

H. H. BURSON.
 CROSS BRACE FOR PLASTER BOARDS OR THE LIKE.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 16, 1910.

979,644.

Patented Dec. 27, 1910.

Fig. 2.

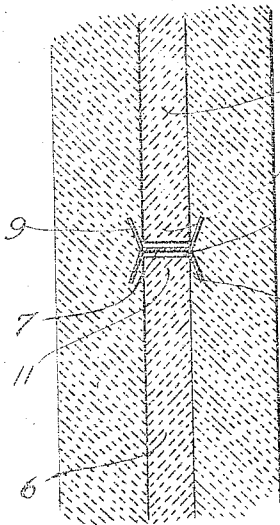


Fig. 1.

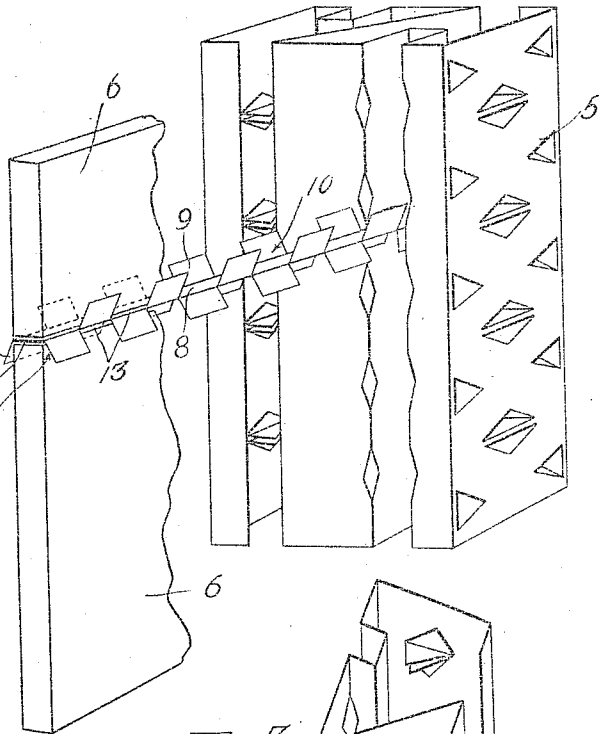


Fig. 4.

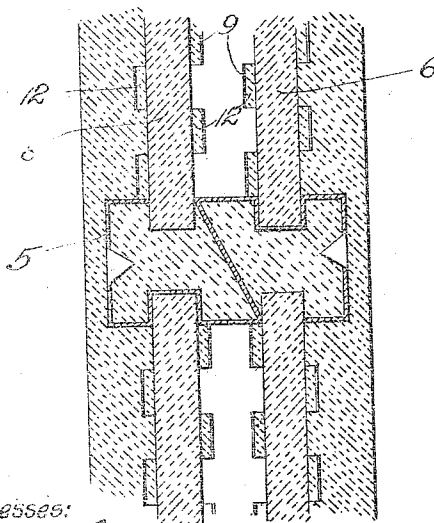
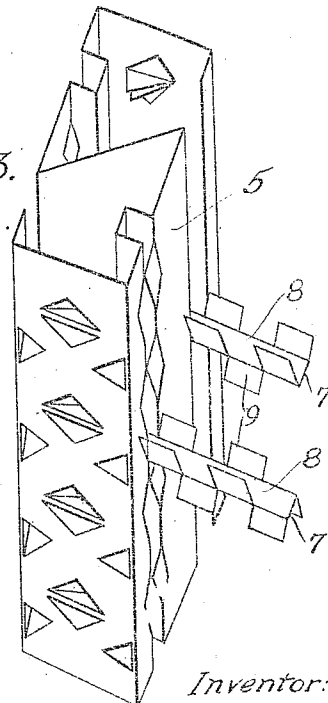


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY H. BURSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO BURSON BROS., OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A COPARTNERSHIP.

CROSS-BRACE FOR PLASTER-BOARDS OR THE LIKE.

979,644.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 27, 1910.

Application filed August 16, 1910. Serial No. 577,387.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY H. BURSON, 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 Cross-Braces for Plaster-Boards or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a form of cross brace adapted to support the free edges of the plaster boards extending transversely between the studdings to which they are secured.

The objects of the present invention are to provide a brace which is cheap and simple of construction; and which will provide upper and lower channels for the reception of the ends of the plaster board which channels will be of a configuration to permit of the surrounding of the lower end of the plaster board by plaster, whereby an extremely substantial and strong brace is provided.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective showing one of the cross braces of the present invention in operative position with a section of plaster board inserted therein; Fig. 2 a cross section showing the brace applied to a form of studding adapted to retain a single section of plaster board and showing the plaster applied to the plaster board; Fig. 3 a perspective showing two of the cross braces in operative position and Fig. 4 a cross section showing the braces in the position they occupy when used in a double wall construction.

