June 16, 1931. C. W. PRICKETT 1,810,224

BUCK ANCHOR

Filed March 22, 1929

Fig. 1.

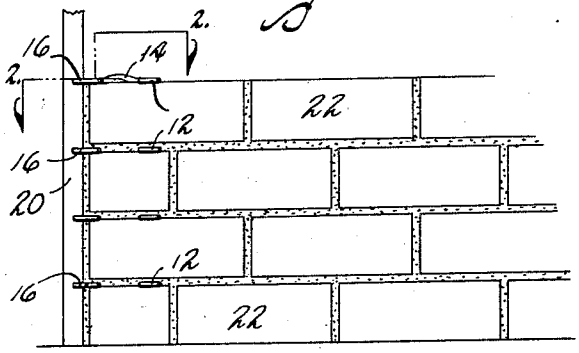


Fig. 3.

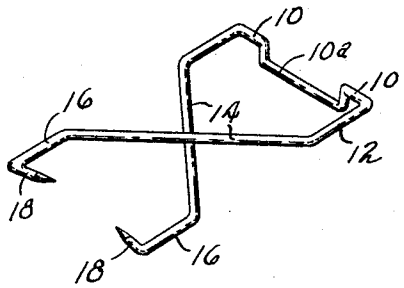


Fig. 2.

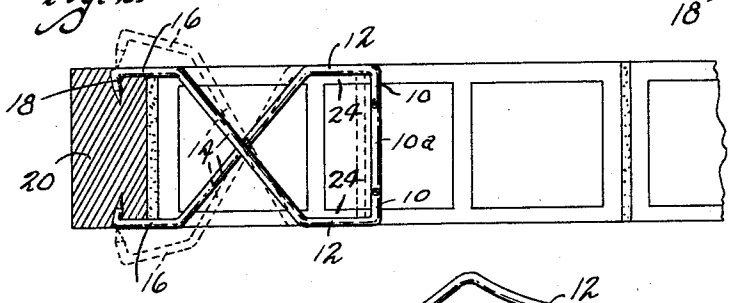


Fig. 8.

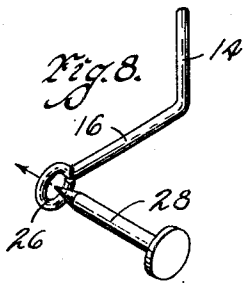


Fig. 4.

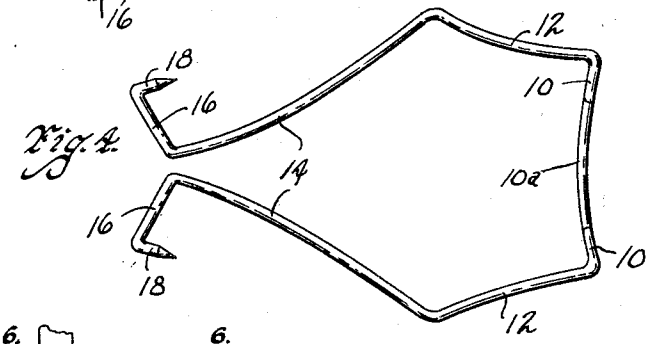


Fig. 6.

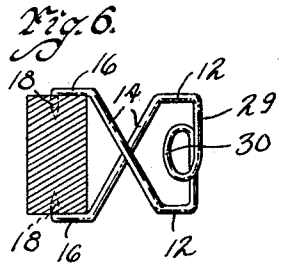


Fig. 5.

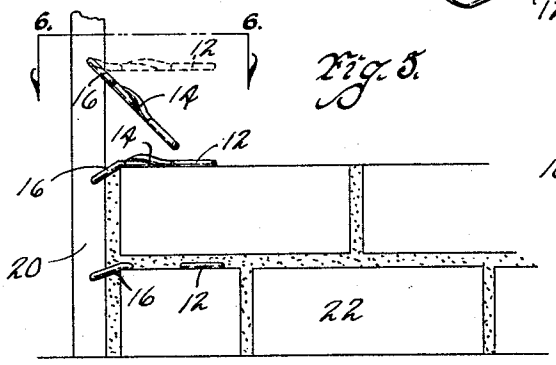
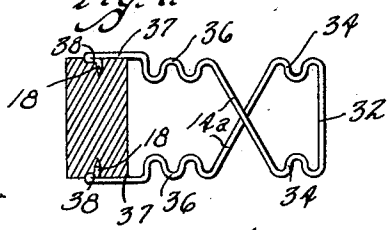


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CLYDE W. PRICKETT, OF SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

BUCK ANCHOR

Application filed March 22, 1929. Serial No. 349,099.

