

June 21, 1932.

C. B. BRADLEY

1,864,403

HOUSE ANCHOR

Filed Jan. 23, 1930

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

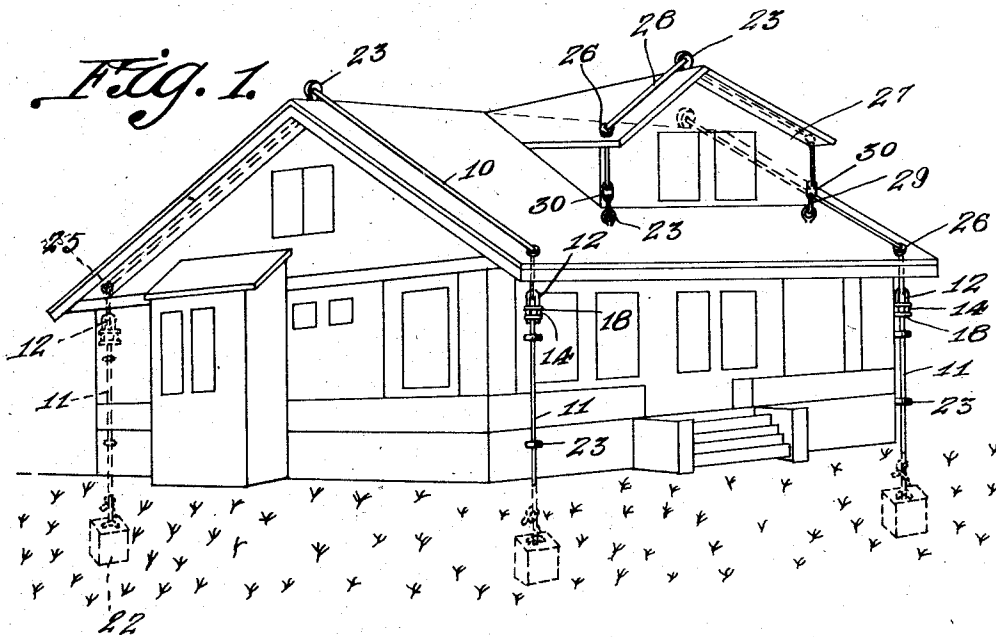


Fig. 4.

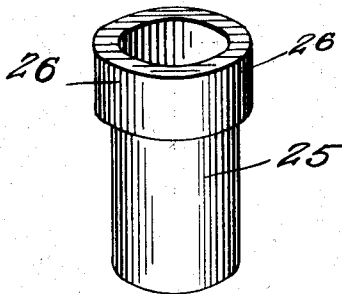
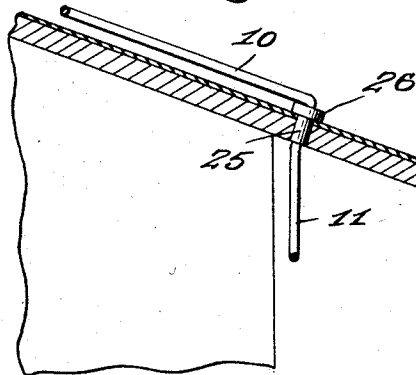


Fig. 3.



Witness:

