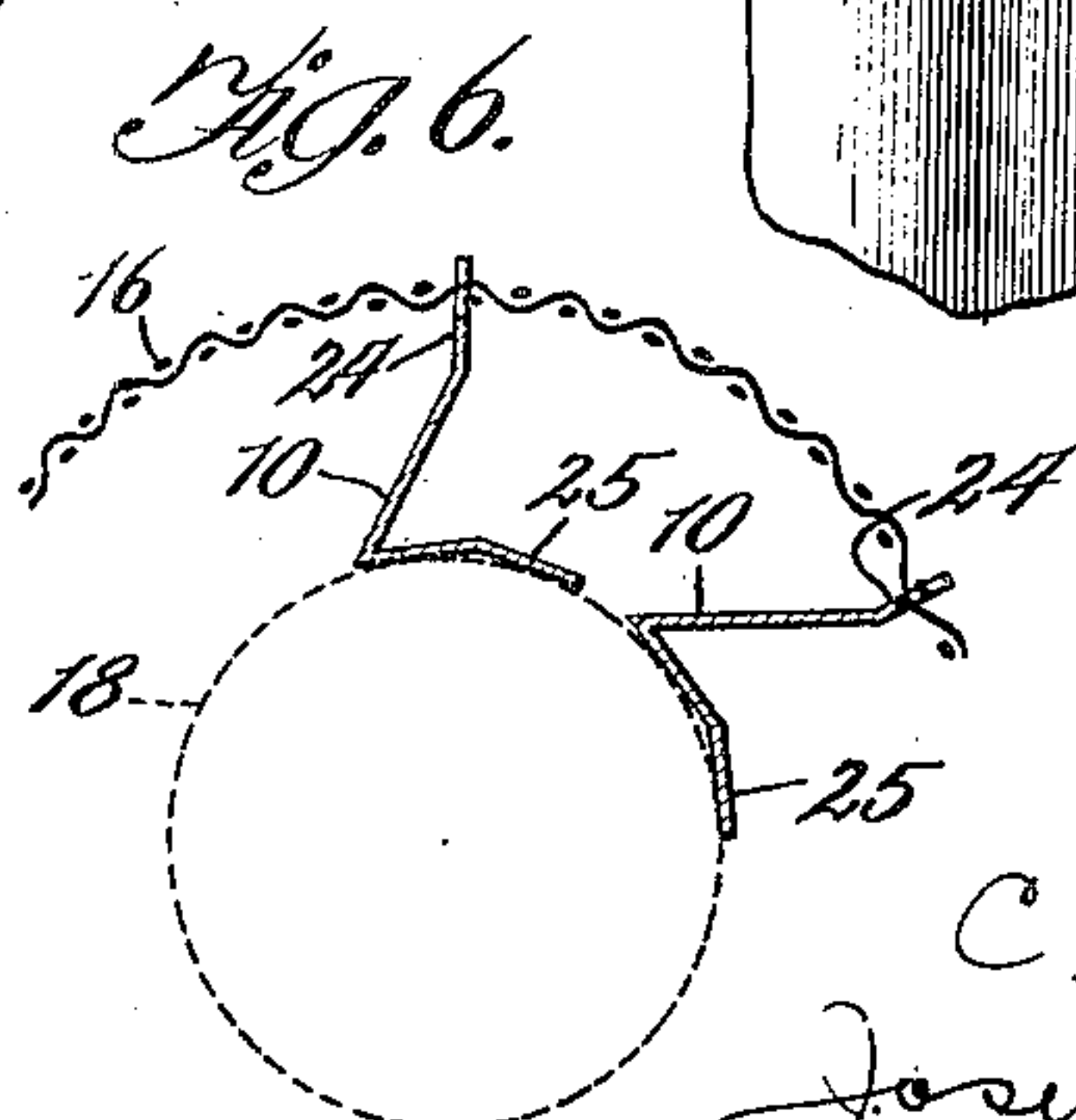
