

(No Model.)

J. PIRKL.
ANCHOR OR SUPPORTING PLATE.

No. 526,410.

Patented Sept. 25, 1894.

Fig. 1.

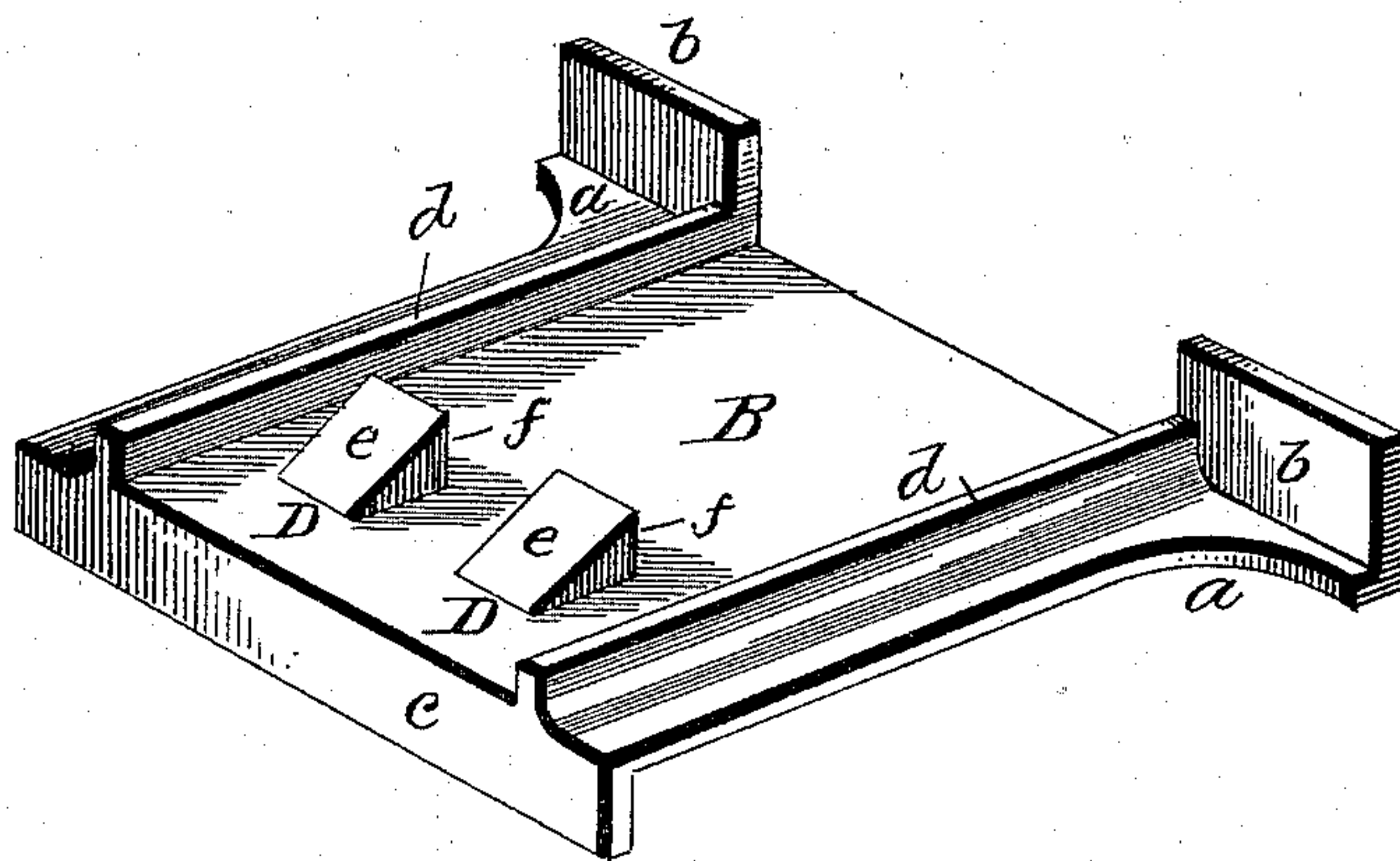


Fig. 2.

