

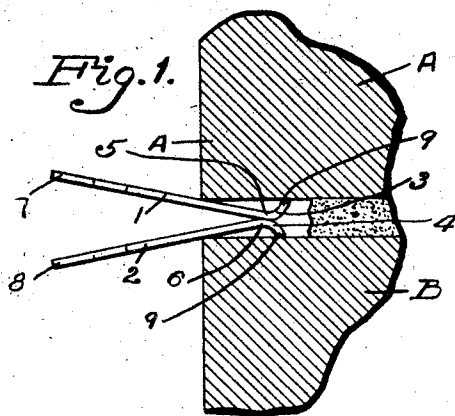
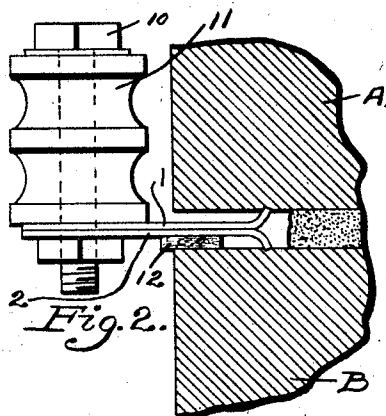
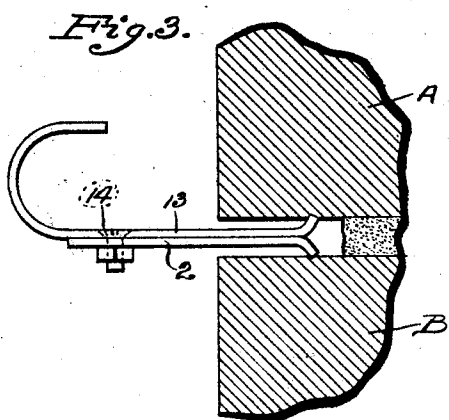
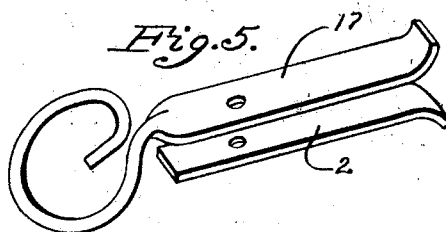
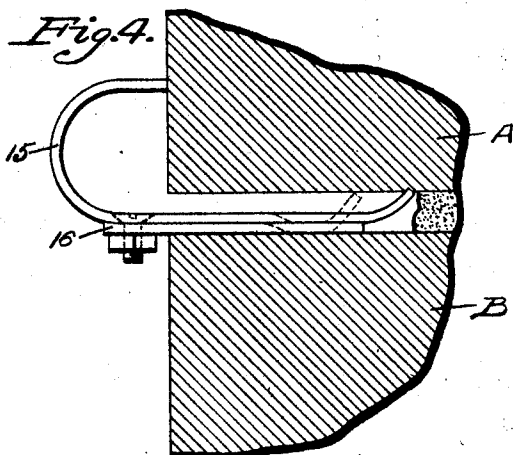
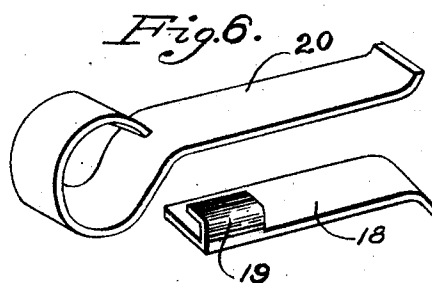
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1,474,835

P. HOGAN

SEAM ANCHOR

Filed March 18, 1922



Inventor
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By *J. P. Cornwall* Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP HOGAN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SEAM ANCHOR.

Application filed March 18, 1922. Serial No. 544,858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP HOGAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Seam Anchors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this application.

My invention comprises an anchor for cables, pipes, brackets, insulators, etc., adapted to be inserted in the seam of a wall of masonry, and the objects of my invention are to provide a simple economical device adapted to be easily inserted and to be securely retained in the seam after insertion, and to provide a substantial support for whatever wire or other object is to be carried thereby.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate several embodiments of my invention,—

Figure 1 shows a simple form of my anchor as it is being inserted in the wall seam.

Figure 2 shows the same anchor mounting and insulator and clamped in wall-engaging position.

Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 show obvious modifications of the anchor, which will be referred to later.

The essential feature of my invention is the provision of an anchor element adapted to be inserted in the seam and then turned about a pivotal point so as to cause a tooth-like projection upon the element to bite into the wall of the seam, means being provided to hold the bar in the desired position.

In the construction shown in Figures 1 and 2, these elements are duplicate flat bars 1 and 2, having their adjacent ends 3 and 4 inclined outwardly and when inserted in the seam, as shown in Figure 1, the corners of the bends 5 and 6 serve as fulcrums about which the bars may be pivoted by forcing their outer straight ends 7 and 8 together, thereby thrusting the edges 9 into the adjoining bricks A and B. The outer ends of the bars are clamped in the desired position by means of a bolt 10 and in the preferred construction this bolt also mounts a porcelain insulator 11.

It will likely be found desirable to drive

a small wooden plug 12 between the lower brick B and bar 2 for the purpose of steadying the anchor, although this plug is not necessary for the functioning of my anchor.

In Figure 3 the upper bar 13 is shown with a return bend, the end of which is spaced from the side of the adjacent brick and a short screw 14 is substituted for the bolt 10 of Figure 2.

In Figure 4 a similar bar 15 is used but is inserted far enough into the seam to bring the end of its return bend against the side of the brick. In this figure, the upper bar only has its inner end inclined and is forced into engagement with the brick by the insertion of a straight bar 16, the original shape of bar 15 being indicated by the dotted lines.

In Figures 5 and 6, two other modifications of the wire or cable holding bar are shown, the particular advantages of which will be obvious to those skilled in the art. The peculiar shapes of the outer ends of the upper bar 17 of Figure 5 adapts it for holding various devices and this end may possess a substantial degree of elasticity. The lower bar 18 of Figure 6 is provided with a finger 19 which will fit over the body of upper bar 20 and clamp the two together. These two bars may be swiveled horizontally to engage the body of the upper bar with the finger or the latter may be made straight and bent over after assembly.

Other variations in the construction of my anchor will occur to those familiar with such devices and I contemplate all such modifications as fall within the spirit of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A seam anchor comprising two bars each having an end portion bent obtusely to the remainder of the bar, said bars being arranged back to back with their bent portions extending away from each other and with the external angles of their bends forming a pivotal bearing for the bars, the axis of which is perpendicular to the plane of the bends.

2. A seam anchor comprising juxtaposed bars each having a portion bent at an angle near one end, said bent portions diverging from each other, and means for drawing said bars together at a point spaced from said projections.

3. In a seam anchor, two juxtaposed members having adjacent ends extending from

the planes of the bar bodies in diverging directions and adapted to be inserted in a wall seam, and means for drawing the bodies of the members together to force the inclined ends apart and engage the sides of the seam.

4. In a seam anchor, two juxtaposed members having their adjacent ends inclined in diverging directions out of the plane of the member bodies and adapted to be inserted in a wall seam, an insulator positioned on the bodies of said members, and an element securing said insulator to said members and securing the bodies of said members together thereby pivoting the members on each other intermediate their ends to thrust their diverging ends apart to engage the sides of the wall seam.

5. A seam anchor composed of two superimposed members having their respective ends juxtaposed and diverging from each other but adapted to be inserted in the seam between two bricks and means for drawing together the ends of the members remaining outside of the seam, thereby pivoting the bars on each other intermediate their ends to thrust their inserted ends apart.

6. A seam anchor composed of two super-

imposed members having their adjacent ends flanged in opposite directions and adapted to be inserted in the seam between two bricks so that when the other or outer ends of the two members are drawn together the flanged ends will be separated so as to bite into the bricks, and an insulator mounted on the top member of the anchor.

7. A seam anchor comprising two juxtaposed members, two adjacent ends of which diverge from each other and are adapted to be inserted in a wall seam, and a bolt extending transversely through the opposite ends of the members to draw the bolted ends together and thereby spread apart the first-mentioned flanged ends.

8. A seam anchor comprising juxtaposed bars, at least one of which is bent at an angle near one end, and means for drawing the other end of said bent bar toward the adjacent portion of the other bar, thereby turning said bent bar about the vertex of the angle of its bend as a pivot.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature this 14th day of March, 1922.

PHILIP HOGAN.