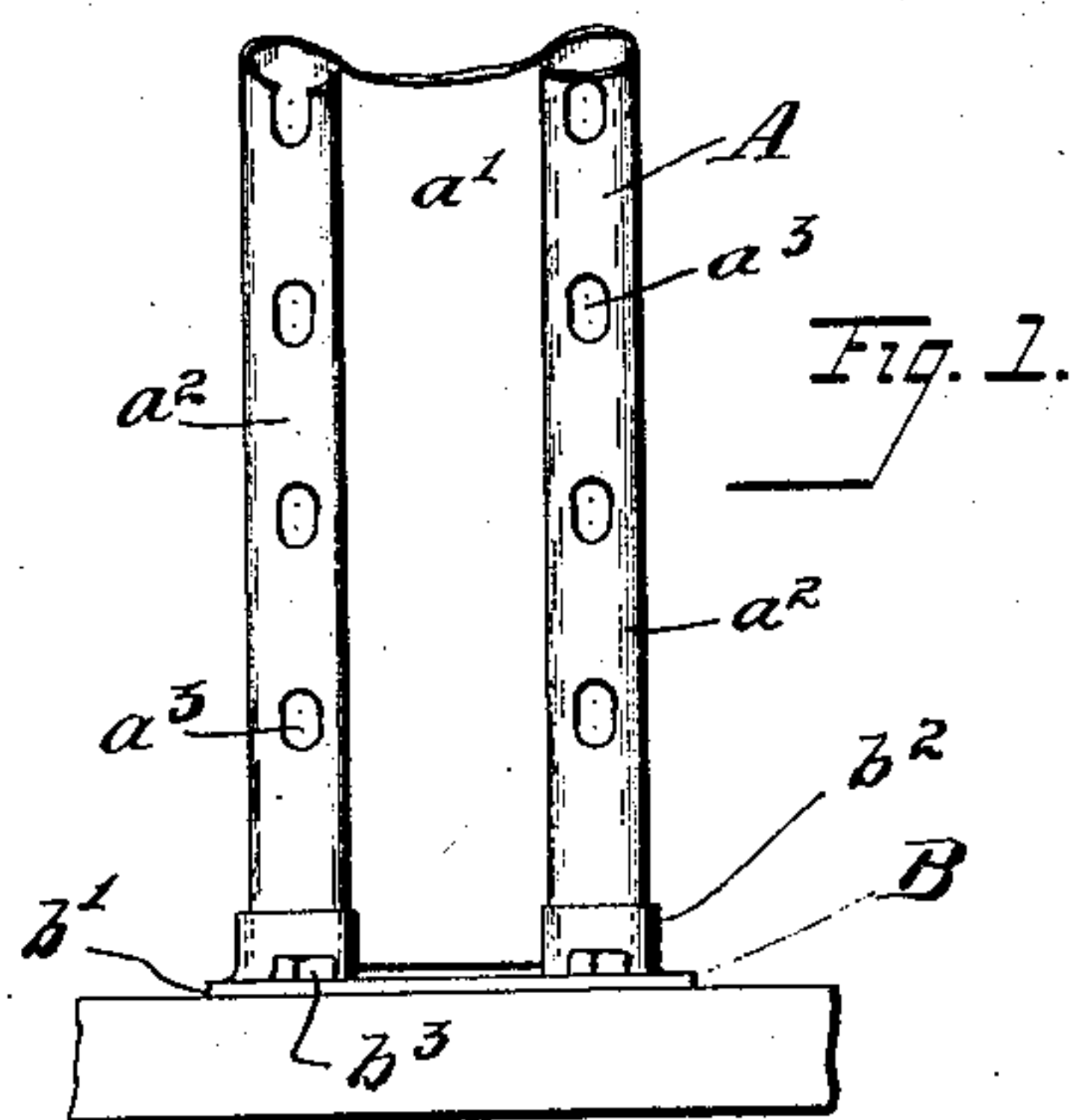
