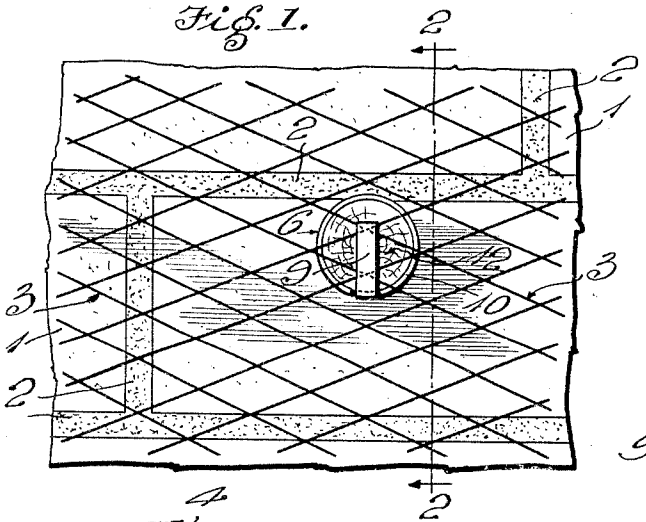
May 3, 1932. E. R. BOYLE 1,856,205

FURRING BRACKET

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Fig. 1.



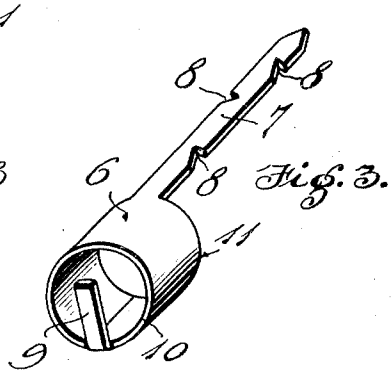
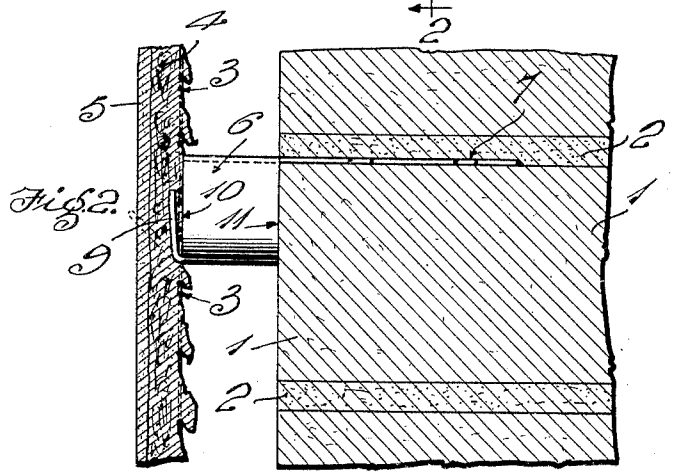


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



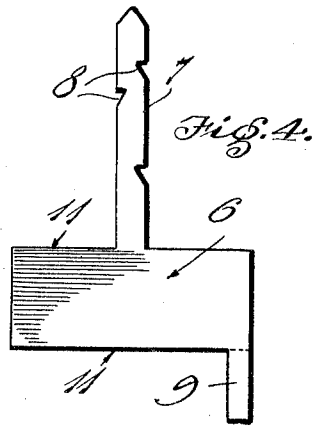
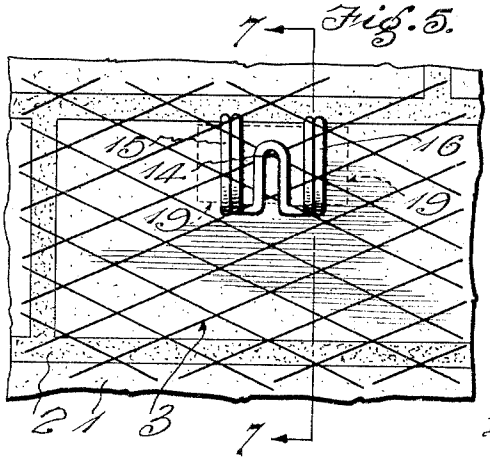


