

(No Model.)

A. J. MOXHAM.
CHAIR FOR GIRDER RAILS.

No. 436,987.

Patented Sept. 23, 1890.

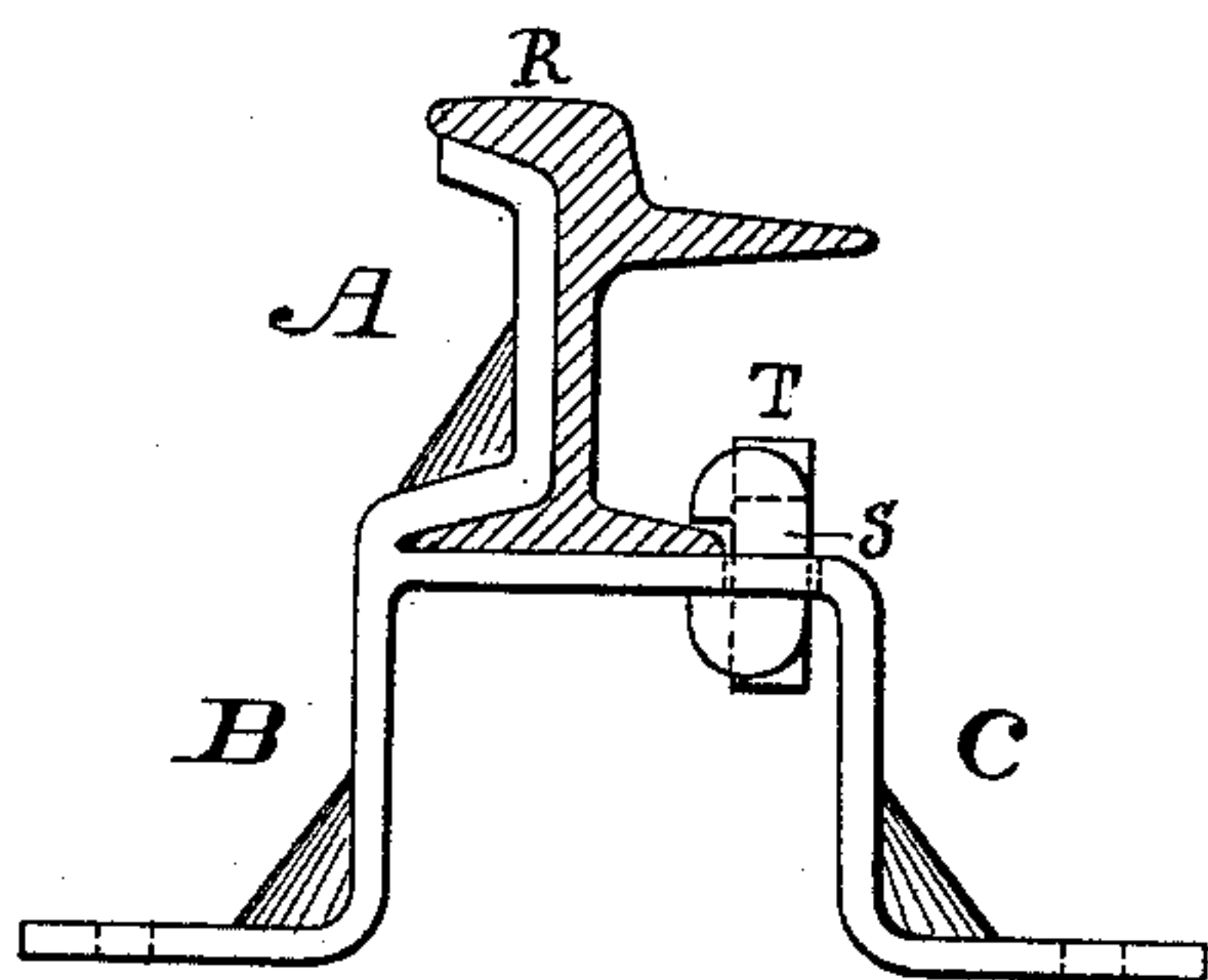


Fig. 1.

