W. D. HENDERSON.

INTERLOCKING BRACE.

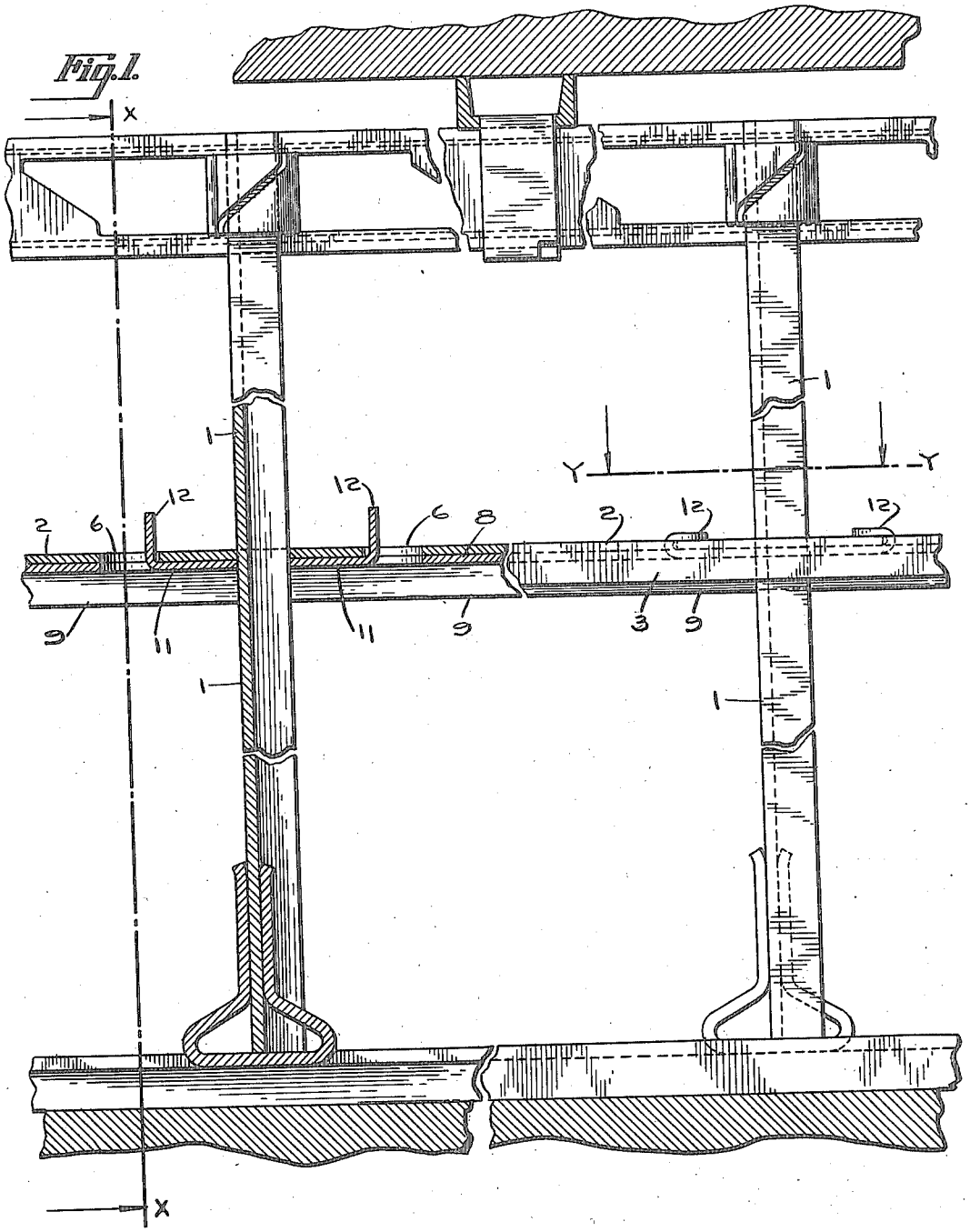
APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1915. RENEWED FEB. 19, 1916.

1,198,031.

