Oct. 27, 1931. J. WISSHEIER 1,828,953

BUILDING STUD

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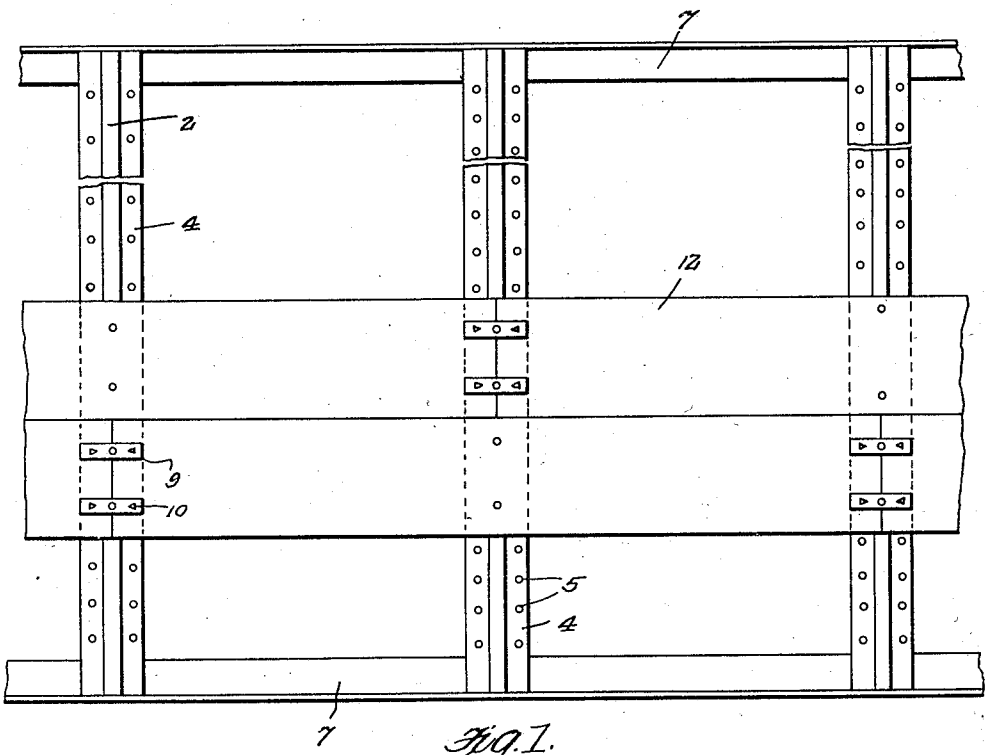
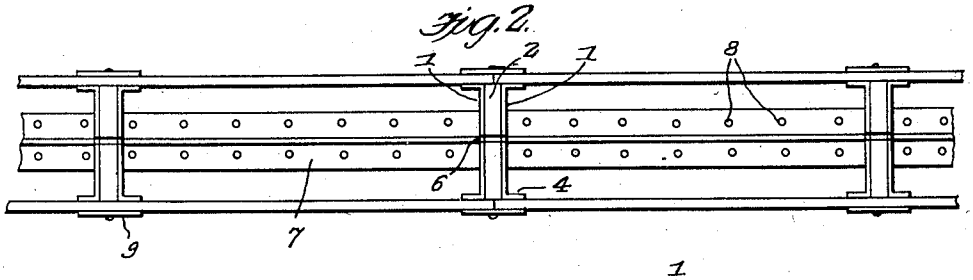



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



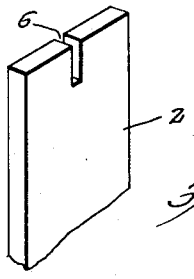




Fig. 4.

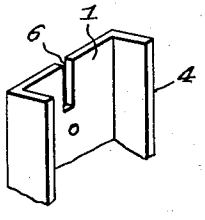



Fig. 5.

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Fig. 6.

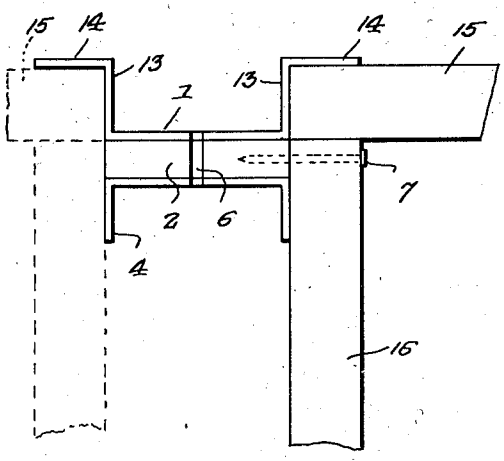



Fig. 3.