The object of my invention is to provide a buck anchor of simple, durable and inexpensive construction.

More particularly, it is my object to provide a buck anchor so constructed and arranged that it can be quickly and easily mounted on the buck in position for forming an attachment.

Still another purpose is to provide a buck anchor so constructed as to afford a maximum anchorage.

With these and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my buck anchor, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a side elevation of a portion of a wall illustrating the manner in which my buck anchors are employed.

Figure 2 is a detail, sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a positive view of a buck anchor embodying my invention in the position it assumes just before attachment to the buck.

Figure 4 is a plan view of my buck anchor as it comes from the factory.

Figure 5 is a side elevation of a portion of the wall, illustrating another manner of using the buck anchors.

Figure 6 is a plan view illustrating a slightly modified form of my buck anchor, the buck being shown in section.

Figure 7 is a similar view showing another type of buck anchor; and

Figure 8 is a perspective view illustrating a slightly modified arm on the buck anchor of the type shown in Figure 3.

In buildings where clay or gypsum tile partitions or walls are used, it is the practice to set rough wooden bucks or frames for openings. These bucks are usually made of lumber from one to two inches thick and of the width of the unplastered wall. After the wall is plastered, the finished door or window frame is nailed to the buck.

The clay or gypsum tile are laid up in layers or courses, which are usually twelve inches in height and of the width of the unplastered wall.

Many methods are used to hold these bucks in place. The most common one is to drive two spikes into the buck at the top of each layer of tile before laying the next course, with about three-fourths of the lengths of the spikes lying along the top side of the tile which has been laid.

This method is unsatisfactory because after two or three courses of tile have been put in place then when the spikes are driven into the upper portions of the buck, the spikes have already been driven into the lower parts and anchored between the lower courses or jarred loose in the mortar beds. As result, the rigid anchorage for the buck is destroyed and the buck is not held properly in place.

Other methods are used, some of which are very expensive. One objection to most of these methods arises from the fact that they involve driving the anchor into the face of the buck adjacent to the wall. This springs the buck, thus breaking loose the lower anchoring members from their anchorage.

My improved buck is designed to obviate these difficulties.

In Figure 4, I have shown a plan view of one of my buck anchors, as it comes from the factory.

The buck anchor as it comes from the factory comprises a connecting member indicated generally at 10, designed to rest horizontally above a course of tile, and preferably having a central down-turned portion 10*a*, which may rest upon a flat-walled tile or project into the opening in certain kinds of tile.

The buck anchor is made of resilient material and has extending forwardly and diverging from the ends of the member 10 the portions 12. Extending forwardly and converging toward each other from the ends of the members 12 are the members 14, which have at what may be called their outer ends the parts 16, inclined outwardly and terminating in the backwardly turned, pointed members 18.

The members 16 and 18 form a slight acute angle with relation to each other.

In the practical use of my buck anchor, it may be installed in two different ways.

When used as illustrated for instance in Figure 1, the courses are regularly laid and at the proper time just above the last course laid the buck anchor is placed in position for engaging the buck, which has been placed in proper position. The buck is indicated at 20. The tile of the various courses are indicated at 22. The buck anchor arms or members 14 are sprung so as to incline across each other as shown in Figure 3. They are sprung to the position shown by dotted lines in Figure 2, so that the pointed members 18 will stand substantially at right angles to the side faces of the buck 20 (see Figure 2). The pointed members 18 are then driven into the buck, and it will be seen that the parts are so constructed and arranged that the members 18 will not drive straight into the buck, but will be inclined slightly toward each other and toward the wall.

The members 16 lie parallel with the side faces of the buck and in the installation as shown in Figure 1, they are pounded until they are driven into the buck to lie flush with the faces thereof.

The parts are so arranged that when the anchor is installed on the buck, the portions 12 lie on top of the tile and adjacent to the outer edges thereof. This is of some importance for by such an arrangement a maximum anchorage is afforded.

It is practically certain that there will be mortar or tile as at 24 inside the members 12.

On account of the resiliency of the buck anchor, it can be sprung and gripped on the buck at the proper places, and will then by its own resiliency grip the buck and remain in place until the workman is ready to drive the pointed members 18 into the buck.

