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J. H. BALMER

ANCHORING SHANK FOR BATHROOM FIXTURES

Filed April 24, 1925

Fig. 1.

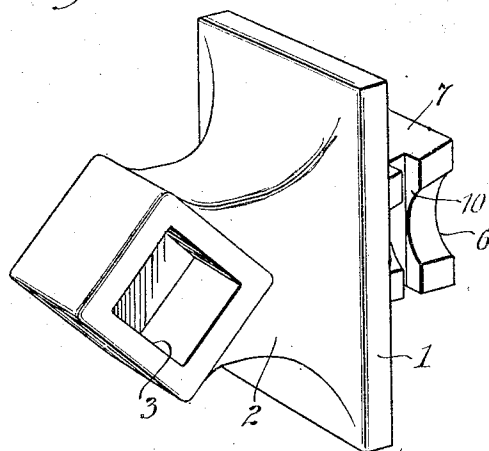


Fig. 2.

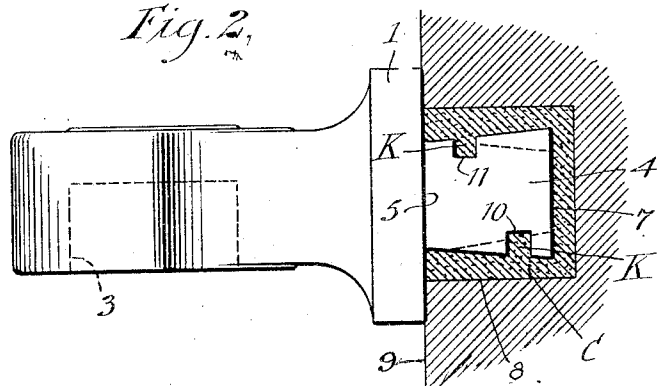
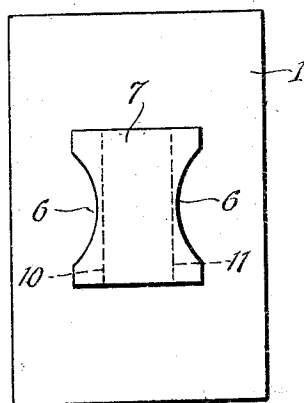


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. BALMER, OF MAPLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

ANCHORING SHANK FOR BATHROOM FIXTURES.

Application filed April 24, 1925. Serial No. 25,690.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. BALMER, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Maplewood, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Anchoring Shank for Bathroom Fixtures, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to anchoring devices for bathroom fixtures or accessories and comprehends the provision of an improved form of anchoring shank integrally or otherwise rigidly connected with a fixture to constitute means adapted to be inserted in a recess or pocket formed in the bathroom wall and maintained in place by embedment in a cementitious substance within the pocket or recess.

One of the outstanding objects of the invention is to provide an improved anchoring shank for fixtures formed or shaped in such a manner as to provide means when embedded in a pocket or recess in a wall and filled with a cementitious substance which will firmly maintain the fixture in place when the substance is set and hardened.

As a further object the invention comprehends an anchoring shank which is so constructed as to facilitate the emplacing or embedment of the shank in the pocket or recess filled with the substance.

More specifically the invention embodies an anchoring shank formed with transverse binding grooves within which the cementitious substance is received to form a key to positively preclude accidental displacement.

With the above recited and other objects in view, reference is had to the following specification and drawings in which there is exhibited one example or embodiment of the invention which is in no way intended as a limitation upon the scope of the appended claims as it is to be clearly understood that variations and modifications which properly fall within the scope of said claims may be resorted to when found expedient.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a bathroom fixture having an integrally formed shank constructed in accordance with the principles of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the same showing the shank embedded in cement.

Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of a shank integrally formed with the base of the fixture.