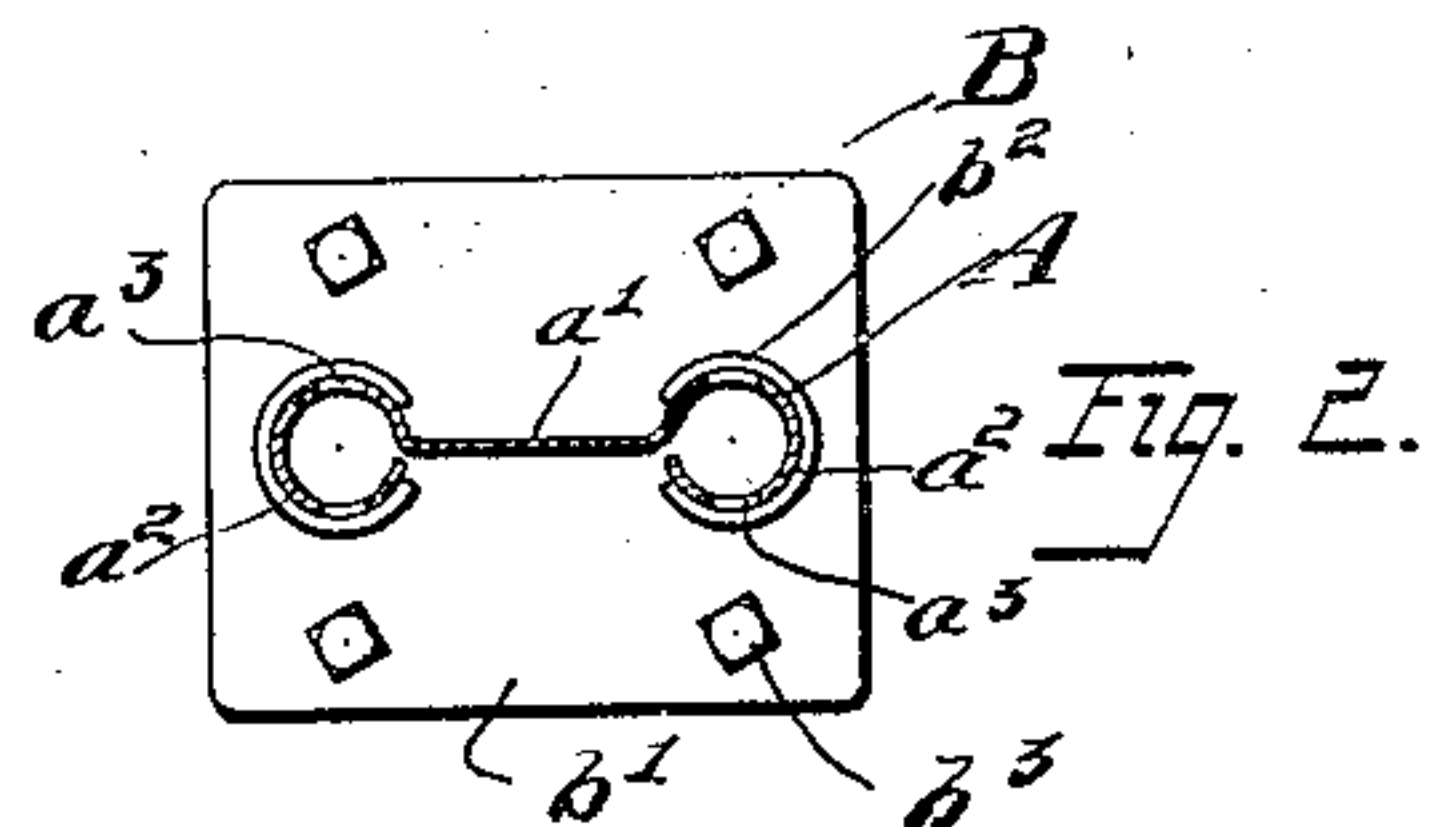
