E. J. WELLS.

STAY IRON.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 8, 1910.

991,573. Patented May 9, 1911.

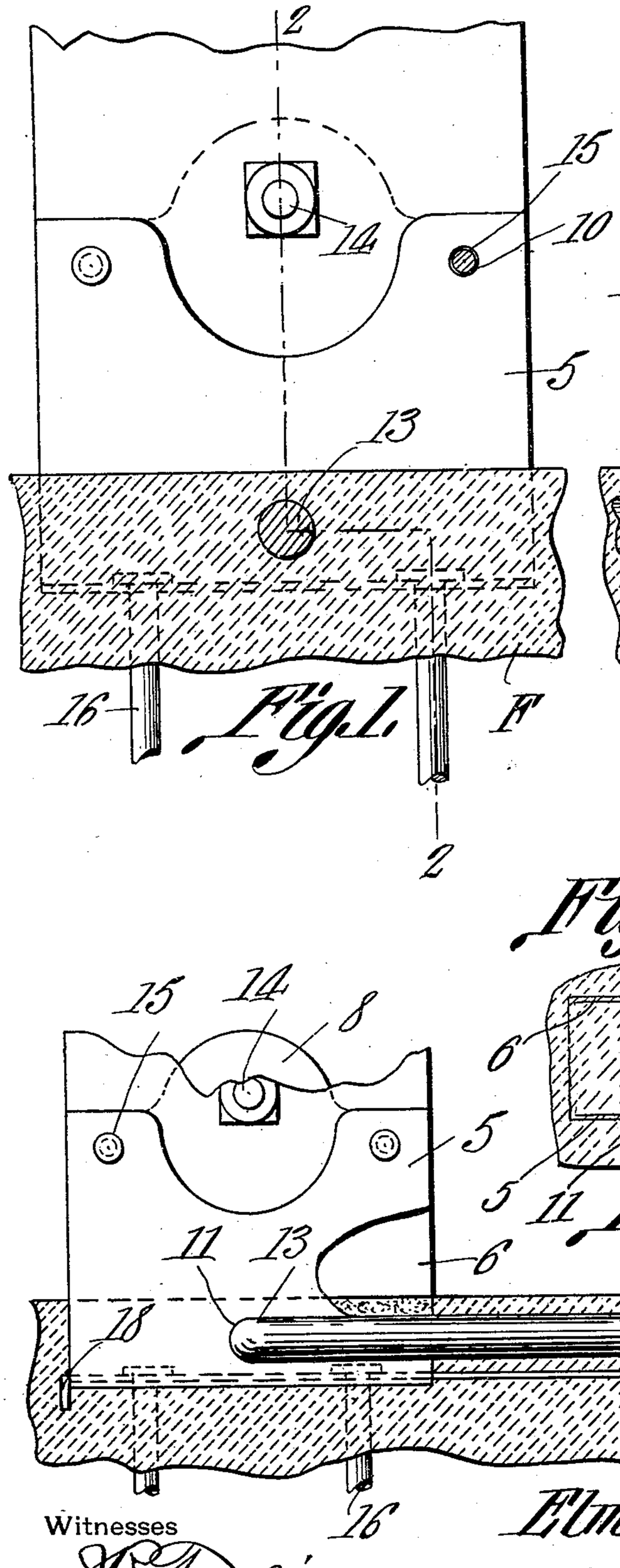

Fig. 1.

