

Dec. 24, 1940.

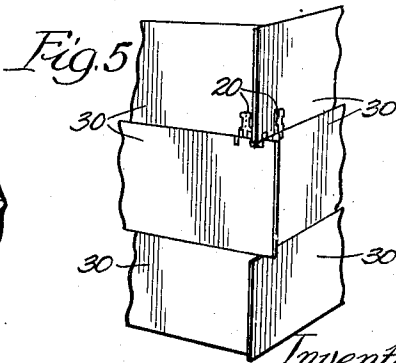
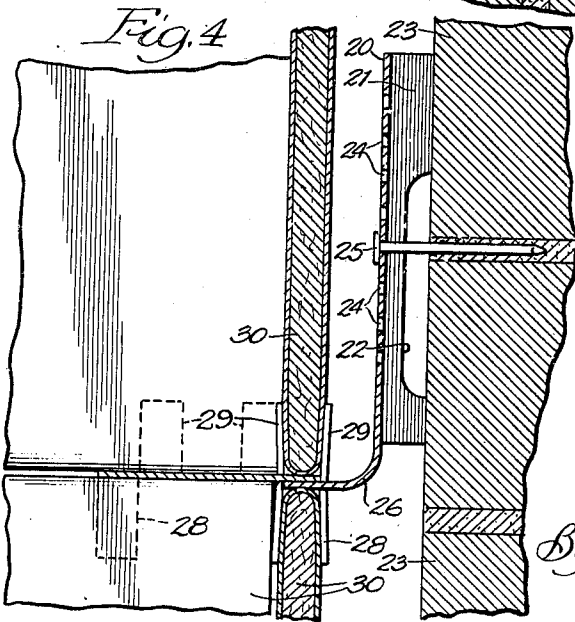
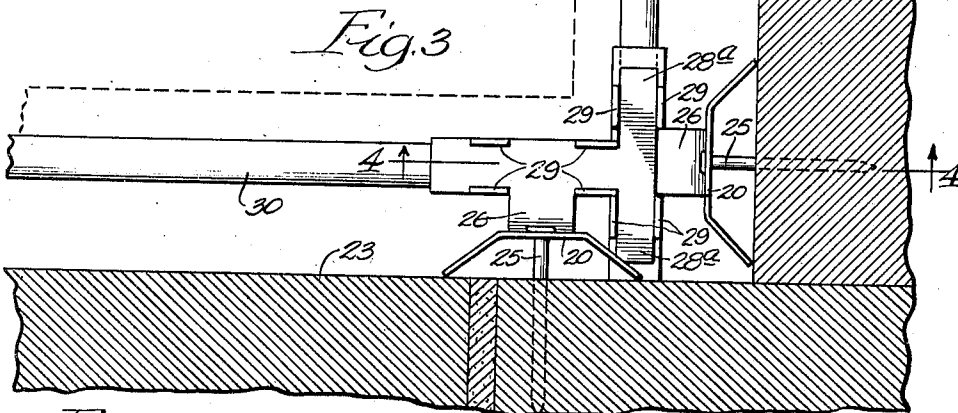
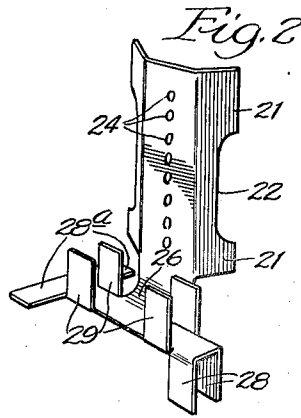
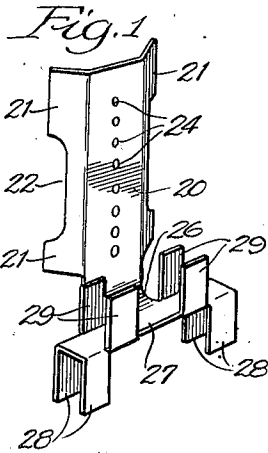
H. H. BURSON

