

E. J. WELLS.
STAY IRON.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1919.

1,385,765.

Patented July 26, 1921.

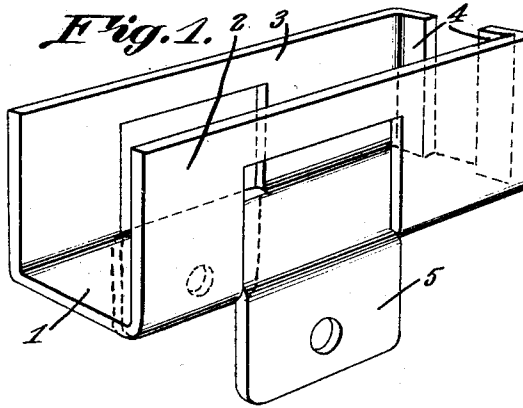
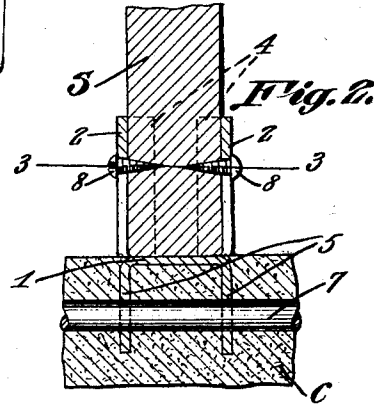


Fig. 4.

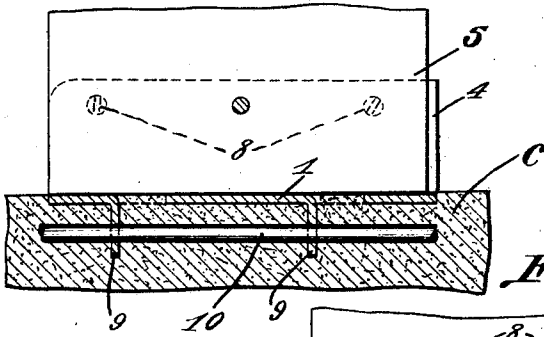
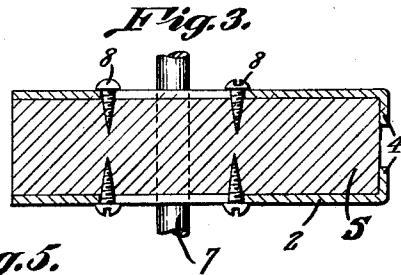
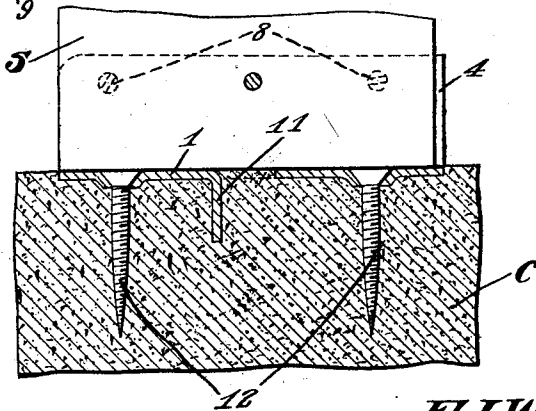


Fig. 5.



E. J. Wells, Inventor

Witness

[Signature]

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER J. WELLS, OF NASHUA, IOWA.

STAY-IRON.

1,385,765.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 26, 1921.

Application filed October 8, 1919. Serial No. 329,268.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELMER J. WELLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nashua, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Stay-Iron, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a studding socket and comprehends improvements in the construction set forth in my prior Patent 991,573, dated May 9, 1911.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a studding socket which can be rigidly anchored in the concrete flooring and used to support studding in a true upright position, without the use of sills, the construction being such as to so hold the studding that the sheathing may be nailed thereon for its entire length of the studding.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a studding socket which is provided with a novel form of anchoring means.

Another object of the invention is to provide a studding socket in which the anchor members may be struck from the material forming the stay iron.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims, it being understood that various changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown. In said drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the studding socket.

Fig. 2 is a transverse section.

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3, Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section through a modified form.

Fig. 5 is a section through another modification.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 designates a sheet metal plate having upstanding side walls 2 forming a socket or channel 3 adapted to receive the end of a length of studding S, the side walls having inturned ends 4 adapted to lap one face of the studding so as to prevent it from slipping within the channel in one direction. The other end of the channel is entirely open

so that studding of different sizes can be placed in the channel and so that moisture will be free to drain from the socket.

Ears 5 are struck from the walls 2 and are bent back so as to extend beyond the bottom of the channel and lie substantially flush with the walls 2. These ears have openings 6 adapted to receive an anchoring rod 7 or concrete.

The plate 1 is adapted to be placed on the concrete foundation C while soft so that the ears 5 and rod 7 will be pressed therein and the walls 2 will extend above the surface of the concrete. The studding is inserted into the socket after the concrete is dry and is fastened to the foundation walls 2 by screws 8 or in any other suitable manner. It is to be understood, of course, that, if desired, the plate 1 can be mounted directly on the surface of the foundation instead of below the surface, as shown.

Instead of constructing the socket as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 ears 9 can be struck from the bottom of the channel and be engaged by a longitudinal anchoring rod 10. Or, if preferred, and as shown in Fig. 5, a single ear 11 may be struck down from the channel and long screws 12 can be extended through the bottom of the channel and into the foundation C.

The devices described are advantageous because they keep the studs out of contact with the concrete so that they will not absorb moisture therefrom.

What is claimed is:—

1. A studding socket formed of sheet metal bent to provide a studding receiving channel, ears struck downwardly from the channel, and an anchoring rod engaging within the ears and held thereby in spaced relation to the channel.

2. A studding socket formed of sheet metal bent to form a studding receiving channel, ears struck from the sides of the channel and extended downward therefrom, thereby to provide openings for the reception of means for engaging and fastening studding in the channel, and an anchoring rod engaging the ears and spaced from the channel.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ELMER J. WELLS.

Witnesses:

M. A. KEPPL,
R. D. STALEY.