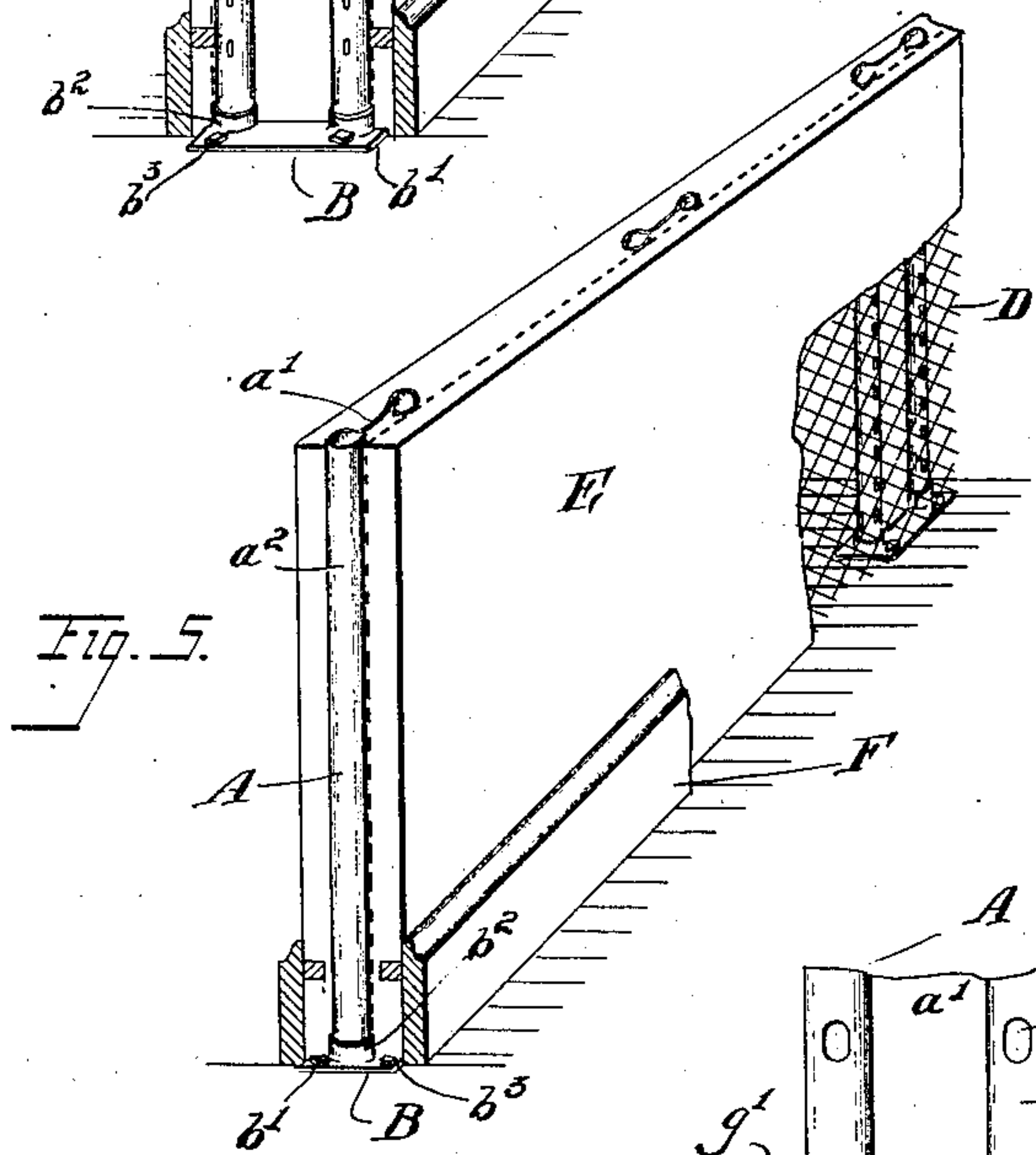