2,226,368

CLIP FOR WALLBOARDS

Filed April 29, 1938

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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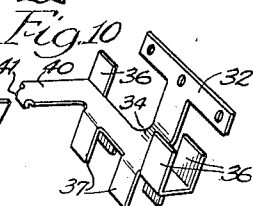
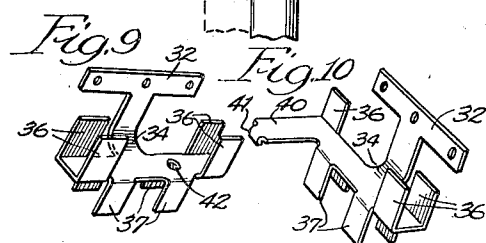
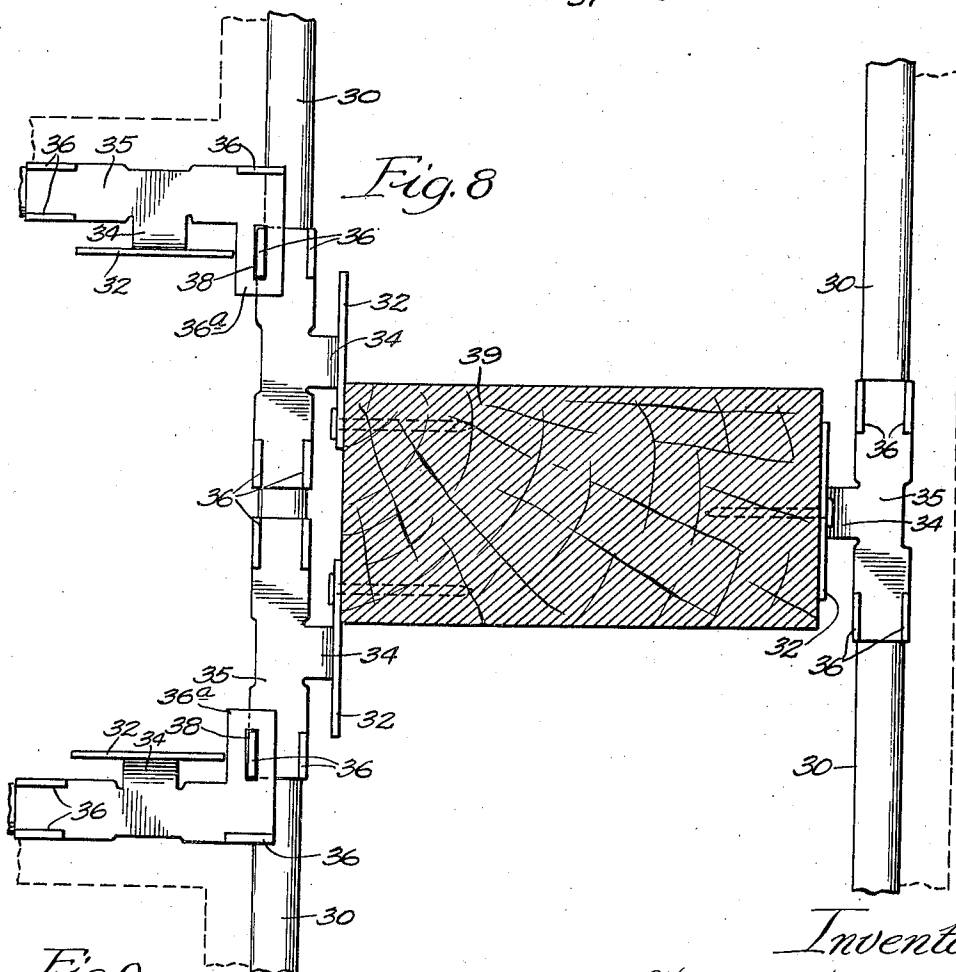
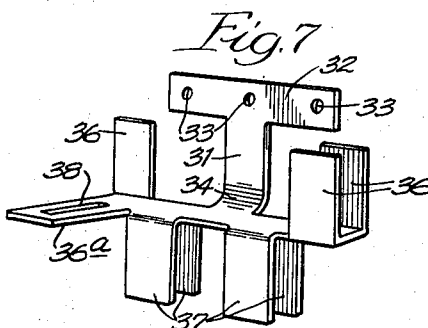
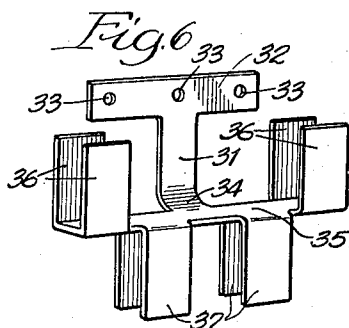
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2,226,368