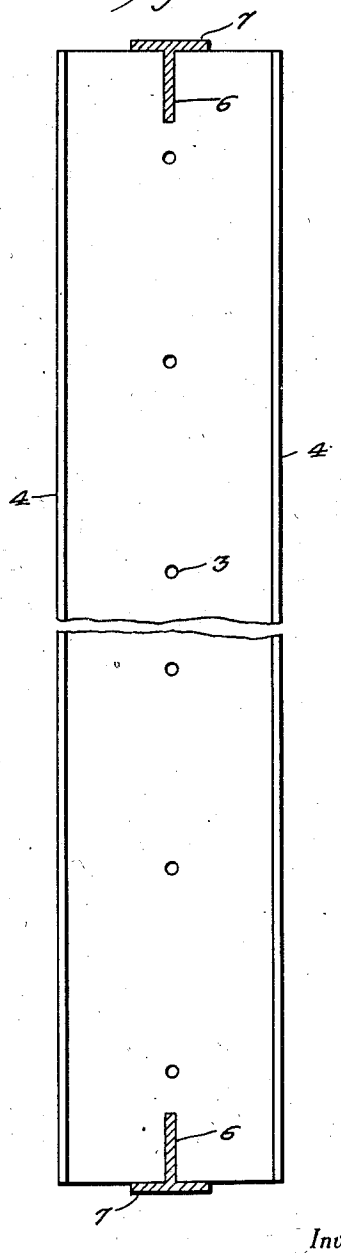



Fig. 7.

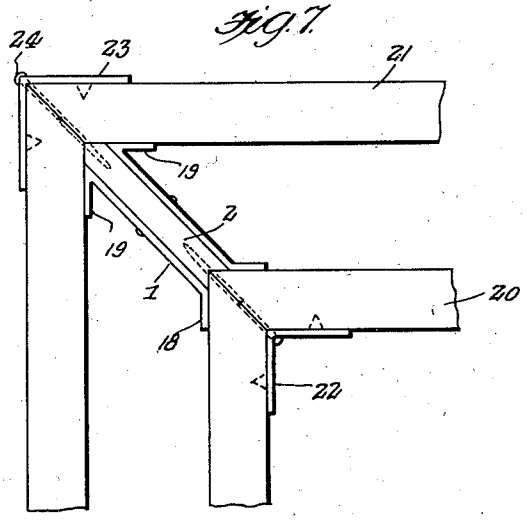
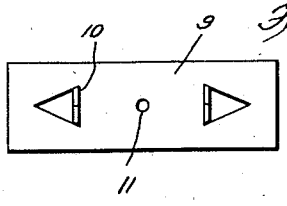



Fig. 8.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## BUILDING STUD

Application filed October 30, 1929. Serial No. 403,515.

This invention relates to building studs and more particularly to devices of this character which are adapted to be used in wall constructions for supporting plaster board or metal lathing, but it is to be understood that a stud constructed in accordance with this invention may be used for any purpose for which it is found adapted.

An important object of the invention is to provide, in a manner as hereinafter set forth, a stud of the aforementioned character having anchoring means at its opposite end for supporting the same in a vertical position and permitting the stud to be shifted laterally to any desired point prior to securing the plaster board or metal lathing thereon.

Another important feature of the invention resides in the provision of a stud of the composite type to which the plaster board or metal lathing may be expeditiously anchored.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a stud of the aforementioned character which will be simple in construction, strong, durable, efficient in its use and which may be manufactured at low cost.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from a study of the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and wherein:—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a building stud constructed in accordance with this invention, a plurality of same being shown in assembled position with a plurality of plaster boards secured thereon.

Figure 2 is a top plan view thereof.

Figure 3 is a side view of one of the studs.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary view in perspective of an end portion of one of the center strips.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view in perspective of an end portion of one of the panel beams.

Figure 6 is a top plan view of a modified form of the stud which is especially constructed for use in a wall where a partition abuts to another partition.

Figure 7 is a view in top plan of another modification of a stud which is especially constructed for use at the corners of a wall.

Figure 8 is a view in elevation of one of the securing strips for anchoring the abutting ends of the plaster boards to the stud.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the reference character 1 designates a pair of substantially U-shaped channel bars or beams, the open sides of which are oppositely disposed and between the web portions of which is interposed a flat strip 2 of wood or any other suitable material. The channel bars 1 and filler strip 2 are secured together in assembled relation through the medium of transverse rivets or bolts 3 (See Figure 3) which extend through the web portions of said channel bars. It is to be understood that any desired type of securing elements may be utilized for securing the channel bars and filler strips together. The side flanges 4 of the channel bars are provided with vertically spaced apertures 5 to permit the plaster to key thereto when metal lathing and plaster are mounted on the studding.