Patented Sept. 12, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

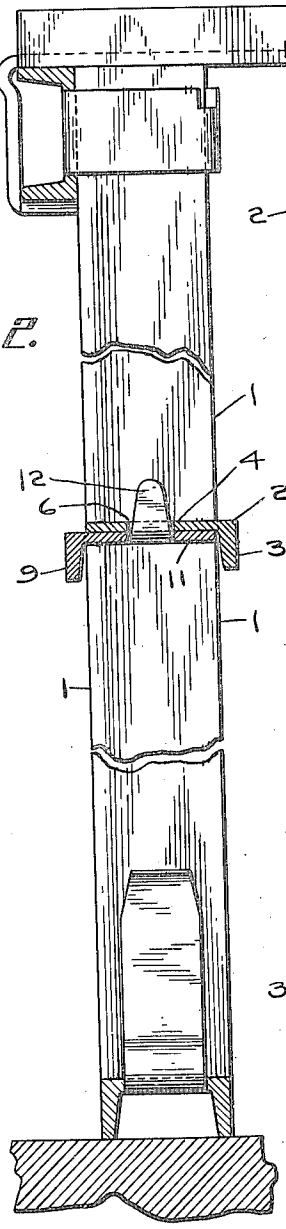


Fig. 3.

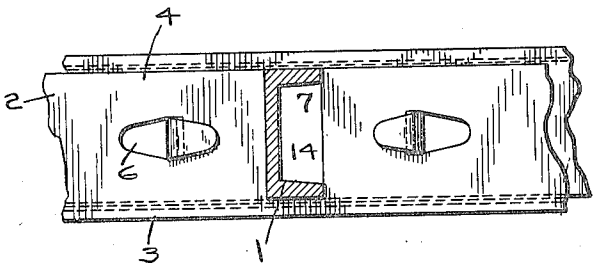
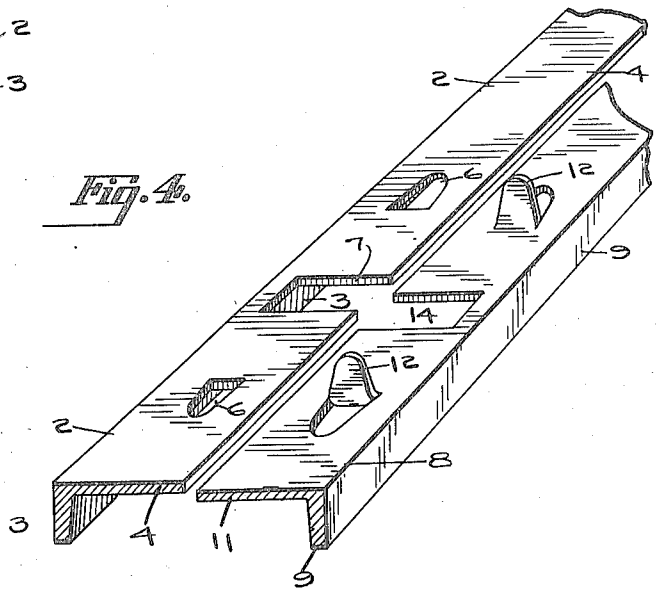


Fig. 4.



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INTERLOCKING BRACE.

1,198,031. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 12, 1916.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILBERT D. HENDERSON, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing in the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Interlocking Braces, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to interlocking braces for partition studding and the like, wherein a pair of angle-bars, provided with registering recesses, are arranged to form substantially a channel with apertures arranged to embrace and rigidly engage a channel or other member of a partition studding arranged transversely thereto; and the objects of my invention are first, to provide an improved interlocking brace adapted to engage and support partition studding and the like; second, to provide an improved brace that may be easily and readily interlocked to form substantially a channel with rectangular apertures in the web thereof, adapted to embrace and rigidly engage and retain the members of a partition or the like; and third, to provide a cheap rigid and effective brace which may be quickly placed in a permanent position without the use of wires, bolts or screws. I accomplish these several features by means of the device disclosed in the drawings forming a part of the present specification, wherein like characters of reference are used to designate similar parts throughout the said specification and drawings, and in which—

Figure 1 is a broken sectional view partly in elevation, disclosing one form of partition construction with my interlocking brace secured thereto. Fig. 2 is a section taken on line X—X of Fig. 1 in the direction indicated by the arrows. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line Y—Y of Fig. 1 in the direction indicated by the arrows. Fig. 4 is a broken perspective view of the angle-bars, of which the brace is formed, shown slightly separated.

In the present state of the art it is customary to reinforce the vertical studding of a partition by means of a horizontally disposed member which is secured to the vertically disposed members by means of wires, which are not sufficient to provide rigidity, or bolts or screws which require time and are expensive.

