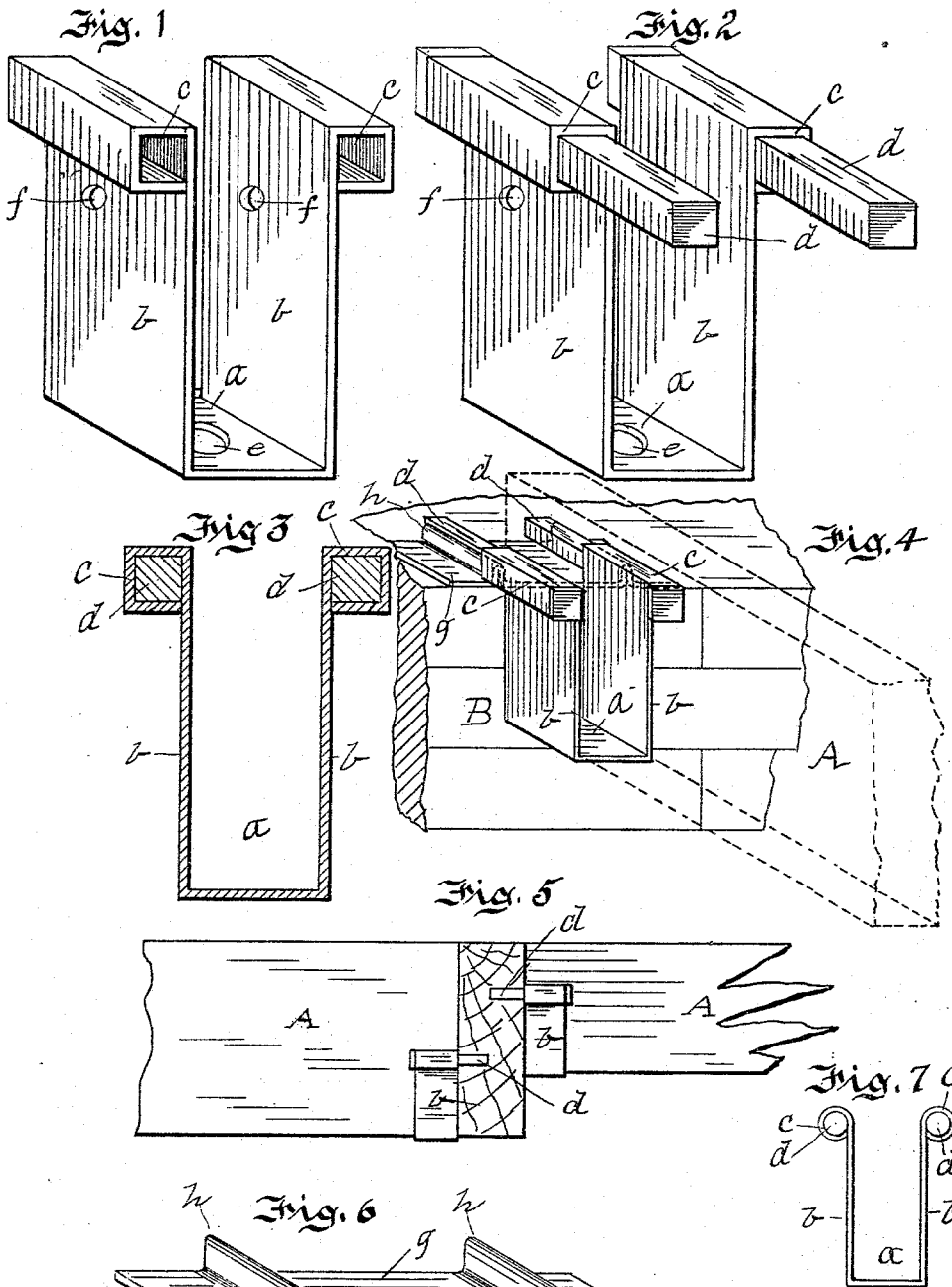


(No Model.)

P. RIESECK.
JOIST HANGER.

No. 533,557.

Patented Feb. 5, 1895.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER RIESECK, OF ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.

JOIST-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,557, dated February 5, 1895.

