

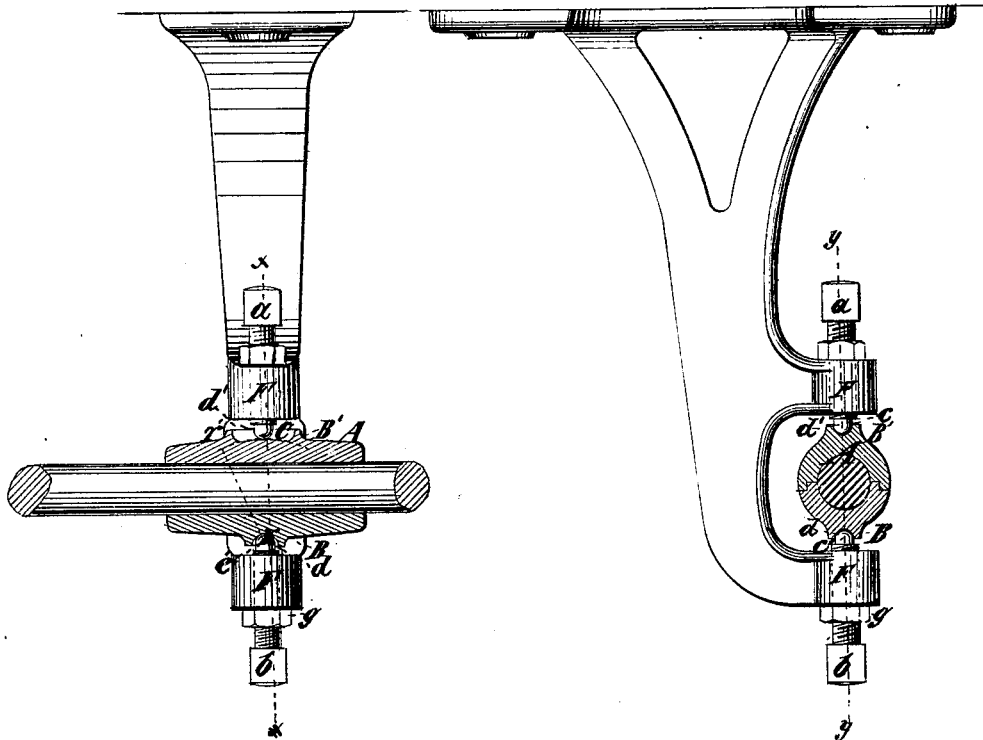
P. PRYIBIL.
Shaft-Hanger.

No. 197,171.

Patented Nov. 13, 1877.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
Geo. Haynes
Henry J. Brown

Inventor
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by his Attorneys
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL PRYIBIL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHAFT-HANGERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 197,171, dated November 13, 1877; application filed October 16, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL PRYIBIL, of the city and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Shaft-Hangers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of hangers commonly known as "universal hangers," or hangers which permit their shaft-bearings to adjust themselves to the line of shafting, or the journals of the shafts which they support.

The invention has for its object the supply of a simpler and better universal hanger than has yet been produced, and one which is applicable to perpendicular, inclined, and horizontal hangers or supports for shaft-bearings.

Figure 1 in the drawings is partly a front view and partly a section of a hanger constructed in accordance with my invention, the section being on the line $y y$ in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a partial side view and a partial section of such a hanger, the section being on the line $z z$ in Fig. 1.

A is the box or bearing for the shaft or its journals. Said box may be made in a single piece, but is preferably made in halves. In a central position upon each opposite side of said box is formed a boss, B or B'. One of said bosses, B, has a center-seat, d , formed therein. The other boss, B', has formed therein an oblong arc-bottomed seat, d' , the said arc-bottomed seat being longer in the direction of the longitudinal axis of the shaft-bearing, and its width being such as admits the point of the screw a without permitting lateral play.

The bottom of the seat d' is preferably semi-circular in its cross-section, as shown in Fig. 2, said cross-section fitting the hemispherical point c of the screw a ; but in its longitudinal vertical section the said bottom of said arc-bottomed seat is a circular convexity described on the radius $r r'$ from the point r' as a center.

The center seat d is preferably a hemispherical concavity, and the screw b preferably has its point c' made hemispherical, to fit the concavity d , into which the said point of the screw b enters.

The male screws a and b are fitted to projecting female screw-sockets F, and, if necessary, either or each of the said male screws may be provided with a binding-nut, g ; but the screw b may have a conical point, and it is not essential that the screw a should have a hemispherical point, nor that the bottom of the arc-bottom seat d' should have a semi-circular section.

The hanger so constructed permits the free motion of the box upon its central vertical axis and upon its transverse horizontal axis, while preventing any movement about its central longitudinal axis.

I claim—

The combination, with the hanger, of the screws a and b , and the box constructed with a center seat for one of said screws, and an oblong arc-bottomed seat for the other of said screws, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

PAUL PRYIBIL.

Witnesses:

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