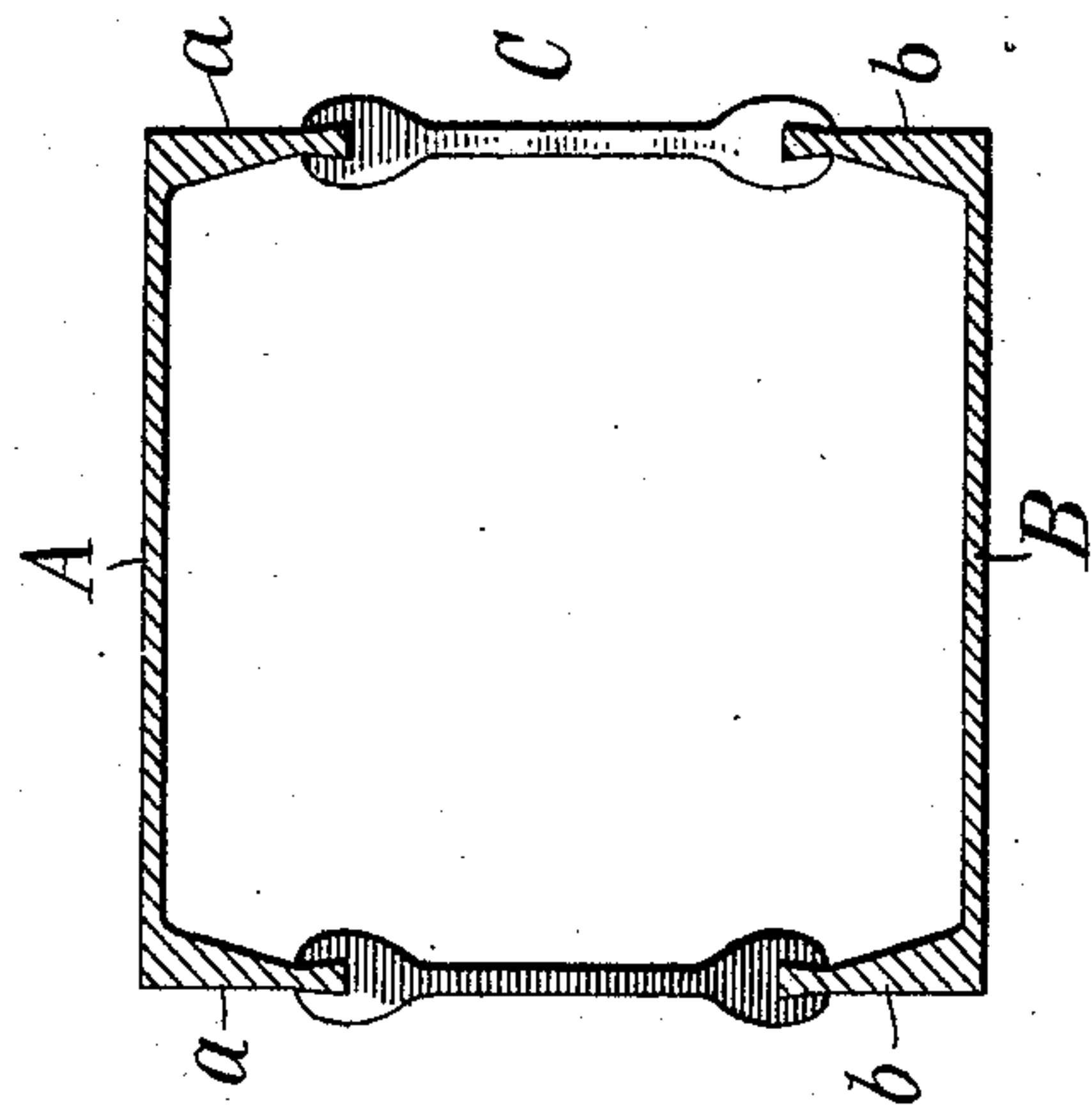
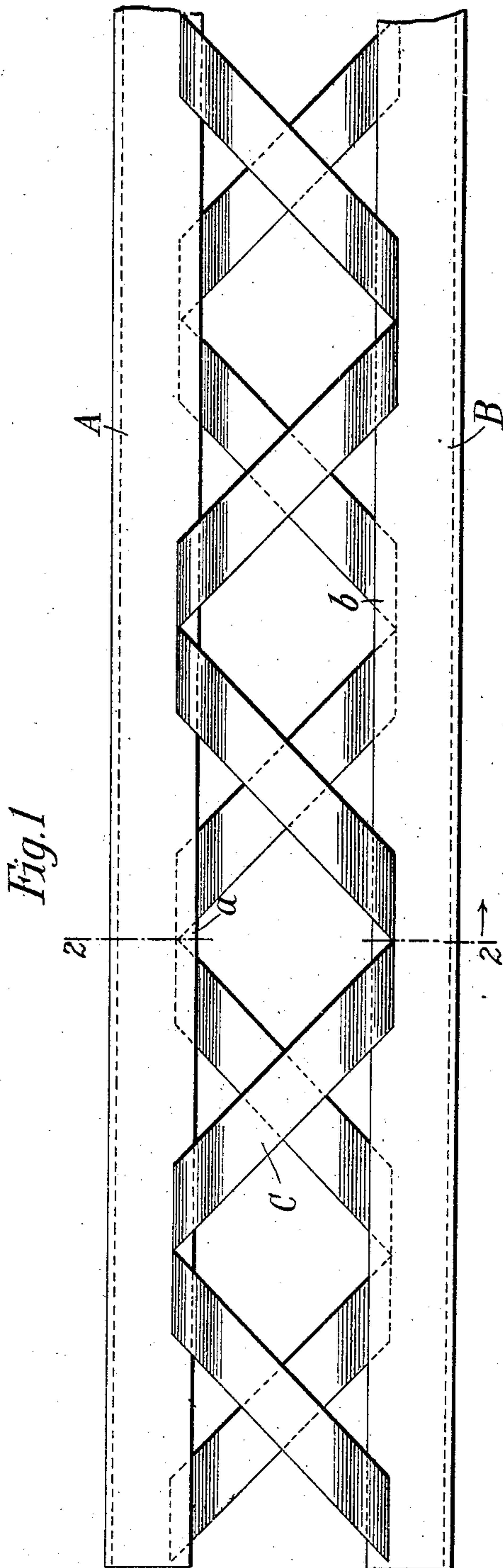