CLIP FOR WALLBOARDS

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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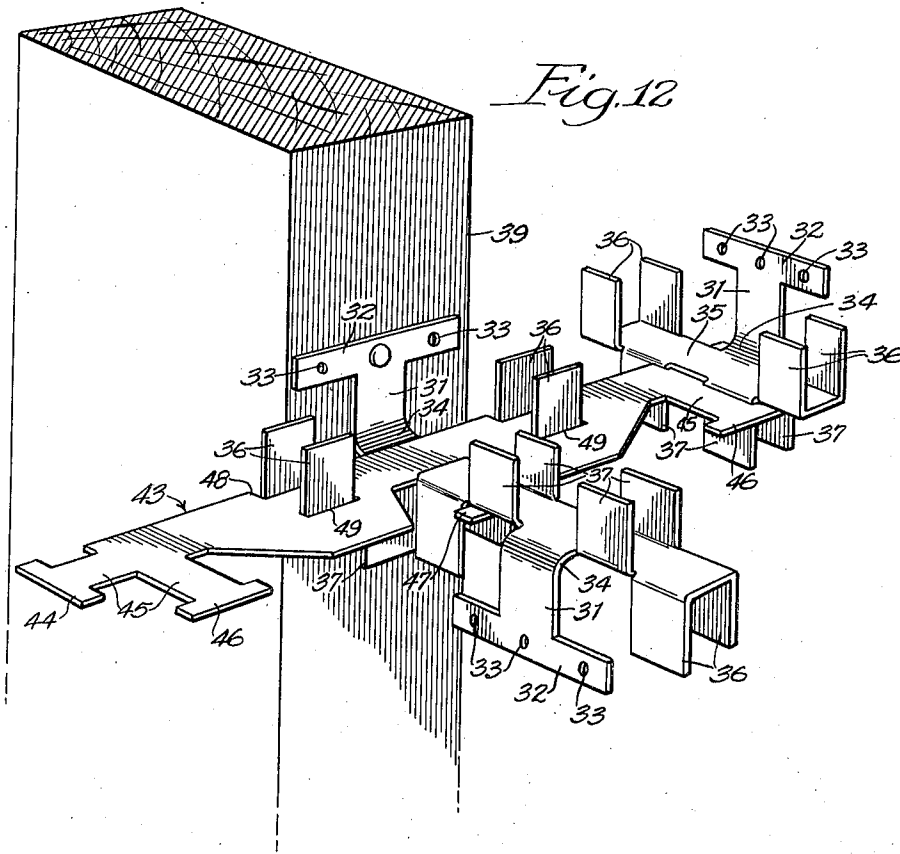
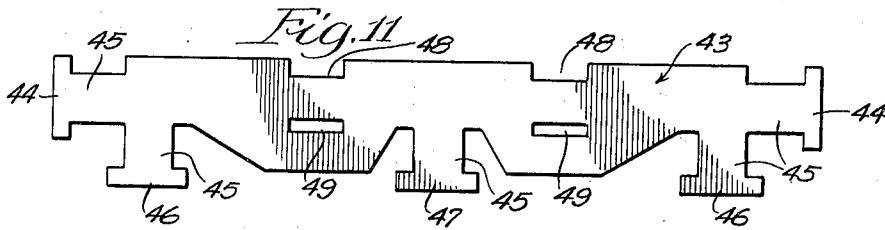
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2,226,368

CLIP FOR WALLBOARDS

Filed April 29, 1938

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,226,368

CLIP FOR WALLBOARDS

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13 Claims. (Cl. 72-118)

This invention relates to metallic clips employed for the purpose of securing sections of wallboard to a wall surface in spaced relation thereto, and in particular to the construction and arrangement of the clips in such a way as to permit them to be interlocked together when necessary to provide for the attachment of the wallboard in corners or intersections so as to afford a firm and rigid mounting.

The invention also relates to the use of an interlocking plate in conjunction with the clips to permit two or more clips to be interlocked with the plate in such a way as to bring the individual clips into properly spaced relation to one another at a corner or intersection, thereby permitting various arrangements to be made in order to meet the special requirements of localized conditions in corners or intersections.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of the clips in a form to use along intermediate sections of a wall;

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the same clip with a number of the end tongues bent outwardly to afford means for effecting an interlock between the clips at the corners;

Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of a wall corner showing the clips in interlocking relation;

Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation taken on line 4-4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a detail showing the method of staggering the wallboard sections at the corners;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a modified form of construction;

Fig. 7 is a similar view showing one of the tongues slotted and bent outwardly, as employed in interlocking the clips at the corners;

Fig. 8 is a sectional plan view of a wall showing one method of interlocking at the corners;

Figs. 9 and 10 are perspective views of modified forms of complementary clips adapted to interlock with one another.

