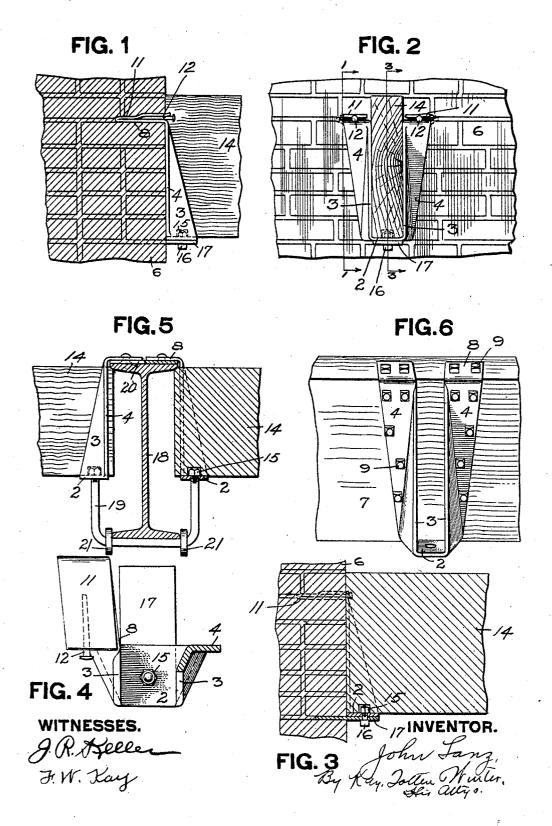
J. LANZ.
JOIST HANGER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 22, 1906.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LANZ, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

JOIST-HANGER.

No. 832,133.

Specification of Letters Fatent.

Patented Oct. 2, 1906.

Application filed March 22, 1906. Serial No. 307,514.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John Lanz, a resident of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new 5 and useful Improvement in Joist-Hangers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

This invention relates to joist or timber hangers; and its object is to improve devices of this character in features hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of one form of my hanger, showing the same in actual use. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same, the joist being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section through the hanger, joist, and wall. Fig. 4 is in part a plan view and in part a horizontal section of the hanger. Fig. 5 is in part a side view and in part a vertical section showing a modification, and Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing still another modification.

My improved hanger is made by bending a 25 strap, band, or bar of wrought metal to the form shown. The hanger comprises a suitable seat 2, which is wider at its rear than at its front (shown) sides 3, rising from said seat and tapering upwardly, the rear edges of said 30 uprights or sides being substantially perpendicular to the seat, and laterally-projecting wings or flanges 4, preferably projecting outwardly, the rear faces of which are perpendicular and transverse to the plane of the 35 base. These laterally-projecting wings form bearings to rest against a wall 6, as shown in Fig. 1, or a beam 7, as shown in Fig. 6, or other supporting member. The upper ends of the wings 7 will preferably be bent rear-4º wardly to form additional supporting means 8.

When the hanger is to be used for supporting joists from wooden beams, the wings or flanges 4 will have the openings for nails or lag-screws 9, as shown in Fig. 6, and the back-45 wardly-bent upper ends 8 will be provided with similar openings for receiving similar fastening means. When the hanger is to be applied to a wall, the upper backwardly-bent ends 8 of the wings will preferably be resturned upon themselves, as shown at 11, Figs. 1 and 2, which horizontal portion will be inserted in a suitable opening or joint in the wall and will be keyed therein by means of a suitable key or wedge 12, usually an 55 ordinary wire spike. The joist 14 will rest on the seat in the usual way, and in order to

compel the same to be provided with anchoring means to hold same against pulling out the hanger has a suitable projection 15 on its seat, which compels the constructor to cut or 60 bore a hole or receive this projection. This projection preferably is the head or nut of a bolt 16, projecting down through the seat and serving also to connect to the hanger a 65 suitable bottom securing or anchoring member. This bottom member in Figs. 1 to 4 is a plate 17, which projects into an opening or joint in the wall, giving extra support and anchorage.

Fig. 5 shows a modification wherein the hanger is supported from a metal beam or girder 18. In this case the two hangers or welded double hanger on the opposite sides of the beam will be connected at their bottoms by the yoke 19. The nuts fastening this yoke to the hanger form the projections for preventing the joists from pulling out. The backwardly-bent upper ends of the two hangers are riveted or welded to a connecting-plate 20, thus, in effect, forming a double hanger. The yokes 19 form bottom anchors for the hanger and also serve as a support for metal lathing where necessary for fireproofing. Washers 21 may be applied to the yoke to form spacing members for the lathing. What I claim is—

1. A joist or timber hanger having a horizontal seat wider at its rear portion than at its front, upwardly-projecting sides rising 9° from the edges of said seat and tapering toward their tops, and flanges or wings projecting laterally from the rear edges of said sides and widening toward their tops and having their faces in a plane perpendicular 95 and transverse to the plane of the base.

2. A joist or timber hanger having a horizontal seat wider at its back than at its front, sides rising from said seat and tapering upwardly, wings or flanges projecting laterally from the rear edges of said sides and having their faces transverse to the plane of the seat and having their upper ends bent toward the rear

3. A joist or timber hanger having a hori- 105 zontal seat, sides rising from said seat, the upper ends of said sides being bent to the rear and returned upon themselves to receive a securing key or wedge.

of a suitable key or wedge 12, usually an ordinary wire spike. The joist 14 will rest on the seat in the usual way, and in order to sides rising from said seat and tapering up-

wardly, wings or flanges projecting laterally from the rear edges of said sides and having their upper ends bent to the rear and re-

turned upon themselves.

5. A joist or timber hanger having a horizontal seat wider at its rear than at its front, sides rising from said seat and tapering upwardly, wings or flanges projecting laterally to the rear edges of said sides and having
10 their faces transverse to the plane of the base, and a projection rising from the seat for entering a hole formed in the joist.

6. A joist or timber hanger having a hori-

zontal seat, sides rising from said seat, a bottom anchoring member for said hanger, and 15 a connecting member therefor projecting through said seat and above the same, making it necessary to form a recess in the joist to anchor the same.

In testimony whereof I, the said John 20

Lanz, have hereunto set my hand.

JOHN LANZ.

Witnesses:

F. W. WINTER, ROBERT C. TOTTEN.