

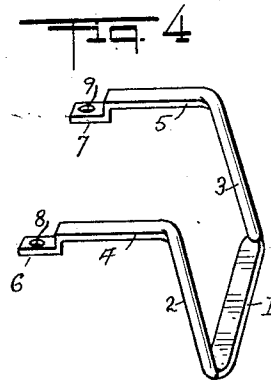
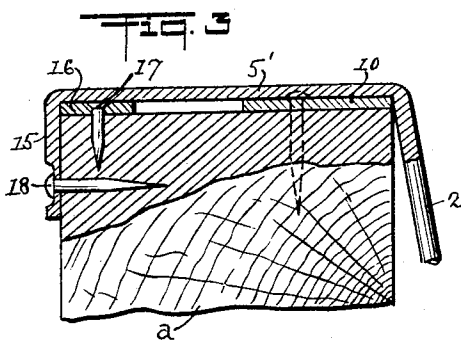
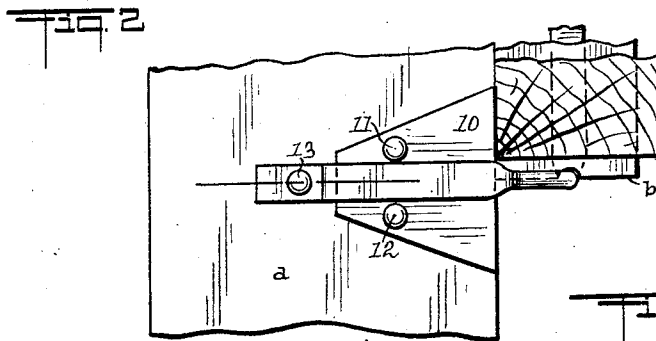
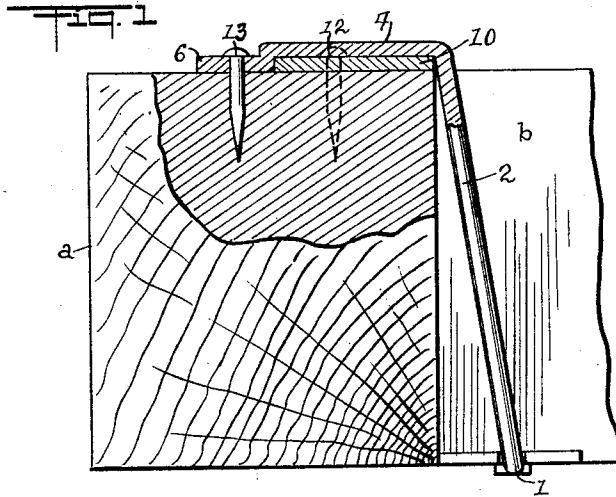
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BEAM HANGER

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BEAM HANGER.

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My invention relates to beam hangers which are carried by a header and in turn carry the joists in building construction and it is my object to produce a hanger which will be cheap, strong, light in weight and which will carry heavy loads without undue settling, which will be firmly held in place so it cannot shift and which avoids boring holes in the header. The present invention is particularly applicable to hangers for securing joists to wooden headers.

In the drawing Fig. 1 is an end view, partly in section, of my improved hanger construction with a header and joist; Fig. 2 is a top view of a portion of the structure of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 a side view of a portion of a modified form of top bar; and Fig. 4 a perspective view of a hanger proper.

As is usual in building construction a header *a* and joists *b* are used to carry the floors of a building.

The hanger proper is preferably made of rolled, round stock and has a bottom bar 1, which may be flattened to increase the bearing area in contact with the wooden joist, side bars 2 and 3 and top bars 4 and 5. In the primary form shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 4 the top bars 4 and 5 are flattened and bent downward and backward into steps 6 and 7, the holes 8 and 9 being made therein as shown.

When the hangers are used a plate 10, provided with holes, is laid on the top of the header and spikes 11 and 12 are driven through the holes and into the header. This plate 12 is long enough to fill the space between the tops of the side bars and the steps on the top bars and is laid with its front edge flush with the front edge of the header as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Spikes 13 are driven through the holes 8 and 9 in the top bars of the hanger to lock the hanger to the header. The joists are then dropped into the hangers and rest on the bottom bars. A notched bearing plate 14 may be placed over the bottom bar 1 and against the under side of the wooden joist as shown to prevent cutting of the wood.

When the load comes on the hanger the tendency is to pull the front of the plate 10 downwards and allow the hanger to slide forward on it. The steps 6 and 7 abutting against the rear edge of the plate 10 resist this thrust and the hanger is thus solidly locked to the header.

By this construction no holes are bored in the header, the making of which consumes much time and must be accurately done to match the hanger ends. The spikes 11, 12 and 13 are quickly and easily driven by unskilled labor and the plates and top bars act as their own templates.

In Fig. 3 a slight modification is shown in which the top bar 5' is carried back over the header and then bent down into an apertured hook 15. A second apertured plate 16 is fastened to the rear edge of the header by spikes 17. The hanger is laid over the two plates 10 and 16 and spikes 18 are driven into the back face of the header through the apertures in the bent over portion 15 of the top bars. In this form the bend between the top bars and the parts 15, engaging the edge of the plate 16, act as the step of the first form and resist a forward, sliding tendency.

While I have used the term "spiked" in connection with securing the plates and hangers to a header it is obvious that lag screws or other suitable devices may be used for this purpose without departing from my invention.

I claim:—

1. Beam hanger construction comprising a hanger composed of a bottom bar, side bars and top bars, said top bars being apertured and bent downwardly at their rear ends and adapted to be spiked to a header and a perforated bearing plate adapted to be spiked to a header with its rear edge engaging the downwardly bent portion of the top bars to resist the forward movement of the hanger.

2. Beam hanger construction comprising a hanger composed of a bottom bar, side bars and top bars, said top bars being bent into perforated steps at their ends and adapted

to be spiked to a header and a perforated bearing plate adapted to be spiked to a header and filling the space between the side bars and the steps in the top bars whereby forward movement of the hanger is resisted.

3. Beam hanger construction comprising a hanger composed of a bottom bar, side bars and top bars, the ends of the top bars being bent downwardly and perforated and

adapted to be spiked to a header, and a per- 10
forated bearing plate adapted to be spiked
to a header and upon which the top bars
bear, the downward portions of the top bars
engaging the edge of the plate to resist
forward movement. 15

In testimony whereof I have affixed my
signature.

JOHN LALLY.