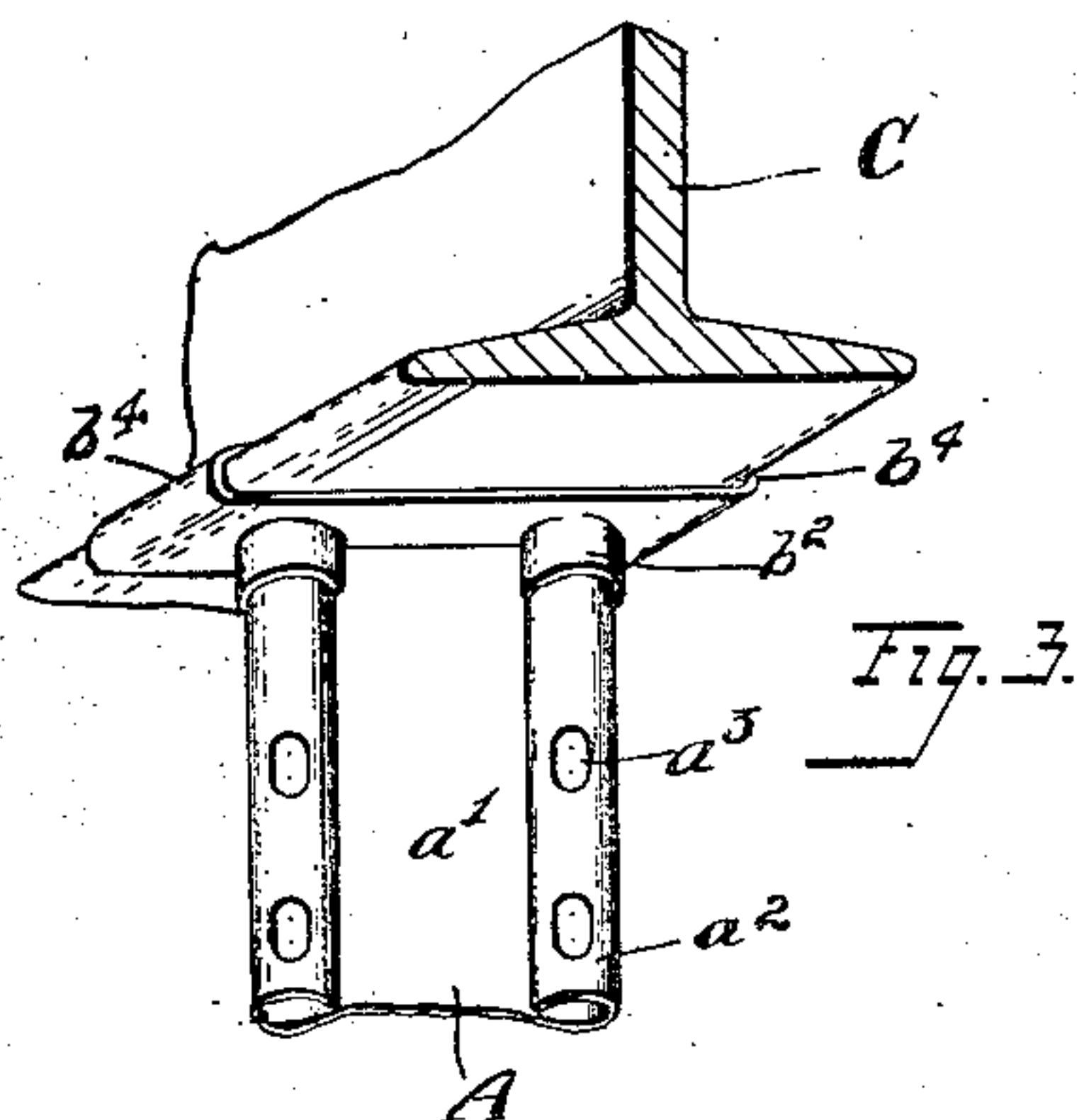
