Nov. 12, 1929. W. E. WHITE 1,735,591

BRIDGING FOR JOISTS

Filed Dec. 28, 1928

Fig. 1.

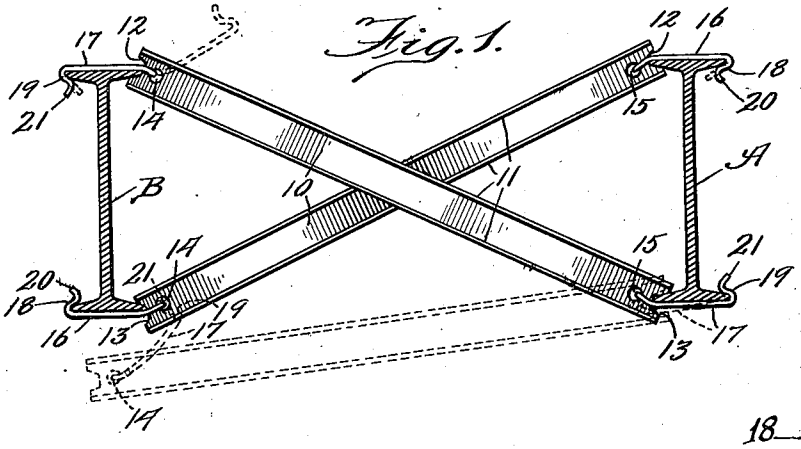
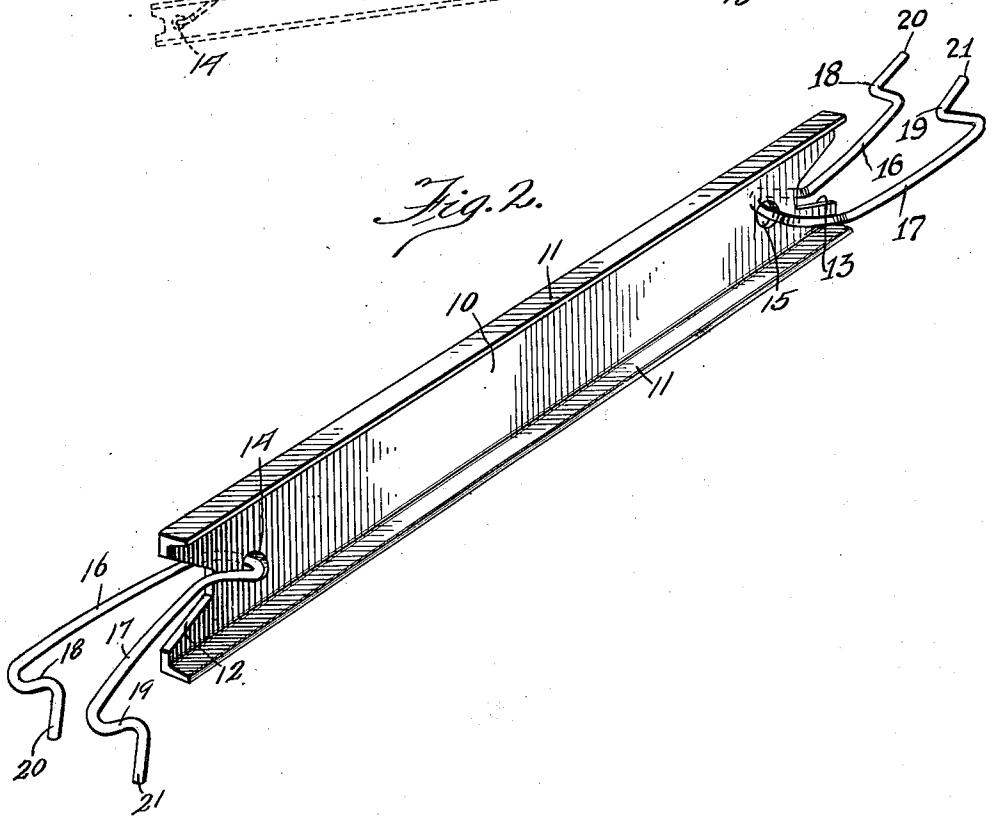


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

Inventor:
William E White

By Thomas & Thomas

Attys

Patented Nov. 12, 1929 1,735,591

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM E. WHITE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO KALMAN STEEL COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE

BRIDGING FOR JOISTS

Application filed December 28, 1928. Serial No. 328,898.

My invention relates to means for bridging joists and particularly to an improvement on the constructions disclosed in my copending applications Serial Numbers 323,898; 323,897; and 312,324 filed December 5, 1928, December 5, 1928, and October 13, 1928, respectively.

An object of the present improvement is to provide a modified construction in which the form of connection between the struts and the joists is somewhat simplified and the cost of manufacture reduced. The improvement consists in providing a single clip or link between successive struts the link being in the form of a length of wire rod that engages the ends of successive struts, and passes over the chord of the joist.