Fig. 11 is a plan view of the interlocking plate for mounting several clips in properly spaced relation to one another; and

Fig. 12 is a perspective view showing the manner of using the interlocking plate with three or more of the clips to make provision for a wall intersection.

The clip shown in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive comprises a vertically elongated hanger plate 20 having along each side edge an obliquely disposed wing 21, which is provided with a recess 22 in its free edge, the arrangement being such that when the hanger stands vertically against a brick wall 23 the recessed edges of the wings only will make contact with the wall surface, the body portion of the hanger standing outwardly therefrom.

The body 20 is provided with a vertically disposed row of apertures 24 into a selected one of

which may be entered a nail 25 which is driven into one of the mortar joints in the brick wall to hold the hanger in position. By providing a plurality of apertures it will always be possible to find one which will substantially register with a mortar joint.

The hanger at its lower end terminates in an outwardly rounded neck 26 which connects with a transversely extending channel header 27 provided at its outer ends with downwardly struck tongues 28 and provided at an intermediate portion with upwardly struck tongues 29, which lower and upper tongues in conjunction afford channels for the contiguous edges of wallboard sections 30-30 which are entered in position as indicated in Fig. 4.

The above description applies to the use of the device along intermediate sections of the wall, but at the corners it is necessary to make provision for interlocking the adjacent clips on the angularly disposed wall sections, and for this purpose one of the clips has the tongues 28 at one end of the header plate bent outwardly to afford the arms 28^a of a T-shaped interlocking member which is adapted to lie within the upper channel afforded by the tongues 29 of the companion clip, as shown in Fig. 3.

By properly spacing the clip which receives the interlocking member with relation to the wall surfaces within the corner, the inner end of the receiving clip may be made to contact the surface of the wall to which the interlocking member is secured, so that a firm and rigid corner structure will be afforded for the reception of the ends of the wallboard sections, thereby holding the wallboard sections in properly spaced relation from the brick base wall in the corners.

In order to further strengthen the structure of the corners it is desirable to stagger the ends of the wallboard sections as shown in Fig. 5, so that the alternating edges will overlap and rest upon one another to afford a more firm and rigid union than would otherwise be possible. By bringing these alternately extended sections into actual contact with the brick backing walls, the corner throughout will be fully reinforced. The channeled construction of the hangers not only affords greater stiffness and rigidity but also permits the hangers to be drawn down by the nails in such a way as to spread slightly, thereby securing a firm edge contact with the brickwork, thus holding the hangers firmly thereto, despite irregularities in the wall surface.

The particular form of hanger shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is provided with a vertically elongated hanger body with the nailing apertures disposed in a vertical row, which is a convenient form of construction for use where it is necessary to nail into the horizontally extending mortar joints; but where it is desired to nail into the vertical

mortar joints, the form of construction shown in Figs. 6 and 7 may be found more desirable. In this form the hanger 31 is provided with laterally extending arms 32, giving to the hanger a T-shaped construction, which is provided with a horizontally disposed row of nailing apertures 33, which may be selectively employed in nailing into the vertical mortar joints.

The hanger 31 is connected by a neck 34 with a channel header 35, having outer tongues 36 struck upwardly therefrom and inner tongues 37 struck downwardly therefrom. Although this form of construction may be interlocked at the corners by bending down the tongues 36 to afford a T-shaped interlocking connection of the character shown in Fig. 2, it is also possible to afford an interlock of the special form shown in Fig. 7. In this instance the tongue 36a is bent outwardly to afford an L-shaped construction and provided with a slot 38 which is adapted to permit the interlocking tongue 36a to be slipped over and engaged with one of the tongues 36 in the contiguous clip at the corner, as shown in Fig. 8.

In Fig. 8 I have shown a form of corner construction which includes an upright post or studding 39 which has two of the clips nailed to its inner or left hand face in order to make provision for the reception of wallboard sections which lie adjacent to the face of the studding, and companion wallboard sections which extend at right angles inwardly therefrom in order to provide the two separated faces of a partition wall.

