Nov. 3, 1925. 1,559,582

J. NELESSEN

JOIST SUPPORTING BRACKET

Filed March 26, 1924

Fig. 1.

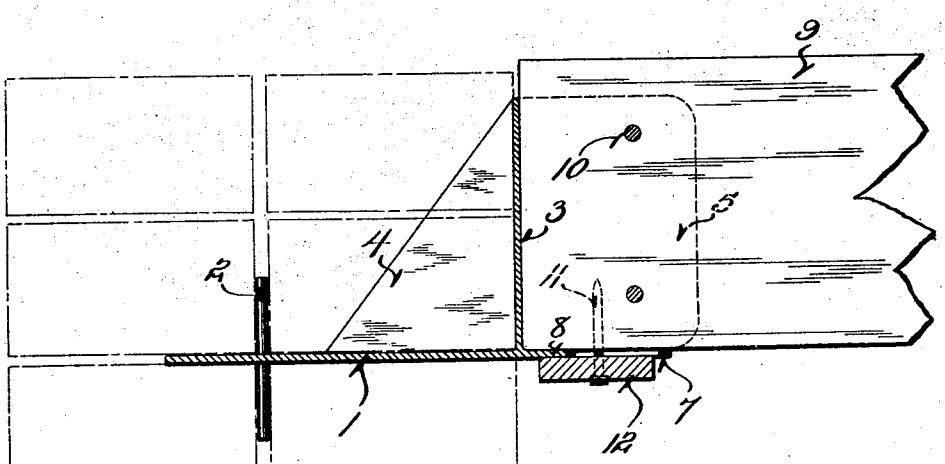
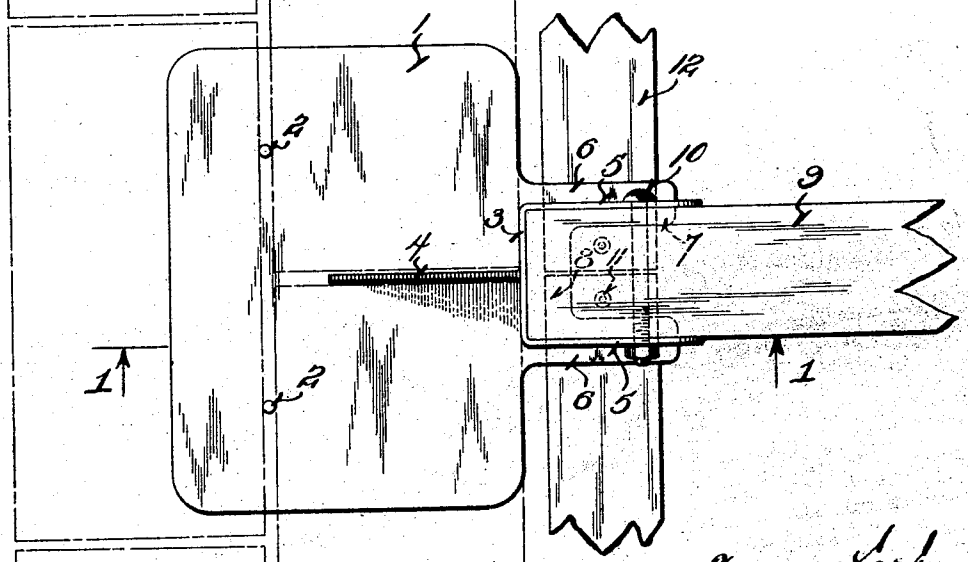



Fig. 2.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN NELESSEN, OF DE PERE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO HENRY TOONEN AND ONE-THIRD TO JOHN L. SCHNITZLER, BOTH OF DE PERE, WISCONSIN.

## JOIST-SUPPORTING BRACKET.

Application filed March 26, 1924. Serial No. 701,960.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN NELESSEN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of De Pere, in the county of Brown and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Joist-Supporting Brackets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

This invention relates to joist supporting brackets.

Objects of this invention are to provide a joist supporting bracket, which may be inserted in a wall while the wall is being built, which is provided with means to prevent turning or other movement of the bracket relatively to the wall, which is provided with a cap or socket adapted to receive a joist, which may be readily bolted to the end of the joist, and which is so formed that laths may be readily tacked in place in close relation to corner of the wall so that the plastering may be readily carried to the extreme edge of the ceiling and wall.

An embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanied drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a sectional view through the bracket, showing the joist in position, such view corresponding to the section on a line 1—1 of Figure 2.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the structure shown in Figure 1 member.

The joist supporting bracket comprises a main supporting member 1, which is preferably of rectangular contour and is adapted to be positioned between successive bricks, as shown in dotted lines in Figure 1. This supporting member is provided with a pair of upstanding pins 2, which are so spaced from the forward edge thereof as to be readily received behind the inner bricks. The placing of these pins aids in preventing turn of other motion of the bracket relatively to the wall.

The bracket is provided with an upright portion 3, forming the rear of the joist receiving socket. This upright portion 3 is joined to the body portion 1, by means of a downwardly and rearwardly extending web 4. The socket, for receiving the joist, further comprises side walls 5. These walls are perfectly reinforced by lateral flanges 6, which merge into the body portion 10, as may be seen from Figure 2, and the lower portion of the socket for receiving the joist is provided with side flanges 7 and a rear flange 8.

In using the apparatus, it is positioned in the wall during the building of the wall and thereafter one end of the joist 9 is positioned within the socket and clamping bolts 10 are passed through suitable apertures in the sides 5 and through the joist 9, thus firmly locking the joist to the bracket and constituting the flange 1 a unitary portion of the joist.

It is to be noted that the entire weight of the joist is not borne wholly by the bolts 10, but that the joist is also supported by the flanges 7 and 8.

It will be seen that the space between the side flanges 7, provides room for the attaching nails or tacks 11 of the laths 12 and that lathing may therefore be carried to the extreme edge of the ceiling, thus ensuring easy lathing and plastering.

It is to be understood that the socket, provided for the end of the joist, may completely encircle or enclose the joist, if it is desired.

It is also to be understood that all of the portions of the joist supporting bracket are of integral formation and are preferably made from strong structural steel or similar material.

It will be seen, therefore, that the joist supporting bracket has been provided, which may be readily positioned with the wall, which may readily receive the joist and may be rigidly attached thereto, and which is of extremely simple and economical formation.

Although the term "bricks" is used in describing the invention, it is understood that the term is to be interpreted as illustrative rather than limiting and may cover other forms of building blocks.

Although the invention has been described in considerable detail, it is to be understood that the invention may be variously embodied and, therefore, the scope of the invention is to be defined only as claimed.

I claim:

The combination of a wall composed of a plurality of bricks, a joist supporting bracket comprising a rectangular plate adapted to be inserted between successive tiers of bricks and to reach the second brick from the face of the wall, said rectangular plate having a pair of pins therethrough

adapted to be positioned between adjacent rows of bricks, an open top socket integral with said plate and projecting outwardly from said wall and having a rear wall and a side wall, and a bottom provided with inwardly directed flanges, and a web joining the rear wall of said socket with said plate and adapted to be positioned between the ends of adjacent bricks, the side walls of said socket being apertured, a joist positioned in said socket and resting upon the flanged bottom thereof, and bolts passing through the side walls of said socket and through said joist.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand at De Pere, in the county of Brown and State of Wisconsin.

JOHN NELESSEN.