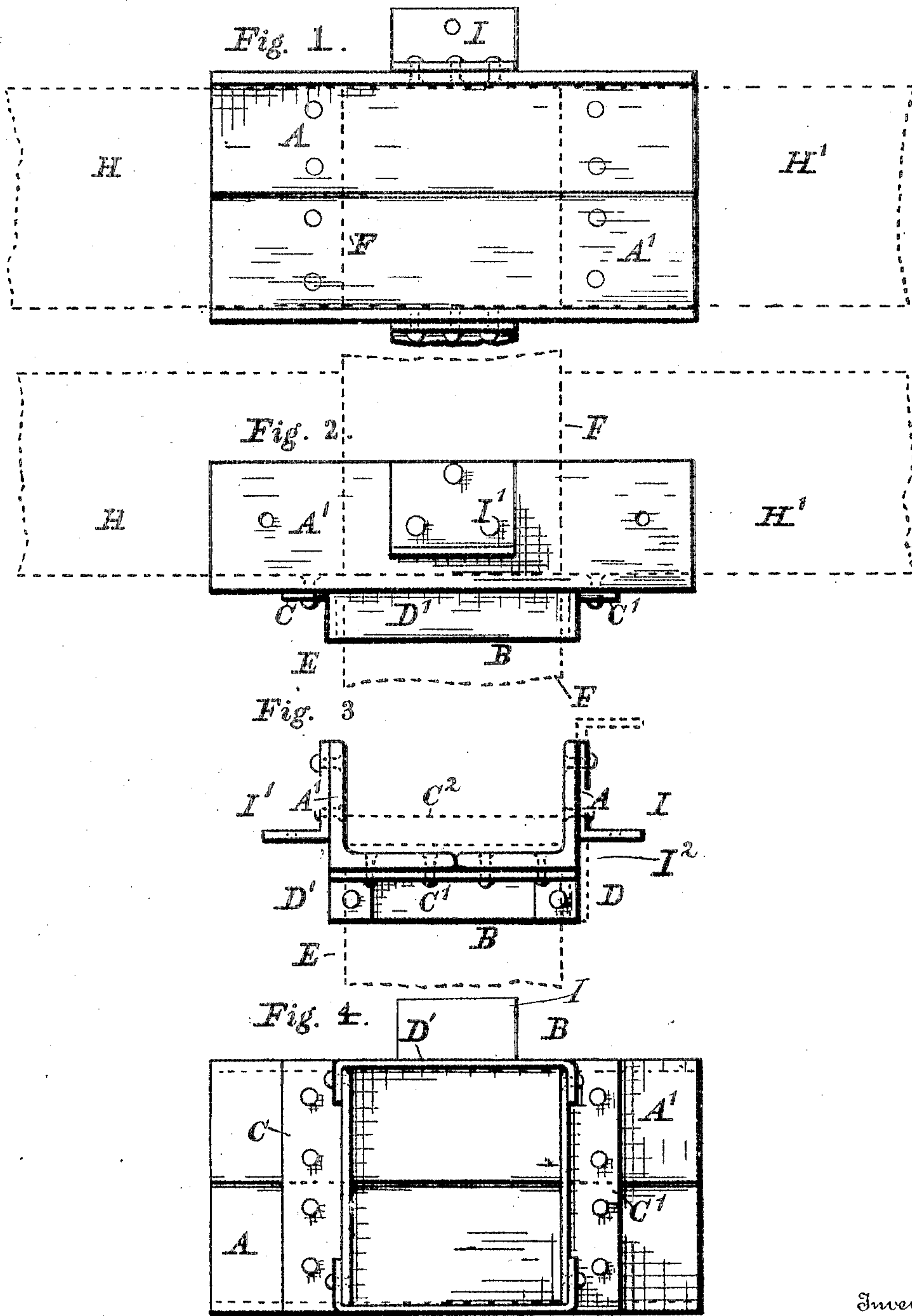


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PATENTED AUG. 15, 1905.

F. L. HEUGHES.
POST CAP.

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Witnesses

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FREDERICK L. HEUGHES, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

POST-CAP.

No. 797,432.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 15, 1905.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK L. HEUGHES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe, in the State of New York, have invented an Improved Post-Cap, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of post-caps designed to connect the upright posts and the floor stringers or framing employed in the construction of buildings.

