W. H. WITTY, F. F. EBY & W. S. MEADER.

METALLIC STUD.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 19, 1916.

1,221,941. Patented Apr. 10, 1917.

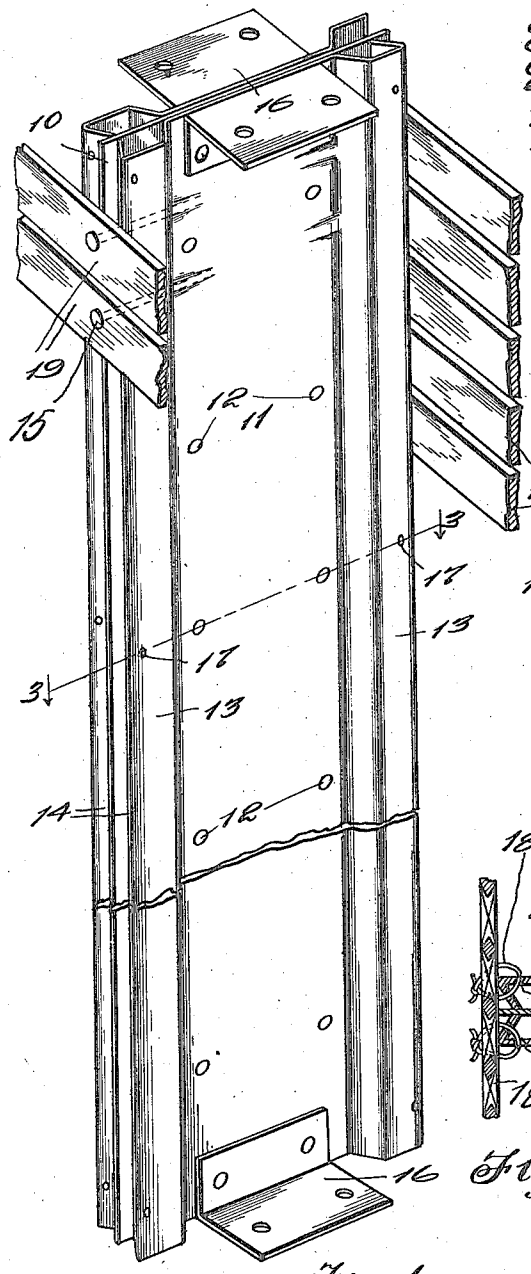


Fig. 1.

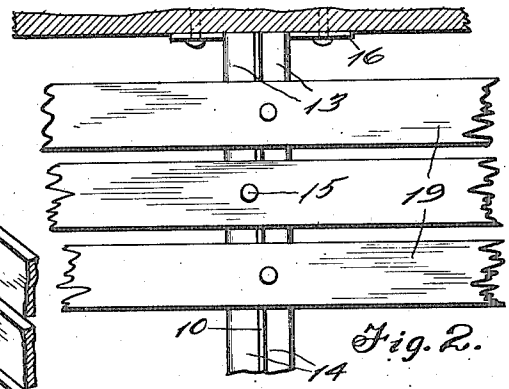


Fig. 2.

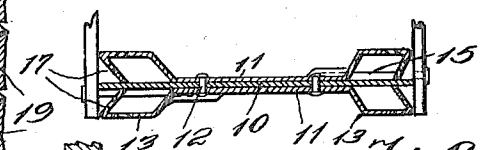


Fig. 3.

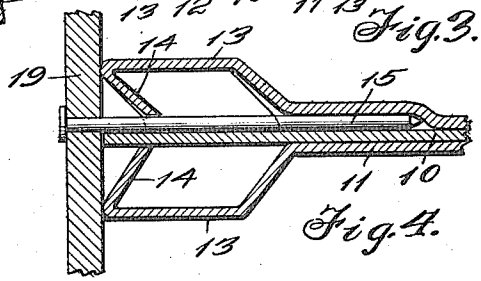


Fig. 4.

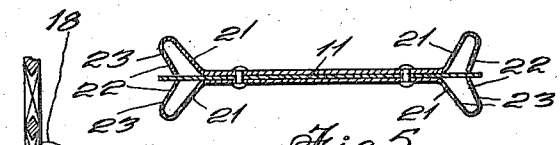


Fig. 5.