Application filed December 5, 1894. Serial No. 530,860. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

My invention relates to joist-hangers.

My invention comprises, generally stated, a metal plate shaped to form a seat for the joist and having the upwardly projecting side pieces, and sockets at the upper ends of said side pieces for the reception of projections adapted to enter suitable openings in the wall.

It comprises further a support for said projections to be placed in the wall all of which will be fully hereinafter set forth and claimed.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will describe the same more fully, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved hanger without the projections. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same with the projections in place. Fig. 3 is a vertical section. Fig. 4 is a view of a portion of a wall with my improved hanger and supporting plate in position therein. Fig. 5 is a side view of two adjoining joists supported by my improved hanger without the supporting plate. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the supporting plate. Fig. 7 is a modified form of my invention.

Like letters indicate like parts in each of the figures.

A wrought-iron or steel plate of suitable dimensions is bent to form the seat *a* for the support of the joist *A*. From the seat *a* projects the sides *b* which inclose the sides of the joist. The upper ends of the sides *b* are bent to form the sockets *c*, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. Within the sockets *c* are inserted the projections *d*. These projections *d* may be simply driven into the sockets *c* or they may be welded or shrunk therein as may be found convenient. The sockets *c* and the projections *d* may be square, round, or of other form as may be desired.

The seat *a* has formed therein an opening *e* by means of which a lath may be nailed to the bottom of the joist *A*, so that the laths may be carried close to the wall *B*, or the

opening *e* may receive the mortar and act to retain the same in place. The sides *b* may have the openings *f* through which nails are driven into the joists.

The supporting plate *g* has the ribs *h* formed thereon. Where the plate *g* is placed in position at the time of the construction of the wall *B*, said plate is placed upon one of the bricks and the projections *d* rest on said plate between said ribs *h*. Mortar is then thrown over said plate and a brick-laid thereon. In this manner said plate and the hanger are fixed in position during the construction of the wall and a very secure and rigid connection between the hanger and wall is secured. The plate forms a broad bearing surface for the support of the projections *d* and the weight is evenly distributed over said plate. Where the projections are inserted into holes formed in the bricks themselves, the weight not being evenly distributed but all at the points where said projections rest on the bricks, said projections are liable to crush the brick and loosen its hold.

In Fig. 5 I have illustrated my improved hanger in position without the employment of the supporting plate. Round holes are made in the wall for the reception of the projections *d*. By using projections which are angular in cross-section when said projections are driven into the round openings they obtain a more secure hold and there is less liability of their working loose.

In case the wall has been already constructed and it is desired to employ the plates *g* it is only necessary to remove the mortar from the space between the bricks when the plate may be slipped in and the projections *d* inserted and mortar applied to maintain the plate and hanger in position.

In Fig. 7 I have illustrated my improved hanger as provided with round sockets.

Heretofore it has been customary to form the projections integral with the sides, said projections being bent at an angle to the sides of the hanger. By my invention this bending of the projections is avoided and also the weak points consequent to such bending.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A hanger composed of a metal plate bent to form a seat and upwardly projecting sides,

said sides having sockets at the upper ends thereof, and projections entering said sockets, substantially as set forth.

2. A hanger composed of a metal plate bent
5 to form a seat and upwardly projecting sides, said sides having sockets at the upper ends thereof, and projections secured within said sockets, substantially as set forth.

3. A hanger composed of a metal plate bent
10 to form a seat and upwardly projecting sides, said sides having the upper ends thereof bent to form sockets, and projections entering said sockets, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with a hanger having
15 horizontal projections thereon, and a seat below said projections for the reception of a beam of a metal plate adapted to form a rest for said projections, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination with a hanger having horizontal projections thereon, of a metal 20 plate having transverse ribs formed thereon, against which said projections abut, substantially as set forth.

6. A hanger composed of a metal plate bent to form a seat and upwardly projecting sides, 25 said sides having angular sockets at the upper ends thereof, and correspondingly shaped projections entering said sockets, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I, the said PETER 30 RIESECK, have hereunto set my hand.

PETER RIESECK.

Witnesses:

ROBT. D. TOTTEN,
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