Oct. 14, 1924. 1,511,746

S. J. NOLL.

NUT FOR SCREWS

Filed Nov. 23, 1923

Fig. 1

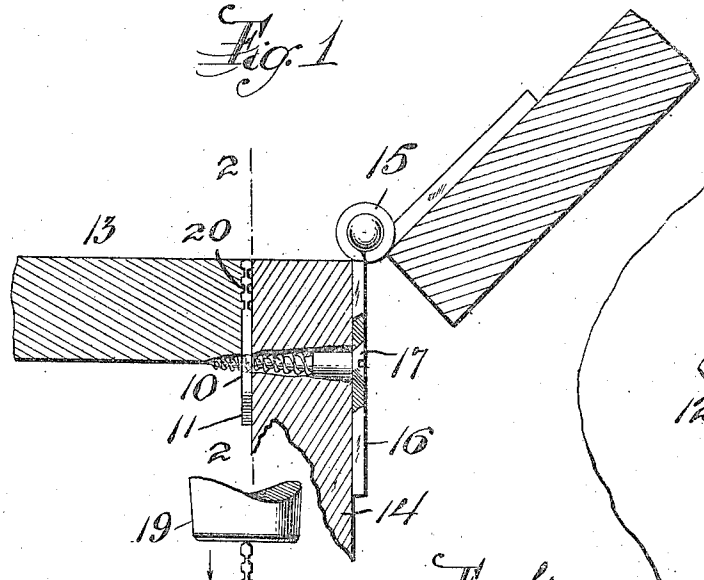


Fig. 2

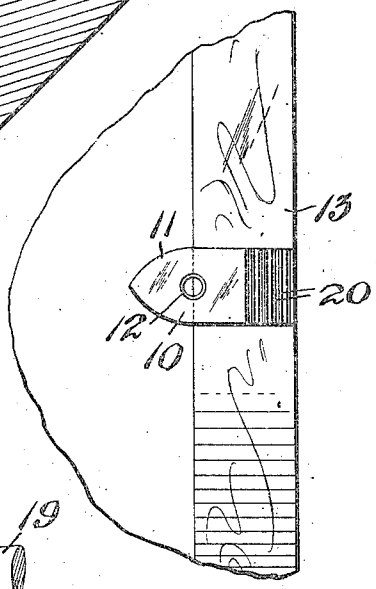


Fig. 3

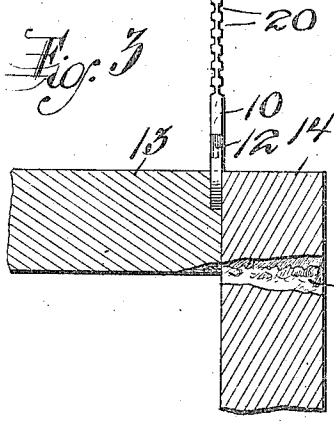
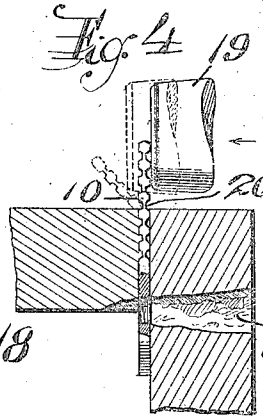


Fig. 4



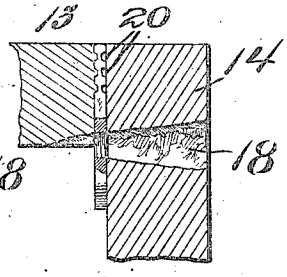


Fig. 6

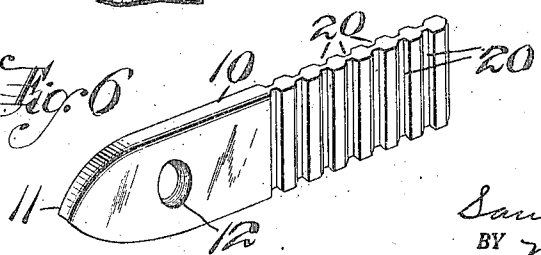


Fig. 5

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Patented Oct. 14, 1924. 1,511,746

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL J. NOLL, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

NUT FOR SCREWS.

Application filed November 23, 1923. Serial No. 676,494.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL J. NOLL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nuts for Screws, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved device for receiving screws that are fitted to holes too big for them and by acting as a nut causing a binding on the screw that allows it to be again brought up tight against the element it is intended to secure.

The invention is illustrated and described as applied to a hinge plate on a door frame although it will be evident that it is applicable to many different situations and applications.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which Figure 1 is a section with the device in place and Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 in Figure 1. Figures 3, 4 and 5 are views similar to Figure 1 showing the manner of inserting the device. Figure 6 is a perspective view of the device.

The article is a plate 10 usually of steel with a pointed end 11 to permit its being easily driven through a board and near the pointed end is a perforation 12 this perforation being usually screw-threaded.

I illustrate the device as used in a conventional door frame comprising a board 13 secured to a board 14 and the hinge 15 is shown as having the leaf 16 secured in place by the screws 17. In cases where the door is frequently removed and replaced as in the case of a screen door the screw hole 18 soon becomes enlarged and worn so that the screw no longer holds and cannot be tightened. In such case the plate 10 is driven in by a hammer, shown partly at 19 at right angles to the hole 18 until the hole 12 can be seen through the hole 18 as substantially aligned therewith. In the case of wood screws an approximate registering is sufficient as when the screw 17 is inserted the pointed end of it enters the hole 12 and causes the plate 10 to be slid into exact position. The hole 12 is small so that the screw 17 enters it and engages its sides and the plate acts as a nut and the screw can be screwed up tight. To allow for a flush appearance for the tail of the plate 10 after it is in place the plate is weakened at spaced intervals and I show, for this purpose, the parallel depressions 20 which form weakened portions. When the projecting part of the plate (see Figure 4) is to be removed it is tapped with the hammer and the plate broken off at the weakened part close up in the wooden structure and is substantially flush as in Figure 5.

With this device in place repeated removals of the screws can be accomplished without affecting the fit on subsequent insertions.

I claim:

1. A nut for screws comprising a flat plate having a pointed end and a screw-threaded perforation near said end.

2. A nut for wood screws comprising a flat plate with a pointed end and a perforation near said end, the other end of the plate having weakened portions to define breaking points on said plate.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I have hereto set my hand, this 21st day of November, 1923.

SAMUEL J. NOLL.