In Figure 5, I have shown a slightly different mode of installation. When this method is used, the anchors are installed on the buck at approximately the proper heights, and the pointed members 18 are driven into the buck.

Because of the fact that the buck is set up on rough concrete slab floors, in ordinary practice it is very difficult to mount the buck anchors at exactly the right height, but if the pointed members 18 are driven in and the members 16 are not pounded into the buck, it will be seen that as the courses are laid up, the members 16 can be inclined from the horizontal as illustrated for instance at A in Figure 6, and when the next course of tile is laid, the tile will bend the buck anchor at the joints between the members or portions 16 and 14 as at B in Figure 5, and thus the buck anchors which have been installed on the bucks before the courses were laid can be readily adjusted to fit between the courses. This is oftentimes of considerable importance and convenience in anchoring the bucks in place.

In Figure 8, I have shown a portion of a buck anchor with the member 16 similar to that already described terminating in an eye 26 instead of the pointed member 18. A headed nail or the like 28 then forms the means by which the buck anchor is fastened to the buck and becomes part of the anchor.

In Figure 6, I have shown another modification of my buck anchor having the parts 12, 14, 16 and 18 similar to those already described. Instead of the part 10, there is provided a substantially horizontal part forming a connecting member 28, the central part of which forms a loop 30 which may be horizontal and may be bent downwardly so as to fit in an opening in a tile.

In Figure 7, I have shown still another modification of my buck anchor intended for use where more anchorage is necessary.

The form of buck anchor shown in Figure 7 has instead of the member 10 a straight cross connecting member 32 extending away from which instead of the member 12 is a horizontally fluted portion 34, from which extend the portions 14*a*, similar to the portions 14. From the portions 14*a*, there extend the fluted portions 36 having at what may be called their forward ends the straight portions 37, the forward ends of which are bent back on each other as at 38, and are then inclined away to form pointed portions 18 similar to those already described.

A buck anchor of the type described herein has a number of important advantages.

In the first place, it can be mounted on the buck by the workman, who simply grasps the anchor in his hand and crosses the member 14, changing the parts from their positions shown in Figure 4 to their positions shown in Figure 3. This makes a very convenient manner of mounting the anchors on the bucks. It also forms a sort of loop at what may be called the rear or inner end of the anchor, which gives strong anchorage in a bed of mortar or flat crossed-face tile.

The arrangement of the parts 16 and 18 at acute angles to each other has a number of advantages.

When the members 16 are sprung apart enough to permit the buck to be received between the members 18, the members 18 then stand nearly at right angles to the buck as shown by dotted lines in Figure 2. Yet when they are driven in, they are inclined toward the wall slightly, which is a desirable result to be attained.

Some of the advantages of my anchor have already been explained. They illustrate one of its important general advantages, to-wit, its adaptability for use, convenience with which it may be installed, and its adaptability for different kinds of operations.

Of course, one of the great advantages is

that it can be fastened to the buck either during the laying of the courses or before the courses are laid. If it is fastened and placed as the courses are laid up, the driving of the members 18 into the buck at the sides thereof instead of into the face next to the wall reduces the tendency to spring the buck and very largely eliminates the tendency to pull out or break loose the lower buck anchors already anchored in the wall.

Using the buck anchors as shown in Figure 5, any pounding which might tend to loosen them in the wall is wholly eliminated.

I claim as my invention:

1. A buck anchor, comprising an inner cross member, first portions inclined away from the ends thereof and away from each other, second portions inclined away from the ends of said first portions and toward each other, third portions inclined away from the ends of said second portions and from each other, and pointed members turned back from the ends of said third portions whereby said second portions may be sprung across each other and said pointed members may be caused to engage between them a buck, said anchor being of resilient material and constraining said pointed members to enter the buck.

2. A buck anchor comprising an inner cross member, first portions inclined away from ends thereof and away from each other, second portions inclined away from the ends of said first portions and toward each other, third portions inclined away from the ends of said second portions and from each other, and pointed members turned back from the ends of said third portions at acute angles thereto whereby the second portions may be sprung across each other and said pointed members may be caused to engage between them a buck, said anchor being of resilient material and constraining said pointed members to enter the buck.

3. A resilient buck anchor comprising when installed on a buck, an inner cross member, first portions projecting outwardly at right angles thereto, second portions inclined away from said first portions and crossing each other, third portions inclined away from said second portions substantially parallel with each other, and pointed members projected inwardly toward each other.

Des Moines, Iowa, January 30, 1929.

CLYDE W. PRICKETT.