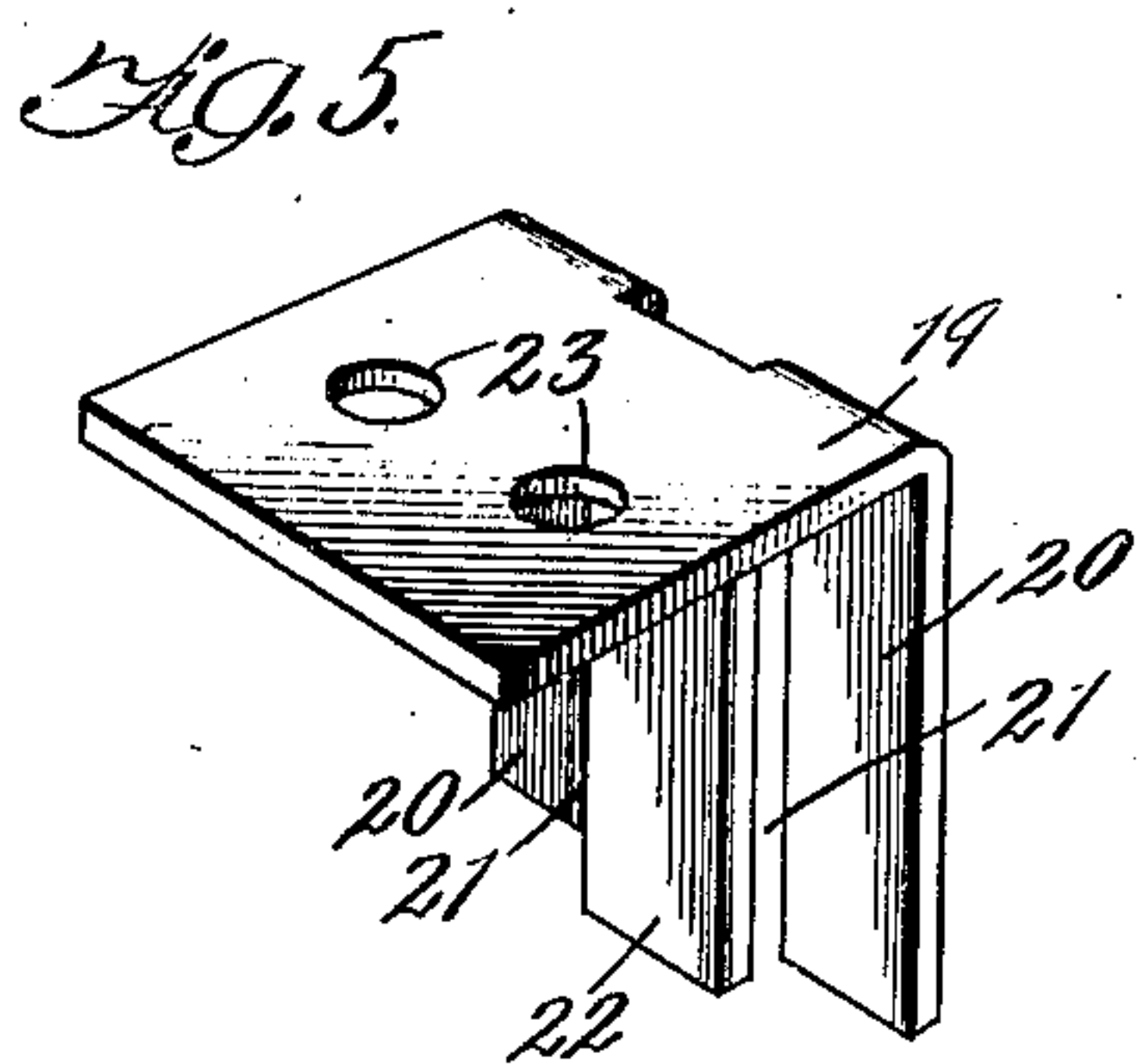
