

J. KENNEDY.
WALL SOCKET.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1912.

1,052,830.

Patented Feb. 11, 1913

Fig. 1,

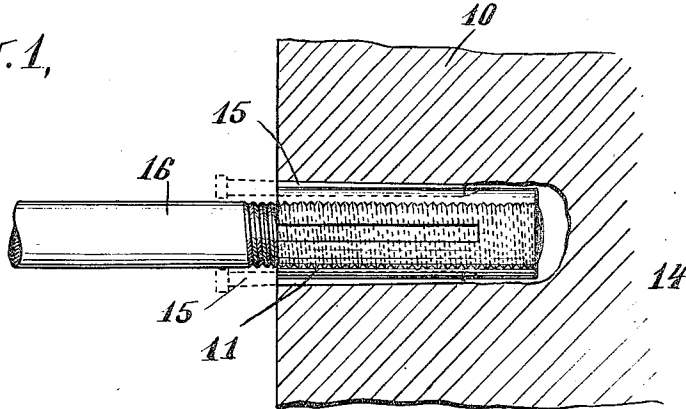


Fig. 2,

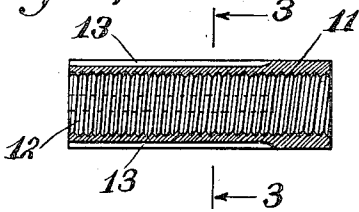


Fig. 4,

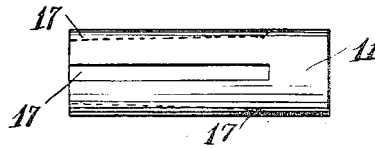


Fig. 5,

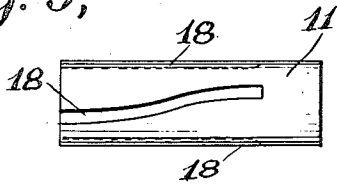


Fig. 6,

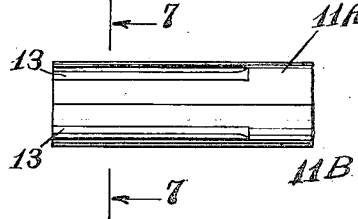


Fig. 3,

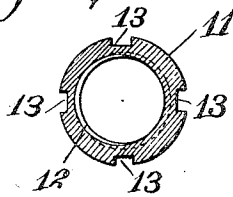
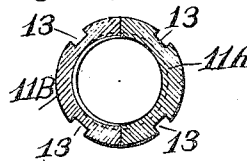


Fig. 7,



WITNESSES

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JOSEPH KENNEDY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WALL-SOCKET.

1,052,830.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH KENNEDY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wall-Sockets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to wall sockets and its object is to provide a simple device which may be readily inserted in and secured to a wall of brick, cement, or the like, by means of which desired objects may be fastened to such a wall.

I will describe the invention in the following specification and point out the novel features thereof in appended claims.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a wall socket made according to my invention secured in position in a wall which is shown in section in this figure and with a threaded bolt inserted in the socket. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation, and Fig. 3 a sectional end view of the socket which is shown in Fig. 1. The section in Fig. 3 is taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 are side elevations of sockets similar to those shown in the preceding figures, but with the external grooves thereof somewhat modified in form. In Fig. 6 a further modification of construction is illustrated in side elevation. In this case the socket is constructed of a plurality of parts. Fig. 7 is a sectional end elevation of that form of my invention which is shown in Fig. 6, the section in this figure being taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

10 designates a wall of such material that objects cannot be readily affixed thereto by the simple use of screws or nails. My invention in a simple form comprises a tubular shell 11 which is interiorly threaded as is shown at 12. On the outside of this shell grooves 13 are provided which are preferably longitudinally disposed and equally spaced about the periphery of the shell. These grooves run through to one end of the shell which will be called the front end, and extend through the greater portion of

its length, but preferably not through the entire length of the shell. In the drawings four of these grooves are shown spaced 90 degrees apart.

The foregoing description applies generally to all of the figures of the drawings and specifically to Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Before specifically describing the other figures I will briefly describe the operation of this device and the manner in which it is used. First a hole 14 is drilled or otherwise formed in the wall 10 of sufficient depth to receive the shell 11, and of a diameter but slightly greater than the external diameter of the shell. The shell is then inserted in this hole with its front end flush with the outer surface of the wall. When in this position wedges 15 conveniently in the form of ordinary cut nails are driven into the grooves and between the base of these grooves and the adjacent portions of the wall. In this manner the shell is securely affixed to the wall. Such portions of the wedges or nails as project beyond the surface of the wall, and as appear in Fig. 1 in dotted lines, may be cut off. The socket is now ready for use as a fastening device. It may be constructed in any desired manner for the purpose of performing this part of its function. It is not essential that it be hollow but in its preferred form it is constructed as shown with interior screw threads into which the shank 16 of bolt may be inserted for the purpose of securing any desired object to the wall.

In the modification shown in Fig. 4, the shell 11 is constructed as before, but in this case the grooves 17 are tapered, that is, they are deeper at the front end of the shell so that a wire nail or the like may be used to wedge the shell into the hole 14.

It is not essential that the grooves be parallel with the axis of the shell and in Fig. 5 the grooves 18 although in substantially longitudinal positions, are cut spirally. This construction has the advantage of bending the wedges slightly when they are inserted so that they are more securely held in place.

For convenience in manufacture, the shell may be made in two or more parts. In Figs. 6 and 7 it is shown made in two halves 11^A and 11^B. When thus made and provided

with internal screw-threads, the latter may be cast and thus the cost of manufacture reduced.

What I claim is:

- 5 A wall socket comprising a tubular body, adapted to be inserted in a cylindrical recess, having a screw-threaded interior surface and a substantially cylindrical outer surface provided with a plurality of sym-
- 10 metrically disposed longitudinal grooves of uniform size throughout their length, extending along the greater portion of the

length of the tubular body, the aforesaid grooves being adapted to receive nails or spikes to act as wedges and hold the tubular 15 body firmly in a central position in the cylindrical recess.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses, this 29th day of July, 1912.

JOSEPH KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

ELIZABETH ALEXANDER,
I. B. MOORE.