The opposite ends of the studs are transversely slotted, as at 6, for the reception of the vertical portions of the substantially T-shaped anchoring strips 7. The horizontally disposed head portions of the anchoring strips 7 are provided with longitudinally spaced openings 8 for the passage of securing elements for anchoring said strips to a floor and ceiling for supporting the studs in a vertical position.

When so assembled, the studs may be shifted longitudinally on the strips 7 for the purpose of spacing the same at any width or for any other purpose which might arise. If metal lathing is to be mounted on the studding, the same is secured thereto through the medium of suitable securing elements which are anchored or driven into the filler strips 2. As before stated, when the plaster is applied to the metal lathing, said plaster enters the openings 5 in the side flanges 4 of the channel bars and is thus keyed thereto.

As seen in Figure 1 of the drawings, when plaster board is to be mounted on the studding, the abutting ends thereof may be ar-

ranged in staggered relation vertically in order that a continuous break will not appear in the wall from the floor to the ceiling thereof. For securing the abutting ends of the plaster boards to the studding, a rectangular metal strip 9 having stuck out prongs or spurs 10 on one side thereof, is placed across the joints and a suitable securing element, such as a nail is driven through a centrally disposed opening 11 therein and into the filler strip 2. It is understood, of course, that the abutting ends of the plaster boards are disposed adjacent the side edges of the filler strips and the securing element which is driven through the opening 11 passes between the ends of the adjacent boards. The intermediate portions of the boards are secured to the studs by simply driving any desired type of securing element therethrough into the filler strip. The plaster board is designated by the reference character 12.

The modified form of stud illustrated in Figure 6 of the drawings is to be used where a partition butts to another partition and to this end, one of the channel bars 1 is provided with side flanges 13 of greater length than the complemental channel bar and said side flanges 13 terminates in right angularly disposed outwardly directed end portions 14. In this construction, the end portion of the board 15 is positioned against the flange 13 and the portion 14 and the board 16 has its vertical edge in abutting relation with the inner side of the board 15 and extending over the filler strip 2. A nail 7 is then driven through the end of the board 16, into the filler strip 2 and both of the boards 15 and 16 are thus securely anchored in place.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Figure 7 of the drawings, there is shown a studding construction which is to be used on projecting corners like pilasters and in this form, the flanges on one end of the channel bars extend therefrom at an obtuse angle, as at 18 and the flanges on the opposite ends of the channel bars are turned back at an acute angle, as at 19. The outer side of the filler strip 2 is beveled to provide portions which are parallel with the acutely angled flanges 19 and the inner side of said filler strip is provided with a V-shaped opening or recess, the side walls of which are parallel with the obtusely angled flanges 18. In this form of the invention the right angularly disposed wall boards 20 have their beveled connected ends disposed in the angularly shaped recess provided by the flanges 18 and the V-shaped recess in the adjacent edge of the filler strip 2 and the outer boards 21 are mounted at the opposite ends of the studs as clearly seen in Figure 7. An L-shaped clip 22 having struck out spurs thereon is mounted in the corner where the boards 20 are joined together and the nail extending therethrough passes between the abutting ends of the boards and is anchored in the strip 2. The outer boards 21 are coupled to the studs through the medium of the L-shaped bracket 23 which is also provided with studs which are anchored in said boards and a nail 24 extends through said element 23, between the abutting ends of the boards and is anchored in the outer portion of the strip 2.

It is believed that the many advantages of a building stud constructed in accordance with this invention will be readily understood, and although the preferred embodiment of the invention is as illustrated and described it is to be understood that changes in the details of construction may be had which will fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed is:—

1. A building stud of the character described comprising a pair of channel bars and a filler strip interposed therebetween, the opposite ends of said bars and filler strip being transversely slotted and a substantially T-shaped anchoring plate on said opposite ends having a portion slidably engaged in the slot and being further provided with means for anchoring the same to a support.

2. A building stud of the character described comprising a pair of metallic channel bars having opposite extending side flanges provided with spaced openings for keying a plaster wall thereto, a filler strip of comparatively soft material interposed between the channel bars and adapted to have securing elements anchored therein, said channel bars and the filler strips being rigidly secured together and having their opposite ends transversely slotted and anchoring strips extending transversely of the opposite ends of the bars and filler strips and having a vertically disposed portion slidably extending into the slot and being further provided with means for securing said anchoring strip to a support, said anchoring strip constituting means for supporting the channel bars and strips in a manner to be laterally shifted.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN WISSHEIER.