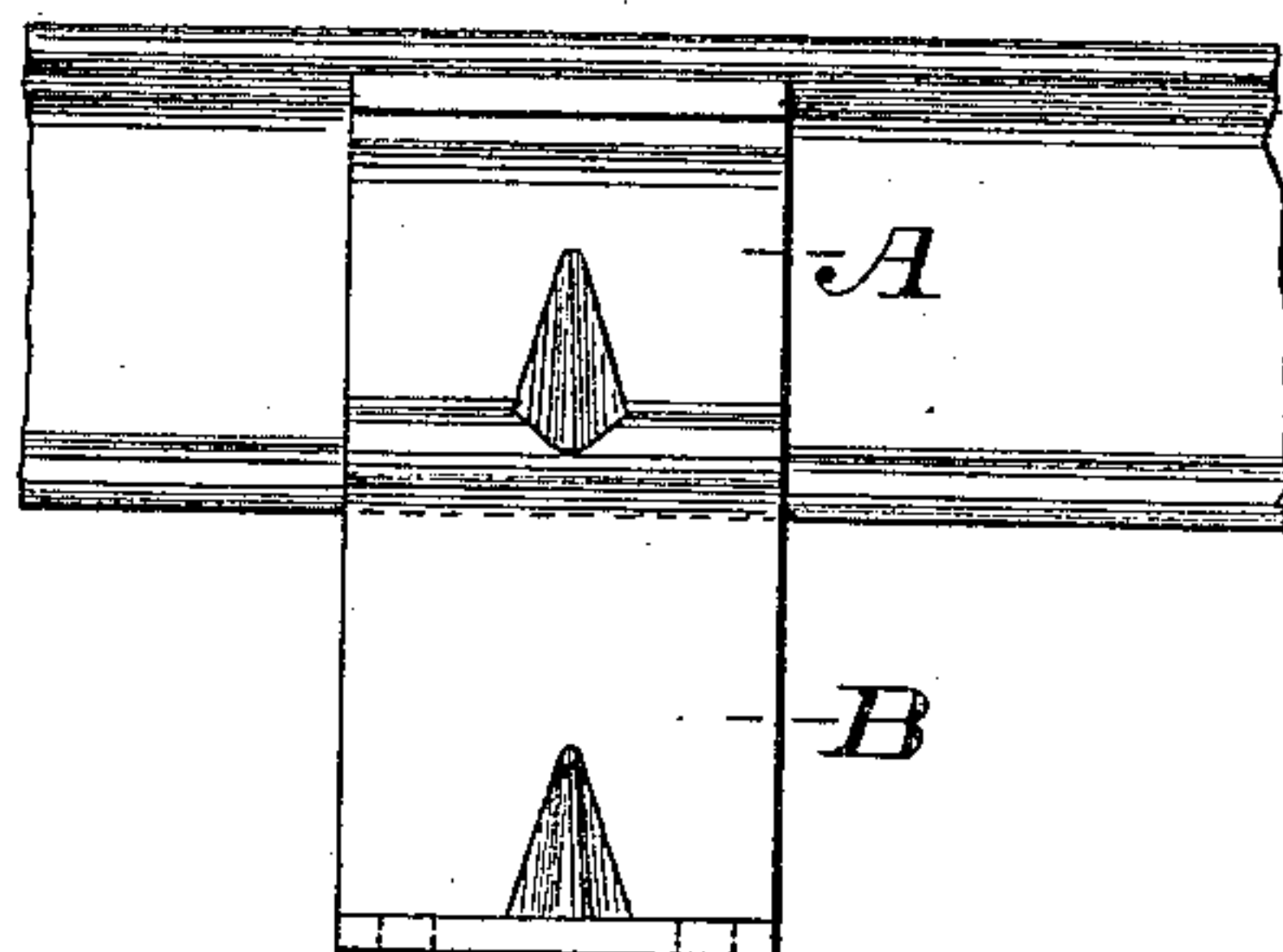


Fig. 2.