Referring to the drawings by characters of reference 1 designates the base of a fixture which in the present instance is illustrated as a towel bar post or bracket including an arm 2 and a socket 3. The fixture attaching means consists of an anchoring shank 4 projecting rearwardly from the center of the base 1 which shank is in the nature of a frustrum of a pyramid; that is, being of gradually increasing size from the reduced end 5 at the juncture with the base to its outer free end. Extending longitudinally of the shank and formed in opposite faces thereof, are arcuately shaped grooves 6 which decrease in depth from the outer free end 7 of the shank to a point adjacent the inner reduced end 5. The length of the grooves is such that they terminate short of the mouth or opening of the pocket or recess 8 formed in the wall 9. It will be noted that while the opposing outer surfaces of the walls of the shank diverge rearwardly or inwardly with relation to the recess, that the grooves 6 converge in the same direction so that the cementitious material C is wedged or urged toward the mouth or open end of the recess or pocket 8 as the shank is forced inwardly.

In order to provide means for further retaining the shank in anchored relation within the cement filled pocket or recess, the opposing faces of the shank provided with the arcuate grooves 6 are also provided with transversely disposed binding grooves 10 and 11 intersecting the grooves 6 and disposed in staggered relation so that the groove 10 is located adjacent the free end of the shank while the groove 11 is located adjacent the inner terminus of the arcuate groove 6.

When the fixture is to be applied to the wall 9, the necessary quantity of cementitious material is introduced to the pocket or recess 8 and the shank 4 is forced into the same, the longitudinal arcuate groove 6 permitting the cementitious substance which is in a plastic state to be urged around the edges and forced outwardly toward the open end of the recess or pocket until the base of the shank is disposed with its inner face

in flat contact with the outer surface of the wall. In some instances however where it is desirable the outer face of the base may be brought into flush relation with the outer surface of the wall by enlarging the recess or pocket at its outer end for this purpose. It is of course to be understood that the pocket or recess 8 is of sufficient depth so that when the fixture is properly positioned the inner free end 7 of the shank will be spaced from the inner wall of the recess.

The cementitious material fills the binding grooves 10 and 11 and when set or hardened produces the keys K which positively preclude displacement of the fixture. The keys thus formed together with the arrangement of the larger end of the anchoring shank innermost sets up a double locking action which eliminates any possibility of looseness of the shank when the usual shrinkage of the cementitious material or substance occurs.

I claim:

1. An anchoring device for fixtures comprising a shank connected to a fixture and in the shape of a frustrum of a pyramid, the free end of which having a larger cross sectional area than the end secured to the fixture, a pair of the opposite sides of the shank being provided with grooves transversely disposed of said shank and grooves formed longitudinally of the shank and decreasing in depth from the free end of said shank to points adjacent the attached end.

2. An anchoring device for fixtures comprising a shank connected to a fixture and in the shape of a frustrum of a pyramid, the free end of which having a larger cross

sectional area than the end secured to the fixture, a pair of the opposite sides of the shank being provided with grooves transversely disposed of said shank and grooves formed longitudinally of the shank and decreasing in depth from the free end of said shank to points adjacent the attached end, one of the longitudinally disposed grooves crossing the transverse groove, the other longitudinal groove terminating at the other transverse groove.

3. An anchoring device for fixtures comprising a shank connected to a fixture, said shank being provided with a transverse groove adjacent its free end and a transverse groove adjacent its attached end and longitudinally disposed grooves adjacent the transverse grooves and in communication with the transverse grooves.

4. An anchoring device for fixtures comprising a shank adapted to be connected to a fixture, the free end of the shank being longer than the attached end, said shank being provided with spaced longitudinal grooves and transverse grooves extending across the longitudinal grooves.

5. An anchoring device for fixtures comprising a shank adapted to be connected to a fixture and provided with transverse grooves disposed in staggered relation.

6. A fixture having a base, a shank projecting from the base and having its free end of greater cross sectional area than the attached end, said shank having a groove disposed upon an opposite side of the longitudinal axis of the shank and running transversely of said axis.

JOHN H. BALMER.