My improvements are fully described and illustrated in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, the novel features thereof being specified in the claims annexed to the said specification.

My improved post-cap is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is an end view. Fig. 4 is an inverted view.

In the construction of my improved post-cap I provide two angle-bars A A', of suitable dimensions and section, and arrange them so as to form a channel between them, and I connect them together on the side opposite the channel by two angle-irons forming two sides of a rectangular frame B, adapted to fit on the upper end of a post. The frame is itself composed of the sides D D' and of the two angle-irons C C', arranged transversely and secured to the irons forming the channel by bolts or rivets, as shown. At their ends the angle-irons C C' are provided with the metallic strips or side bars D D', the ends of which may be bent over and secured to the angles, thus forming the frame or cap proper, which surrounds the upper part of the lower post and secures the post in the proper relative position. The post below the cap is indicated by the dotted lines E, and the post above the cap by F. It will be observed that the upper post is held in place laterally in the channel between the L-bars and that the beams or girders H H' are also supported in the channel, which is made long enough to receive their ends, which abut against the sides of the upper post. Suitable spikes or screws inserted through holes in the channel or cap may be employed to secure the posts and beams in place. Three-way or four-way post-caps are formed by riveting or otherwise attaching suitable hangers I I' to the outer sides of the main angle-bars. Lightness combined

with strength is secured by making the angles and cap of steel, while the fact that the various parts are made of ordinary shapes easily obtained in the market of any required dimensions, which merely require cutting off and riveting together, insures cheapness.

My improved post-cap may be used in any type of building construction in which a cheap, durable, and efficient device is required for connecting the upright supports with the horizontal timbers or framing where wood is used.

It will be understood that the frame which receives the top of the post and secures the angle-irons together may be made in various different ways without departure from the spirit of my invention. Thus, for instance, the hangers I I' may be made of T-iron and extended downward and made to answer for the side bars D D' or secured thereto. The hangers I I' may be inverted, as indicated by the dotted lines I², Fig. 3, in which case they may reach below the angle-irons to form the sides of the cap for the post. It will also be understood that in certain types of construction the side bars may be dispensed with and the post secured in place by screws or bolts through the vertical flanges of the angle-irons, which hold the angle-bars firmly in place, preserving a channel with a flat bottom between them. The rivets are preferably countersunk at their inner ends.

In a modification the post-cap may be inverted, so that the channel formed by the angle-bars may come underneath, the angle-irons being changed in position and secured transversely within the channel, so as to form the frame for the upper end of the lower post. In this case the joist-hangers on the sides of the channel may project above it to hold the upper post or girders in position. Such a construction is indicated by the dotted lines C² in Fig. 3.

I claim—

1. The combination with the two angle-bars, arranged to form a channel between them, and having their edges in contact with each other on a horizontal line of the frame secured to the angle-bars on the side opposite to the channel, and adapted to fit on the upper end of the post, as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination with the two angle-bars, arranged to form a channel between them, of the rectangular frame secured to the angle-bars on the side opposite to the channel,

and consisting of the transverse angle-irons connected together at their ends by the bent side bars, as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination with the two angle-bars, arranged to form a channel between them, of the rectangular frame applied to the angle-bars on the side opposite to the channel, and consisting of the two transverse angle-irons secured to the angle-bars on the side opposite the channel, and of the side bars extending between the ends of the angle-irons, as and for the purposes set forth.

4. The combination with the two angle-bars, arranged to form a channel between them, of the rectangular frame secured to the angle-bars on the side opposite the channel, and consisting of the transverse angular plates connected together at their ends by the bent side bars, and the projecting hanger attached to the outer side of the angle-bar, as and for the purposes set forth.

5. The combination with the two angle-

bars arranged parallel to each other with their vertical flanges on the outside, and having their horizontal edges in contact with each other so as to form a channel between them, of the two transverse angle-irons secured to the angle-bars on the side opposite the channel and arranged with their horizontal flanges projecting outward and adapted to receive the upper end of a post between them, as and for the purposes set forth.

6. The combination with the two angle-bars, arranged with their horizontal edges in contact with each other to form a channel between them and secured together by the transverse angle-irons adapted to receive the lower post between them, as and for the purposes set forth.

FREDERICK L. HEUGHES.

Witnesses:

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