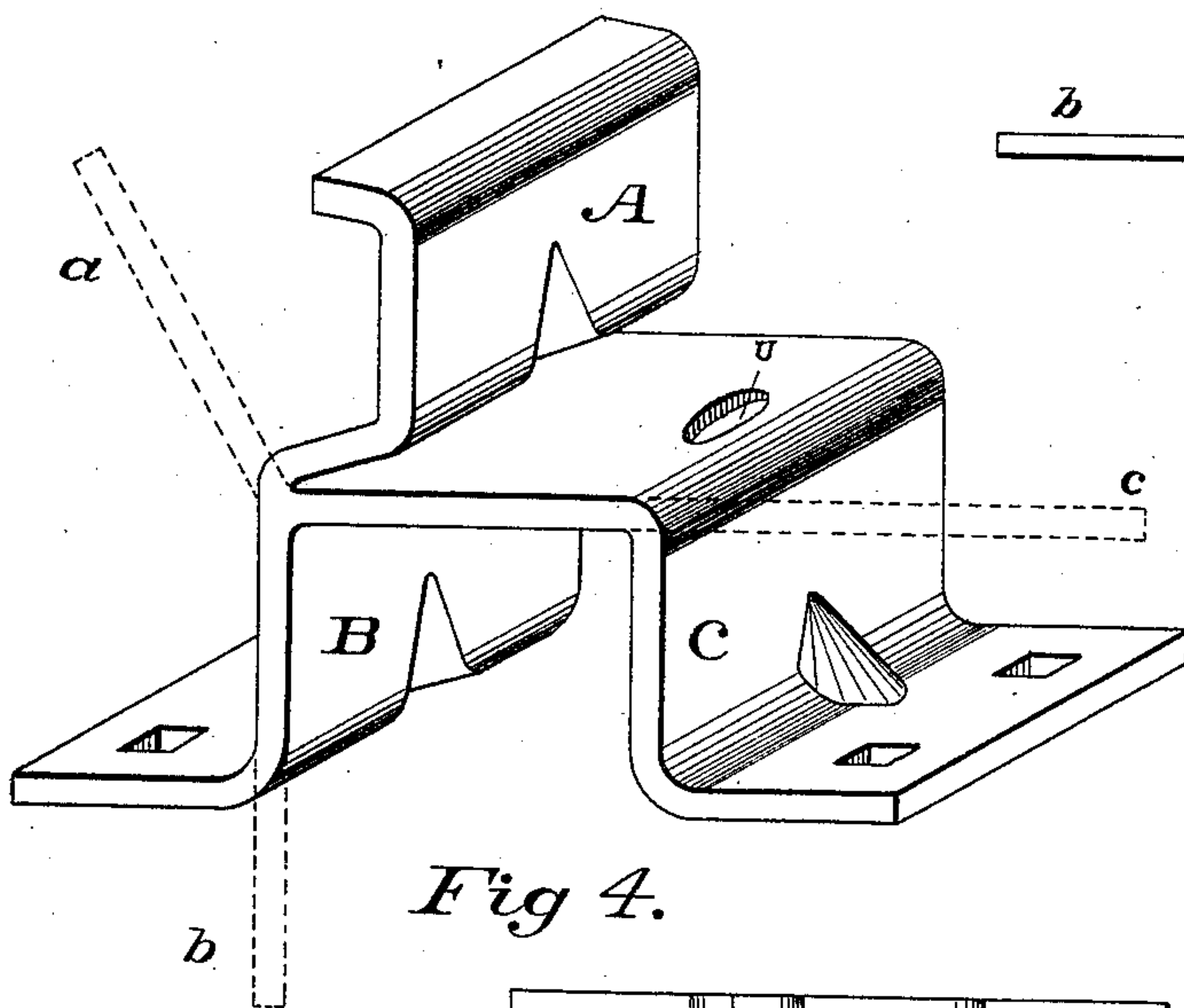


Fig. 4.

