(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. HYATT.

HANGER FOR SHAFTING.

No. 526,710. Patented Oct. 2, 1894.

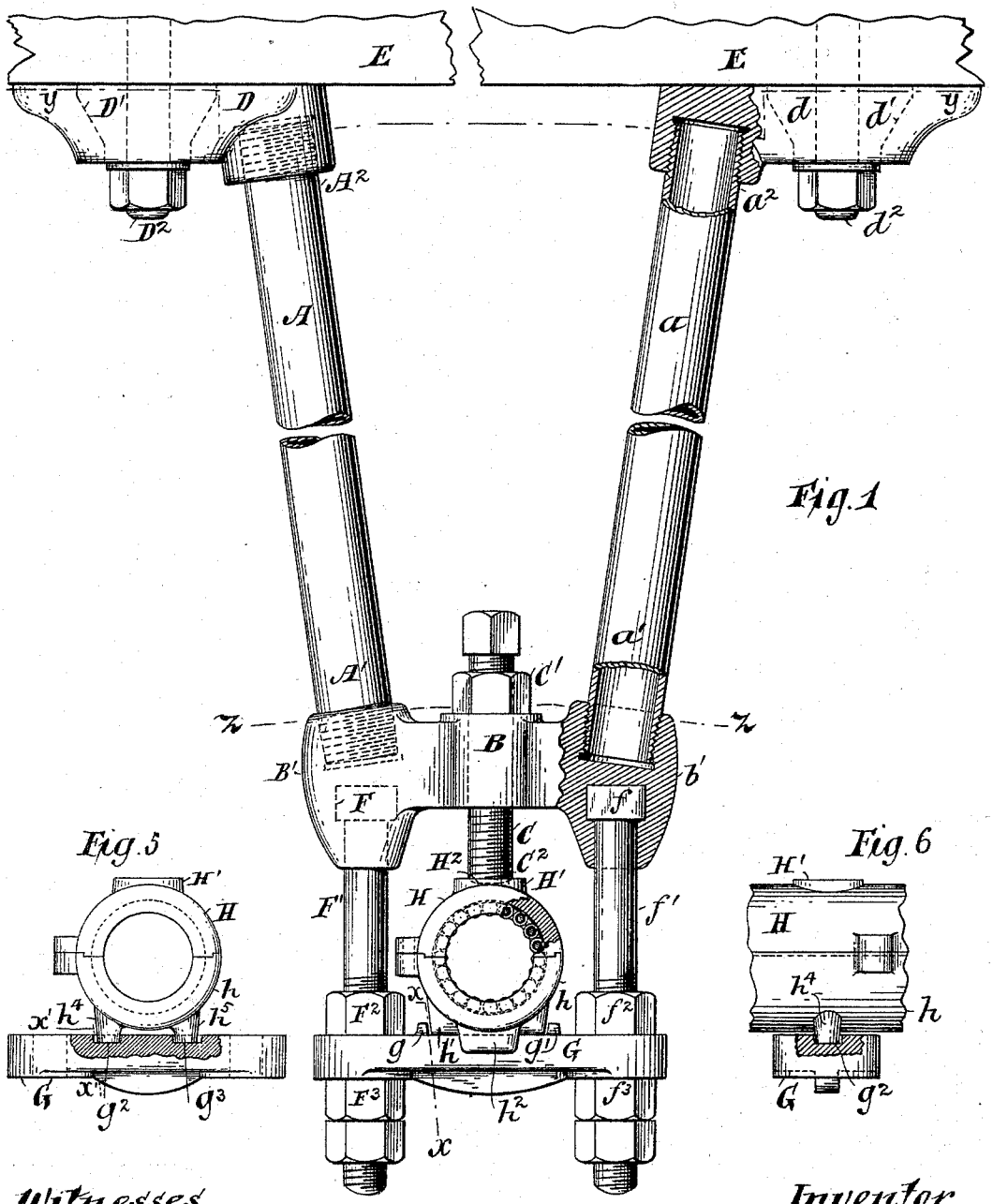

Fig. 1

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2

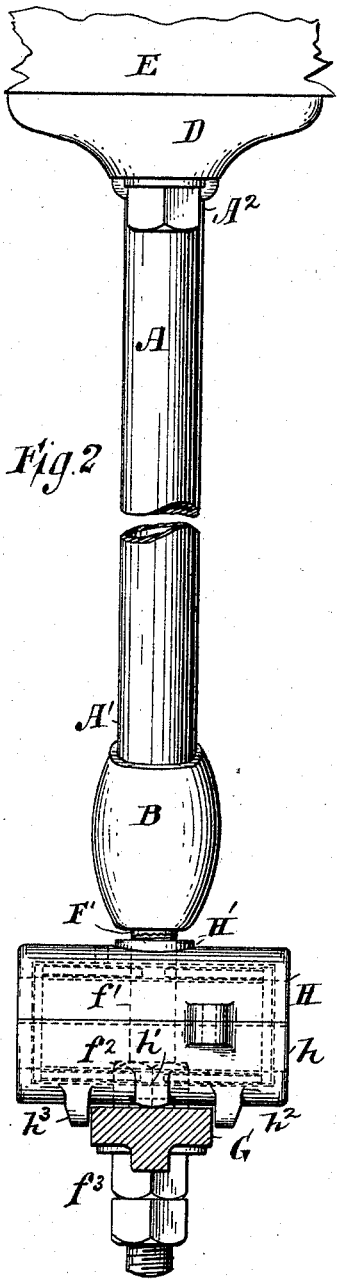


Fig. 3

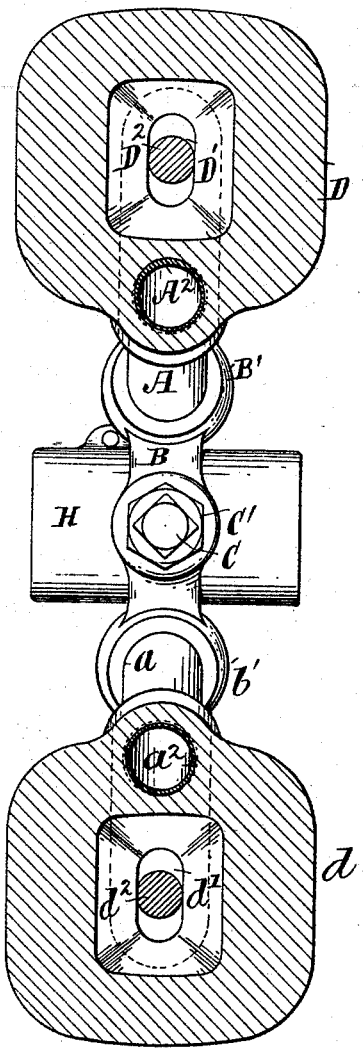
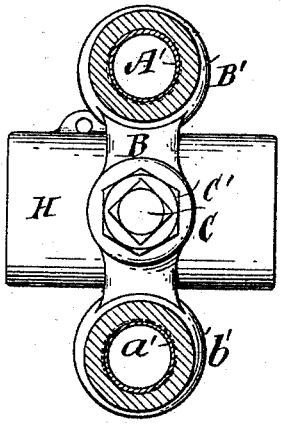


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. HYATT, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

HANGER FOR SHAFTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,710, dated October 2, 1894.

Application filed May 24, 1894. Serial No. 512,279. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. HYATT, of Newark, New Jersey, have invented a certain Improvement in Hangers for Shafting, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the construction of a readily adjustable shaft-hanger composed in part of iron castings and pairs of wrought iron or steel tubes so organized that the same castings may be used with pairs of tubes of different lengths in the construction of hangers of different lengths.

The accompanying drawings of a shaft-hanger containing the invention are as follows, viz:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the hanger showing the end of a journal box. Fig. 2 is a side elevation partly in vertical section taken through the plane indicated by the dotted line *x*—*x* on Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken through the plane indicated by the dotted line *y*—*y* on Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken through the plane indicated by the dotted line *z*—*z* on Fig. 1. Fig. 5 illustrates a modification of the method of staying the journal box and consists of an end view of the journal box and an elevation partly in section of a portion of the bridge G. Fig. 6 is a section taken through the plane indicated by the dotted line *x'*—*x'* on Fig. 5.

