

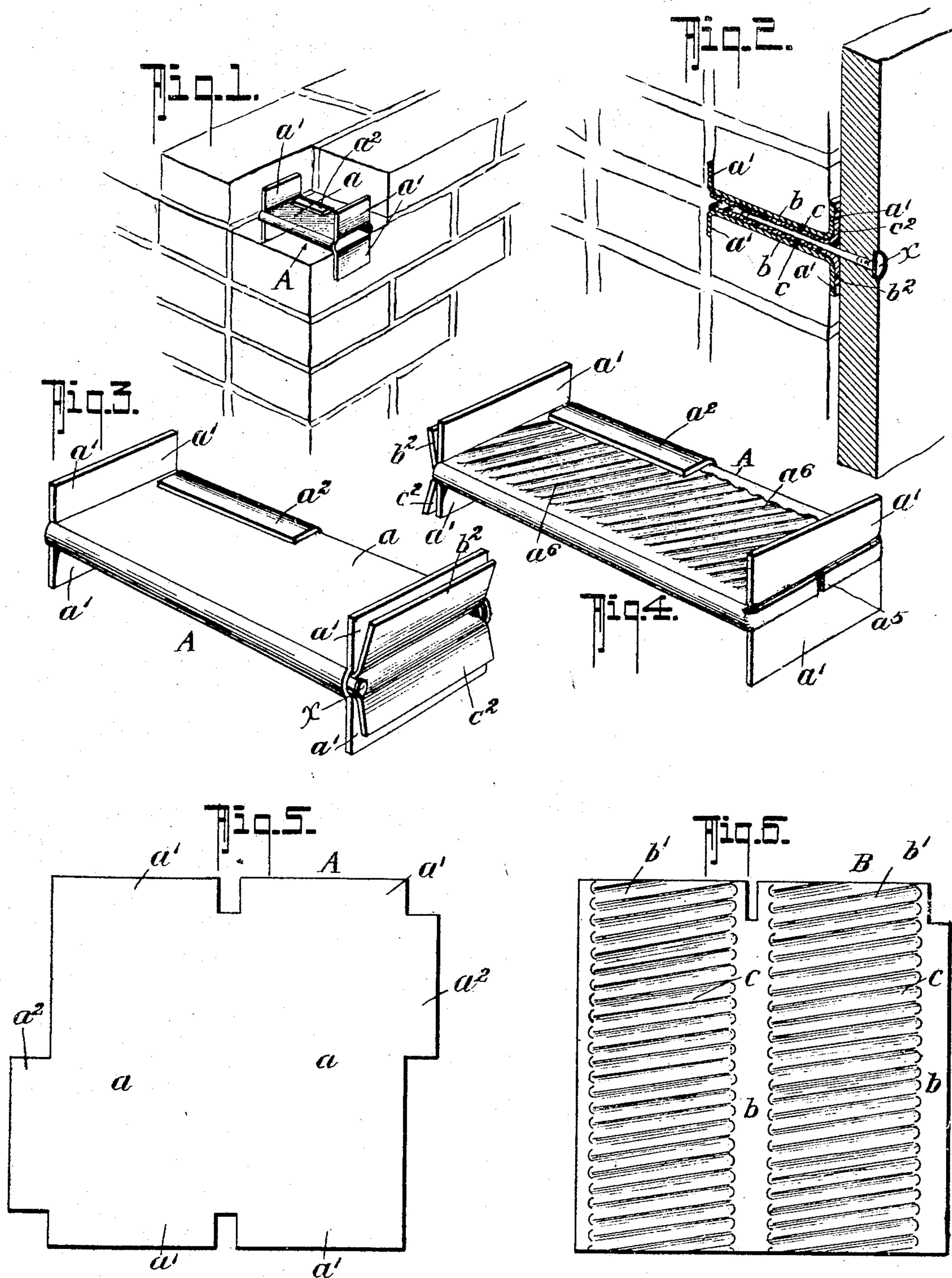
H. I. JEFFERS.

WALL PLUG.

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936,322.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.



WITNESSES:

H. Woodard
C. H. Wagner.

INVENTOR

Harry I. Jeffers

BY

Fred G. Dietrich & Co.
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY IRWIN JEFFERS, OF FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
WILLIAM MORRIS JEFFERS, OF FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

WALL-PLUG.

936,322.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY IRWIN JEFFERS, residing at Fort Smith, in the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and Improved Wall-Plug, of which the following is a specification.

My invention primarily has for its object to provide an improved construction of metallic plug or attachment to be used in brick, stone or concrete buildings, to provide for conveniently and effectively attaching the necessary woodwork to the masonry without the necessity of building the usual wood blocks or fillers into the masonry, or cutting holes in the plastered walls and driving plugs therein.

This invention comprehends, generally an improved construction of socket member adapted to be built in the wall during construction, and for telescopically receiving a plug that interlocks with the main socket member and arranged to receive the driven nail when the wood or other members to be attached, is nailed thereover.