I propose to provide an improved brace which is simple, rigid and cheap in construction and may be easily and quickly put into place permanently, and which may be described as follows:

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 is used to designate the vertical members of one form of a partition construction. An angle-bar 2 has one leg 3 shorter and thicker than the other leg 4. The leg 4 is provided with a series of apertures 6 and a series of rectangular recesses 7 placed at regular intervals and extending across the said leg 4. A second angle-bar 8 is similarly formed with one leg 9 shorter and thicker than the other leg 11, said leg 11 being provided with a plurality of tapered lugs 12 adapted to engage the apertures 6 in the leg 4 of the angle-bar 2, thereby rigidly securing the angle-bars 2 and 8 together and at the same time forming substantially a channel whose web is composed of the long thin legs 4 and 11, the shorter legs 3 and 9 of the angle-bars 2 and 8 respectively, forming the flanges of the channel. The leg 11 of the angle-bar 8 is also provided with a series of rectangular recesses 14 at regular intervals and arranged to register with the rectangular recesses 7 of the leg 4 so that when the angle-bars 2 and 8 are secured together by means of the lugs 12, a channel will be formed having rectangular apertures formed by the registering recesses 7 and 14 of the legs 4 and 11 respectively.

The angle-bars 2 and 8 are placed in such a position that the rectangular apertures, formed by means of the registering recesses 7 and 14, will rigidly engage and retain the vertically disposed studding members 1. The lugs 12 are tapered so that when the same are forced into the apertures 6, the angle-bars 2 and 8 will be forced tightly onto the sides of the studding 1 thereby providing sufficient friction or purchase to support the weight of the said angle-bars 2 and 8 and thereby retain the same rigidly in position. After the angle-bars 2 and 8 are in place the ends of the tapered lugs 12 are bent down upon the leg 4 of the angle-bar 2 as disclosed in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings. In this manner the angle-bars 2 and 8 are rigidly and permanently secured together.

It is obvious from the foregoing that I have provided an improved interlocking brace that is simple and cheap in construction and may be easily, cheaply and quickly placed in permanent position, thereby form-

ing a rigid permanent construction without the use of wires, bolts or screws.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. An interlocking brace for partition studding and the like comprising a pair of angle-bars having registering recesses therein adapted to engage and embrace a studding arranged transversely thereto; and means formed integral with one angle-bar and adapted to rigidly engage and retain the second angle-bar.

2. An interlocking brace for partition studding and the like comprising an angle-bar having a series of rectangular recesses in one leg thereof arranged to embrace a channel arranged transversely thereto; a second angle-bar having a series of rectangular recesses in one leg thereof adapted to register with the recesses in the first angle-bar; and means secured to the second angle-bar adapted to rigidly engage the first angle-bar.

3. An interlocking brace for partition studding and the like comprising an angle-bar having a series of apertures and a series of rectangular recesses in one leg thereof; a second angle-bar having a series of rectangular recesses in one leg thereof adapted to register with the recesses of the first mentioned angle-bar so as to form a channel with rectangular apertures, said apertures being adapted to engage and embrace a channel or the like arranged transversely thereto; and means formed integral with the second bar and adapted to engage the apertures in the first mentioned angle-bar.

4. An interlocking brace for partition studding and the like comprising an angle-bar having a series of apertures and a series of rectangular recesses in one leg thereof; a second angle-bar having a plurality of lugs formed integral therewith adapted to engage the series of apertures in the first mentioned angle-bar and a series of rectangular recesses adapted to register with the rectangular recesses of the first mentioned angle-bar, said recesses and angle bars forming substantially a channel having rectangular apertures therein, formed by the registering recesses, adapted to embrace and rigidly engage a channel or the like arranged transversely thereto.

5. An interlocking brace for partition studding and the like comprising an angle-bar having a series of apertures and a series of rectangular recesses in one leg thereof; a second angle-bar having a plurality of tapered lugs formed integral therewith and adapted to rigidly engage the series of apertures within the first mentioned angle-bar; and a series of rectangular recesses adapted to register with the recesses of the first mentioned angle-bar, said angle bars and registering recesses forming substantially a channel with rectangular apertures therein, said rectangular apertures being adapted to embrace and rigidly engage a channel or the like arranged transversely thereto.

6. An interlocking brace for partition studding and the like comprising an angle-bar having one leg longer and thinner than the other, said thinner leg being provided with a series of apertures and a series of rectangular recesses; a second similar angle-bar having a plurality of tapered lugs formed integral with the thinner leg thereof and adapted to engage the series of apertures in the first mentioned angle-bar, and a series of rectangular recesses also formed in the thinner leg thereof and adapted to register with the rectangular recesses of the first mentioned angle-bar, said angle-bars and registering recesses therein forming substantially a channel whose web is the same thickness as the flanges thereof, with rectangular apertures in the web thereof adapted to embrace and rigidly engage a channel or the like arranged transversely thereto.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILBERT D. HENDERSON.

Witnesses:
KARL F. SCHULTZ,
GEORGE KROMREY.