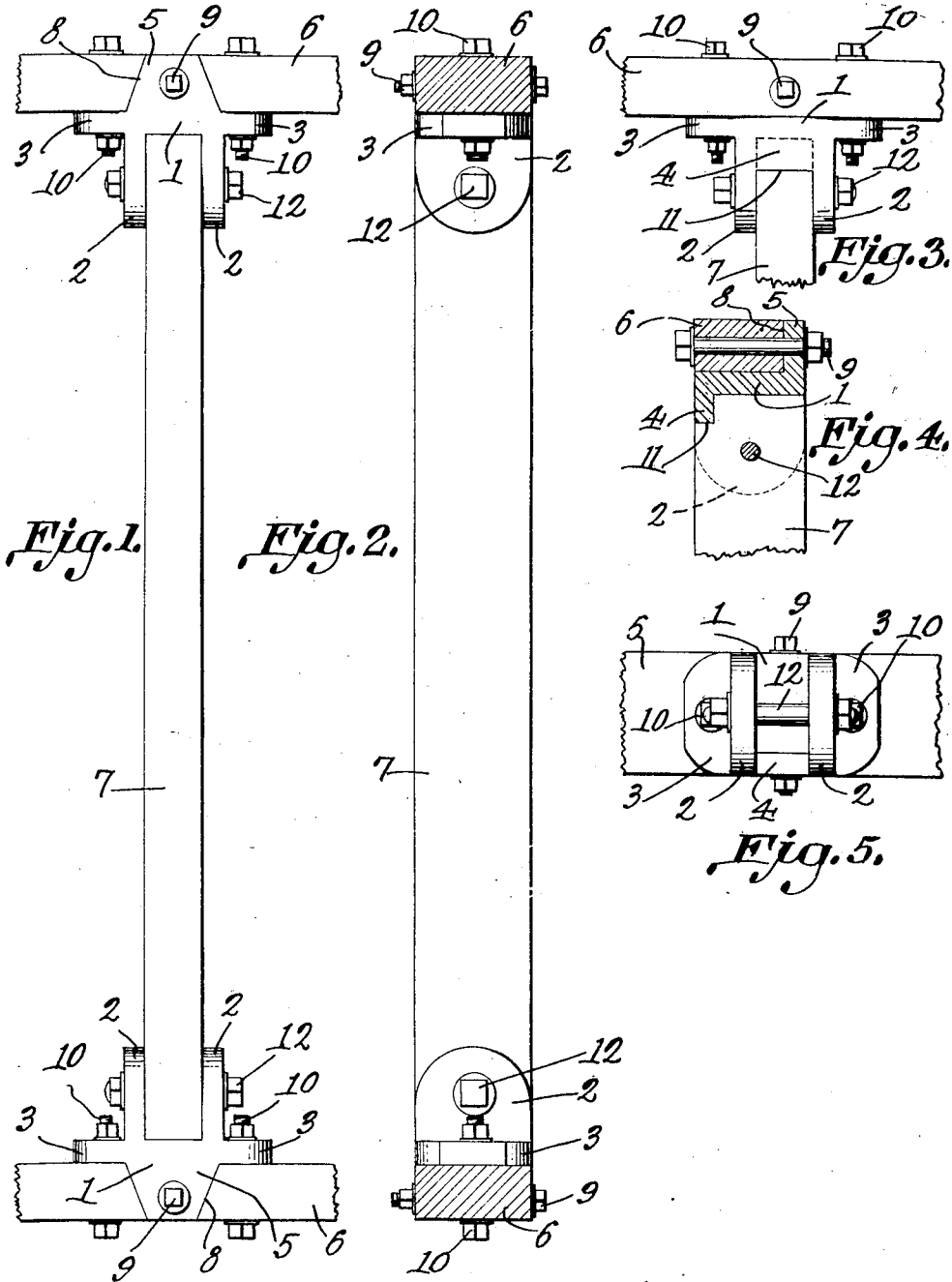
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COMBINATION METAL BRACKET

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMBINATION METAL BRACKET.