My invention, in its more complete nature, comprises a main metallic socket member formed with flanged portions to interlock with the masonry into which it is built, a supplemental socket plug that telescopically engages the main socket, interlocks therewith and is adapted for being adjustably held therein to form a bracket projection, and having opposing clamping faces for receiving the nails driven therebetween when used as a wall plug.

With other objects in view that will hereinafter appear, my invention consists in certain details of construction and novel arrangement of parts all of which will be hereinafter fully explained, specifically pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which,

Figure 1, is a perspective view that illustrates the main socket piece as being built up in the wall. Fig. 2, is a perspective view partly in section and illustrates the complete plug on the wall and a wooden mold piece nailed thereto. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of the complete plug, with the means for holding the two parts positively interlocked. Fig. 4, is a perspective view of a slightly modified construction of the main socket piece. Fig. 5, is a plan view of the blank from which the main socket piece is formed

and, Fig. 6, is a similar view of the blank from which the adjustable socket piece is formed.

In the practical construction, my invention comprises a main and a supplemental member to telescopically engage the main member, both preferably being of sheet metal and each bent up into shape from a blank form.

The main member A, which forms an anchor piece, is in the nature of a flattened tube, the ends of the two opposing flat faces $a-a$ in the form shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 being bent in opposite directions to provide flanges $a'-a'$ that in practice are separated the width of an ordinary building brick so as to be readily tied into the wall, while building.

By shaping the member A from a blank form such as shown in Fig. 4, it can be bent to the desired shape and the parts held firmly together by bending the portions a' in opposite directions at one edge as will be clearly understood from the drawing.

In Figs. 1, 2 and 3 the main member A is shown as formed entirely of a smooth sheet metal plate with both ends of the tube like body open. When the plug is to be used in a concrete wall, the inner end of the said tube-like body A is closed as shown in Fig. 4, (see a') so that the concrete cannot run into the socket or tube portion of said member A, and in the said form shown in Fig. 4, the opposing or flat faces of the member A are corrugated as indicated by a'' and the corrugations extend diagonally but in transverse direction for reasons presently explained.

So far as described, it will be readily apparent that in building the wall the socket member A can be inserted at the desired points in the wall as the wall is being built, and made to receive the other member B of the plug when trimming out with the wood-work.

Member B, also of sheet metal, is bent up to form a flattened tube but with its opposing flat faces $b-b$ lying closely together whereby to form a rigid plug piece that can be readily slipped into the main or socket member A. The opposing faces $b-b$ of the member B (see Fig. 4) are corrugated to provide the desired rigidity and also for a tight binding or clamping of the nail or nails C driven therebetween, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The outer end of the faces $c-c$

have extensions $b'-b'$ formed vertically but outwardly inclined flanges c^2-c^2 that serve to guide the nails driven between the clamping faces $c-c$.

5 To positively hold the member B within the member A and for facilitating the telescoping of the two members, the part B is of a slightly less width than the part A, so that the locking nail x can be driven be-
10 tween the adjacent edges of the members B and A as best shown in Fig. 3, it being understood, however, that the locking nail x might as well be driven between the corrugations of two opposing flat faces of the
15 members A and B as shown in Fig. 4.

While my invention is more especially designed as a wall plug, it may be used for other purposes since it may be worked into the front walls of building to provide ex-
20 tensible brackets for supporting or fastening signs, electric fixtures, etc., thereto or thereon.

The outer flange of the slidable member B may be ornamental and the main socket
25 or sheet A made long enough to pass entirely through the brick wall for the purpose of ventilation.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Pat-
30 ent, is:—

1. A wall plug comprising in combination with a socket member having means for anchoring in a wall; a tubular member for telescopically engaging the socket and means
35 for positively locking the tubular member to its set positions in the socket.

2. A wall plug comprising a main portion formed of a single piece of metal bent up to a flattened tubular shape, the ends being bent at right angles to form vertical flanges, 40 combined with a supplemental portion formed of a single piece of metal bent to form a flattened tubular body, for telescopically engaging the main member and having its outer ends bent outwardly and
45 flared for directing the nail driven thereagainst.

3. The combination with the main or socket member adapted to be built in a new wall and having anchoring flanges; of a 50 flattened tubular member of slightly less width than the socket member and adapted to fit loosely therein, the opposite walls of the tubular member being corrugated in the transverse diagonal direction, means for
55 holding the flattened member in locked engagement with the socket and having the outer ends of its opposing flat faces flared outwardly to form guides as set forth.

4. As a new article, a wall plug compris- 60 ing flattened tube or socket having flanges for interlocking with a wall; and another flattened tubular member for telescopically engaging the socket member, said other member having corrugated nail clamping
65 surface, and means for locking the said other member at its set position in the main or socket members.

HARRY IRWIN JEFFERS.

Witnesses:

E. G. BUNCH,
PERCY JEFFERS.