

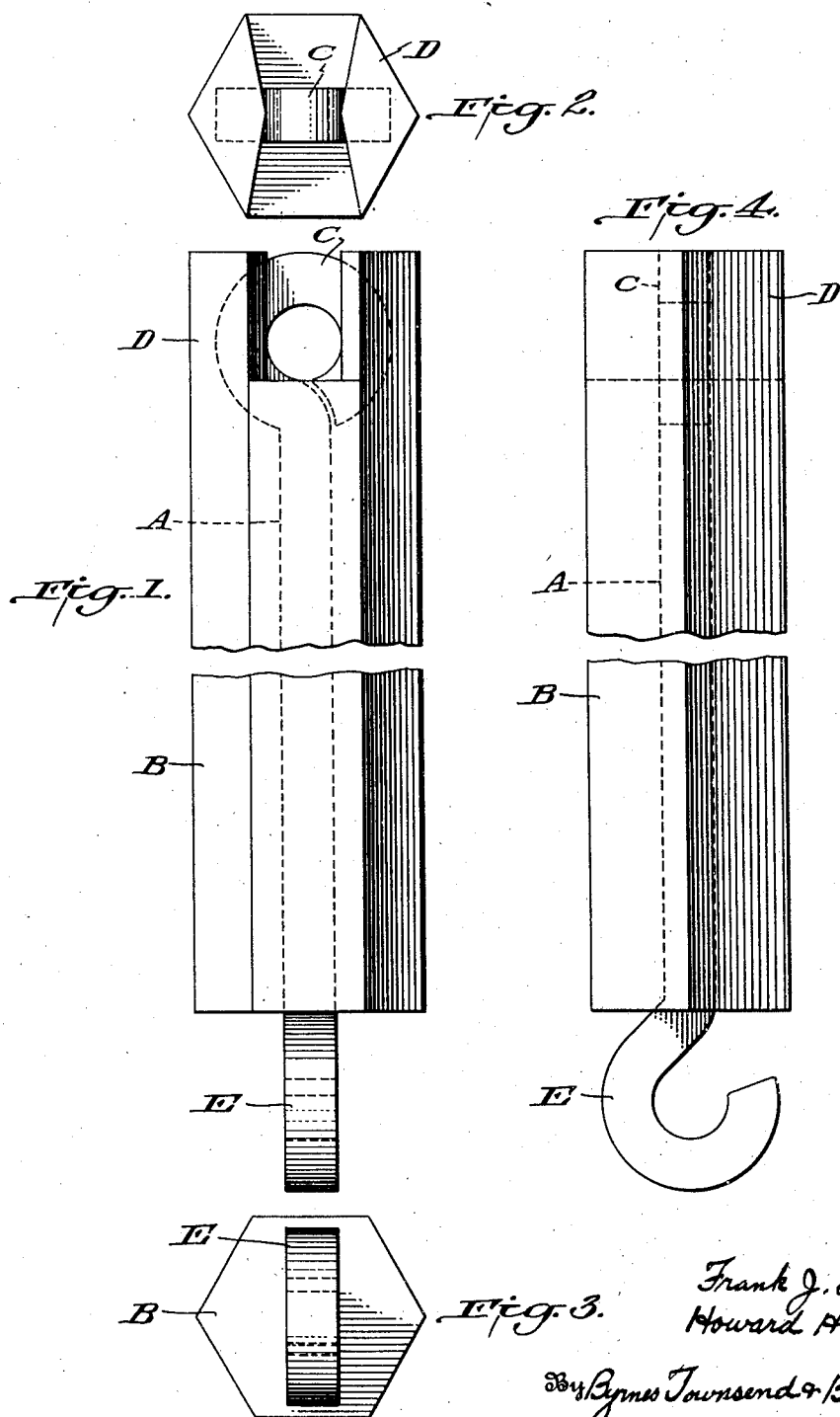
April 16, 1929.

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1,709,523

ANODE

Filed Nov. 29, 1927



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ANODE.

Application filed November 29, 1927. Serial No. 236,562.

This invention relates to anodes which are particularly suited for use in electroplating objects of varying lengths such as, for instance, lamp posts, pipe, etc.