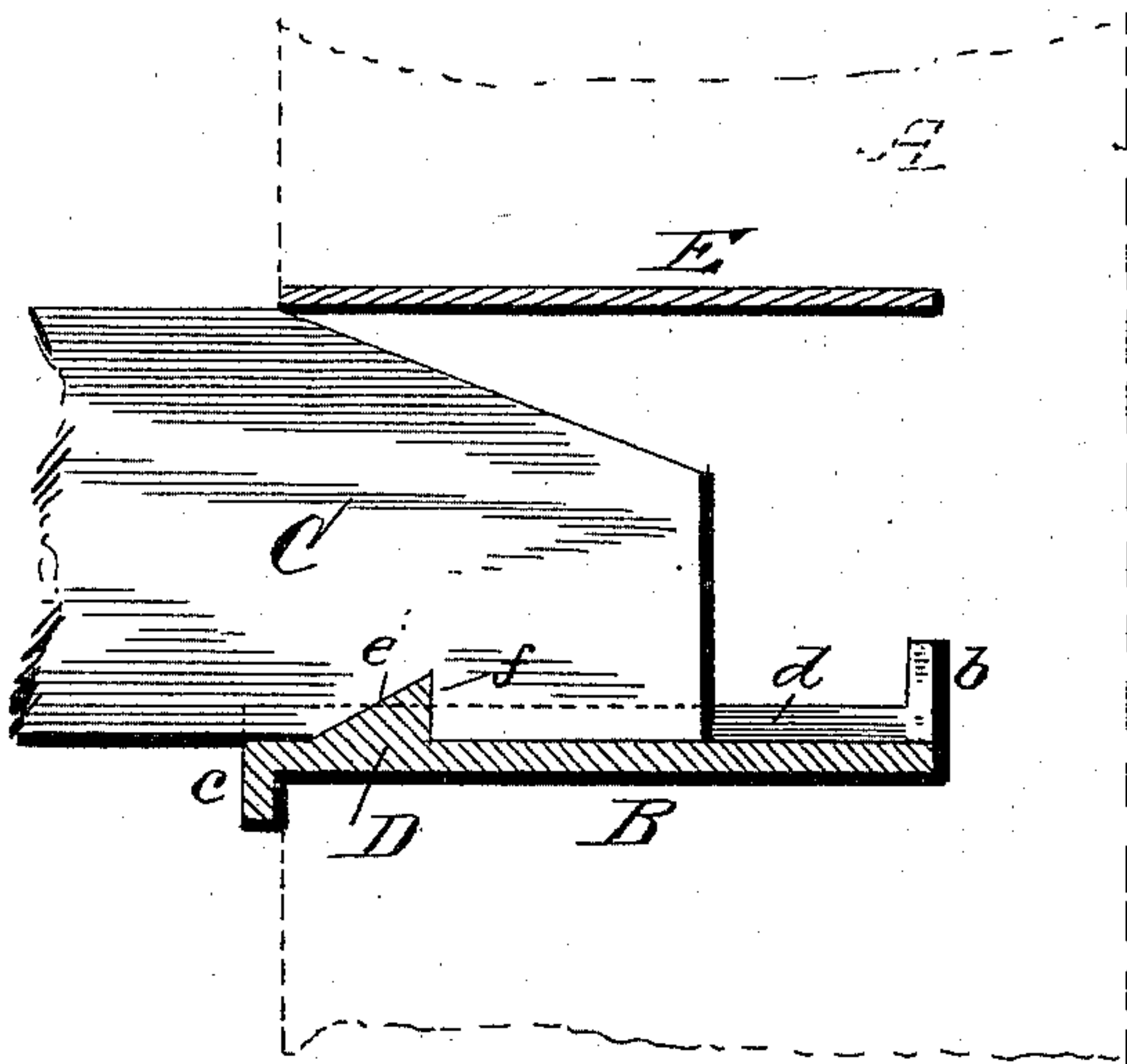
