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H. ASHFIELD

FASTENER FOR BATHROOM FIXTURES

Filed Dec. 18, 1926

Fig. 1

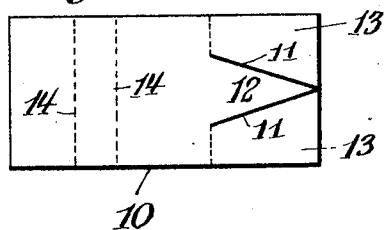


Fig. 4

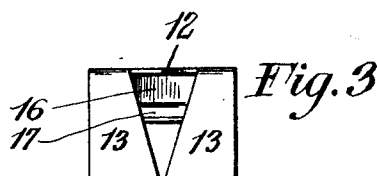
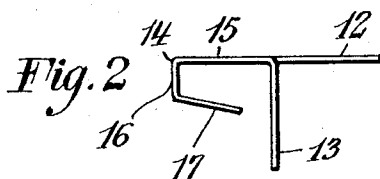
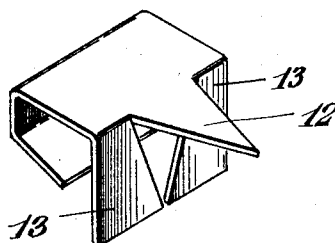


Fig. 6

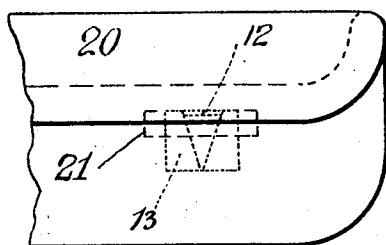


Fig. 5

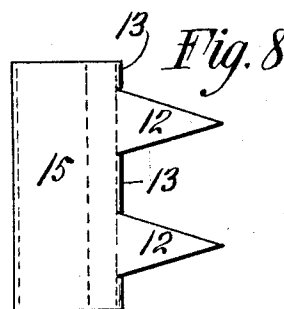
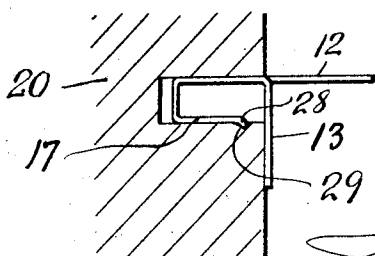
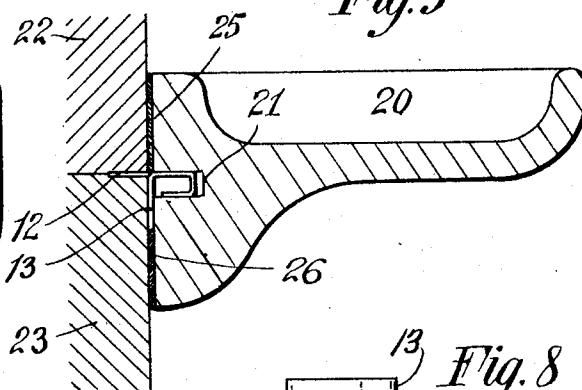


Fig. 7

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FASTENER FOR BATHROOM FIXTURES.

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This invention relates to improvements in bathroom fixtures and attaching means therefor. More particularly this invention relates to an improved fastener adapted to be inserted in the wall and in the fixture to serve as a temporary as well as a permanent securing means.

Accordingly the invention is embodied in a fastener, preferably of spring steel or like material, stamped and cut from a blank and bent to form a horizontal prong or point adapted to enter the wall to a predetermined extent until stopped by depending vertical stop lugs. The blank is further bent to form a fixture loop having a spring for engaging the fixture which is provided with a recess to receive said loop. In mounting the fixture the fastener is driven into the wall. The surface of the fixture adjacent the wall is then spread with a thin layer of suitable cement after which the fixture is thrust onto the fastener over the loop thereof and against the wall. The invention will be more fully understood from the following specification read in connection with the accompanying drawing in which

Fig. 1 is a view of the blank from which the fastener is made.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the finished fastener.

Fig. 3 is a face view thereof.

Fig. 4 is an isometric perspective view of the fastener.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a bathroom fixture mounted on a wall by means of the fastener, parts being broken away.

Fig. 6 is a front view of the fixture in Figure 5 with parts broken away.

Figs. 7 and 8 show modifications.

The fastener is made by first cutting a blank 10 as shown in Figure 1 and at the same time cutting through on angularly disposed lines 11, 11 to form a point 12 and abutments 13, 13, one to each side of the point. The blank is thereafter bent on the lines 14, 14 to form a fixture loop 15, 16, 17 as shown in Figure 2 in which loop the portion 17 forms a spring. The abutments 13 are bent downward at right angles to the point 12. The result is a fastening element having a body portion 15—16 ending in a spring 17, and which is further provided with a point 12 and depending abutments 13.

The bathroom fixture will be provided with a recess adapted to be thrust or pushed in over the body portion. To this end the fixture, such as a soap dish 20, for instance, is

provided with a recess 21, one or more of a height equal to the height of the body portion of the fastener as measured by the height of the portion 16 thereof. The depth of the recess 21 is longer than the length of the body portion as measured by the length of the portion 15 thereof and the width of the recess 21 is preferably more greater than the width of the fastener for purposes of adjustment.

The manner in which the fastener is used is shown in Figure 5, in which 22 and 23 denote adjacent tiles in a bathroom wall. As shown, the fastener is driven in between the tiles by inserting the point 12 and hammering on the body portion 16. The hammering continues, of course, until the abutments 13 reaches the wall and stops further penetration.

The attaching surface 25 of the fixture is then spread with cement 26 and the fixture is placed tight against the wall with the fixture recess or recesses over the fastener. When the cement is dry the fixture is permanently attached.

The advantage of the fastener is this, that ordinarily when fixtures are to be attached by the use of cement alone, it is difficult to ascertain when the cement has dried sufficiently to permit one to relax the pressure or hold on the pressure or to let go of it. This is of importance especially where unskilled labor performs the work. The use of the fastener is therefore of special advantage in cases where people themselves mount these fixtures in their homes. Another advantage is that more accuracy in placing the fixture is obtainable because the fastener makes it impossible for the fixture to slide on the glazed tile wall which it otherwise might do. The hold of the fastener on the fixture is of course increased by the action of the spring 17.

As shown in Figure 7, the spring 17 may have a downwardly bent lip 28 adapted to catch in a small groove 29 in the recess to still further assist in preventing the fixture from sliding off the fastener.

A still further modification is shown in Figure 8 in which the fastener has a plurality of points 12.

The fastener is also of advantage in selling the fixtures in that the fastener may be attached to the fixture and displayed to show its uses. In such case the spring 17 prevents the fastener from separating accidentally from the fixture.

While I have disclosed my invention in its preferred form, nevertheless it will be understood that changes and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the appended claim. Also, that the use of the fastener is not limited to securing bathroom fixtures.

I claim:—

10 A fastener of the character described comprising a horizontally disposed body por-

tion having a fastening point formed to the one side thereof flush with said body portion, stop lugs on either side of said point bent downwardly from said body portion, a loop formed integral with said body portion on the side opposite said stop lugs, said loop extending in under the body and having a free end portion in yielding relation thereto. 15

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