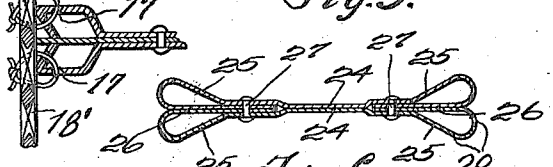


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METALLIC STUD.

1,221,941. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 10, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. WITTY, FRED F. EBY, and WARREN S. MEADER, citizens of the United States, residing at Pocatello, in the county of Bannock and State of Idaho, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Studs, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in metallic studs and has for an important object the provision of means of this character, adapted to receive and securely hold nails or the like, for attaching lathes or other members to the same.

A further object of the invention is to provide a metallic stud of the above mentioned character, which is simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture, strong and durable.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a metallic stud embodying the invention,

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, parts thereof being broken away, with lathes nailed thereto,

Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 is a detailed horizontal section through a portion of the stud, the nail being shown in elevation,

Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view through a stud of slightly different construction,

Fig. 6 is a similar view through a third different form of the invention, and,

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view through a stud, showing means for securing a metallic lathe thereto.

Referring first to Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of the invention, the stud is shown as comprising an inner metallic flat strip or plate 10, with outer metallic strips or plates 11, arranged upon opposite sides thereof, and secured thereto by means of rivets 12 or the like. The opposite longitudinal edges of the outer plates 11 are bent into hollow flanges 13, which are preferably parallelograms, and comprise outer angularly arranged guide portions 14, diverging outwardly, as shown. As more clearly shown in Fig. 4, the edges of the inner plate or strip 10 extend outwardly beyond the free edges of the angularly arranged guide portions 14, such guide portions serving to conduct a nail 15 or the like between the inner plate 10 and the outer plate 11, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 4.

Secured to the ends of the stud are L-shaped attaching brackets or flaps 16, adapted to be connected with suitable portions of the building, within which the stud or studs are used.

As clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 7, the flanges 13 have portions thereof provided with angularly arranged openings or apertures 17, to receive wires or tying elements 18, which secure a metallic lathe 18′ to the stud.

In the use of this form of metallic stud, lathes 19 are arranged upon the edges of the studs in contact with the hollow flanges 13. These lathes are attached to the studs by means of the nails 15, which may be driven into the stud upon opposite sides of the inner or central plate or strip 10, as is obvious.

In Fig. 5, we have shown a slightly different form of metallic stud. In this construction, the edges of the outer plates 11 are bent to form hollow flanges 21, of slightly different shape from the flanges 13. The flanges 21 are shorter and are approximately elliptical, having outer inclined portions 22, diverging outwardly, as shown. The portions of the flanges 21 have angularly arranged openings 23 for receiving the wires 18.

In the use of this form of stud, the nails 15 are driven between the inner plate 10 and the outer plate 11.

In Fig. 6, we have shown a third modified form of the invention. In this construction, the numeral 24 designates outer metallic plates or strips, which have their edges bent upon themselves providing hollow looped flanges 25, including inner portions 26. These inner portions extend between the plates 24 for a substantial distance and are attached thereto by means of rivets 27 or the like. It is obvious that the inner portions 26 of the flanges 25 serve as guide means to direct the nails 15 between the plates 24. The flanges 25 have angularly arranged openings

28 to receive the wires 18. In this construction, the inner or central plate 10 is dispensed with.

In the use of this form of stud, the nail 15 is driven between the plates 24, being guided therebetween by the portions 26.

It is to be understood that the forms of our invention herewith shown and described are to be taken as preferred examples of the same, and that various changes in the shape, size, and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claim.

Having thus described the invention, we claim:

A metallic stud, comprising a substantially flat inner plate, outer plates arranged upon opposite sides of the inner plate and having their edges bent into outwardly bulging hollow flanges, each flange having outer and inner nail guide faces disposed at an acute angle with relation to the inner plate, the outer nail guide face having its free edge arranged adjacent the inner plate at a point spaced a substantial distance from the free edge of such inner plate for providing a substantially triangular recess whereby the nail will be readily guided between the hollow flange and the inner plate; and spaced elements securing the inner and outer plates together.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

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Witnesses:
THERESA YOUNG,
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