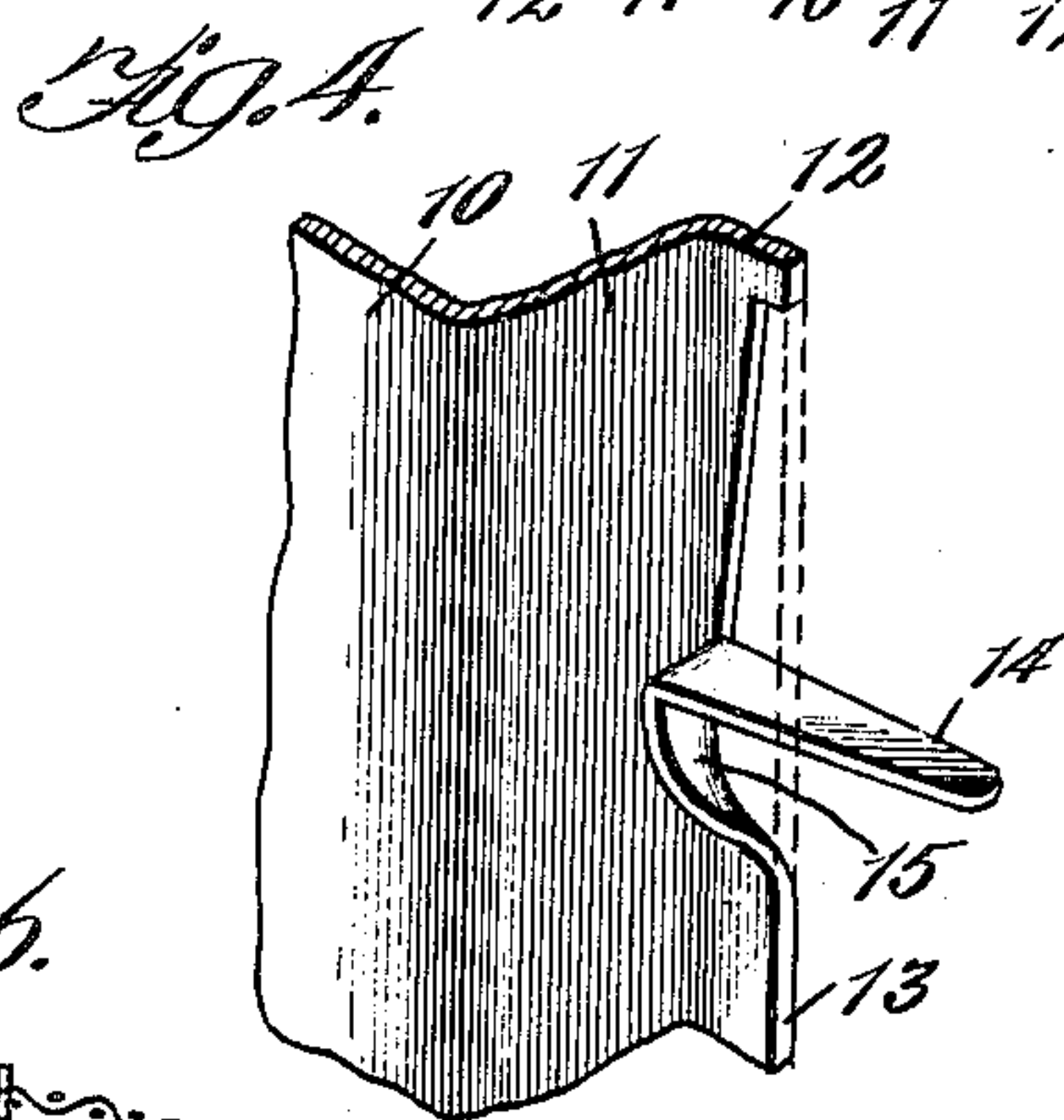
