(No Model.)

J. H. BRIGHT.

HANGER FOR CEILING TILES.

No. 386,379. Patented July 17, 1888.

Fig. 1.

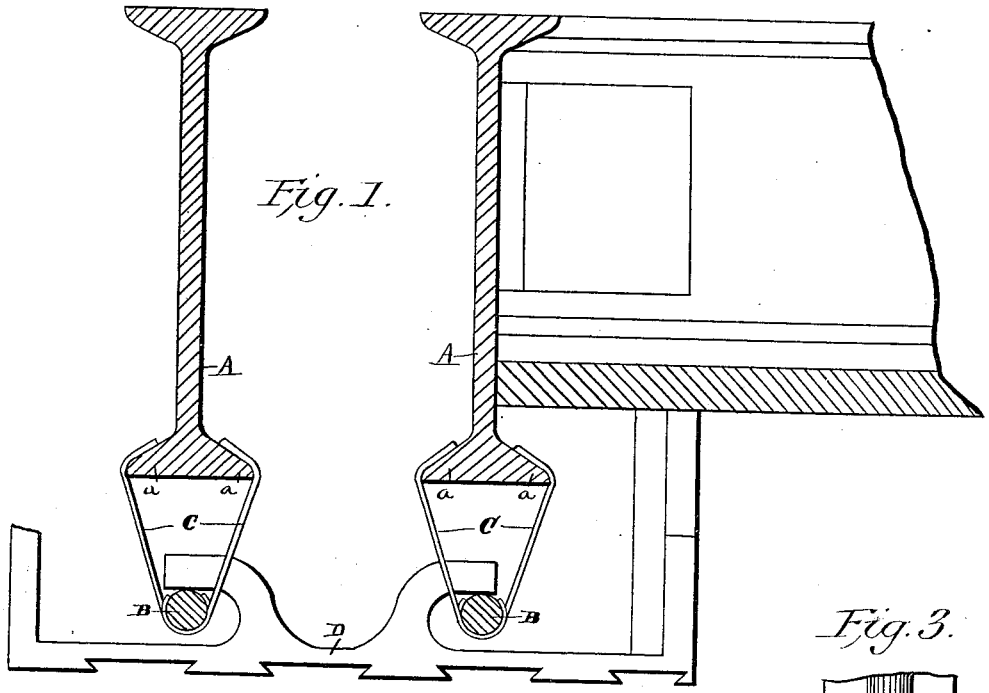


Fig. 2.

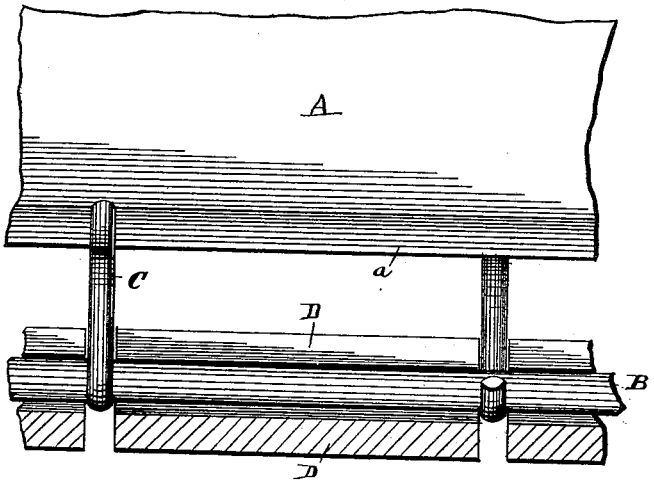
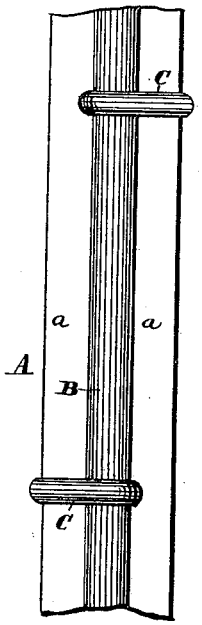


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. BRIGHT, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HANGER FOR CEILING-TILES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386 379, dated July 17, 1888.

Application filed February 25, 1888. Serial No. 265,250. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. BRIGHT, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hangers for Ceiling-Tiles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my improved ceiling-tile supports. Fig. 2 is a detail side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view.

This invention relates to improvements in fire-proof buildings; and its objects are to provide improved devices for suspending the ceiling-tiles from the girders or beams, whereby contact of the mortar with the girders or joists is prevented.

Referring to the drawings by letters, A designates metal girders or joists such as are commonly used, which have double flanges *a a* at bottom. Parallel with and below girders A are rods B, which are preferably about five-eighths of an inch in diameter and extend the length of the ceiling or joist. These rods are suspended from girders A by means of hangers C C, which are made, preferably, round, of metal about one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The upper ends of hanger C are bent to embrace one of the flanges *a* of the girders, and their lower ends are bent partly around rods B. The hangers are placed alternately on opposite sides of the girder and rod, as shown, so that the rod will be held in direct alignment with and below the girders. By placing the hangers in this manner any tendency of the rods B to swing or vibrate laterally is prevented.

D represents ceiling-tiles suspended from rods B. These tiles have preferably curved flanges E on their upper faces for engaging the rods B, as shown, but may be suspended from the rods in any other suitable manner.

The tiles D are fully described and claimed in my application filed February 25, 1888, Serial No. 265,249, and are not herein claimed.

When tiles are suspended from rods B, the hangers C are placed successively between adjoining tiles, as shown, and, owing to their narrow width, will not cause too wide a mortar joint between the tiles.

It will be observed that by the use of the improved suspending devices the girders A A are entirely removed from contact of the mortar of the ceiling or tiles, and consequently will not be subjected to the injurious oxidizing effect of the damp mortar when first applied, and will be protected from the effects of fire; and, further, it will be seen that the ceiling being suspended below the girders wide air-spaces are left between the ceiling and girders for the circulation of dry air. By varying the length of the hanger C the height of the ceiling can be regulated. By suspending the tiles at different heights the ceiling can be diversified and made more ornamental than when it is a plane surface.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the flanged girders with the rods parallel with and below said girders and bent hangers supporting said rods and arranged alternately on opposite sides of the girders and rods, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of the flanged girders with rods B and the hangers C, hung upon the flanges of the girders alternately on opposite sides thereof, and suspending the rods B therefrom, and the tiles suspended from said rods, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES H. BRIGHT.

Witnesses:
JAMES L. BLAIR,
F. E. G. CARR.