The anodes each consist of a rod of inert conductive material carrying a body of the anodic metal. The rod is provided with a hook at one end and an eyelet at the other end, both of which project beyond the main body of anodic metal. Any desired number of the anodes may be hooked together to correspond to the length of the object to be plated by inserting the hook of one anode into the eyelet of another. The anodes may be made in varying lengths. Preferably the body of anodic metal comprises longitudinal projections extending partly around the eyelet. These projections are placed in such a way as not to interfere with the hooking of one anode with another.

The accompanying drawings illustrate one type of construction of the anodes in accordance with our invention.

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the anode;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view;

Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view; and

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the anode shown in Fig. 1.

The invention is particularly designed and adapted for use in connection with cadmium or zinc plating anodes comprising a steel rod as the inert conductive material and cadmium or zinc as the anodic metal and will be described and illustrated in connection with such an anode.

In the drawings, A is a steel core of square cross-section, the upper end of which is formed into the eyelet C and the lower end into the hook E. Around this core is cast the body B of anodic metal, specifically cadmium. The projections D from the main body B extend partly around the eyelet. The projections D preferably are formed as illustrated leaving only a groove in the anodic metal transverse to the plane of the eyelet so that two anodes may be hooked together.

The steel core A is shown of square cross-section, but obviously it may be round or of any other form. Also, the outer surface of the cast anodic metal may be round or of any other desired form instead of hexagonal as shown.

The advantage of these anodes is that they may be very easily hooked together to produce an anode of any desired length. The weight of the anodic metal is carried entirely by the inert and relatively strong core. In anodes made entirely of anodic metal without a core of inert metal, the anodic metal is gradually eaten away and the anode will sooner or later break, whereas anodes made in accordance with this invention will not.

It has been found that if the steel core is first electroplated with cadmium, the cadmium body may be cast onto the core much more intimately than if the core is not electroplated. The breaking off of the anodic metal from the core during electrolysis is thus prevented.

Anodes of the type described and illustrated have been made of cadmium cast onto a steel core both with and without an intermediate coating of electroplated cadmium and have been found to be of particular value for electroplating objects of varying lengths. However, the invention is not limited to cadmium anodes comprising a steel core excepting as may be required by the terms of the appended claims.

Many shapes and sizes of the core of inert metal, the hook, eyelet, lugs and cast metal may be designed without departure from the invention.

We claim:

1. An anode for use in electroplating, comprising a core of inert conductive material which is formed into a hook at one end and an eyelet at the other end, said core having a body of anodic metal cast around it between the hook and eyelet.

2. An anode for use in electroplating, comprising a core of inert conductive material which is formed into a hook at one end and an eyelet at the other end, said core having a body of anodic metal cast around it between the hook and eyelet and extending partly around the eyelet in the form of two projections but leaving the eyelet exposed sufficiently to allow the hook of another similar anode to be engaged therewith.

3. An anode for use in electroplating, comprising a core of inert conductive material which is formed into a hook at one end and an eyelet at the other end, said core being elec-

troplated with an anodic metal and having a body of the anodic metal cast around the electroplated core between the hook and eyelet.

4. An anode for use in electroplating, comprising a core of inert conductive material which is formed into a hook at one end and an eyelet at the other end, said core being electroplated with an anodic metal and having a body of the anodic metal cast around the electroplated core between the hook and eyelet and extending partly around the eyelet in the form of two projections but leaving the eyelet exposed sufficiently to allow the hook of another similar anode to be engaged therewith.
5. An anode for use in electroplating, comprising a steel core which is formed into a hook at one end and an eyelet at the other end, said steel core having a body of cadmium cast around it between the hook and eyelet.
6. An anode for use in electroplating, comprising a steel core which is formed into a hook at one end and an eyelet at the other end, said steel core having a body of cadmium cast around it between the hook and eyelet and extending partly around the eyelet in the form of two projections but leaving the eye-

let exposed sufficiently to allow the hook of another similar anode to be engaged therewith.

7. An anode for use in electroplating, comprising a steel core which is formed into a hook at one end and an eyelet at the other end, said steel core being electroplated with cadmium and having a body of cadmium cast around the cadmium plated core between the hook and eyelet.

8. An anode for use in electroplating, comprising a steel core which is formed into a hook at one end and an eyelet at the other end, said steel core being electroplated with cadmium and having a body of cadmium cast around the cadmium plated core between the hook and eyelet and extending partly around the eyelet in the form of two projections but leaving the eyelet exposed sufficiently to allow the hook of another similar anode to be engaged therewith.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures.

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