In this instance it will be noted that the interlocked slotted clips each presents its slotted arm inwardly which gives a corresponding spacing to the sections of the partition wall, but if these two clips were reversed, so that in each instance the slotted arm were presented outwardly, it would be possible to reduce the spacing of the partition wall section. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that variations in the nailing of the clips to the studding are permitted by the selective use of a plurality of nailing apertures, permits a wide range of variations in the spacing of the clips to accommodate partition walls of varying thickness. On the opposite or right hand face of the studding I have illustrated the use of a single clip without the interlocking features, since on this side no angularly disposed partition wall is present.

Figs. 9 and 10 illustrate a further variation in the method of affording an interlock. In this instance one of the outer tongues 40 is provided with a hooked terminal finger 41 which is adapted to hook into an aperture 42 in the companion clip, the parts being so disposed that when so interlocked the clips will stand at right angle relation to one another with the tongue 40 occupying the space between the upstanding tongues 36 of the companion clip. In other respects the construction last described is the same as that shown in Figs. 6 and 7. Although the clips shown in Figs. 6 to 10 inclusive are illustrated as in use with a wooden studding or the like, the nailing apertures provide the means for securing the clips to brick base walls of the character shown in Fig. 3, so that it will be understood that it is not intended to limit the use of the clips in any certain particular manner, since they all may be variously employed to meet the conditions encountered in actual structural work, especially where it is necessary to make provision for an interlock at the corners.

The above description applies to corner interlocks which can be provided for by the interlock-

ing of the clips with one another, but conditions are frequently encountered which require the provision of a more elaborate interlock in order to so position and space the clips at corners or intersections that provision may be made for the reception of the wallboard sections. In such cases it is desirable to employ an interlocking plate 43 of the character shown in Figs. 11 and 12, which furnishes a mounting for several of the clips which may be selectively arranged in various ways to make provision for wall intersections or abutments of various kinds.

The interlocking plate as shown is formed of relatively stiff plate metal of elongated formation and configured along its edges to interlock with the clips in various ways. To meet these requirements, the interlocking plate at each end is provided with a longitudinally projecting T-shaped locking head 44 connected with the body of the plate by a neck 45 of reduced diameter. The outer edge of the plate is likewise provided with two outer T-shaped locking heads 46 and a center locking head 47, each connected with the edge of the body by a neck 45 of reduced diameter.

The edge of the plate, adjacent the lateral locking heads, is beveled away to afford the necessary clearance, and the width of each of the necks 45 is such as to permit the clips heretofore described to be engaged with the locking head by causing a selected pair of the tongues to straddle the neck within the space afforded between the locking head and the adjacent edges of the plate at the base of the neck, in a manner to be presently described more in detail.

The locking plate is likewise provided along its inner edge with a pair of notches 48 and opposed slots 49. The spacing of the notches and slots is such as to permit the upwardly extending tongues of a clip (29 or 36 as the case may be) to register with the aligned notches and slots in the manner shown in Fig. 12, so that one of the clips with its hanger may be employed to support and sustain the interlocking plate with the tongues extending above the plate to afford channels for the reception of the edges of wallboard sections.

In Fig. 12 I have shown the interlocking plate mounted upon and supported by a clip of the particular character shown in Fig. 6, but it will be understood that, by a suitable spacing of the notches 48 and slots 49, provision can be made for the use of a clip of the particular form shown in Figs. 1 and 2 as the supporting member for the interlocking plate. With the plate thus supported, provision is made for the mounting of several of the clips in various ways to meet special conditions.

At the right hand end of the locking plate I have shown one of the clips mounted upon the right hand terminal interlocking head 44 with the depending inner tongues 37 straddling the neck and with the clip centrally mounted and extending transversely at the end of the locking plate for the reception of upper and lower wallboard sections extending in the same transverse direction. Similarly, another clip may be mounted at the left hand near end of the interlocking plate, which will thus make provision for the reception of parallel wallboard sections held in spaced relation at a distance substantially equal to the length of the interlocking plate.