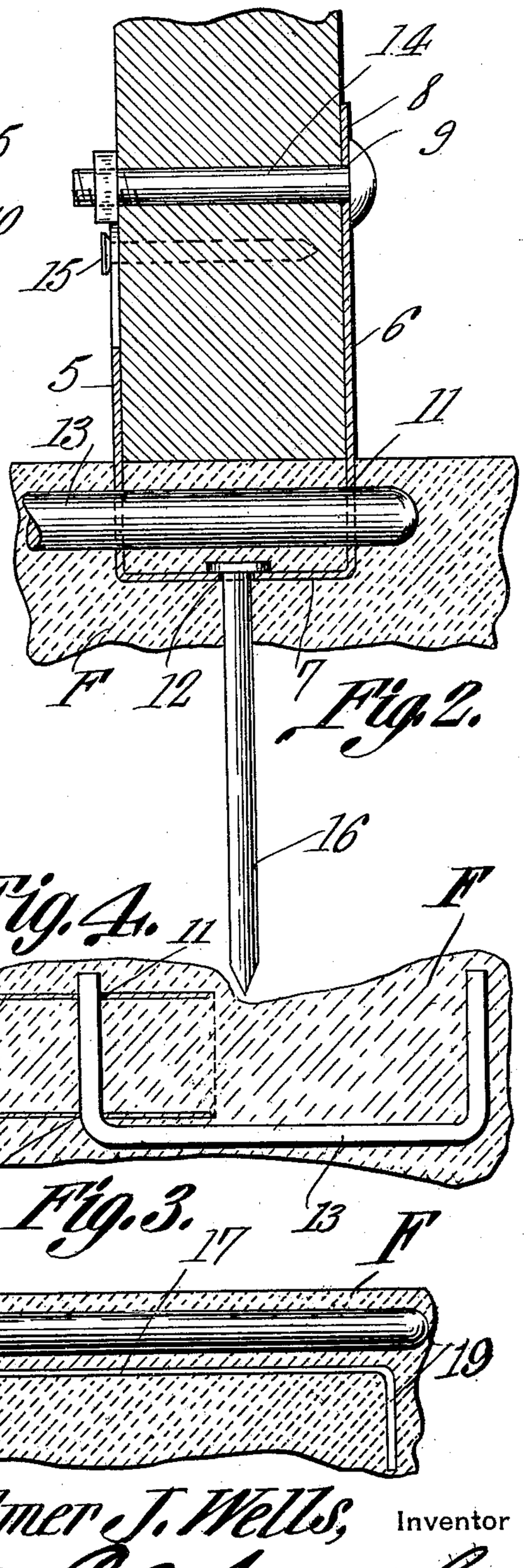

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER J. WELLS, OF GRINNELL, IOWA.

STAY-IRON.

991,573. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 9, 1911.

Application filed September 8, 1910. Serial No. 581,026.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELMER J. WELLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grinnell, in the county of Poweshiek and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Stay-Iron, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to provide an improved stay iron intended primarily for use as a socket for studding although it is adaptable to use for other purposes of a similar nature.

One aim of the present invention is to so construct the stay iron that the lower end of a piece of studding held therein will have its outer edge flush with the outer edges of the spaced upright walls of the iron whereby to permit of the nailing of sheathing boards to the studding even at the extreme lower end thereof.

A further aim of the invention is to provide a socket iron open at opposite sides whereby it will be adapted to receive studding of various dimensions.

A further feature of the invention resides in the novel form of anchor provided for the iron.

A still further aim of the invention is to provide against waste of material in manufacturing the iron.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a view partly in side elevation and partly in section of the stay iron embodying the present invention, the same being shown, as positioned to receive the lower end of a piece of studding. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 illustrating a further anchoring means for the stay iron. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view illustrating the form of anchoring member shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the drawings, the stay iron is illustrated as embodying a socket member preferably bent up from a sheet metal blank and including spaced walls 5 and 6 and a connecting wall 7. In cutting or stamping the blanks, one end edge of each blank is provided with an ear and as a result, the other end edge is recessed. Consequently, when the blank is bent up to form the socket member the wall 5 of the member will have a recessed upper edge and the wall 6 will have an upstanding ear 8, which, for a purpose to be presently explained, is formed with an aperture 9. It will be observed at this point that the ear 8 projects above the horizontal plane in which the upper edge of the wall 5 is located. To each side of the recess in its upper edge, the wall 5 is formed with an opening 10 and the walls 5 and 6, at a point between their vertical edges and adjacent the bottom or connecting wall 7 are formed with alined openings 11. Also, the said connecting wall 7 is formed with openings 12 preferably two in number and located one near each end of the said wall.

The stay iron above described is intended to be used in connection with the floor or wall of a building or similar structure and the studding thereof, the iron being embedded in the material of the floor and constituting a socket for the lower end of the studding. In connection with the stay iron, or rather the socket member thereof, there may be employed a number of anchoring members of which several are illustrated in the drawings. One of these anchoring devices may be in the form of an anchoring rod 13 inserted through the openings 11 and of any desired length, it being of course embedded in the concrete or other material of the floor (indicated by the reference character F). The stay iron and its anchor are of course set into the floor material while the same is yet soft and is positioned therein at about the depth shown in the drawings. The lower end of the studding is then set into the socket member and a bolt 14 is secured through the opening 9 in the ear 8 and through the studding. Also, nails 15 are driven through the openings 10 and into the studding. Thus, the studding is firmly held in the socket member.

In connection with the anchoring rod 13, there may be employed anchoring spikes 16 driven through the openings 12 and into the material of the floor while the same is in soft condition. However, these anchoring spikes 16 may be employed alone if desired as may also the anchoring rod 13.

Another form of anchoring member is shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings and is in the nature of a bar 17 bent at one end as at 18 to engage with one end edge of the connecting or bottom wall of the socket member when disposed thereon in the manner shown in the said Fig. 3 of the drawings. This bar 17 is formed with openings which register with the openings 12 and the bar is

held to the connecting wall of the socket member 5 by spikes 16 which are driven through the registering openings in the bar 17 and the openings 12. The other end of the bar 17 is bent down, preferably at right angles, as at 19 and when this form of anchor is used, the bar is embedded in the material of the flooring it being understood that its hooked end 19 serves to hold the socket member against being forced outwardly by outward pressure within the building.

What is claimed is:—

1. A device of the class described comprising a socket member having spaced walls and a connecting wall, one of the spaced walls having an apertured ear and the other spaced wall being recessed, the recess in the last mentioned wall being of the same contour and located at the same point as the ear of the first mentioned wall.

2. A device of the class described comprising a socket member having spaced walls and a connecting wall, the said member being open at opposite sides and being formed in its connecting wall with openings, an anchoring bar disposed upon the connecting wall, and anchoring members engaged through the openings in the wall and openings in the bar.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ELMER J. WELLS.

Witnesses:
S. W. Blinn,
J. E. Nafus.