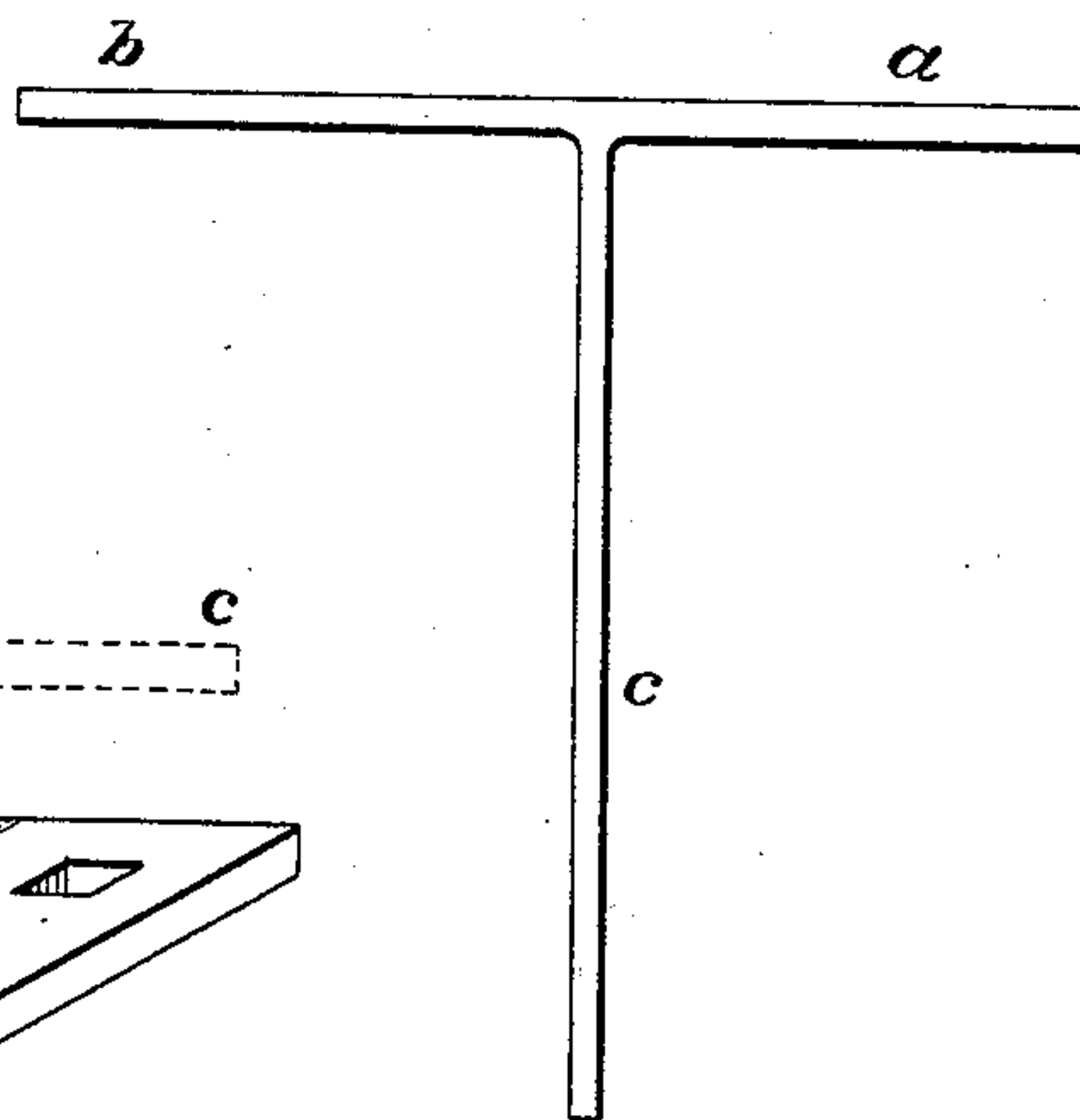


Fig. 5.