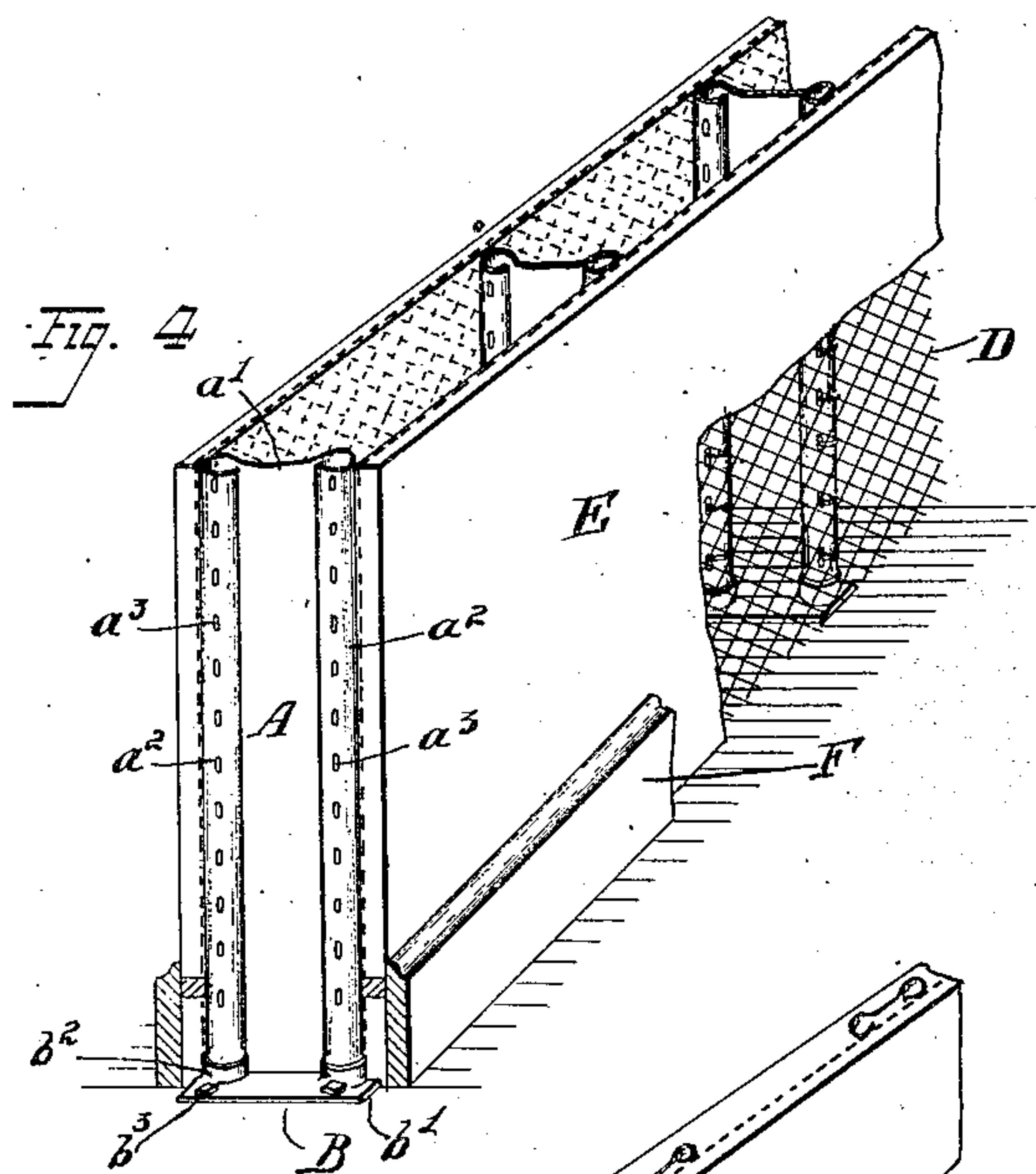