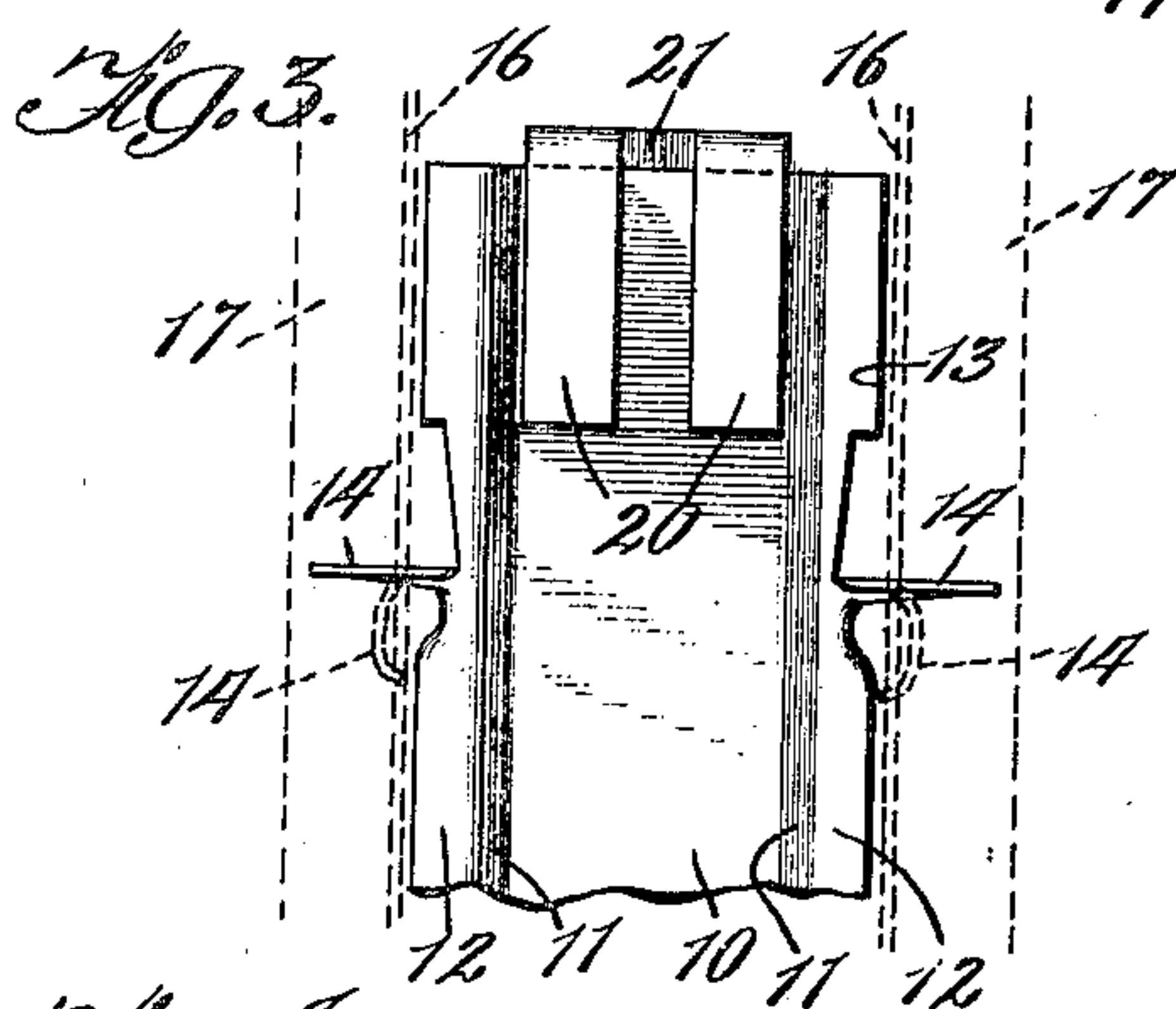