And the invention further consists in the features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The device is shown as being used in conjunction with a studding of the type shown and described in my pending application, Ser. No. 503,720 filed June 22, 1909, but it is understood that I do not desire to limit myself to the brace used in conjunction with this specific form of studding, as obviously a great variety of different forms of studding might be used with this particular form of brace without departing from the spirit of the invention.

As shown in the drawings the brace is adapted to extend between a pair of studdings 5 and is adapted to engage and support the edges of plaster boards 6 to strengthen them at their line of juncture.

It has been found that where studdings are placed a distance of three feet or so apart, that the plaster boards are not sufficiently supported at their center, so that when a pressure is exerted upon them at a point centrally located between the studdings the edges will be forced apart and this, of course, results in a cracking of the plastering upon the outside of the board which is evidently undesirable.

It is the object of the present invention to provide cross brace 7 which lies between the adjoining ends of the plaster board 6 and provides a brace at this point which gives sufficient rigidity to the boards so that the forcing apart of the ends heretofore referred to is eliminated and a substantial and solid structure produced. The brace 7 comprises a body portion 8 which as shown is in the form of an elongated, flat, metallic plate; and outwardly extending in opposite directions from this plate are a plurality of wings 9 which as shown are oppositely disposed from one another in pairs, one pair extending upwardly from the plate and the next adjacent pair extending downwardly and the wings alternate in this manner throughout the length of the body portion of the brace. These wings form in effect upper and lower channels 10 and 11 respectively into which channel the ends of the plaster board are inserted. As shown the wings extend outwardly and upwardly from the body of the brace in a diagonal line so that a flaring channel is produced, this results in a space 12 being provided upon either side of the plaster board when the board is inserted within the channel, and furthermore, the channel at its lower end is of a width less than the width of the plaster board whereby a space 13 is provided between the lower end of the board and the face of the body portion of the brace so that when plaster is applied to the board it will seep through between this space and flow into the spaces 12 lying upon either side of the board, this results in a complete surrounding of the lower end of the boards by plaster whereby an extremely tight and durable connection is provided at this point which will prevent the dislocation of the ends of the board during ordinary usage. The cross brace in addition to serving the uses heretofore mentioned serves as a brace to prevent the turning of the studding,

which turning would tend to crack the plaster board at its intersection with the studding.

I claim:

- 5 1. In combination with studding for plaster board a cross brace extending between the studdings and provided with oppositely disposed channels for the reception of the adjoining edges of plaster board, said channel being of a less width at its lower end than at its upper end whereby the lower edge of the plaster board is held away from contact with the lower edge of the wall of the channel, substantially as described.
- 10 2. In combination with a studding for plaster board a cross brace extending between the studdings and provided with oppositely disposed channels for the reception of the adjoining edges of plaster boards, the wings of said channels diverging outwardly whereby a space is provided around the edges of the boards for the reception of plaster, substantially as described.
- 15 3. In combination with a studding for plaster board, a cross brace comprising an elongated flat plate having oppositely disposed wings arranged in pairs and alternately extending in opposite directions from the body of the plate, said wings forming channels for the reception of the adjoining edges of the plaster board, said channels being of a less width at their lower end than at their upper end, whereby the lower edge of the plaster board is held out of contact with the surface of the plate, substantially as described.
- 20 35

4. In combination with a studding for plaster board, a cross brace comprising an

elongated, flat plate having wings extending outwardly in both directions therefrom and forming channels for the reception of the adjoining edges of plaster board, said wings extending diagonally from said plate whereby a flaring channel is produced to provide a space around the edges of the board for the reception of plaster.

5. In combination with a studding for plaster board, a cross brace comprising an elongated flat plate having wings thereon extending in opposite directions therefrom, whereby a channel is formed above and below the plate for the reception of the adjoining edges of the plaster board, said channels being of a less width at their lower end than at their upper end whereby a space is provided between the lower end of the plaster board and the plate, substantially as described.

6. In combination with a studding for plaster board, a cross brace comprising an elongated, flat plate having a plurality of wings extending therefrom, the adjacent wings extending outwardly in opposite directions from the plate whereby a channel is formed above and below the plate for the reception of the adjoining edges of the plaster board, said wings extending diagonally from said plate whereby a flaring channel is produced which provides a space on either side of the plaster board for the reception of plaster.

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