If it is desired to provide for a closer spacing of the wallboard sections, a clip may be mounted on one of the laterally presented locking heads, and in the present instance I have shown one of the clips mounted upon the middle head 47. In this

case, however, the terminal tongues 36 are the ones which straddle the neck and present their inner faces flatwise against the edges of the neck instead of presenting their edges thereto as in the case of the clip mounted at the right hand end of the interlocking plate. It will thus be noted that where clips are mounted upon the laterally presented locking heads the necks will extend parallel with the channel afforded by the tongues, while in the mounting afforded by the terminal interlocking heads the necks will run transversely to the channel afforded between the inner faces of the tongues. If desired, the clip instead of being mounted upon the middle head 47 may be similarly mounted upon the left hand head 46, which will of course increase the spacing between the wallboard sections.

The arrangement particularly shown in Fig. 12 permits wallboard sections to be mounted between the upper and lower tongues of the clip which carries the interlocking plate, so that such wallboard sections will run across the face of the studding to which the sustaining clip is nailed, while the clips carried by the plate will make provisions for wallboard sections running at an angle to the wallboard sections first mentioned, and the arrangement will permit the right hand wallboard sections to be carried past the studding while the left hand or near end sections abut against the sections which lie in closely adjacent relation to the studding. In case any unused portion of the interlocking plate projects outwardly to an excessive degree, it can be clipped or sheared off as occasion may require to prevent its protrusion through the finished surface of the wall.

It will also be noted that the spacing of the interlocking heads 46 with relation to the terminal heads 44 is such that the necks of the heads 46 will coact with the heads 44 in affording a notch of the proper dimensions to prevent longitudinal displacement of the clips when they are mounted to straddle the interlocking plate in the manner shown. In all cases, therefore, it is desirable that the spacing of these parts be such as to permit the close fitting of the selected tongues upon the neck of the selected locking head, so that when the parts are interlocked, a relatively firm and rigid mounting will be provided for the reception of the edges of the wallboard sections.

The use of the interlocking plate will also provide for the mounting of clips in cases where no studding is present and where the entire support is afforded by the intersecting wallboard sections, which method of construction is adaptable to relatively narrow wallboard sections where adequate support is elsewhere afforded. In such cases the manner of employing the interlocking plate will be fully understood from the preceding description, save for the fact that the middle clip, which otherwise would constitute the supporting clip for the interlocking plate, is not itself nailed to an adjacent studding.

The method of mounting the wallboard sections, whether used independently or in conjunction with an interlocking plate, is one which affords what is termed a floating connection for the wallboard sections, in that the edges of the sections are socketed within the channels afforded by the tongues and are free, to a limited extent, to move within the clips and are not positively connected to the studdings, or other structural elements, by nails or the like, which method of attachment is one which tends greatly to reduce surface cracking, which frequently occurs where the wallboard sections are immovably connected

by nails or otherwise at spaced intervals to the studdings or other structural features of the wall.

Experience has shown that a mounting of the character here provided allows for vibration and for a limited amount of expansion and contraction in the wall surface, which reduces the tendency to crack, in a very marked degree.

Although the clips are primarily constructed for the purpose of socketing the wallboard sections, the device is one which may be advantageously used for the mounting of metal laths, which may be secured to the hanger plate by wiring or in any other convenient manner, which will enable the metal laths to be supported and held in spaced relation to the base wall surface, and where in the claims I refer to the use of the clips as supports for wallboard sections it will be understood that metal lathing may be substituted as an equivalent therefor.

It will also be understood that although I have shown several modifications in form and arrangement of the clip and as illustrative of its manner of use, it is not the intention to limit the invention to the particular form shown, since additional modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

1. A clip for wallboard sections formed of sheet metal and bent to provide a hanger section adapted to be secured to a wall or the like, and a channel section extending outwardly from the end of the hanger section and at right angles to the plane of the hanger section and provided with tongues extending at right angles from the edges of the channel section and adapted to engage the edge of a wallboard section, at least one of the tongues at one end of the channel section being projected outwardly in the plane of the channel section and adapted to lie at least in part within the space between a pair of tongues of a companion clip in affording interlocked clips for the reception of wallboard sections at the corner of a wall structure.

2. A clip for wallboard sections formed of sheet metal and comprising a hanger section having a row of nailing apertures and having obliquely disposed marginal wings adapted to provide edge contact with a wall structure, and a channel section extending transversely at the base of the hanger section, the channel section having pairs of intermediate tongues extending in one vertical direction and pairs of terminal tongues extending in the other vertical direction for the reception of contiguous edges of wallboard sections.