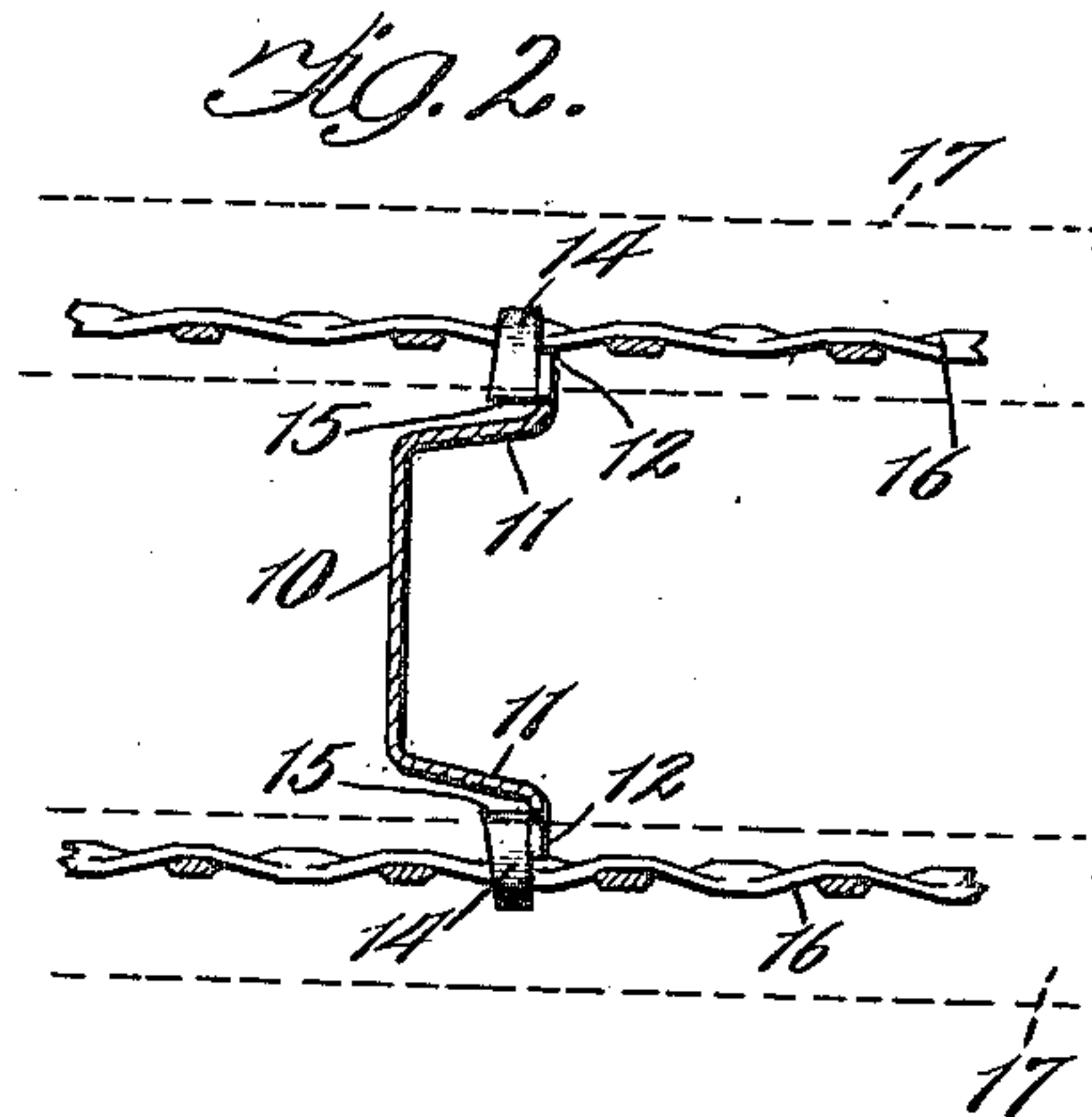