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This invention aims to provide a simple but effective bracket for connecting two rectangularly disposed timbers in a building, the device being of peculiar utility in attaching studding to foundation plates and rafter plates, although the article may be used in a wide variety of ways in building constructions, the result, in any event, being a strong joint between two members, and the joint being better adapted to withstand strains, than is the case when the timbers are merely spiked together.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 shows two parallel timbers joined to a third rectangularly disposed timber by two of the brackets forming the subject matter of this application; Figure 2 is a view wherein the structure delineated in Figure 1 is viewed at right angles to the showing of that figure, the parallel timbers being in section; Figure 3 is a rear elevation showing the bracket applied to two rectangularly disposed timbers located as disclosed in Figures 1 and 2; Figure 4 is a vertical section taken through the bracket, parts being left in elevation; Figure 5 is a plan of the bracket mounted on one of the parallel timbers.

The bracket forming the subject matter of this application is made of metal and includes a flat base 1 from which projects parallel flanges 2 disposed at right angles to the base 1, the base being extended beyond the flanges to form external attaching ears 3. The ears 3 are connected by a web 4 that is joined to the base 1, the web 4 being rotated adjacent to one edge of the base 1. From the opposite edge of the base 1, a tapered tongue 5 projects, the tongue 5 projecting in an opposite direction to that in which the web 4 extends. The web 4 and

the tongue 5 are disposed intermediate the ends of the base 1.

The numeral 6 denotes a pair of parallel timbers or beams to which the ends of a third timber or post 7, disposed at right angles to the timbers 6, are to be joined. The base 1 of the bracket is placed against the timber 6 as shown, for instance, in Figure 4, one edge of the timber 6 abutting against the tongue 5. As is shown at 8 in Figures 1 and 4, the timber 6 may be notched or cut away, as shown at 8, for the reception of the tongue 5, although this detail is not insisted upon. Whether or not the timber 6 is cut away as at 8 to receive the tongue 5, will depend upon the width of the timber 6. A securing element 9, such as a bolt, is extended through an opening in the tongue 5 and through the timber 6, as shown in Figure 4. The end of the timber 7 is disposed against the base 1, as per Figure 4 and is in engagement with the web, the end of the timber 7 being located between the flanges 2. If desired, but not of necessity, the timber 7 may be cut away as at 11, to receive the web 4. If the timber 7 is narrower than is shown in Figure 4, the timber need not be cut away to receive the web 4. A securing member 12, such as a bolt, passes through the opening in the flanges 2, and through the timber 7. Securing devices 10, such as bolts, join the attaching ears 3 of the base 1 with the timber 6. Although the description as to the application of the bracket has proceeded in the singular number, it will be understood that both ends of the timber 7 may be connected to the corresponding members 6 by the bracket forming the subject matter of this application.

The device is of wide application in the builder's art and will be found thoroughly efficient and effective to form a secure joint connecting two members in a house, garage, barn or other structure.

What is claimed is:—

In a device of the class described, a vertical post and parallel beams disposed at right angles to the post and located in the same plane with the post at the ends of the post, and a pair of brackets each including parallel flanges and a base plate from which the flanges project, the flanges being arranged at right angles to each beam, and the base plate extending longitudinally of each beam, a web connecting the flanges and lo-

cated at right angles to the base plate and to the flanges, the base plate extending outwardly beyond the sides of the flanges to form ears, the web being of less height than the ears, and being joined to the base plate at one edge of the base plate, securing elements mounted in each beam and engaging the ears, the space between the flanges being open in front of the webs, so that the ends of the post may be slid into engagement with the webs, between the flanges of the respective brackets, the post being notched to define shoulders engaging the edges of the webs, securing members passing through the ends of the post and engaging the flanges,

there being a tongue projecting from the base plate intermediate the ends of the base plate, the tongue being arranged parallel to the web and at the opposite edge of the base plate from the web, the tongues of the brackets being overlapped on the beams, the tongue and the web extending in opposite directions, and securing devices passing through the beams and mounted at one end in the tongues, the opposite end of the securing devices being clear of the brackets.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

HENRY C. HANNA.