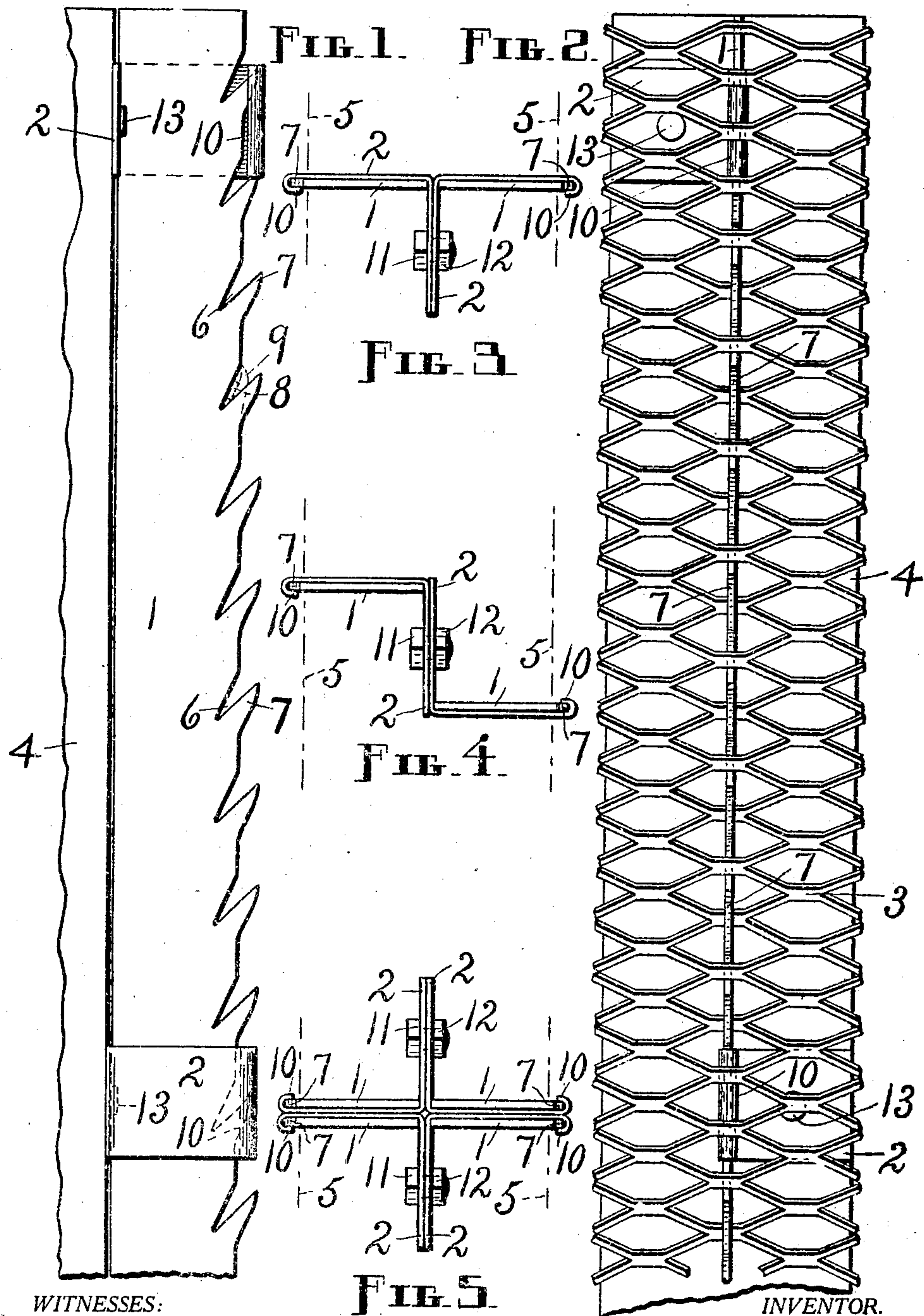


A. FONTAINE.
METALLIC FURRING.
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923,423.

Patented June 1, 1909.



WITNESSES:

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METALLIC FURRING.

No. 923,423.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTIME FONTAINE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Northampton, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Metallic Furring, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in metallic studs or furring strips adapted for use in connection with metallic lathing for fireproof building construction, in which I employ a strip of malleable metal having one of its longitudinal edges notched or indented to form prongs or hooks that are designed to engage metallic lathing and to be bent over portions of such lathing to hold the same to such strip, together with certain peculiar fasteners with which to secure said strip in position either against a wall or other part of a building or in juxtaposition to another strip to assist in forming an independent partition, a concrete filling being introduced between parallel lines of lathing supported by strips placed and secured in accordance with the second method, all as hereinafter set forth.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide cheap and simple furring for metallic lathing, which possesses sufficient strength and rigidity, and to furnish adjustable means for readily attaching such furring to the building or otherwise securing it, and, second, to provide furring which can be conveniently utilized in the construction of concrete partitions. I attain these objects by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a furring strip which embodies a preferred form of my invention, such strip being attached by my improved fasteners to a wall or partition stud; Fig. 2, a front elevation showing a section of metallic lathing secured in place by a strip of such furring; Fig. 3, a plan view of two furring strips connected by two of said fasteners for use in independent partition construction; Fig. 4, a similar view showing a different arrangement of the strips and fasteners, and, Fig. 5, a plan view of four strips and the same number of fasteners joined together to form a partition unit which is of greater strength than either of those illustrated in the two preceding views.