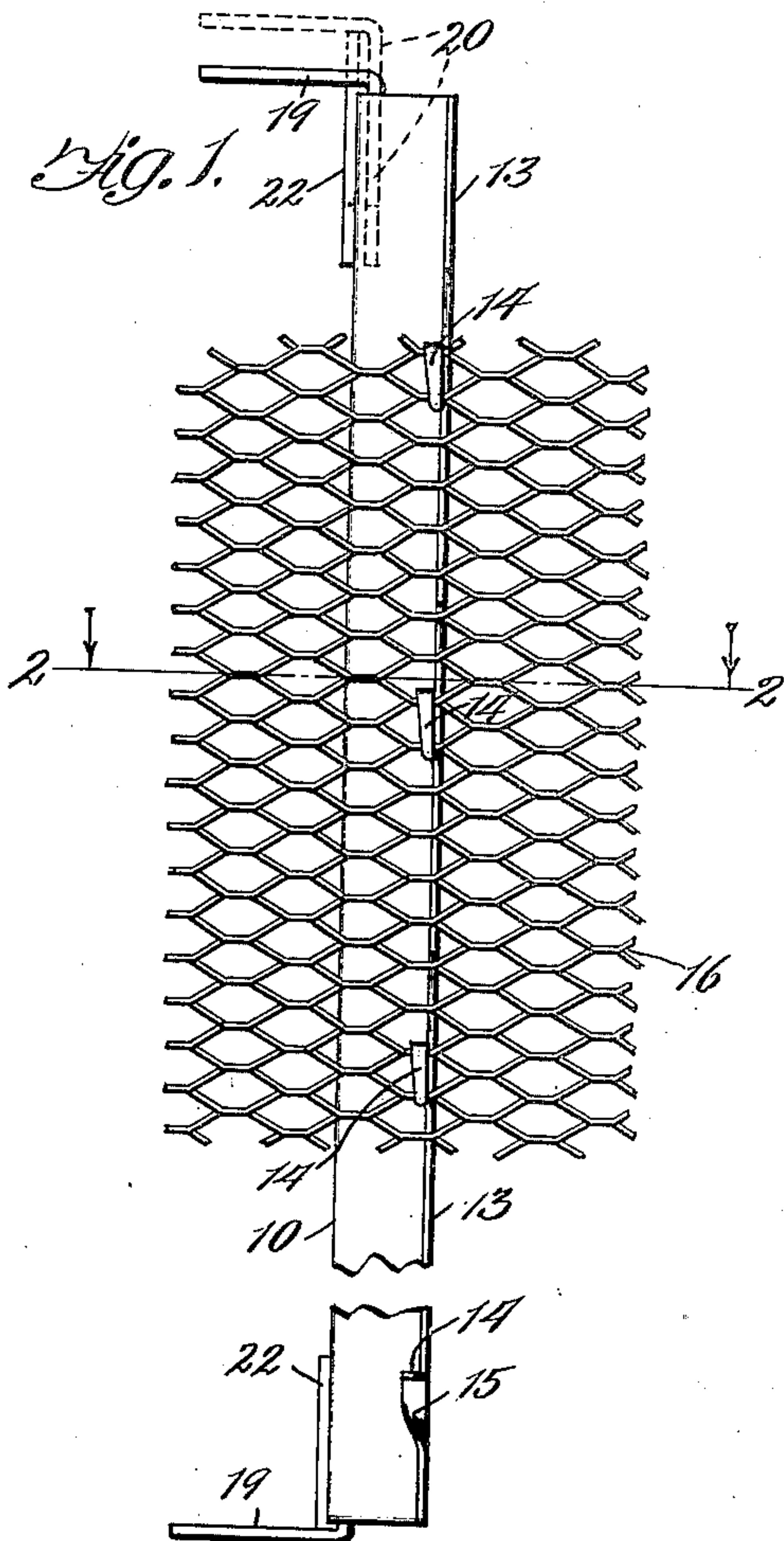