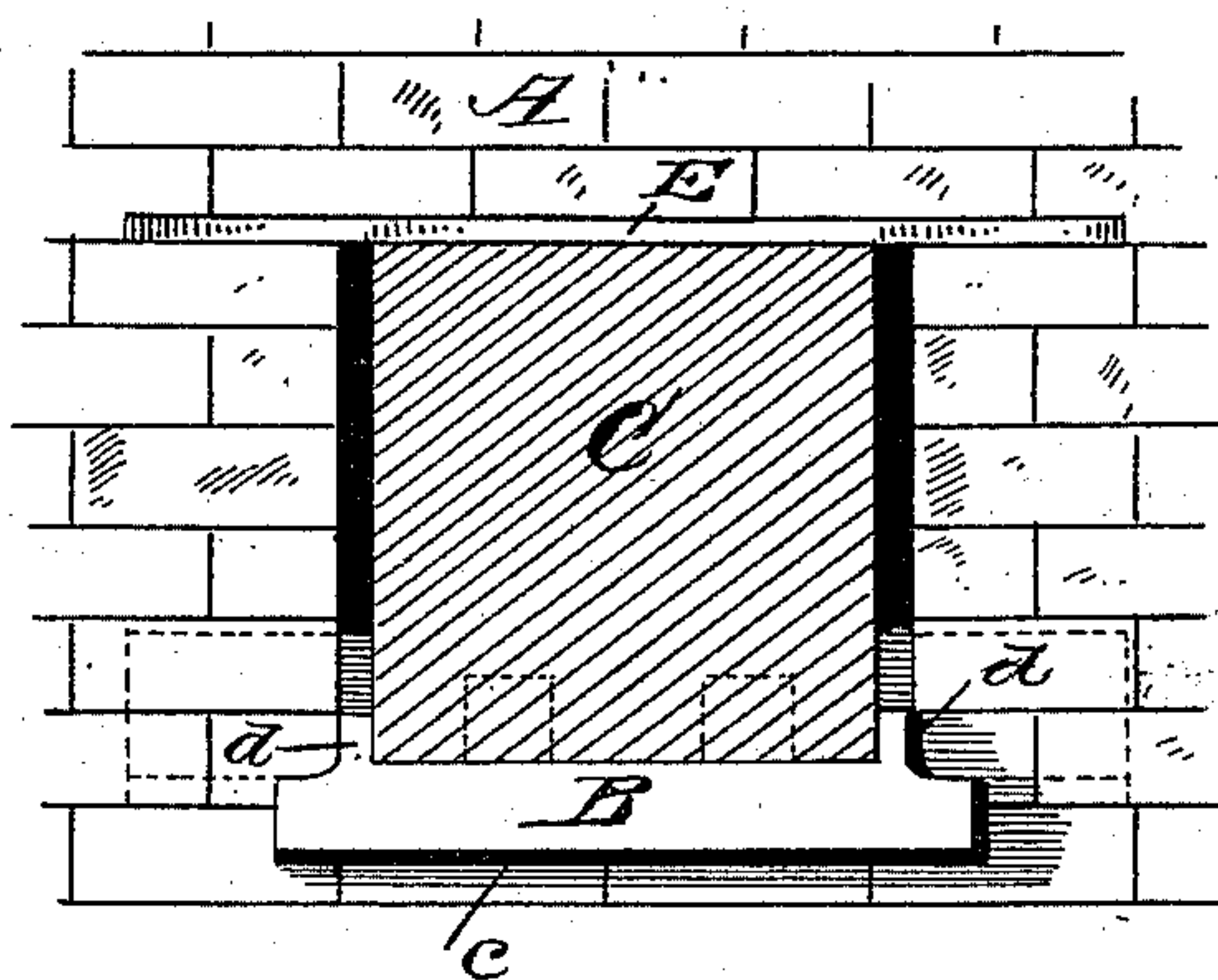