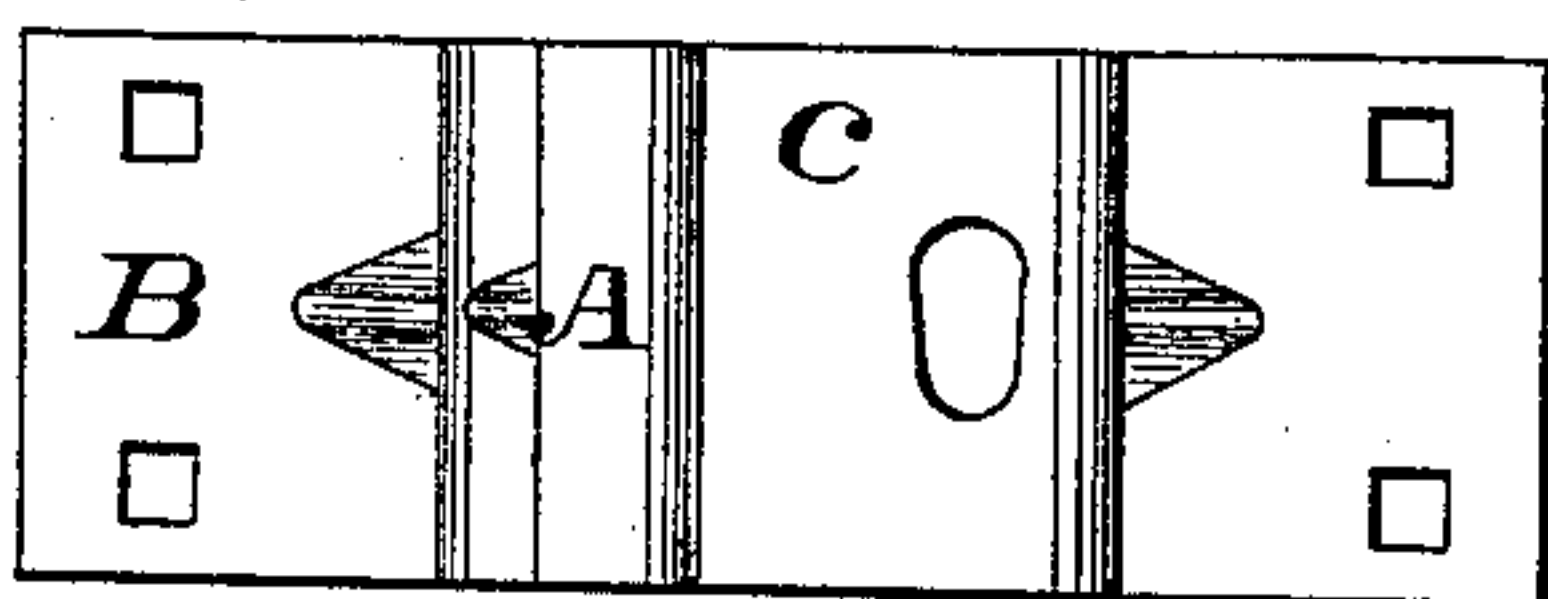


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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ARTHUR J. MOXHAM, OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAIR FOR GIRDER-RAILS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,987, dated September 23, 1890.

Application filed February 20, 1890. Serial No. 341,205. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR J. MOXHAM, of Johnstown, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and
5 useful Chair for Girder-Rails, which invention is fully set forth and illustrated in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to make a
10 brace-chair out of one homogeneous piece of metal.

The invention will first be described in detail, and then particularly set forth in the claim.

15 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows the chair in end elevation, having a girder-rail, shown in cross-section, secured thereto. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1, looking to the right. Fig. 3 is a view in plan
20 of the chair, the rail being omitted. Fig. 4 shows the chair in perspective. Fig. 5 is a view of the blank of metal out of which the chair is made.

In said figures the several parts are indicated by letters of reference, as follows: The
25 letter A indicates the portion of the chair which forms the brace or support against one side of the rail; B, the portion of the chair which forms one part of the box and the lower
30 foot in continuation of the part A, and C the rail-base and foot portion corresponding to the part B on the opposite side of the same.

The letter *a* indicates the portion of the blank or shape of metal out of which the
35 brace part A of the chair is constructed; *b*, that portion of the shape which forms the part B of the chair, and *c* that portion of the shape which forms the part C of the chair, being the rail-base and one foot of the chair,
40 as before said.

The dotted lines in Fig. 4 show a view of a blank of metal like the blank shown in Fig. 5, differing only from the latter in having one of the arms at a different angle. Special angles for the several flanges of the metal blank
45 to be used are not essential.

The chair is constructed by first rolling a tri-flange blank and then by drop-forging, rolling, or otherwise bending its respective
50 flanges into the shape shown in Fig. 4. It is evident, of course, that it is not essential that the exact details of the chair as shown in said figure should be followed. The rail R may be of any shape and the brace portion A of the chair be made to fit various
55 shaped rails; or said brace portion may, if desired, be made to merely overlap the lower flange of the rail without coming up against its side or head. The portion C of the chair may be made narrower to conform to the width
60 of the lower flange of the rail, if desired, and the rail may be attached to the chair by means of a hook-head, bolt, or other devices well known in the art. In Fig. 1 the rail is shown secured to the chair by means of a clip
65 S and key T, inserted in the hole U in the top of the chair.

Having thus fully described my said improvement as of my invention, I claim—

A box-chair having a rail-base and side-rail
70 clamp and base-flanges for securing the same in place, rolled, pressed, or otherwise bent into shape from a tri-flange blank of metal, as hereinbefore set forth.

ARTHUR J. MOXHAM.

Witnesses:

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