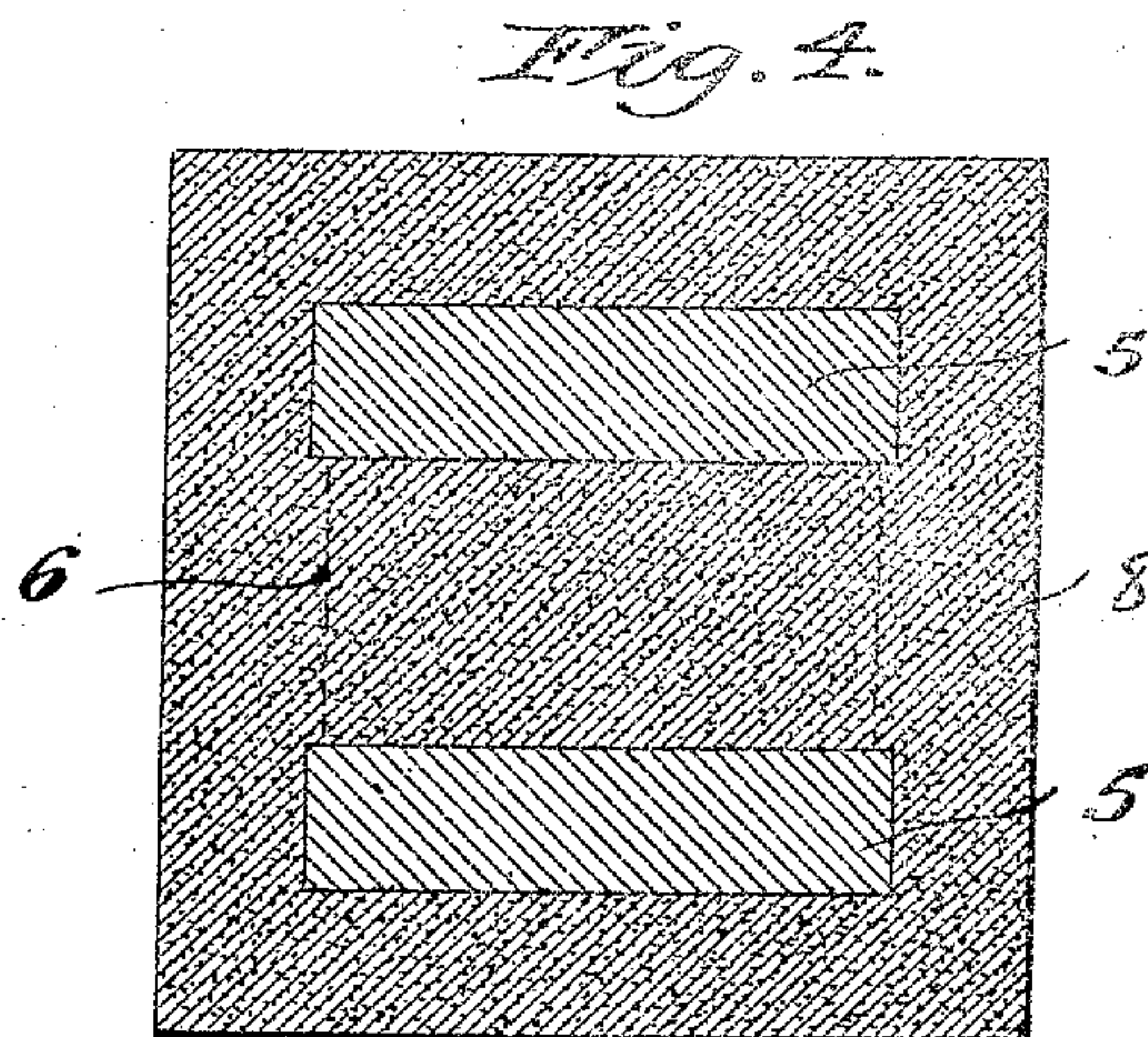
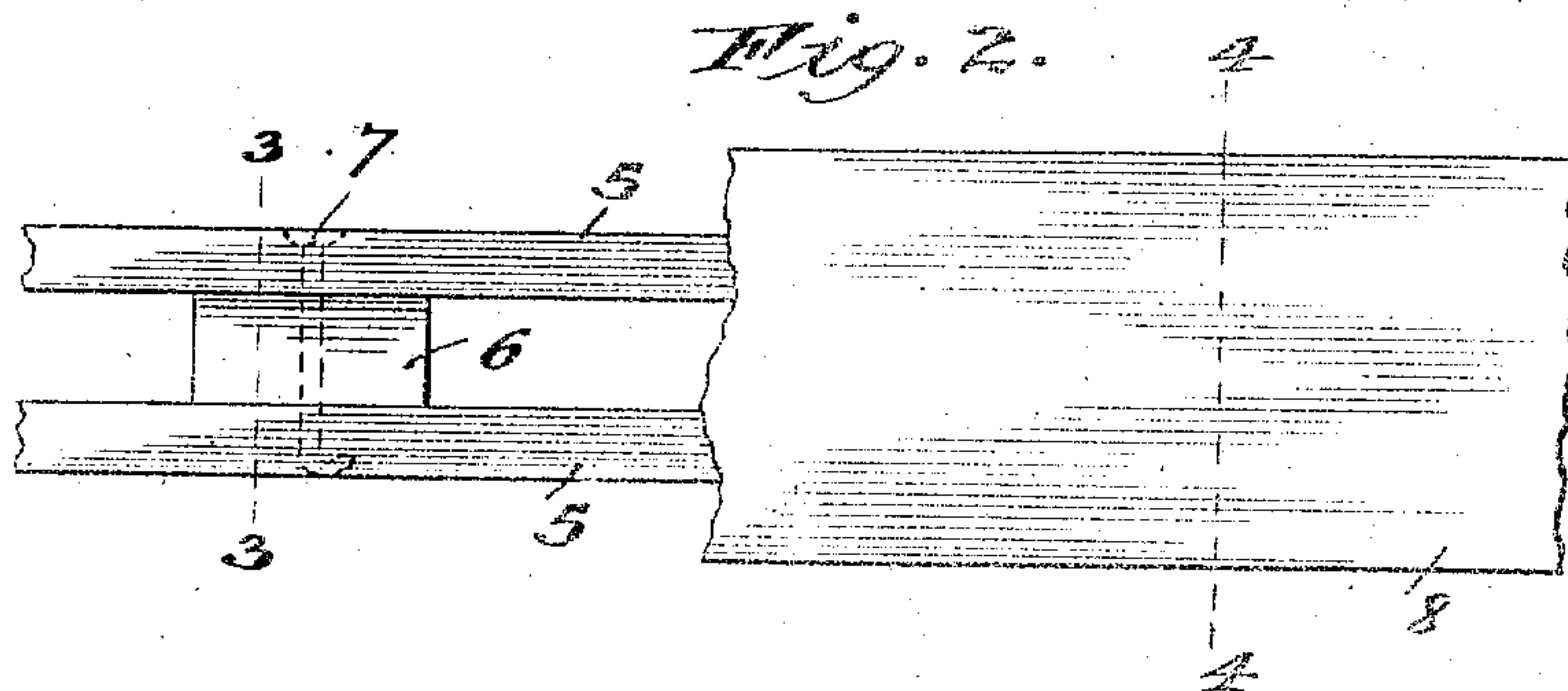
