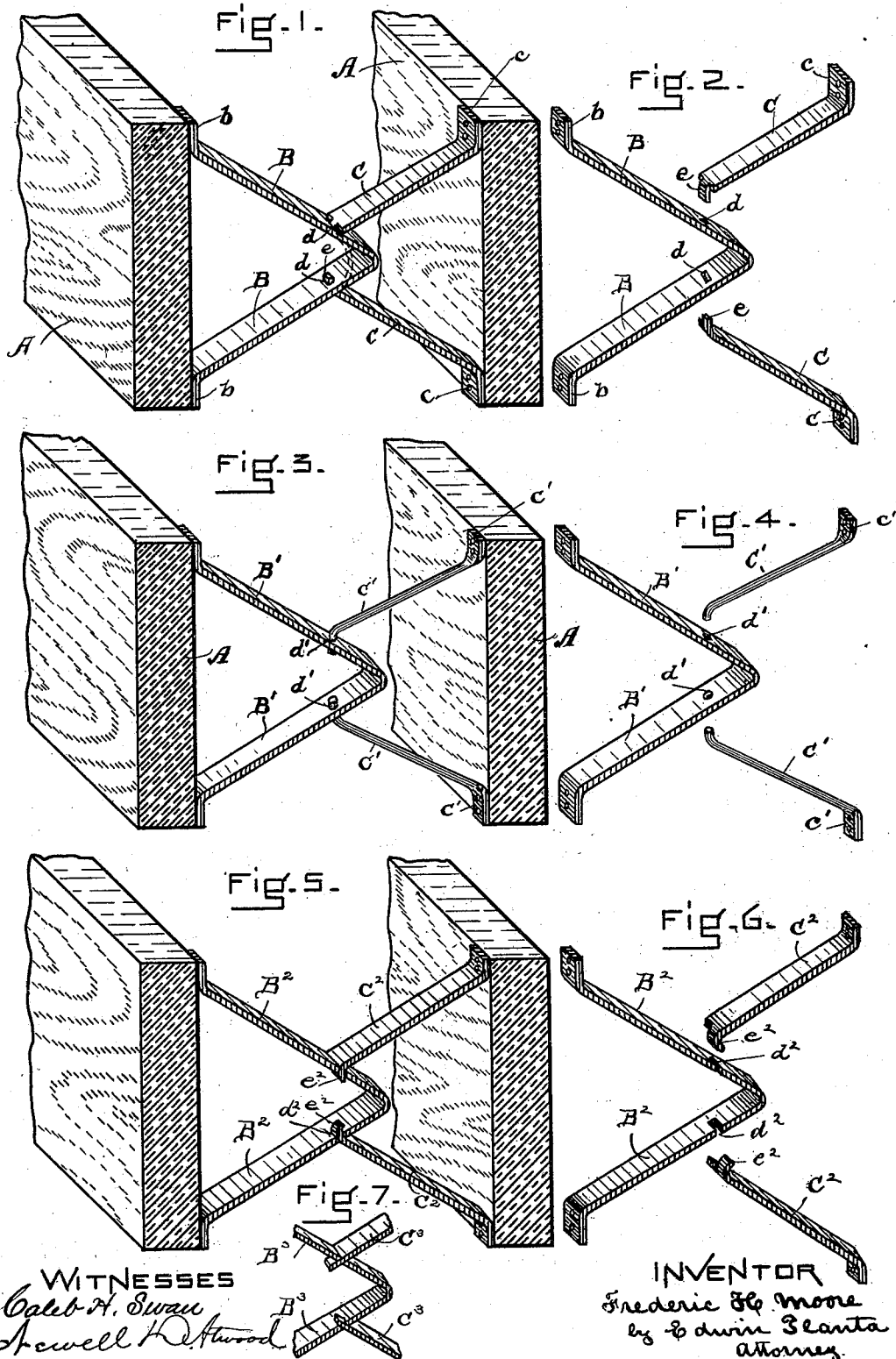


(No Model.)

F. H. MOORE.
BRIDGING FOR FLOORING JOISTS.

No. 503,245.

Patented Aug. 15, 1893.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERIC H. MOORE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BRIDGING FOR FLOORING-JOISTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 503,245, dated August 15, 1893.

Application filed July 12, 1892. Serial No. 439,847. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERIC H. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bridging for Flooring-Joists, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in adjustable metallic bridging for floor joists whereby the said bridging can be easily and readily applied even where there are slight differences of widths between the joists.

The invention consists of bridging pieces of metal preferably of wrought iron, each bridge consisting of three pieces, one long piece both ends of which are secured to the joist, and two short pieces, the outer end of each being secured to the joist, and their inner ends interlocking with the long piece which is preferably of a V shape as hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view showing two joists connected together by a metallic bridging embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents the different parts of the bridging disconnected. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing two joists and a modified form of bridging. Fig. 4 is a view of the several parts of the bridging disconnected. Fig. 5 is a view of joists and bridging showing another method of connecting the bridging together. Fig. 6 is a view of the several parts of the bridging disconnected. Fig. 7 is still another modification of connecting the several parts of the bridging.

A, A, represent the joists, B, a long piece of flat wrought iron bent into the form of a V, with its ends *b*, bent to fit against the joist A, and near its apex are punched two rectangular holes *d*, *d*.

C, C, are two short pieces of flat wrought iron one end *c*, of each being bent to fit against the joist A, and its other end being formed with a tenon *e*, that fits into the rectangular hole *d*, in the V shaped piece B, and when the parts are secured to the joists, the inner ends of the pieces C, will be securely locked into

the piece B, thereby holding the parts rigidly in place. The tenon may be bent to lock with B as required.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown the V shaped piece B, formed with round holes *d'*, *d'*, and instead of flat bars C, I have shown round bars C', flattened out at their outer ends *c'*, to fit against the joist A, and their inner ends bent to the required angle to pass through the holes *d'*.

In Figs. 5 and 6 I have shown a V shaped bar B², and the two short bars C², of flat metal similar to those described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2, the only difference being the means of locking the parts together. In this case the bar B², is near its apex formed with two slots *d*², and the ends *e*², of the bars C², are halved and bent round so as to lock into said slots, said ends being shown to return on an angle about equal to that of the piece B², so that when in place they will be retained no matter in what direction the strain may be applied.

In Fig. 7 I have shown the V piece B³, of the same construction as that shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and the piece C³, are also halved and fit into the slots, but they are constructed on a straight line, and not bent round as in Figs. 5 and 6.

Bridging thus constructed can be very easily applied as the V shaped piece B, is first secured to the joists A, and then the inner ends of parts C, inserted therein, and their outer ends secured to the joists so that should there be any difference of the width between the joists the bridging will readily accommodate itself thereto.

Although I have shown and described a V shaped piece secured at both ends to the joists, it is obvious that any other suitably shaped piece might be employed, and instead of said piece being pointed it might be curved round as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

What I claim is—

1. Bridging for flooring joists consisting of three pieces of metal, one long piece having both ends bent to abut against the joists, and two short pieces having their outer ends bent to abut against the joist, and their inner ends formed to interlock with the long piece substantially as set forth.