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K. O. GOBER ET AL

WALL WIRER

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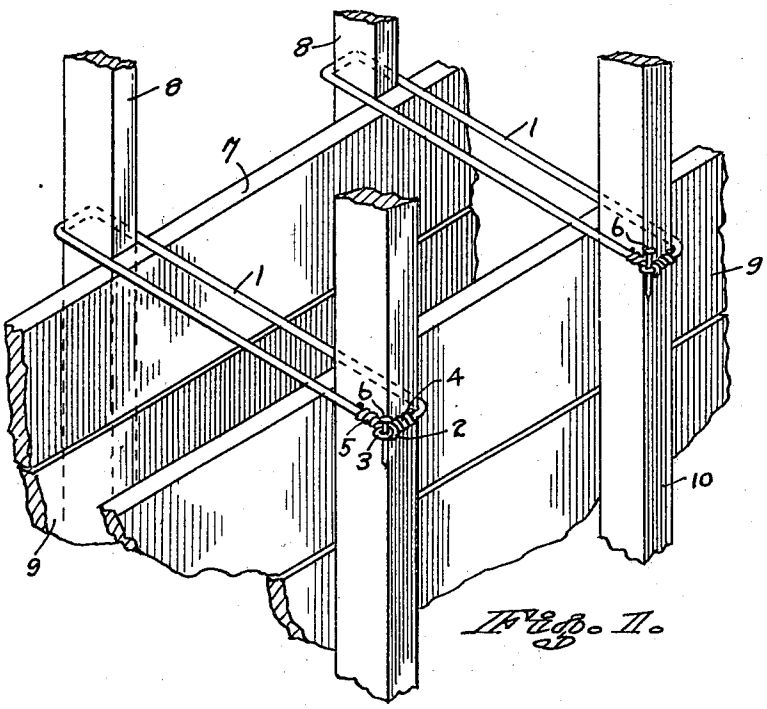


Fig. 1.

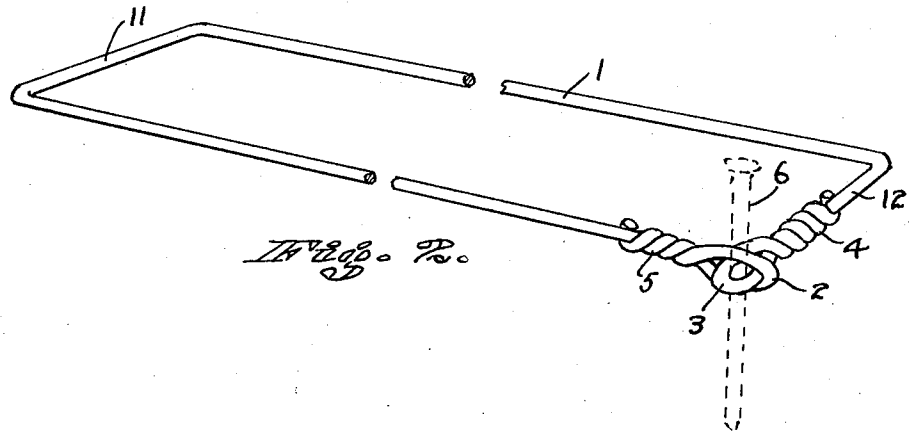


Fig. 2.

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WALL WIRER.

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Our invention relates to improvements in wall wirers, and it consists in the combinations, constructions and arrangements hereinafter described and claimed.

An object of our invention is to provide a wall wirer which is previously shaped according to the desired size, so that it can be applied to the wall forms and secured in place without the necessity of cutting off any portion of the wire or twisting a portion thereof to shorten the length.

A further object of our invention is to provide a device of the type described which is extremely simple in construction, consisting of but a single piece of wire and a fastening member, and which is so designed that when the wire is placed in operative position the strain is carried by the wire and not by the fastening member.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the following specification, and the novel features of our invention will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

Our invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing forming a part of this application, in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device showing it operatively applied to a wall form; and

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the device.

In carrying out our invention we provide a wire 1 of a lighter gauge than that commonly used for like purposes, and shape this wire into a rectangular form, as shown in Figure 2. The ends of the wire are provided with eyelets 2 and 3 and are then rolled back upon themselves, as at 4 and 5, for providing a securing means for the eyelets. The eyelet 2 is adapted to receive the eyelet 3 and the eyelet 2 is moved far enough along the eyelet 3 to permit a fastening member 6, such as an eight-penny nail, to be dropped through the eyelet 3 for fastening the ends of the member together.

From the foregoing description of the various parts of the device, the operation thereof will be readily understood.

The customary practice in building wall forms is to build one side of the wall first, as for example, the portion 7, and then to pass wires around the two-by-fours 8, these wires being subsequently used for holding the side 9 of the wall form in place. The wires have to be drawn across the space between the sides 7 and 9 and then have to be twisted around the two-by-fours 10 supporting the side 9. This takes considerable time and moreover when the wires are cut, the workmen run the danger of having their clothes and hands scratched by the wires. Furthermore, some spacing means has to be provided for holding the sides 7 and 9 at the proper distance from each other.

With the present device these disadvantages are overcome and a stronger supporting member can be used than was formerly the case, because the wire can be made of a heavier or lighter gauge, since it is shaped at the factory instead of being bent into shape as is now the practice. The distance between the ends 11 and 12 of the member 1 may be varied at will for accommodating the walls of various thicknesses. The wire, of course, is large enough to receive the two-by-fours 8 and 10 and then to afford sufficient space between the two-by-fours to permit the 7/8" wall-boards to be disposed in place, these boards being held apart the required distance for forming the wall, having the desired thickness. After the side 7 is formed, the member 1 can be slipt on over the two-by-fours 8 and then secured to the two-by-fours 10 by inserting the fastening members 6 in the eyelet 3 in the manner heretofore described. It should be noted that the entire strain upon the ends 11 and 12 is carried by the eyelets 2 and 3 instead of being carried by the fastening member 6. It takes approximately five minutes less time of work in securing these wires in place than in securing the standard wire. The device is extremely simple in construction and is durable and useful for the purpose intended.

Although we have shown and described one embodiment of our invention, it is to be understood that the same is susceptible of various changes and we reserve the right to employ such changes as may come within the scope of the appended claim.

In the usual wall construction, the portions of the wires extending through the cement are so twisted that it is practically impossible to withdraw them after the cement has set. These wires in time rust away and leave openings in the completed wall through which water can drain. With our present form of device, the portions of wire extending through the wall are straight and can there-

fore readily be withdrawn. The openings in the wall can then be closed by cement. In this way a water tight wall is provided.

We claim:

A wall wirer comprising a rectangular-shaped wire having short ends for enclosing a portion of a wall form and having long sides for extending between the opposing wall forms, the ends of said wire being fashioned into eyelets, the planes of which extend at right angles to each other for permitting the eyelet carried by the long side to receive the eyelet carried by the short side, whereby strain placed upon the wire will be carried solely by the eyelets, and a fastening member inserted in the eyelet carried by the short side for preventing the withdrawal of the other eyelet.

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