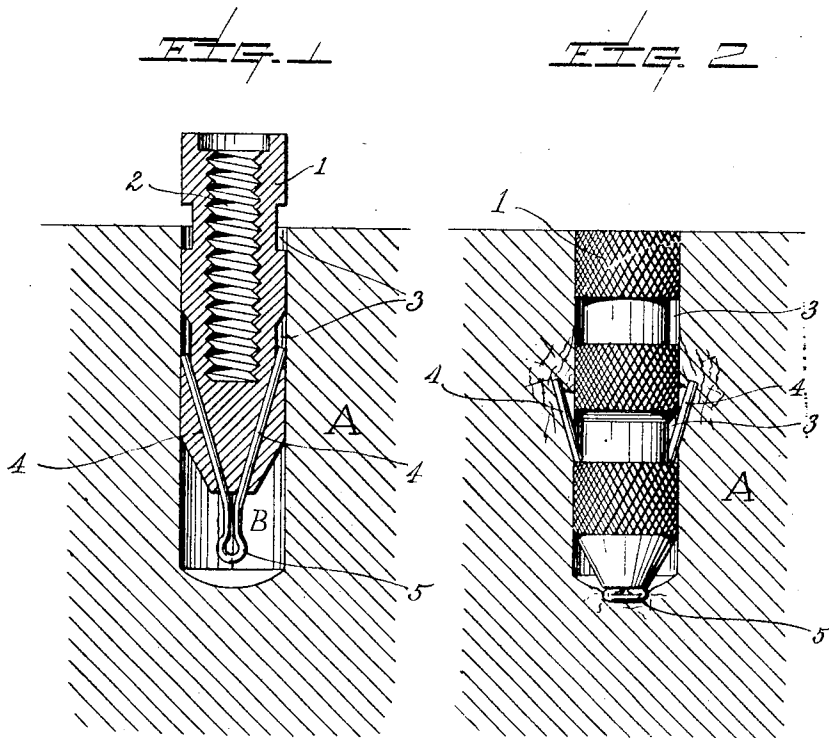


I. D. STINE.
LOCK FOR ANCHOR SOCKETS FOR SCREWS.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1919.

1,333,880.

Patented Mar. 16, 1920.



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LOCK FOR ANCHOR-SOCKETS FOR SCREWS.

1,333,880.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 16, 1920.

Application filed September 30, 1919. Serial No. 327,436.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC D. STINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Locks for Anchor-Sockets for Screws, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for securing screws in wood, brick, concrete, or other material, and more especially to anchoring means adapted to be driven into fixed position in the material. It has for its object to provide improved locking devices for the anchoring means. The invention consists in a simple and secure positive locking device actuated by the material at the bottom of the hole formed to receive the anchor socket. As the anchor socket is driven home to fixed position the locking devices are driven out on the sides of the socket into the adjoining material to form a powerful lock against the removal of the socket.

In the accompanying drawing,

Figure 1 is a view showing the anchor socket driven part way into the hole in the material with the locking pins in unlocked position and with one half of the socket removed, and

Fig. 2 is a view showing the anchor socket driven home to fixed position with the locking devices in locked position.

Referring to the drawing, the anchor socket 1 is provided with a negatively threaded screw hole 2 adapted to receive a screw. The roughened outside of the anchor socket is provided with two spaced-apart incuts 3 which serve to increase the gripping effect of the surrounding material A in which the socket is embedded. From opposite sides of the lower incut 3 two holes extend inwardly and downwardly to the lower end of the anchor socket.

The locking device comprises an integral piece of wire bent at the center to form loop 5 with two equal extensions 4. This is similar in structure to the ordinary cotter pin. To insert it in the anchor socket 1 the extensions are spread apart by means of a knife edge and their ends inserted in the holes at the bottom of the socket. The locking device is then pushed up until the ends of the extensions 4 appear at the sides of the anchor socket as shown in Fig. 1.

As the anchor socket is driven into the hole in the material the loop 5 first touches the material at the bottom of the hole. As the anchor socket is driven in farther the extensions 4 are forced upwardly and outwardly into the surrounding material, and when the socket is driven home to fixed position these extensions form a powerful lock in the surrounding material.

It is evident that modifications may be made within the scope of my invention and I do not limit myself except as in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In combination, an anchor socket for screws, a hole extending from one side of to the bottom of said socket, a pin of greater length than said hole adapted to slide therein, and a head on said pin.

2. In combination, an anchor socket for screws, holes extending from the opposite sides to the lower end of said anchor socket, and a wire the ends of which in unlocked position lie in said holes and the center of which is bent to form a loop lying in unlocked position below the end of said anchor socket.

Subscribed at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and the State of Connecticut this 19th day of September, 1919.

ISAAC D. STINE. [L. s.]