No. 845,350.

PATENTED FEB. 26, 1907.

T. H. GILLESPIE.
METAL COLUMN.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1906.



Witnesses
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A. S. Dunham

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. GILLESPIE, OF SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

METAL COLUMN.

No. 845,350.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 26, 1907.

Application filed June 29, 1906. Serial No. 324,000.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. GILLESPIE, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metal Columns, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to metal columns of the type composed of a plurality of plates or other members connected together along their side edges.

Heretofore, so far as I am aware, the plates or members have always been connected by rivets, a method which involves considerable labor and expense.

The object of my present invention is to produce a column of this general type in which, however, the members are connected without the use of rivets or bolts and which shall possess withal the necessary strength and rigidity for its intended use.

The invention will be more readily understood when explained in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which is illustrated a convenient and effective embodiment of the invention. Therein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the column, and Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line 2 2.

The column is composed of main or body members A B in the form of channel-irons, as shown, spaced apart a distance depending on the size of the desired column and arranged with their flanges *a b* disposed inwardly or

toward each other. The main members are connected by lateral members C—for example, in the form of bars or strips—arranged diagonally or at an angle from one main member to the other. These lateral members are slotted at their ends, and the flanges *a b* extend into these slots. The lips or sides of the slots are then firmly pressed or clamped on the flanges, so that all the parts are rigidly secured together. If desired, the edges of the flanges *a b* may be thickened or upset, as shown in Fig. 2. This produces a sort of dovetail joint with the lateral members and materially increases the strength of the column.

The structure described is very strong. In fact, it is stronger than a column of equal weight constructed in the usual way, since none of the parts are weakened by rivet-holes. At the same time the construction is simple and comparatively cheap.

What I claim is—

A column comprising, in combination, a pair of body members in the form of channel-irons, spaced apart and arranged with their flanges disposed inwardly, and lateral connecting members having slots engaging the flanges of the body members, the lips of the slots being pressed into firm contact with the flanges, as set forth.

THOMAS H. GILLESPIE.

Witnesses:

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