C. S. MOONEY & J. JANTUSEK.
METALLIC STUDDING.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 3, 1908.

943,696.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. MOONEY AND JOSEF JANTUSEK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO
NORTHWESTERN EXPANDED METAL COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

METALLIC STUDDING.

943,696.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.

Application filed August 3, 1908. Serial No. 446,544.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES S. MOONEY and JOSEF JANTUSEK, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Studding, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in metallic studding to which metal laths or sidings are secured for supporting a wall or ceiling surface or facing.

Heretofore, considerable difficulty has been experienced where metallic studdings and laths or sidings have been used, in that the lath or siding is secured directly against the face of the studding, thereby preventing the plaster from forming a key of sufficient size between the lath and the studding, with the result that the studding produces visible streaks through the plaster.

To overcome this difficulty and objection and to provide improved means for spacing the lath from the studding and to form a thin or narrow supporting surface for the lath so that the plaster will form a key of sufficient thickness between the lath and the face of the studding to hold the plaster and at the same time prevent the studding from showing through the plaster is the primary object of the present invention.

A further object is to provide improved means for securing or holding the lath or siding in position.

A further object is to provide an improved metallic studding so constructed that a plurality thereof may be compactly nested for shipment.

A further object is to provide improved means for supporting or securing the studding in position, and which means may be adjusted with respect to the studding whereby the length of the studding may be increased.

A further object is to provide an improved device of this character which will be simple, durable and cheap in construction and effective and efficient in operation.

To the attainment of these ends and the accomplishment of other new and useful objects, as will appear, the invention consists in the features of novelty in the construction, combination and arrangement of the several parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed and shown in the accompanying drawing illustrating the embodiment of the invention, and in which—

Figure 1 is a detail elevation of an improved studding of this character constructed in accordance with the principles of this invention, and showing a portion of the metallic lath or siding secured thereto. Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, showing the lines of the plaster in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail elevation of one extremity of the studding showing the adjustable clip for holding the studding in position. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail perspective view of a portion of the studding showing one of the fastening prongs or clips for securing the lath or siding in position. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of one of the adjustable clips for holding the studding in position. Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic view of a modified form of the invention showing the manner in which the studding may be used when the metallic lath is to be spaced from a cylindrical post or column.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, and in the present exemplification of the invention, the numeral 10 designates generally the body portion of the studding, which is constructed of sheet metal, and may be of any desired length and configuration.

The body of the studding is preferably of channel formation having spaced sides 11 which may be of any desired width, and the extremities 12 of the sides are deflected laterally and away from the sides as shown more clearly in Figs. 2 and 4 of the drawings to form a projecting flange 13 which extends longitudinally. The deflected portions 12 project for some distance beyond the outer faces of the sides 11 and are cut throughout their lengths to form a plurality of prongs or clips 14. When these prongs or clips 14 are cut from the projecting portions 12, they may be twisted on an axis at right angles to said portions 12 so that the portion 15 of the flange 13 adjacent the base of the clips or prongs will be deflected or bent back toward the outer faces of the sides 11 so that the clip or prong 14 will be twisted, with its faces extending transversely with respect to the edge of the supporting flange 13 and with the extremities of the clips or prongs projecting beyond the flange 13, thereby permitting the clip or prong 14 to be bent upwardly or downwardly with

respect to the studding for securing the lath or siding 16 in position. Any number of these clips or prongs 14 may be provided on either one or both sides of the studding according to the use to which the studding may be put, and may be of any desired size and configuration, but are of a sufficient length to project through the apertures of the lath or siding and to be bent downwardly against the outer face thereof.

When the studding is to be used between two walls 17, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, each of the sides 11 are provided with the prongs or clips 14, but when one side of the studding is adapted to rest directly against a support, such as a column 18, as shown in Fig. 6, the prongs 14 are formed only on one edge of the studding. The lath or siding 16 preferably employed with this improved form of studding is of the expanded metal construction, although it is to be understood that any form of reticulated material or lath may be used which will permit the prongs or clips 14 to project through the body portion thereof for securing the latter in position. The studding may be supported or held in position in any desired or suitable manner, preferably by means of clips 19 which are secured to the ends of the studding and are adapted to be secured to the joists or beams of the building.

In order to accommodate the studding for varying spaces, the clips 19 are preferably made adjustable with respect to the studding and are formed with a portion 20 arranged at substantially right angles to the body portion of the clip. This portion is preferably provided with spaced slots 21 extending the entire length thereof to form an intermediate portion 22, which portion is offset with respect to the portion 20 so that the portion 21 may be placed upon the extremity of the studding with the portion 20 on one side thereof and the portion 22 on the opposite side. This clip is preferably held in engagement with the studding by means of friction, so that the clip may be adjusted with respect to the studding to expand the studding or increase the length thereof so that in the event of the studding being of a length not sufficient to fill the space between the joists or beams, the studding may be expanded by adjusting the clips so that the latter will engage the joists. After the studding and clips have been properly adjusted, the whole may be secured in position by means of suitable fastening devices passing through suitable apertures 23 in the body portion of the clip. With this improved form of studding, the metallic lath or siding 16 will rest against the supporting flange or edge 13 of the studding and the deflected portions 12 of the sides 11 are of such a length as to hold the lath or siding spaced from the outer faces of the sides 11 so that

