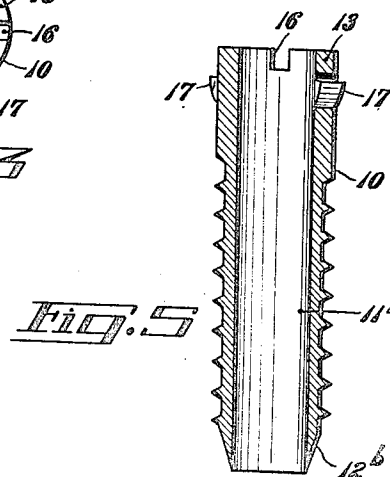
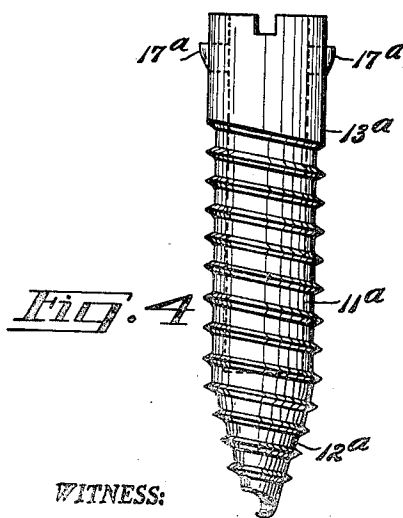
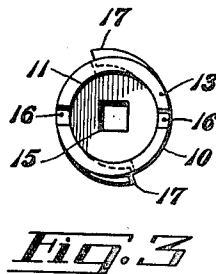
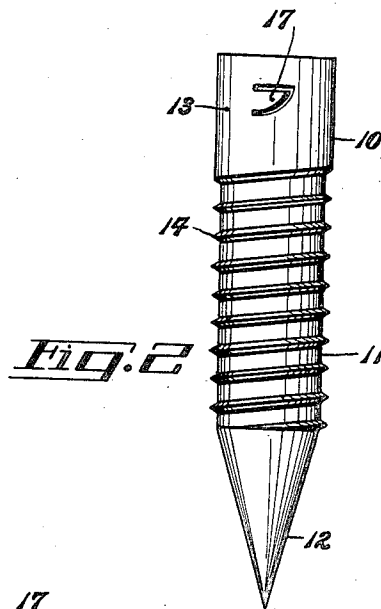
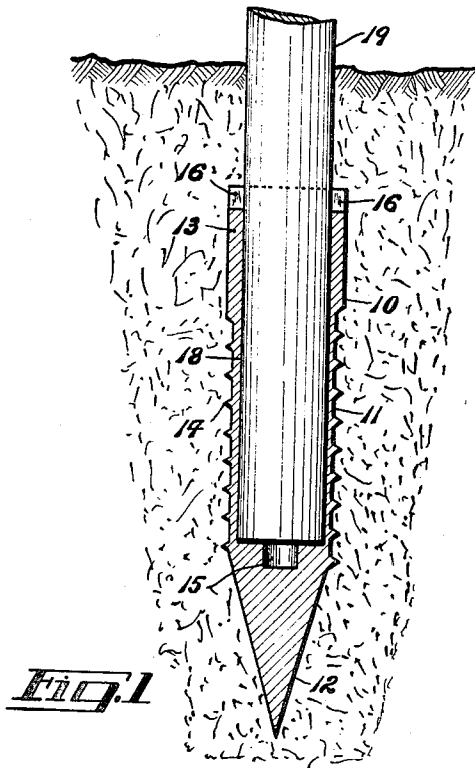


A. CHAMBLEY.
 COMBINED SOCKET AND ANCHORAGE.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 16, 1919.

1,368,896.

Patented Feb. 15, 1921.



WITNESS:
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ALEXANDER CHAMBLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COMBINED SOCKET AND ANCHORAGE.

1,368,896.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 15, 1921.

Application filed June 16, 1919. Serial No. 304,637.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER CHAMBLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Combined Sockets and Anchorage, of which the following is a specification.

An object of the invention is to provide a device for use in connection with piles, pillars or other supporting or fastening members whereby the latter will be effectually socketed and anchored against removal from materials such as the earth, concrete, wood or other penetrable substances.

