

No. 728,595.

PATENTED MAY 19, 1903.

A. MENCZARSKI.
SCAFFOLDING SUPPORT.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 24, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

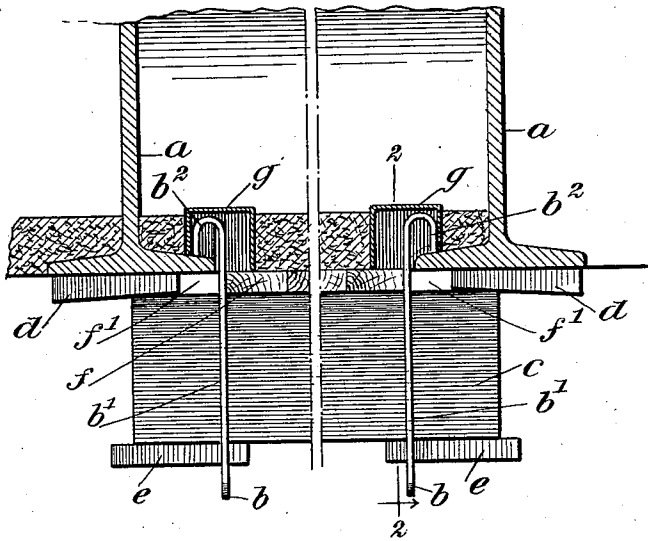
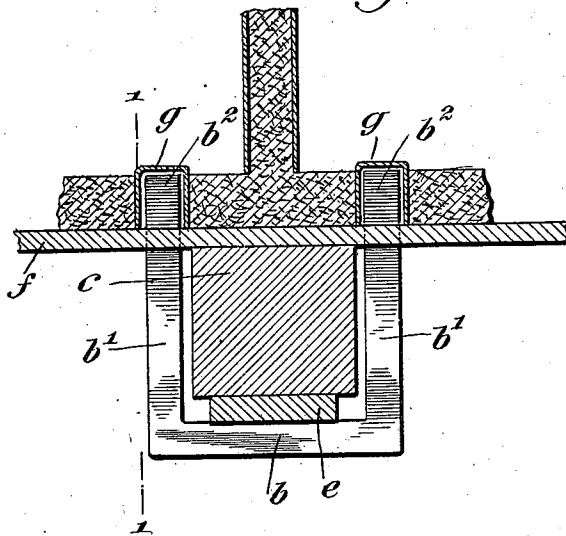


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

Paul Hunter
Isaac B. Owens.

INVENTOR.

Alexander MenczarSKI

BY: Mumm

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER MENCZARSKI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SCAFFOLDING-SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 728,595, dated May 19, 1903.

Original application filed November 14, 1902, Serial No. 131,315. Divided and this application filed January 24, 1903. Serial No. 140,376. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER MENCZARSKI, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Scaffolding-Support, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a scaffolding and support therefor, applicable in many branches of the building art, as will be apparent to persons skilled therein, and especially useful in connection with the building construction disclosed in my copending application for Letters Patent, filed November 14, 1902, Serial No. 131,315, of which the present application is a division.

In carrying out the invention I provide a number of hangers having three sides or limbs and formed of metal flattened in the plane of the hanger, the upper ends of the hanger being turned over to form hooks capable of removable engagement with the bottom flanges of I-beams or like structures. These hangers are arranged facing each other in pairs and serve to support cross-beams which are wedged securely in between the I-beams and the bottoms of the hangers. On these cross-beams are placed planks forming the scaffold-floor, and when the invention is used in connection with the building construction forming the subject-matter of my copending application referred to cement or other plastic material is placed on this floor and allowed to set, after which the cross-beams, planks, and hangers are removed. I also employ a number of caps which are arranged to set over the hooks at the upper ends of the hangers, so as to prevent the cement from setting in the hooks and interfering with the easy removal of the hangers. After the hangers and caps are removed the openings formed in the cement by the caps may be filled up by the use of a trowel or in any other convenient manner.

This specification is an exact description of one example of my invention, while the claims define the actual scope thereof.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification,

in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the views.

Figure 1 is a sectional view taken across the I-beam and showing the hangers with the beams and planks in operative position, this view being sectioned on the line 1 1 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

a indicates the I-beams, two of which are illustrated in Fig. 1.

The hangers comprise each a bottom limb *b* with side limbs *b'*. These hangers are formed of metal flattened in the plane of the hangers, so that the strain is borne edgewise on the metal, and great strength is thereby attained. The upper ends of the limbs of the hangers are turned over sidewise to form hooks *b*². These hooks, as best shown in Fig. 1, are the means by which the hanger is supported. According to the example given in the drawings the hooks are engaged by the bottom flanges of the I-beams, so that the hangers depend therefrom. This construction provides a most secure hanger which is capable of sustaining great weight. The hangers are arranged in pairs, the members of which face each other in lines transverse to the I-beams, and each pair of hangers supports a cross-beam *c*. These beams are fastened firmly in place by means of wedges *d*, which are here shown to be arranged between the bottoms of the I-beams and the top face of the cross-beams and which coact with blocks *e*, arranged under the bottom of the cross-beam. These blocks are, however, not absolutely necessary, or they may, if desired, be replaced by wedges similar to the wedges *d*. It is only essential that the cross-beams be fastened securely in place, so as to make the parts *a*, *b*, and *c* rigid with respect to each other.

When the parts *a*, *b*, and *c* are in the position shown, the temporary plank flooring or scaffolding *f* is placed over the cross-beams *c*, notches *f'* being cut in the planks *f*, so that the hangers may pass through them. The scaffolding and its appurtenances thus arranged may be used in numerous ways. If it is to be used for forming the building construction shown in my before-referred-to co-

pending application, the cement or other plastic material should be molded directly on the planks *f*. In this case caps *g* are employed to cover the hooks *b*². These caps are open
 5 at their bottoms and are rested on the floor *f* in the position shown in the drawings. This prevents the cement from setting in the hooks and allows the easy removal of the hangers after the arches have set or become hard.

10 Various changes in the form, proportions, and minor details of my invention may be resorted to at will without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. Hence I consider myself entitled to all such variations as may
 15 lie within the intent of my claims.

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

1. A hanger for the purpose specified, said
 20 hanger having a lower portion to engage a joist or beam, and side limbs projected upward from the lower portion, the hanger being formed of metal flattened in the plane of the hanger, and the upper ends of said side
 25 limbs being bent sidewise and downward to form hooks for supporting the hanger.

2. A hanger for the purpose specified, said
 hanger being formed of metal flattened in the plane of the hanger and having a lower portion to engage a joist or beam and an upper
 30 portion to engage a supporting member such as an I-beam, said upper and lower portions

of the hanger bearing edgewise on the joist and support.

3. The combination with two supporting-
 35 beams, of hangers engaged therewith, beams or joists extending transversely of the supporting-beams, and held in the hangers, a scaffold-flooring placed on the second-named beams, and wedges entered between the two
 40 beams, for the purpose specified.

4. In a scaffolding, the combination with the supporting members, of hangers connected therewith, beams or joists sustained in the hangers, wedges entered between the beams
 45 or joists and the supporting member, and a scaffold-flooring placed on the beams.

5. In a scaffolding, the combination with the supporting members, of hangers connected therewith, beams or joists sustained in the
 50 hangers, wedges entered between the beams or joists and the supporting member, and a scaffolding-flooring placed on the beams, the said hangers being formed of metal flattened in the plane of the hangers and having their
 55 upper ends bent over sidewise and downward to form hooks.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER MENCZARSKI.

Witnesses:

ISAAC B. OWENS,
 JNO. M. RITTER.