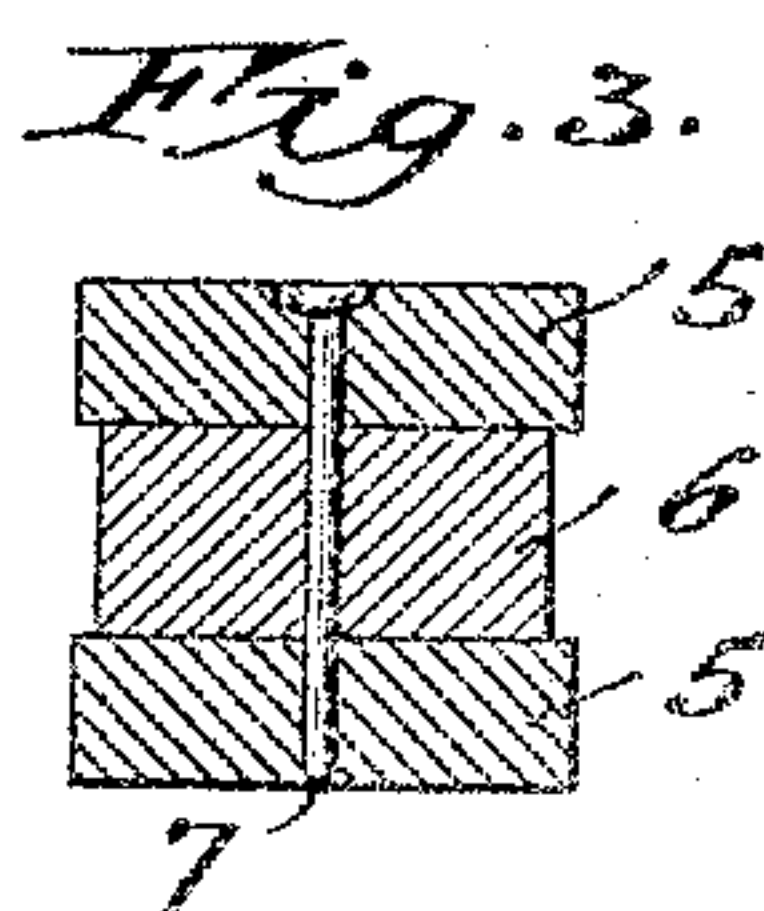