C. HORIX.
METAL STUDDING.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 3, 1909.

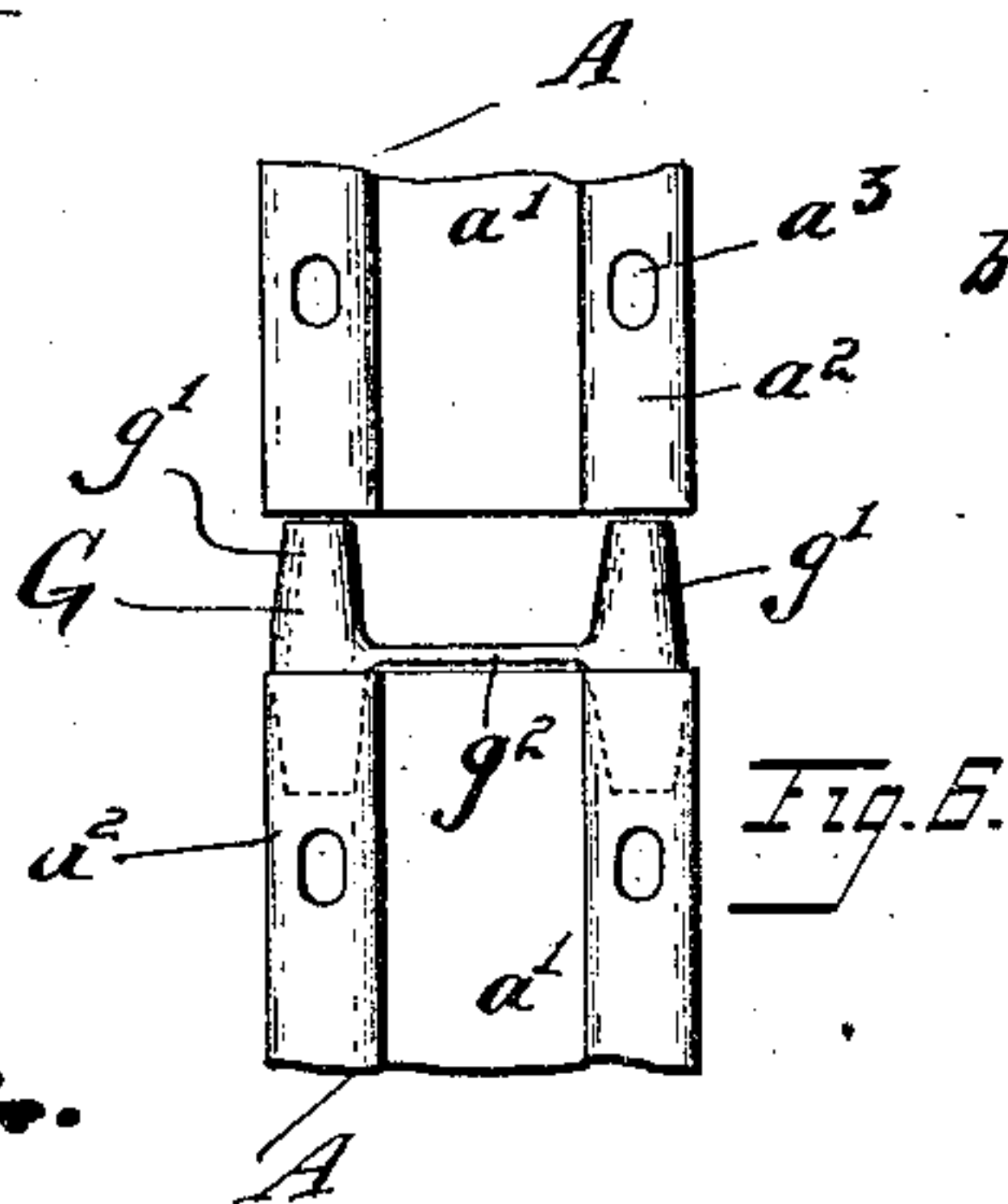
955,401.

Patented Apr. 19, 1910.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL HORIX, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

METAL STUDDING.