a sufficient space will be formed between the outer faces of the sides 11 of the studding and the lath or siding, to permit the plaster to enter the space to form a key of sufficient thickness not only to support the plaster, but to prevent the lines of the faces of the studding from showing through the plaster, while the flange 13 against which the lath or siding rests is so narrow that it will not show through the plaster. Furthermore, it will be apparent that this improved studding is so formed that a plurality thereof may be compactly nested for shipment, and the fastening prongs or clips for the siding being formed integrally with the studding, the latter may be readily fastened to the studding when the studding is secured in position.

In the exemplification shown in Fig. 6, the studding 10 is of a substantially V shaped formation with one side of the V somewhat longer than the other. The extremity of the longer side is deflected as at 24 to form a supporting flange for the metallic lathing 16, while the extremity of the opposite side of the body of the studding is deflected as at 25 so as to rest against the column 18. If desired, fastening devices (not shown), such as nails or the like, may be driven through the portion 25 of the studding to assist in holding the studding in position.

In order that the invention might be understood, the details of the foregoing embodiment thereof have been thus specifically described, but

What we claim as new is:

1. A sheet metal studding provided with a portion for holding a lath or siding spaced from the face of the studding and a prong cut from the said portion and twisted so that its base is at a substantially right angle thereto with its end projecting beyond the edge of the said portion and adapted to be bent longitudinally of the studding for engaging and securing the lath to the studding.

2. A sheet metal studding having a portion of its face deflected at an angle thereto to form a narrow edge for holding a metal lath spaced from said face, a prong cut from said portion and twisted so that its base is at a substantially right angle thereto and with its extremity projecting beyond the said edge for securing the lath or siding in position.

3. A sheet metal studding having a portion of its face bent at an angle thereto to form a narrow edge extending longitudinally of the face for holding a metal lath spaced from said face, said bent portion being cut to form fastening prongs adapted to engage and be bent around a portion of the lath or siding for securing the latter in position, said prongs being twisted out of the plane of the said bent portion so that their

bases will be at substantially right angles to the said portion and with their extremities extending beyond the edge thereof whereby they may be bent longitudinally of the studding.

4. A sheet metal studding having a portion of its face bent at an angle thereto to form a narrow edge for holding a metal lath spaced from said face, said bent portion being cut to form fastening prongs for the lath, and said prongs being twisted to project beyond the said edges and with their bases at substantially right angles to the said bent portions so that the prongs may be bent longitudinally of the studding and around a portion of the lath.

5. A sheet metal studding of channel-shaped formation, the extremities of the sides of which are bent away from each other and at angles to the outer faces of the respective sides to form narrow edges against which the metallic laths rest and which hold the laths spaced from the respective faces of the sides of the studding, the said bent portions being cut to form fastening prongs for the laths and said prongs projecting beyond the edges thereof and being twisted so that their bases will be at

substantially right angles to the said portions and being adapted to be bent longitudinally of the studding and into engagement with the laths for securing the latter.

6. A sheet metal studding comprising a body portion of channel formation having the extremities of its sides shaped to form narrow supporting edges for the laths, said sides being cut to form fastening prongs for the laths, said prongs being twisted back upon the faces of the respective sides of the body so that their bases will be at substantially right angles to the respective side and with their extremities normally projecting beyond the edges thereof, the said prongs being located some distance beyond the bottom of the channel whereby a plurality of studding may be nested for shipment.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 30th day of July A. D. 1908.

C. S. MOONEY.
JOSEF JANTUSEK.

Witnesses:

G. F. DODGE,
J. NORMAN JENSEN.