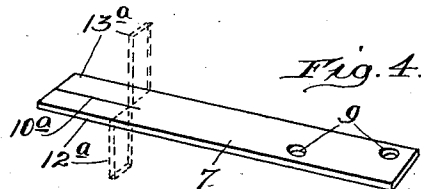
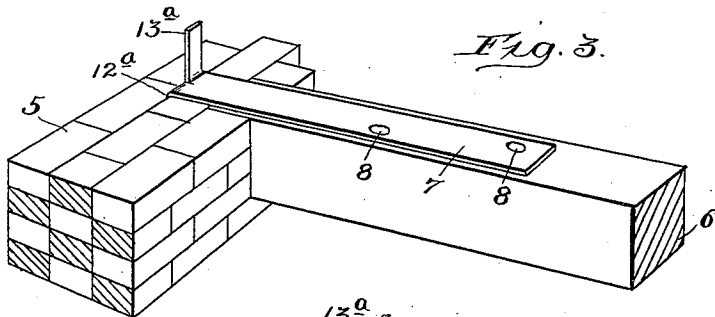
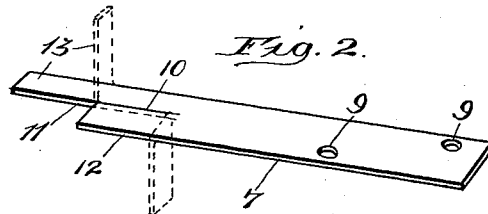
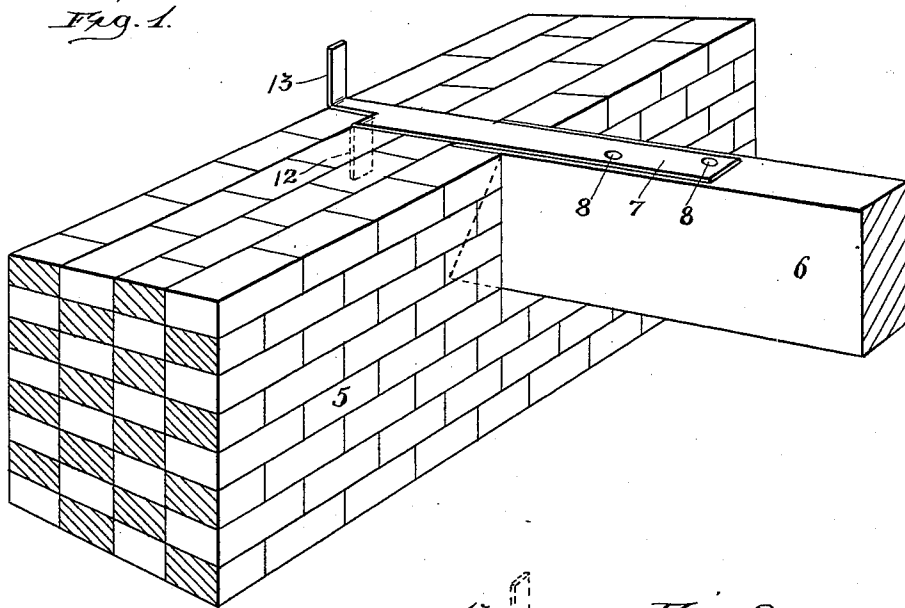


D. O. CRILLY.
 ANCHOR FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 13, 1911.

1,008,118.

Patented Nov. 7, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL O. CRILLY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ANCHOR FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS.

1,008,118.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 7, 1911.

Application filed March 13, 1911. Serial No. 613,984.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL O. CRILLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Anchors for Building Constructions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in anchors or devices used in the construction of buildings, for the purpose of bracing the walls thereof against lateral movements with respect to the joists, beams or girders, and is particularly intended for employment in connection with brick walls or buildings, and its consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement and operation of the various parts thereof as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

The principal object of the invention is to provide an anchor of the above named general character which shall be simple and inexpensive in construction, strong, durable and efficient in operation, and so made that one or more of the courses of brick constituting the wall, may be anchored to the girder or beam.