The drawings represent a hanger composed of two convergent tubular iron or steel legs, A *a*, the nearer ends, A' *a'*, of which are screwed into a cast iron yoke, B, the central portion of which is perforated and tapped to receive the journal box stay-bolt, C, provided with the jam nut, C', for fixing the stay-bolt in the position in which it may have been adjusted. The more distant ends, A^2 a^2, of the legs, A *a*, are respectively screwed into cast iron brackets, D *d*, provided with slotted holes, D' *d'*, for the reception of the bolts, D^2 d^2, by which the hanger is secured to the surface of the beam, E, or other object to which it is to be attached.

The end portions, B' *b'*, of the yoke, in addition to each being tapped to receive the screw threaded ends, A' *a'*, of the legs, A *a*, are cast around the heads, F *f*, of the parallel screw bolts, F' *f'*, which are respectively provided with the pairs of nuts, F^2 F^3, f^2 f^3, which are intended to fix the position of, and to secure in place, the bridge, G, through the perforated opposite ends of which the screw bolts, F' *f'*, loosely extend.

The journal box may be made in one piece for use where opportunity is afforded for slipping it over the end of the shaft for which it is to afford a bearing, or otherwise it may be made of two half boxes, H *h*, as illustrated in the drawings. The half box, H, is provided upon its exterior surface with the boss H' in which there is formed a cavity, H^2, for engaging the end, C^2, of the journal box stay-bolt C.

For staying the journal box both lengthwise and crosswise two methods are illustrated in the drawings. In that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the middle portion of the half box, *h*, is provided with the transverse rib, *h'*, the surface of which is slightly curved in cross section and bears upon the adjacent surface of the bridge G, between the lugs, *g* *g'*, which serve as guides for holding the box midway between the bolts F *f*. The half box, *h*, is also provided with the exterior lips, *h* h^3, which lap over the opposite sides of the bridge G, and serve to prevent any longitudinal movement of the box.

In the modification illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, the half box, *h*, is provided with two lugs, h^4 h^5, which are adapted to be seated upon the bottoms of the cavities, g^2 g^3, formed in the top of the bridge G.

It will of course be understood that if a journal box in one piece is used then, in addition to being provided on one side with the boss, H', having formed in it a cavity H^2, the box will be provided on its opposite side either with the transverse rib, *h'*, or with the two lugs h^4 h^5. By either of these forms of construction the journal box as a whole is stayed both lengthwise and crosswise in addition to being clamped against the bridge G by the stay-bolt C.

Lateral adjustment of the hanger is permitted by the employment of the slotted holes D' *d'* for the reception of the fastening bolts D^2 d^2.

The yoke B, the bridge G, and the pair of screw-bolts F' *f'* in their combined relation constitute the journal box chamber, within which moderate variations of the position of the journal box are effected by appropriately

adjusting the stay-bolt C and varying the positions of the pairs of nuts F^2 F^3 and f^2 f^3, so as to vary, as may be desired, the distance of the bridge G from the yoke B.

Extensive differences in the length of the hanger merely require the use of longer or shorter tubes for the legs A a. A hanger thus constructed is both light and strong and is comparatively inexpensive.

What is claimed as the invention is—

1. The herein described shaft hanger consisting of the combination of brackets adapted for attachment to suitable supports, a journal box chamber substantially as described and pendent legs located between and separably uniting the brackets and the journal box chamber as set forth.

2. In a shaft-hanger, the combination, as herein described, of the convergent tubular legs, A a, the yoke, B, provided with the journal box stay-bolt, C; the brackets, D d, the parallel screw-bolts F′ f', provided with the pairs of nuts F^2 F^3 and f^2 f^3; the bridge, G, and a journal-box confined between the yoke, B, and the bridge, G, and between the adjacent portions of the screw-bolts F′ f', as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, as herein described, of the bridge, G, provided with the lugs, g and g', and the adjacent part, h, of the journal-box provided with the rib, h', and the lips, h^2 and h^3.

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Witnesses:
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