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PIRKL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR OR SUPPORTING PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,410, dated September 25, 1894.

Application filed July 5, 1894. Serial No. 516,610. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN PIRKL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Anchor or Supporting Plates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings,
10 making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The present invention has relation to that class of devices for supporting the ends of beams or girders of a building usually termed
15 "anchor-plates" and which are so constructed as to enable the beam or girder to be released automatically without injury to the walls of the building in case of fire, thereby lessening the liability of the entire destruction of the
20 building.

It is the purpose of the invention to provide an anchor-plate of peculiar construction with lugs of such shape as will enable the mortises in which the lugs are to engage, to be cut or
25 gouged in the beam or girder with a few blows of a mallet and chisel without the necessity of having to bore holes which would necessitate an auger-bit and brace.

The invention consists of an anchor-plate
30 constructed substantially as shown in the drawings and hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents a perspective view of an anchor-plate constructed
35 in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 a, longitudinal section of the anchor-plate showing the end of the beam or girder engaging therewith, the side-wall of the building being indicated in dotted lines; Fig. 3, a front view of
40 the side-wall showing the anchor-plate in position and a sectional view of the beam resting upon the anchor plate.

In the accompanying drawings A represents one of the side-walls of a building which is
45 constructed to receive the anchor-plate B and the end of the beam or girder C.

The anchor-plate B is constructed of any suitable size and shape to adapt it to the size and shape of the beam or girder and has laterally extending wings *a* at its rear end,
50 which wings have upwardly extending braces *b*, which hold the plate from being pulled out

of the wall and present a larger anchoring surface thereto. The front end of the anchor-plate has a downwardly extending flange
55 *c* to increase its effectiveness. When the beam or girder starts to fall all weight thereof will come directly upon the front edge of the plate, and without the flange *c* as a protection to the edge of the plate in strengthening it,
60 the plate would be very liable to crack or break. The flange also serves as a protection to the wall and a guide for the mason to build in the plate when constructing the wall.

Upon the upper side of the anchor-plate are
65 parallel ribs *d* which extend the entire length of the plate to hold the beam or girder in position thereon and prevent any lateral displacement thereof, also as a means for strengthening the plate. To act as an anchor for the end
70 of the beam or girder, the plate upon its upper side has lugs *D* which are of peculiar form being substantially wedge-shape or in other words have an inclined upper surface *e* and a straight or vertical end *f*. These lugs *D* pre-
75 vent the slipping of the beam or girder and when the beam or girder begins to fall in case of fire, the peculiar shape of the lugs will enable them to readily release themselves from the anchor-plates without any injury to the
80 side-walls of the building. The wedge-shaped form of the lugs enables a mortise to be made in the beam or girder for the reception thereof with two cuts of a chisel, thereby materially facilitating the work of the framer or other
85 workman connecting the beams or girders with the anchor plates.

The anchor-plate may be used for party-walls where the beams or girders come in from both sides, and may be used for any purpose
90 to which an anchor-plate is adapted, such as a post-cap, or timber support for general building purposes. When used in connection with the side-walls of buildings, a supporting plate *E* may be used to support the
95 bricks and prevent them from falling down into the opening after the beam or girder has released itself from the anchor-plate, thereby preventing any damage to the wall by the falling of the beam or girder.
100

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An anchor or supporting plate having

upon its upper side one or more lugs of wedge-
shape form, substantially as and for the pur-
pose set forth.

2. An anchor or supporting plate having at
5 its rear end laterally extending wings with
upwardly extending braces, and at its rear
end a downwardly extending flange, and upon
its upper side parallel ribs and suitable lugs,
substantially as and for the purpose described.

10 3. An anchor or supporting plate having at
its rear end laterally extending wings and
upwardly extending braces, and at its front

end a downwardly extending flange, and upon
its upper side parallel ribs and lugs of wedge-
shape form, substantially as and for the pur- 15
pose described.

In testimony that I claim the above I have
hereunto subscribed my name in the presence
of two witnesses.

JOHN PIRKL.

Witnesses:

LEONHARD SCHNEPF,
CHARLES WERNER.