(No Model.)

J. M. ANTHONY.

FLOOR OR CEILING SET.

No. 489,405. Patented Jan. 3, 1893.

Fig. 1.

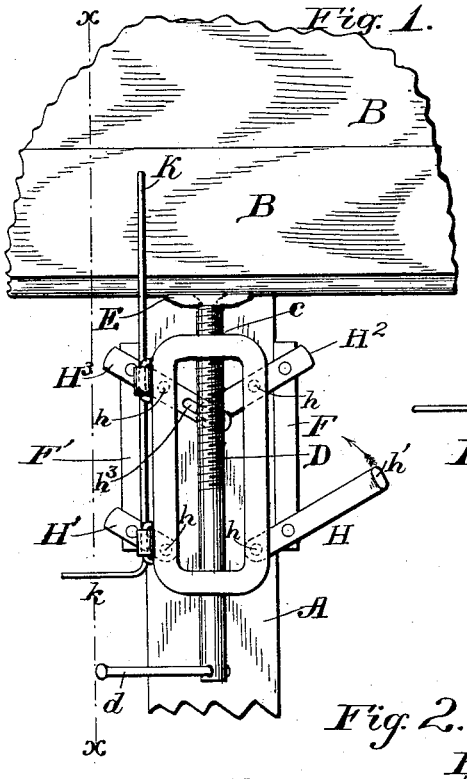
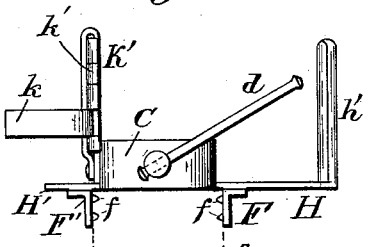


Fig. 3.



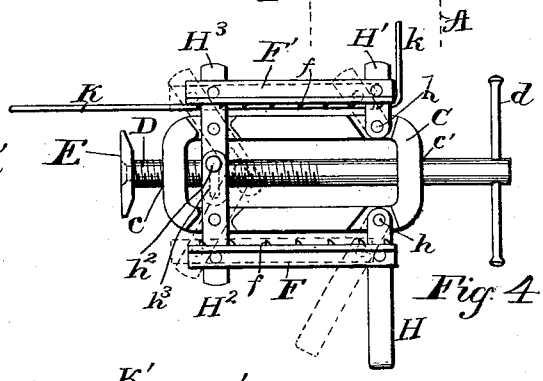


Fig. 4

Fig. 2.

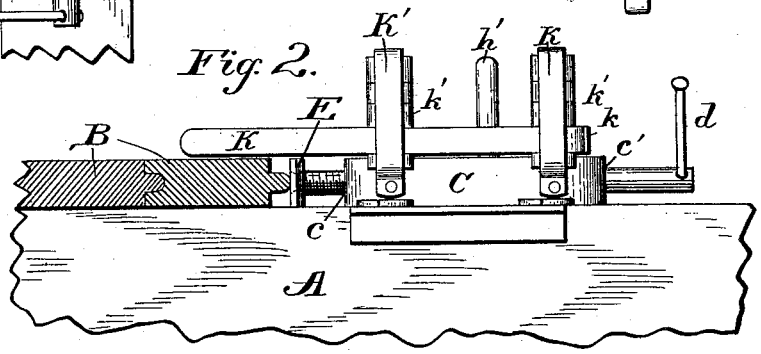


Fig. 5.

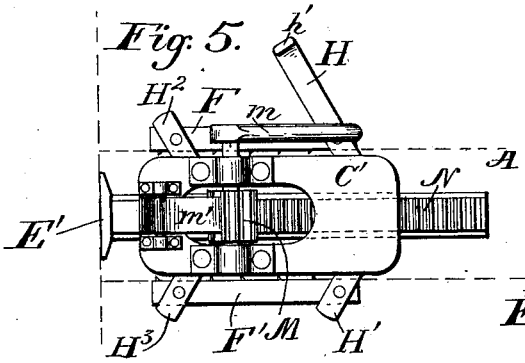
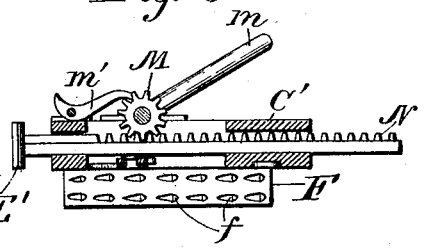


Fig. 6



Witnesses;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. ANTHONY, OF HADNOT, LOUISIANA.

FLOOR OR CEILING SET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,405, dated January 3, 1893.

Application filed February 25, 1892. Serial No. 422,826. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. ANTHONY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hadnot, in the parish of Grant and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Floor-Sets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to devices for driving the planks in floors and ceilings.