Similar figures refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawings 1 represents a furring strip, 2 a fastener for such strip, and 3 a section of metallic lathing, the latter in the present case being made of expanded metal, but other forms of sheet-metal perforated, woven wire, and the like may be substituted for the expanded metal. Any number of strips 1 will be used according to the frequency of the wall or partition studs in a wooden building and to the requirements of the lathing, enough of such strips being provided in any event to properly support said lathing. Portions of a wall or partition stud appear at 4, in Figs. 1 and 2. Dot-and-dash lines 5—5, in each of the last three views, indicate the positions of two lines of lathing, the space between which is to be filled with concrete to form a partition, as will be more fully explained hereinafter.

The strip 1 is notched or indented at 6, in one of its longitudinal edges, and provided with spurs, prongs, or hooks 7 which originally project outward from such notched edge, but are adapted to be forced inward over members of the lathing 3 which have been received into the indentations, thereby firmly and securely holding said lathing in place. Dotted lines 8 and 9, in Fig. 1, respectively represent an engaging member of the lathing 3 in one of the indentations 6, and the corresponding hook 7 bent inward over such member to clench the same; this illustrates the manner in which the lathing is secured to the furring, as explained above and as shown in a different aspect in Fig. 2.

As many fasteners 2 are employed with each strip 1 as is found to be necessary to retain the same firmly in position. Each of these fasteners consists of an angle-iron having a perforation in one arm to receive the nail, screw, or bolt by means of which the fastener is itself held in place, and provided at the free end of the other arm with an over-turned lip 10 adapted to receive between it and the arm of which it forms a part the strip 1. The lip 10 is on the same side of its arm with the other arm, that is, the perforated arm and said lip both spring from the same side of the imperforate arm; and the length of said last-mentioned arm is the same as or perhaps a little less than the maximum width of the strip 1 including the hooks 7 before compression. It will thus be seen that each fastener 2 is capable of fitting the strip 1 very snugly, and of being located thereon at any desired point. This last is a very valu-

able feature because, by reason of the wide range of adjustment afforded on the part of the fastener, provision is made for attaching the furring strip to any convenient or available point on the support. The fastener 2 is attached to the strip 1 by catching the lip 10 over a hook or hooks 7 at the desired location and then forcing said fastener into place with its lip-provided arm flat against said strip, the engaged hook or hooks being compressed more or less by the operation, if necessary. Generally for the sake of greater security, the fasteners 2 are arranged on the strip 1 so that the perforated arms of two adjacent fasteners extend in opposite directions, a brace on each side of said strip being afforded in this manner; this applies, however, only to constructions in which the furring is used in connection with or placed against a wall, partition, or studding of which the furring itself does not constitute an element.

In forming these furring strips into independent partition units said strips are arranged in pairs with their indented edges outward, and the perforated arms of the fasteners 2 which connect such strips are butted together and secured by bolts 11 and nuts 12. Although the two strips in each of the aforesaid pairs stand with their inner or back edges adjacent to each other, they need not necessarily be in the same vertical plane, but may be off-set as in Fig. 4. The Fig. 5 construction is a double presentation of the Fig. 3 construction, that is, there are two pairs of furring strips arranged parallel with each other and held in place by two pairs of fasteners, the two latter in each pair or set being fastened together as before. These units serve the double purpose of assisting in the formation of the partition and as supports for the lathing. It is clearly apparent that the said units may be constructed in various ways, and I do not wish to be restricted in this particular.

In practice, when the strips 1 are to be placed against a wall, partition, or studding, the fasteners 2 of each strip are nailed or screwed to such wall, partition, or studding, nails 13 being used to secure them to the stud 4 in the accompanying illustrations; and when said strips are to be employed in the formation of an independent partition, they are secured in the manner already fully described. In both cases, after the furring strips have been set, the lathing 3 is hung on the hooks 7 and then the latter are bent inward to secure the same, as has been explained. The lathing is sufficiently flexible

to permit it to extend over the front edges of the fasteners and at the same time to be caught by the hooks which are exposed between said fasteners. In order to facilitate hanging the lathing on the hooks 7 and then bending the latter over the engaged portions of said lathing, said hooks should, in the first place, project well outward beyond the edge of the strip 1 from which they spring, and this they do, as best shown in Fig. 1. Another object in having the hooks project in this way is to make provision whereby the lathing can be attached to the furring with as little unevenness as possible. In the independent partitions the units in each are spaced apart, like any other form of studding, and the spaces inclosed by said units and by the parallel lathing (5—5) are filled with concrete. Practical and satisfactory partitions are thus obtained.

In addition to the changes in minor details of construction which have been hereinbefore pointed out, numerous others may be made, also alterations in the size and shape of some or all of the parts, all without departing from the nature of my invention.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A partition unit comprising a plurality of furring strips provided with means to attach metallic lathing to their outer longitudinal edges, and angular and lip-provided fasteners secured in pairs on the strips such strips being arranged in an upright position with their inner longitudinal edges adjacent to each other, two of the arms of each pair of such fasteners being abutted against each other and secured together.

2. The combination, in a partition unit, of a plurality of furring strips, for metallic lathing, having their outer longitudinal edges notched or indented, to receive portions of such lathing, and provided with hooks, the latter being adapted to engage those parts of the lathing that may be inserted in the notches or indentations and to be bent inward over the same to secure the lathing to said strips, and angular lip-provided fasteners secured in pairs on the strips such strips being arranged in an upright position with their inner longitudinal edges adjacent to each other, two of the arms of each pair of such fasteners being abutted against each other and secured together.

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Witnesses:

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