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



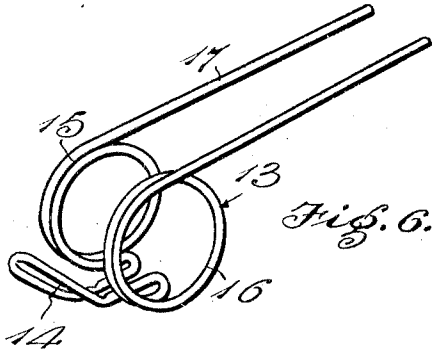


Fig. 6.

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Fig. 7.

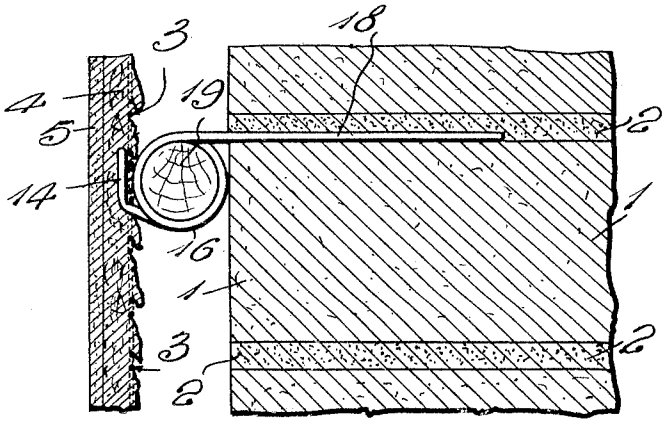


Fig. 9.

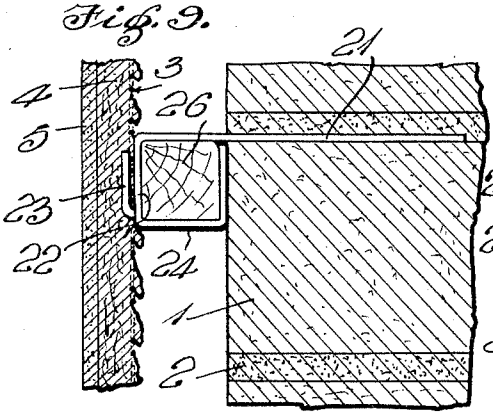
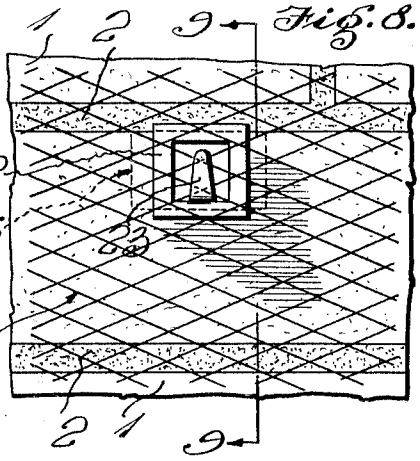


Fig. 8.



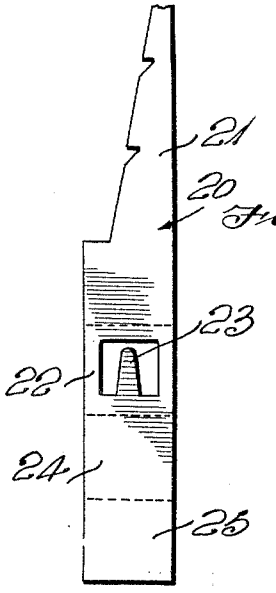


Fig. 11.

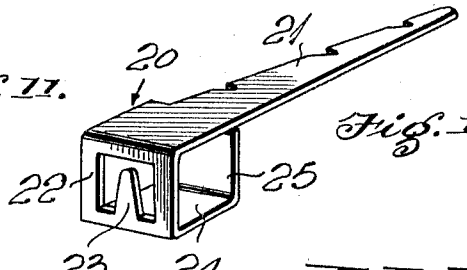


Fig. 10.