O. M. KNODE.
COMPOSITION STUDDING.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1909.

959,946.

Patented May 31, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMPOSITION STUDDING.

959,946.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed December 23, 1909. Serial No. 534,605.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER M. KNODE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Composition Studding, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates in general to a studding adapted to take the place of the ordinary wooden beams or studding and to which laths, composition wall or plaster boards may be secured.

The principal objects of my invention are to provide a light and cheap studding construction, yet strong and durable, capable of resisting fire, and into which nails may be driven and held.

A further object of my invention is to provide a studding that will not warp and which may be easily manufactured.

To accomplish the foregoing ends, my improved studding consists of parallel slats having blocks interposed therebetween and embedded in a composition material to wholly cover said slats and blocks.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevational view of my improved studding. Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of my improved studding with parts broken away. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2, (Fig. 4 representing my improved studding at substantially its normal size.)

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, my invention comprises two or more substantially parallel wooden slats 5, which are generally about sixteen feet long, two inches wide, one-half inch thick and are spaced apart about one inch. Spacing blocks 6 are interposed between the slats at suitable distances, and are secured thereto by means of suitable nails 7 passing through the slats 5 and through the blocks 6. The purpose and function of the blocks are, first, to space the slats at an equal distance apart; second, to strengthen and stiffen the studding as a whole, and third, to act as a locking means to prevent any possible movement between the slats and the covering or body thereof, which will be hereinafter described.

After the slats have been suitably spaced apart and secured together by means of the blocks 6, the same are placed within a mold

and embedded in a plastic or composition material to form an outer covering or body 8.

The studding as a whole may be of the usual rectangular or square shape, but of course the same may be made in various forms.

Each studding comprises the parallel slats spaced apart by means of the blocks and the body portion 8. The material composing the body portion may consist of any of the usual fireproofing compositions, such as hydraulic cement, lime or concrete, but I preferably employ a mixture of plaster of paris and some fibrous material, mixed with a sufficient amount of moisture to give the right consistency, whereby the same will harden when dry.

A studding composed solely of a mixture of plaster of paris and fibrous material, or as a matter of fact, any composition material of like character, has not sufficient tensile strength to hold a nail and will invariably crack or powder when a nail is driven therein. Therefore, the fibrous or wooden slats 5, capable of holding a nail, are embedded within such plastic material and when the studding is applied to its intended place it is so positioned that the flat surface of the slats will be in substantially a parallel position relative to the side walls of a room or building, whereby a nail, to hold the laths, plaster board, or other like materials, will pass through the body material and enter either one or both of the slats 5.

While I have herein described the slats and blocks as being composed of wood, it is of course obvious that they may consist of any fibrous material, or any other material, in fact, into which a nail may be driven and held therein.

I do not wish it to be understood that I am limited to any particular dimensions as to length, width or spacing of the slats, as herein stated, as it is obvious that the studding may be made of any desired dimensions and the blocks may be made of any desired width, according to the spacing desired and may also be arranged at equal or unequal distances apart, and therefore without confining myself to the particular construction herein shown and described,

I claim:

1. A studding comprising parallel slats,

suitable blocks between said slats and secured thereto, and a body material embedding said slats and forming the body of the studding, substantially as described.

- 5 2. A studding comprising parallel wooden slats, reinforcing blocks arranged between said slats and secured thereto and a plastic

material embedding said slats and forming the body of the studding when set, substantially as described.

OLIVER M. KNODE.

Witnesses:

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