A further object is to furnish such an anchor which is made of a single piece of material, thereby preventing the possibility of the parts becoming loose or displaced, and besides avoiding the necessity of securing different parts together.

Still another object is to provide an anchor of such construction, that if, one or both of the bracing arms thereof, should be presented, in the construction of the wall, at joints between the bricks, said arms will be prevented passing through said joints, or in other words, will engage the bricks on one or both sides of the joints.

Still another object is to so construct the anchor that it may be secured to the beam or girder in such a manner as to lessen the liability of splitting the same, which, as is well known are usually of pine or wood that is easily split.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be disclosed in the subjoined description and explanation.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which the invention pertains, to make and use the same, I will now proceed to de-

scribe it referring to the accompanying 55 drawings in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a portion of a brick wall showing an anchor embodying one form of the invention, secured to a portion of a joint and so located that its bracing arms will engage different courses of brick, that is, one arm will engage the outer or facing course while the other arm will engage the course adjacent thereto. Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the blank out of which the anchor is formed showing by dotted lines the positions the bracing arms will occupy when ready for use. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of a portion of a brick wall illustrating a modification in the construction of the anchor and showing its bracing arms in position to engage the same course of bricks, and Fig. 4, is a perspective view of the blank out of which the modified form of the anchor is made, showing by dotted lines the positions the bracing arms will occupy when the device is completed and ready for use.

Like numerals of reference refer to corresponding parts throughout the different views of the drawing.

The reference numeral 5, designates a wall composed of a number of courses of brick laid in the usual manner so that the joints of the different courses will be alternately broken by other courses. Mounted at one of its ends on the wall, in the usual or any preferred way is a joist or beam 6, to the upper surface of which the body or shank 7, of the anchor is secured by means of nails or spikes 8, inserted through openings 9, formed out of alinement with one another, in the body 7, of the anchor. By thus locating the openings 9, it is apparent that when nails or spikes are driven through the same into the joist, the latter will be less liable to split than if the openings 9, were located in longitudinal alinement on the body. The outer end of the body 7, is provided with a longitudinal slit 10, and has a cutaway portion 11, in one of its sides as is clearly shown in Fig. 2, of the drawing, thus providing a short member or bracing arm 12, and a longer one 13, until said arms are bent at right angles to the body 7, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, and by continuous lines in Fig. 1, when it will be understood that they may be of the same

length but that they will be located out of alinement with one another, and about the distance apart of the width of one of the bricks out of which the wall is formed. By this arrangement it is apparent that one of the bracing arms may engage one course of brick and the other one of said arms, another course of brick.

In Figs. 3, and 4, of the drawing, is shown a modification in the construction of the anchor which consists of a body portion 7, having openings 9, out of alinement with one another, as in the other construction, to receive nails or spikes for securing it to the joist 6, or beam. The outer end of the body 7, of the modified form of the anchor is provided with a longitudinal slit 10^a, extending from said end a suitable distance inwardly or toward the other end of the body thus forming two arms 12^a, and 13^a, which are bent in opposite directions at the inner terminal of the slit 10^a, so as to occupy positions substantially at right angles with the body 7, of the anchor, and in the same vertical plane with one another. In this modified construction it is apparent that the bracing arms 12^a, and 13^a, will brace the same course of brick, but that as they are disposed on opposite sides of the body 7, if one of said arms should be presented to the joint between the bricks the other would be located to one side of said joint, and as these

arms are of considerable width it is obvious that the one presented to the joint between the bricks would overlap said joint on each of its sides and prevent any possibility of the arm passing through the joint should the wall have a tendency to move outwardly. The same result is attained by the construction shown in Figs. 1, and 2, of the drawing and above described.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

An anchor for building constructions, consisting of a straight flat body portion having integrally therewith at one of its ends a straight flat bracing arm disposed at substantially a right angle to the body portion and also having integrally therewith near said end an oppositely disposed straight flat bracing arm extended at substantially a right angle to the body portion but in the opposite direction from the first named bracing arm, said bracing arms located at a distance apart equal to at least the width of a brick, the said body portion having openings out of longitudinal alinement with one another for the reception of spikes or nails used for securing it to a joist or beam.

DANIEL O. CRILLY.

Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."