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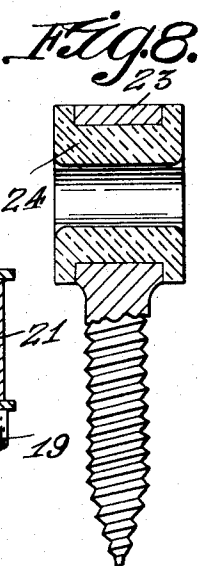
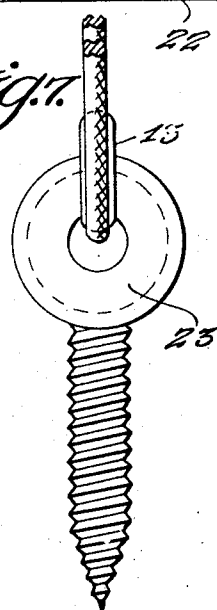
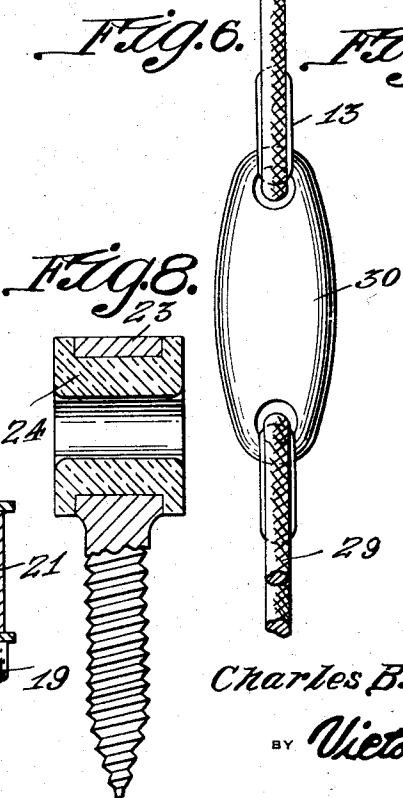
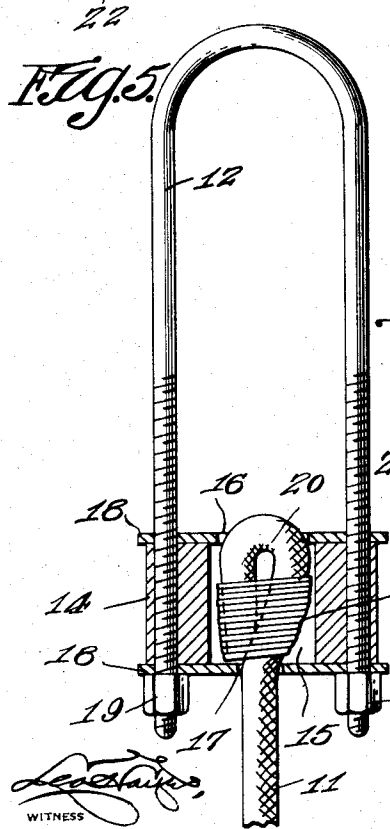
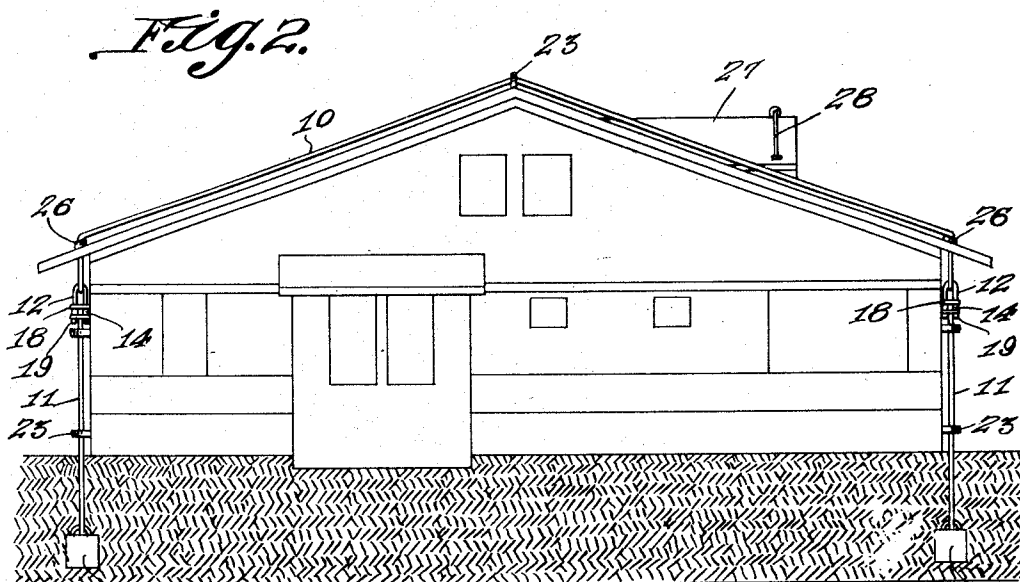
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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HOUSE ANCHOR

Application filed January 23, 1930. Serial No. 422,889.

This invention relates to anchoring devices for buildings, an object being to provide means whereby houses and other buildings may be securely anchored to the ground, so as to resist tendency to leave their foundations at the time of floods, hurricanes and other hazardous periods.