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Patented May 3, 1932 1,856,205

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ELDRIDGE ROGER BOYLE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FURRING BRACKET

Application filed March 9, 1929. Serial No. 345,790.

This invention relates to a furring bracket of an improved design made generally from a single piece of material in an easy and economical fashion. This bracket possesses unusual advantages for use in the construction of plastered walls on a masonry, brick or tile foundation. The usual substitute for wood furring strips requires manipulation to establish the proper spacing from the brick wall itself. The varying rates of expansion of wood and the other materials used with the plaster is a common and frequent cause for defects such as cracks which are caused by irregular shrinkage. By the use of a bracket as hereinafter described there is provided a fireproof system of furring. Moreover there is less opportunity for dampness to pass from the wall into the plaster. This improved bracket provides nailing facilities adapted for use with varying materials and compositions.

It will also be evident that by using brackets of this type free space is left in all directions for running conduits, flexible cables or the like.

Other objects of my invention will be apparent from the following description and the disclosures of the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the furring bracket shown in position between a masonry wall and metal lath;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the bracket;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the sheet metal blank from which the bracket is made;

Fig. 5 is a front elevation similar to Fig. 1 showing a modified form of bracket;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view thereof;

Fig. 7 is a vertical section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is a front elevation similar to Fig. 1 showing a further modified form of bracket;

Fig. 9 is a vertical section on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of this modification, and

Fig. 11 is a plan view of the blank thereof.

As shown in the drawings this invention is susceptible of development in several different forms of device. As particularly illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the bracket is made from a sheet of metal and adapted to be inserted in a masonry wall preferably during the latter's erection.

This wall is indicated as being built of the customary building units 1 whether they be brick, tile or masonry. The units 1 are laid in regular courses and separated by mortar as indicated at 2.

The usual construction provides that some form of furring strip be attached to the brick wall by means of inserted plugs or other devices by which the furring strip may be firmly attached. In this manner support is given to the customary expanded metal lath 3. The lath in turn is the foundation upon which the plaster is held and for purposes of example I have shown two scratch coats 4, 4 with a finish coat of plaster 5.

The sheet metal blank 6 as shown in detail in Fig. 4 consists essentially of a rectangular portion from one side of which projects an integral blade 7 having notches 8. This blade 7 constitutes a nail by which the bracket is inserted in the wall. The blade 7 does not need to be rigid since the brackets of this variety are inserted in the wall soon after the building units have been laid in the mortar and while the latter is still plastic. One form in which the bracket is attached will be evident from Fig. 2 where the blade 7 is slipped into the mortar 2 adjacent one side of the brick 1. The blade 7 is held against withdrawal by reason of the irregular notches 8.

The opposite edge of the blank 6 and at one end thereof carries an integral tongue 9. In manufacture the blank 6 is rolled upon itself until the two opposite ends are in contact. The tongue 9 is then bent upwardly and transverse the front wall 10 of the hollow body portion in the manner shown in Fig. 3. The opposite edge of the blank 6 forms a rear shoulder or abutment 11 which is brought into contact with the face of the brick wall and forms a spacing element. Either during its manufacture or subsequently the hollow body portion 6 may be filled with filling material 12. This is shown in Fig. 1 as con-

sisting of a block of wood. However any other natural or artificial substance may be used so long as it is capable of serving as a means to receive and hold firmly a nail or the like.

The use of this bracket is obvious from the above description and illustration since it is clear that the device can be made quickly and cheaply and lends itself readily to use as a spacing or furring member between the wall and the metal lath 3. The proportions are such that the tongue 9 will cross at least one and preferably two strands of the metal lath. The brackets are spaced at will uniformly over the extent of the wall to be covered and the metal lath hung from the tongues 9 at the proper tension. The tongues are then hammered back into the plane of the front wall thus firmly holding the metal lath in position to receive successively the scratch coats and the finishing coat of plaster. Wherever it is desired to attach a molding or other form of interior trim, the brackets are used as a foundation or spacing member and the filling members therein serve to receive the nails by which the trim is fastened.