955,401.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 19, 1910.

Application filed November 3, 1909. Serial No. 526,007.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL HORIX, a citizen of the United States, resident of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Metal Studding, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being explained, and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

My invention relates to metal studding, and has for its object the provision, in conjunction with a suitable socket, of a construction which will combine lightness and simplicity, and still meet every possible exigency.

The said invention consists of means hereinafter fully described and particularly set forth in the claims.

The annexed drawing and the following description set forth in detail a certain form of stud embodying my invention, the described form, however, being but one of various forms in which the principle of the invention may be applied.

In said annexed drawing: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of my stud secured in a suitable socket. Fig. 2 is a top plan of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of my stud and its socket, the latter as secured to an I beam. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a section of a hollow partition, part of the wall being broken away to show the manner in which the metal lath is fastened to my studs. Fig. 5 is a like perspective view showing my studs as employed in a solid partition. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of two stud sections showing the manner in which they may be secured end-wise.

The stud A comprises a central or neck portion a' , whose edges are bent to form two integral and oppositely disposed tubes $a^2 a^2$. These are preferably circular in cross-section, and centrally disposed with reference to the neck portion, so that they are bisected by the plane of the latter. At regular and oppositely disposed intervals along the sides of the tubular portions I provide openings $a^3 a^3$. A socket B adapted to support the stud A consists of a base portion b' , and two parallel upright members $b^2 b^2$, preferably curved, and in fact of like curvature as the portions $a^2 a^2$, though slightly larger. These upright members are further con-

structed with slots somewhat wider than the neck portion a' of the studs, and extending along their entire length. The upright members $b^2 b^2$ are spaced apart on the base b' a distance corresponding to the width of the stud, being positioned so that the slots are oppositely disposed. It will thus be seen that the stud A may fit, and be tightly held, between these upright members of the socket B, while the latter may in turn be secured to the floor with suitable bolts b^3 .

In Fig. 3 the manner of fastening my socket to an I beam C is shown, and merely involves a base provided with two oppositely disposed ears $b^4 b^4$ adapted to clamp around the under side of such beam. When it is desired to use my metal studs in the construction of hollow partitions, they are set up at right angles to the face thereof, after which the metal lath may be secured with any approved binding wire D in the usual manner, through the oppositely positioned openings $a^3 a^3$, as shown in Fig. 4. Thereafter the plaster E and base-board F may be affixed to complete the construction. In the construction of solid partitions on the other hand, my studs are placed longitudinally, the lath being in this case secured either on one side only, or if desirable, on both. It will be seen that in this solid construction, the lath may be bound to each stud at a double series of points, corresponding with the openings in each of the tubular edges $a^2 a^2$, and accordingly capable of being much more rigidly held.

It is occasionally found necessary to set studs of this general character upon each other end-wise. This must be resorted to when the standard length falls short of the height of the particular partition under construction. In such cases, my stud commends itself because of the ease with which it may be effectively accomplished. I employ by preference a plug G which comprises two similar and parallel cylindrical members $g' g'$, tapered at both ends as shown, and connected intermediately of their ends by any suitable neck portion g^2 . These parallel members are spaced apart a like distance as the tubes $a^2 a^2$, and are enough smaller than the tubes to fit snugly when inserted therein as far as the neck portion g^2 . This latter serves to prevent longitudinal displacement of the members $g' g'$ within the tubes a^2 , as will be readily understood.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim therefor and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In metal studding, the combination of
5 a socket comprising a base and two curved upright members, the latter provided with oppositely and longitudinally disposed slots, and a stud having edges of corresponding curvature adapted to fit between said up-
10 right members.

2. In metal studding, the combination

with a stud comprising two parallel and integral tubes, of a connecting plug comprising two parallel members tapered at, and connected midway of, their ends and 15 adapted to fit in said stud.

Signed by me, this 1st day of November, 1909.

CARL HORIX.

Attested by—

CURT B. MUELLER,
WINIFRED WALTZ.