Reference is had to the accompanying drawings in which the same parts are indicated by the same letters.

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a portion of a floor or ceiling partly laid and illustrates the operation of my device. Fig. 2 represents a section of Fig. 1, along the line $x\,x$, and looking to the right. Fig. 3 represents a rear view of the device detached from the joist. Fig. 4 represents an inverted plan view of the device detached. Fig. 5 represents a plan view of a modification, wherein a rack and pinion is used as a substitute for a nut and screw; and Fig. 6 represents a central longitudinal vertical section of the device shown in Fig. 5.

A represents a joist or beam.

B represents a tongue and grooved plank or board.

C represents a yoke or frame having a screw-thread cut in one end at c, and an aperture at c' in the other to allow the screw D to pass through. On the forward end of the screw D the follower E is revolubly attached. This may be either plane on its forward edge, or grooved so as to take against the tongue of the flooring. Pivoted to this yoke C by pins h, are four levers H, H′, H^2 and H^3, connected together by the side rods F, F′ carrying teeth f, and also by the pin h^2 on the inner end of the lever H^2 which moves in the slot h^3 in the inner end of the lever H^3. Parallel motion is given to these four levers H—H^3, by the handle h' attached to the outer end of the lever H.

K is a guide-bar adapted to pass over the flooring, and prevent it from being pressed upward or buckled in any way, and where the device is used in putting on ceilings, it acts as a support for the board, and prevents it from falling down. This guide bar is adjusted to the proper thickness of the flooring by blocks or wedges k' in the guides K′. The guide-bar K is moved longitudinally by the bent arm k, and may be readily withdrawn clear of the plank, or wholly withdrawn and set at the proper position relative to the joists, by means of the blocks or wedges k'.

The operation of the device is as follows:—The side-bars F are placed straddling the joist A, and the device is moved forward until the follower E bears against the board D; the side bars F are then clamped in the wood of the joist by pressing the handle h' in the direction shown by the arrow in Fig. 1. Now by turning on the handle d the plank B is pressed firmly against its neighbor, and may be nailed in placed. While the guide bar K is slid backward and forward as may be desired, and is of assistance in the operation of the device, it is not essential to the successful operation thereof, and, with its various attachments, may be omitted if desired.

The modification shown in Figs. 5 and 6 differs in having, instead of the screw D, a pinion M turned by a lever m, mounted on a frame C′, and caught by the pawl m'; together with a rack N carrying at its forward end a follower E′ rigidly attached thereto.

The other details of construction are similar to those shown in Figs. 1 to 4, except that the guide-bar K and its guides K′ are omitted for the sake of clearness in the drawings.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent of the United States, are:—

1. In a device for driving floors, and ceilings, the combination with a yoke or frame of a plurality of bars pivoted thereto, parallel side bars having roughened inner edges connecting said pivoted bars, means for simultaneously moving said side bars toward each other or vice-versa, and so clamping said yoke, and a device mounted on said yoke for pressing the planks or boards together, substantially as described.

2. In a device for driving floors, and ceilings, the combination with a yoke, or frame, of a plurality of bars pivoted thereto, parallel side bars having roughened inner edges connecting said pivoted bars, means for simultaneously moving said side bars toward each other or vice versa, and so clamping said yoke, a device mounted on said yoke for pressing

the planks or boards together, and a guide bar, mounted in suitable guides and adapted to hold the plank or board against vertical motion, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. In a device for driving floors and ceilings, the combination with a yoke or frame, of a plurality of bars pivoted thereto, parallel side bars having roughened inner edges connecting said side bars means for moving said side bars toward each other or vice versa, and so clamping said yoke, and a guide bar K mounted in guides K′ and adjusted by blocks k', substantially as and for the purposes described.

4. In a device for driving floors and ceilings, the combination with a yoke or frame, of four bars, H, H′, H^2, and H^3, pivoted thereto, the bars H^2 and H^3 being connected together by the pin h^2 moving in the slot h^3, and one of the said bars having a hand lever attached thereto; the parallel side rods F and F′ having teeth on their interior sides, and connecting said pivoted levers together; and a device mounted on said yoke or frame for pressing the planks or boards together, substantially as described.

5. In a device for driving floors and ceilings, the combination with a yoke or frame, of four bars, H, H′, H^2, and H^3, pivoted thereto, the bars H^2 and H^3 being connected together by the pin h^2 moving in the slot h^3, and one of the said bars having a hand lever attached thereto; the parallel side rods F and F′ having teeth on their interior sides, and connecting said pivoted levers together; and a guide bar K moving in guides K′, mounted on said yoke or frame, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN M. ANTHONY.

Witnesses:
L. E. HADNOT,
A. E. HADNOT.