The invention is particularly adapted to the setting and anchoring of concrete, wood or other piling to the end that the latter will be securely held in position and, if desired, be capable of supporting great weight.

Among other features the invention comprehends a socket which for instance, may be screwed or driven into the ground to form an anchorage for a foundation pile whose association with the socket and the novel form of construction of the latter, will permit of subjecting the pile to a heavy overhead load without danger of any subsequent settling of the foundation. So also the socket may be driven home in some other material such as wood, and a suitable fastening device later associated with the socket to secure and anchor the former to prevent accidental removal thereof.

In the further disclosure of the invention, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, constituting a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the views, and in which,

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view taken through the socket, showing the latter in an anchored position, a pile for the socket being shown in elevation,

Fig. 2 is an elevation of the socket,

Fig. 3 is a plan view,

Fig. 4 is an elevation of a slightly modified form of socket,

Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view through still another slightly modified form of the device.

Referring more particularly to the views the numeral 10 indicates the socket in its entirety, the latter comprising a hollow cylindrical body 11 formed at its lower end with a preferably solid pointed base 12 and

terminating at its upper end in a circular head 13, the body 11, between the base 12 and head 13 being externally threaded as at 14. The base 12, within the hollow portion of the body, has a recess 15, preferably square in formation for the reception of a driving tool or implement (not shown) whereby the socket can be screwed into the ground or other material, additional slots 16 being also provided in the head 13 for the same purpose.

The head 13 has a plurality of opposed wings 17 struck therefrom, as shown, said wings being provided to prevent retraction of the socket from the material into which it has been embedded in that a reversal of rotation of the socket will cause the wings to grip against the material and thereby act as a lock preventing the later removal of the socket.

After the socket described and particularly shown in Figs. 1 and 2, has been driven to the desired depth, the bore 18, formed by the hollow portion of the cylindrical body, is adapted to receive the lower end of a pile 19, which latter may be of wood, concrete or some other material, the pile when of concrete being preferably established by pouring cement into the bore and if desired, suitably reinforcing the same with steel rods or the like.

In Fig. 4 the modified form of socket shown is indicated by the numeral 10^a, and includes a base 12^a, having the threads of the body 11^a continued to the lower end of the base, the socket, including the head 13^a and wings 17^a, being otherwise substantially the same in shape and formation as the socket shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

In Fig. 5, I disclose still another slight modification of the preferred form of my device and in which instance the body 11^b has its base 12^b open, being in fact a continuation of the hollow portion of the body 11^b with the remainder of the socket of substantially the same form as the forms shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

In the use of the sockets disclosed, attention is called to the fact that whereas with the ordinary base that may be and sometimes is employed in the sinking of piling, the entire weight is concentrated on the base, with my forms of sockets the threads on the bodies aid materially in supporting the pile or foundation weight, the latter because of the provision of the threads, causing the

weight to be distributed to the ground or material immediately beneath and around the threads and in which they are embedded, thus preventing any settling of the socket or its accompanying pile when the latter has once been set in place and is ready to receive or has already received its foundation load. Therefore the provision of a threaded socket for the purpose mentioned not only permits of the easy forcing of the socket into place in the material but also brings about a disposition of the weight of the overlying or superposed piling and the like, not only to the ground or material beneath the socket, but beneath and entirely around the socket throughout almost the entire length thereof.

As mentioned heretofore, the sockets described may be employed for various purposes other than those particularly set forth herein, the use of the socket as a means for

securing supporting or fastening members or elements in wood, ground, concrete and other penetrable substances being of particular advantage and merit. 25

Having described my invention, I claim;
A combined socket and anchorage of the character described comprising a hollow cylindrical body having a solid tapered lower extremity, the remaining portion of said body being of cylindrical formation in cross section and exteriorly threaded, ears struck from the upper end of the body at diametrically opposite points and curved substantially to the curvature of said body and extending in the same direction, said ears lying in the same horizontal plane, said solid extremity having a recess in its upper end, and said body having a kerf in its upper end for the purpose specified. 30 35 40

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
ALEXANDER CHAMBLEY.