Another object of the invention is the provision of means, which in addition to holding the building firmly upon its foundation, will also resist tendency of the roof to leave the building, means being provided whereby the anchoring means may follow the outline of the building proper, in the event of overhanging eaves and porch roofs.

Another object of the invention is the provision of means for taking up slack in the anchoring cables, so that the latter may be kept in properly taut condition to prevent even slight movement of the building.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention further includes the following novel features and details of construction, to be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a dwelling house with the invention applied.

Figure 2 is a side view of the same.

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view of a portion of the roof with the anchoring cable extending therethrough.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the insulated finger.

Figure 5 is an enlarged view partly in section showing a slack adjusting member.

Figure 6 is a detail elevation of another insulator.

Figure 7 is a detail view of one of the cable attaching devices.

Figure 8 is an enlarged detail sectional view of one of the insulated cable guides.

Referring in detail to the drawings wherein like characters of reference denote corresponding parts, the invention as shown comprises anchoring cables of sectional formation. Any number of these cables may be employed, the drawings showing one at opposite ends of the building. These cables

are of like construction, each comprising an intermediate or central section 10 and the end sections 11.

The opposite ends of the central section 10 of the cable are attached to the inner ends of the outer sections 11 by means of a combined coupling and slack adjusting member illustrated in detail in Figure 5 of the drawings. This member comprises a U bolt 12 to which is secured the end of the section 10 of the cable, a suitable reinforcing eye such as is illustrated at 13 in Figures 6 and 7 of the drawings, extending through the U bolt 12 and arranged within a loop provided in the cable. Slidingly mounted upon the threaded ends of the U bolt 12 is a socketed member 14. This member is provided with a socket 15 and openings 16 and 17, the latter being provided in plates 18 which form a part of the member 14. This member 14 is adjustable upon the bolt 12 by means of nuts 19.

One of these members is attached to each end of the central section 10 of the cable, while the adjacent ends of the outer ends 11 are provided with enlargements 20 which are received within the socket 15. These enlargements may be of any suitable type, but it is preferred to bend the end of the cable into loop formation and to retain the same in position by suitable binding 21.

The outer plate 18 may be removed from the bolt and the cable threaded through the opening 17. An enlargement or loop may then be formed and the plate placed upon the bolt 12 with the enlargement within the socket 15. The bolts 19 may then be adjusted to properly tension the cable.

The outer ends of the outer sections 11 of the cables extend into the ground as shown in Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings and have connected thereto anchor elements 22 in the form of heavy blocks of cement or like material. The cables are connected to these blocks in a manner similar to the connection between the cables and the U bolts 12.

The cables extend through insulated eye bolts 23 arranged at the ridge of the roof of the building and along the walls upon the outside of the building. These eye bolts are

shown in detail in Figure 8 of the drawings and provide holding and guiding means for the cables. As shown in Figure 8, the eye bolts 23 are provided with insulated spools 24 through which the cables pass.

Where the eaves of the building extend beyond the wall, the cables are passed through the roof and for this purpose, the invention provides insulated thimbles 25 which extend through openings in the roof and are provided with stop collars 26. By this means strain, due to the anchor cables, is not applied to the outer edge of the roof extension eaves, the cables extending relatively close to both the roof and walls of the building.

Where the building is provided with a dormer or other extension 27, an anchor cable is positioned over the roof of the dormer extension. This anchor cable is also of sectional formation and includes an intermediate or central section 28 and end sections 29, the latter being secured to eye bolts 23 which are anchored in the roof joints. The sections 28 and 29 may be connected by insulated connectors 30, shown in Figure 6. The cable section 28 extends through an eye 23 and thimbles 25, previously referred to.

The invention is susceptible of various changes in its form, proportions and minor details of construction and the right is herein reserved to make such changes as properly fall within the scope of the appended claim.

Having described the invention what is claimed is:—

In an anchoring device, a U bolt provided with threaded ends, nuts screwed thereon, the intermediate portion of the bolt adapted to be connected with a cable section, a member slidable upon the threaded ends of the bolt and having a socket opening, plates at the opposite sides of said member and slidable upon the threaded ends of the bolts and having openings, a cable section passing through the openings of the plate and having an enlarged end portion in the socket of said member, the said socket being of greater diameter than the openings in the plates whereby the last-mentioned cable section is retained by the plates within the socket of said member.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHARLES B. BRADLEY.

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