(No Model.)

H. B. WALTER.

BRIDGING FOR JOISTS.

No. 267,385. Patented Nov. 14, 1882.

Fig. 1.

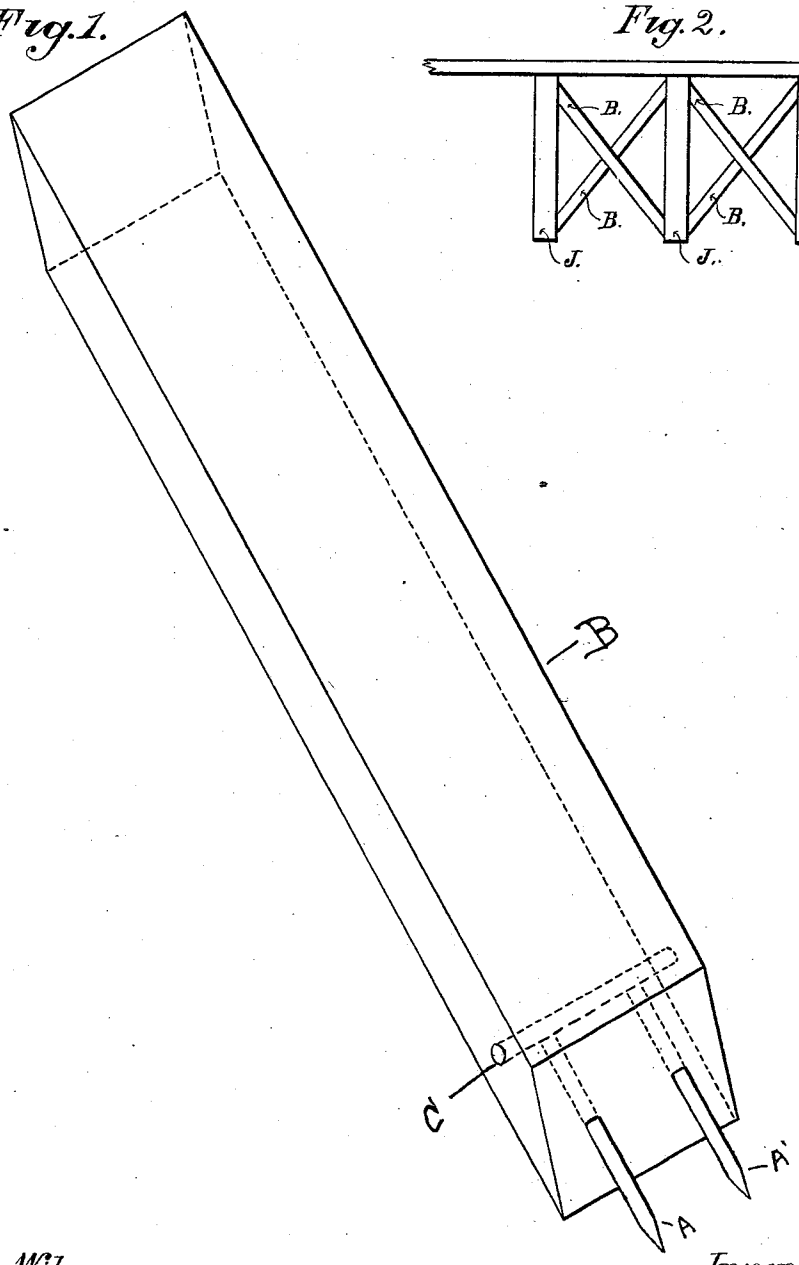


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY B. WALTER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BRIDGING FOR JOISTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,385, dated November 14, 1882.

Application filed July 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY B. WALTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Bridging for Joists, of which the following is a specification.

In the construction of large and permanent buildings, whether of brick, stone, wood, or other material, and also in any large structures where joists are used, it has been customary to stay the ceiling or floor joists, and sometimes all joists, with a series of small pieces of wood, called "bridging," placed in a slanted direction between the joists and permanently and securely nailed thereto, the ends of this bridging being first sawed or cut with beveled edges to make a clean fit against the joists.

The position of bridging is shown in Figure 2 of the drawings accompanying this application, F being the floor, B the bridging, and J the joists. This work of putting in bridging is usually done before the floor is laid. The upper end is nailed to the joist without difficulty. The lower ends of the bridging cannot, however, be easily reached from above, and it has therefore been customary to resort to scaffolding to nail securely from below.

Fig. 1 shows an improved piece of bridging which I have invented. At one end it is provided with one or more nails, the heads or blunt ends of which are inserted and embedded in the wood. The said nails are shown in the drawings in Fig. 1 by A A'. Another nail or lug of metal is inserted at C, as shown in said drawings, Fig. 1, in such a position as to cross the ends of the nails, so as to secure them firmly in position and prevent the heads being driven into the wood. This nail at C may not be necessary, this depending on the hardness of the wood and the size of the head of the nail.

The best plan of manufacturing this improved bridging is to insert the nails in the bridging by the aid of true and accurately-bored holes; but such method is not necessary if care be used in inserting the nails.

In the drawings, Fig. 1, dotted lines represent lines concealed, and plain lines represent lines in view.

In constructing a building with the improved bridging between joists, the bridging is placed with the sharp points of the nails A A' against the face of the joist. Blows are then administered at the end of the bridging and said nails are driven into the joist. When same is in place the other end of the bridging can be nailed into place in the ordinary manner. Thus it will be practicable to fasten both ends of this improved bridging without operating both from the lower as well as the upper side of the joists.

The above plan of inserting the bridging from above is pointed out as the best plan, yet it will readily appear that, should the floor be first laid, it is still practicable to insert the bridging from below, and if the bridging be omitted until the ceilings are ready to be plastered the same scaffolding can be used both for nailing bridging and for plastering the ceilings.

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

An improved bridging for joists, designed to fit the faces of the joists, provided with nail or nails, the head or heads of which are inserted within and embedded in the piece of bridging at one end thereof, substantially as described.

HARRY B. WALTER.

Witnesses:
EMMETT N. PARKER,
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