The invention will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is an elevation of a system of bridging such as contemplated by me;

Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof; and

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the links.

In the drawings I have illustrated joists A—B which may represent a portion of a floor in the process of erection. The joists may be of any preferred form, either with a solid web or of truss construction.

The bridging comprises a plurality of rigid struts 10—11 arranged in diagonally disposed relation, each strut being of angular form in cross-section, preferably channel shaped. At each end the web of the channel is notched as at 12 to engage the flange of the upper and lower chord of the joists. Apertures 13 are provided in the web near the ends adapted to be engaged by the link shown in Fig. 3. This link comprises a body portion 14 and downwardly bent ends 15 terminating in rebent portions 16 acting as hooks for engaging the apertures 13.

At the start of the bridging at the side joist, the link is engaged at one end with the strut and at the other end is hammered over to firmly engage the flange of the chord. The successive struts are then placed in position, the operation being illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. Assuming the strut 10 to be in the position shown, a link is engaged with the apertures and with the next successive strut in the dotted line position. The strut is then forced downwardly which will place a tension on the link and lower or free end of the strut is engaged with the lower chord of the next joint. This is continued throughout the width of the floor and the last link is then fastened as illustrated at the right of Fig. 1 by being hammered around the chord.

A construction such as described and shown is economical in original cost and may be applied with facility.

Modifications may be made in the construction shown and I do not wish to be limited except as indicated in the appended claims

I claim:

1. In bridging, the combination with spaced joists of rigid struts in diagonally disposed relation between the joists, and means for flexibly connecting successive struts across the chord of a joist.

2. In bridging, the combination with the joists of rigid struts, and a link joining the ends of successive struts.

3. The combination with joists of compression struts the respective ends of which are adapted to engage with the upper and lower chords of adjacent joists, and a link pivotally connected to the ends of successive struts, said link extending across the chord of a joist.

4. The combination with joists of compression struts the respective ends of which are adapted to engage with the upper and lower chords of adjacent joists, and a wire member having hooks in its ends adapted to engage with the struts near their ends to connect the struts across the chord of a joist.

5. The combination with joists of struts of flanged cross-section having apertures in their ends and notched to engage the chords of adjacent joists, and wire links engaging the apertures and connecting successive struts across the chord of a joist.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

WILLIAM E. WHITE.

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION.

Patent No. 1,735,591. Granted November 12, 1929, to

WILLIAM E. WHITE.

It is hereby certified that error appears in the above numbered patent requiring correction as follows: The present drawing should be canceled and the drawing containing three figures as shown below should be inserted therefor as part of the Letters Patent;

Nov. 12, 1929. **1,735,591**

W. E. WHITE

BRIDGING FOR JOISTS

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Fig 1.

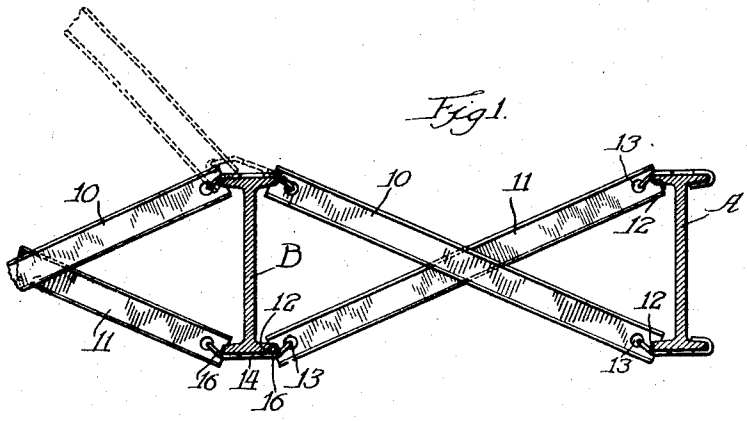


Fig 2

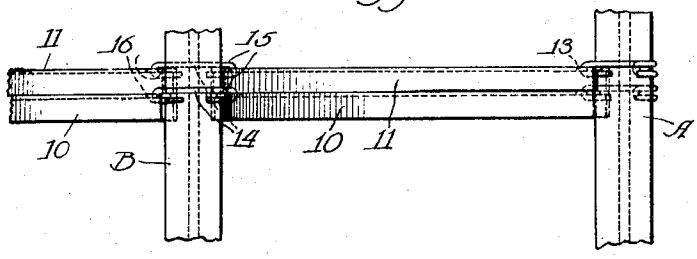
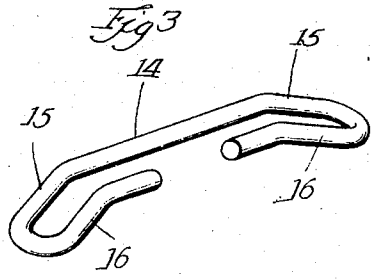


Fig 3



Witness
R B Davison

William E White Inventor:
By Thomas & Thomas
Attys

and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 10th day of December, A. D. 1929.

(Seal)

M. J. Moore,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.