In the modification illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 I have shown the bracket to be made from a single piece of flexible wire 13 having a central bight 14 in the form of a loop. This loop is connected at its opposite ends to two coils 15 and 16 which in turn have the free ends 17 and 18 respectively extending parallel and in a direction opposite the loop. 14. This loop 14 forms the tongue by which the metal lath is attached. It will be apparent that the coils 15 and 16 form hollow body members which serve to space the metal lath from the supporting wall. The free ends 17 and 18 are inserted between the bricks as already described. Where it is desired to use such a bracket for attaching trim or the like by nails, an insertion of cylindrical from, 19, is passed through the coils 15, 16. The general form of assembly of this bracket is shown in Fig. 7 with the free ends 17, 18 attached to the wall while the tongue 14 is hammered down flat against the metal lath and holds the latter against the coils 15, 16.

In Fig. 11 has been shown a blank 20 made of sheet metal and having a tapering blade 21 at one end. An intermediate section 22 is generally rectangular and punched out at the center to leave a tongue 23. The adjacent section 24 and the end section 25 are also of the same general shape and dimensions. This blank is folded along the lines between the adjacent portions to produce the form shown in Fig. 10. It will be observed that this leaves section 22 with tongue 23 as the front, it provides rigid side portions 20 and 24 and also a rear wall or abutment 25. A filling member 26 is also inserted either during or after manufacture and by reason of the open character of the front wall 22 nails may be driven into this filling member. The tongue 23 operates to hold one or more strands of metal lath in the manner shown in Figs. 8 and 9.

The above described brackets form means for readily attaching metal lath in spaced relation to the foundation walls and at the same time provide anchors for any nails that occasion may demand. When in place the brackets provide for uniform expansion and shrinkage thus avoiding the cracking of the plaster. The space between the lath and the wall is uniformly free in all directions to form good insulation, freedom from dampness in the plaster and easy installation of cables or the like.

Other variations in form may be given these brackets without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A furring bracket including a hollow body portion having an open front wall, a nail-holding member in said body portion, a flexible tongue extending transversely of the opening in said front wall and means integral with said body portion and extending rearwardly therefrom for anchoring the bracket and its load to a building wall or the like.

2. An integral furring bracket having a hollow body portion, means at one end for anchoring attachment to the wall of a building and means at the other end for holding a lath or the like.

3. An integral sheet metal furring bracket having one end bent back against an intermediate part to form a hollow body portion, a flexible tongue extending forwardly thereof and an attaching blade in the rear thereof.

4. A furring bracket made of a single piece of sheet metal having one end bent back on the intermediate part to form a front wall and a shoulder parallel to said front wall, a tongue extending from said front wall and an attaching blade on the opposite end of the device.

5. A furring bracket made of a single piece of sheet metal having a body portion, an attaching blade integral with the body portion, a front wall for said body portion, a tongue extending outwardly therefrom, and a rear wall parallel to said front wall.

6. A sheet metal furring bracket having a hollow body portion, a filling member therein, an open front wall, and a flexible tongue extending transversely of said front wall and in spaced relation thereto.

7. A furring bracket made of a single piece of sheet metal bent back upon itself to form a front wall and a shoulder spaced from said front wall and parallel thereto, said front wall carrying a transverse flexible tongue, and means rearward of said shoulder for anchoring the bracket to a building wall or the

like with the shoulder against said building wall.

8. A furring bracket made of a single piece of sheet metal bent to form a hollow member having side walls, a front portion and a rear portion, a transverse tongue in said front portion and an anchoring means extending rearwardly from one side wall.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

ELDRIDGE ROGER BOYLE.