3. A clip for wallboard sections formed of sheet metal and comprising a hanger section having a row of nailing apertures and having obliquely disposed marginal wings adapted to provide edge contact with a wall structure, and a channel section extending transversely at the base of the hanger section, the channel section having pairs of intermediate tongues extending in one vertical direction and pairs of terminal tongues extending in the other vertical direction for the reception of contiguous edges of wallboard sections, the terminal tongues of one of the sections being adapted to be bent outwardly to afford a T-shaped interlocking member, the arms of which are adapted to lie between the intermediate tongues of a companion clip in the provision of clip means for receiving wallboard sections in cornerwise arrangement.

4. In the construction of a wallboard corner, the combination of a pair of clips each comprising a hanger portion adapted to be secured to a portion of the basic wall structure constituting a cor-

ner and each having at the lower end of the hanger portion a channel portion consisting of a header provided with pairs of intermediate tongues extending in one vertical direction and each having at least one pair of terminal tongues extending in the opposite vertical direction, one of the clips having terminal tongues extending laterally to afford a T-shaped interlocking member and interlocked with the companion clip by locating the arms of the T-shaped member within the space between the pairs of intermediate tongues of the companion clip member, and wallboard sections having their contiguous edges entered within the channels afforded by the tongues and standing in cornerwise relation within the interlocked companion clips.

5. In the construction of a wallboard corner, the combination of a pair of clips each comprising a hanger portion adapted to be secured to a portion of the basic wall structure constituting a corner and each having at the lower end of the hanger portion a channel portion consisting of a header provided with pairs of intermediate tongues extending in one vertical direction and each having at least one pair of terminal tongues extending in the opposite vertical direction, one of the clips having terminal tongues extending laterally to afford a T-shaped interlocking member and interlocked with the companion clip by locating the arms of the T-shaped member within the space between the pairs of intermediate tongues of the companion clip member, and wallboard sections having their contiguous edges entered within the channels afforded by the tongues and standing in cornerwise relation within the interlocked companion clips, alternate ends of the angularly disposed wallboard sections standing in staggered relation to one another to afford additional vertical edge support for the wallboard sections.

6. In the construction of a wallboard corner, the combination of an interlocking plate provided in its end with a T-shaped interlocking head connected by a neck of reduced diameter, and a clip provided with tongues struck therefrom to afford channels for the reception of the edges of wallboard sections, said clip being interlocked with the head of the interlocking plate and with adjacent tongues embracing the neck thereof.

7. In the construction of a wallboard corner, the combination of an interlocking plate provided in its end with a T-shaped interlocking head connected by a neck of reduced diameter, and a clip provided with tongues struck therefrom to afford channels for the reception of the edges of wallboard sections, said clip being interlocked with the head of the interlocking plate and with adjacent tongues embracing the neck thereof, and a hanger clip having an apertured portion adapted to receive a nail or the like and a portion having tongues adapted to engage and support the interlocking plate and extend beyond the plane of the latter to provide channels for the reception of the edges of wallboard sections.

8. In the construction of a wallboard corner, the combination of an interlocking plate provided along one of its edges with a T-shaped interlocking head connected with said edge by a neck of reduced diameter, and a clip provided with tongues struck therefrom to afford channels for the re-

ception of the edges of wallboard sections, said clip being interlocked with the head of the interlocking plate and with adjacent tongues embracing the neck thereof, and a hanger clip having an apertured portion adapted to receive a nail or the like and a portion having tongues adapted to engage and support the interlocking plate and extend beyond the plane of the latter to provide channels for the reception of the edges of wallboard sections.

9. In the construction of a wallboard corner, the combination of an interlocking plate provided with an outwardly projecting interlocking head connected therewith, and a clip provided with tongues struck therefrom to afford a channel for the reception of the edge of a wallboard section, said clip being interlocked with the head of the interlocking plate and with adjacent tongues embracing the connecting portion thereof.

10. In the construction of a wallboard corner, the combination of an interlocking plate provided with a laterally projecting interlocking head connected with said plate, and a clip provided with tongues struck therefrom to afford a channel for the reception of the edge of a wallboard section, said clip being interlocked with said head and with adjacent tongues embracing the connecting portion thereof.

11. In the construction of a wallboard corner, the combination of an interlocking plate provided with an outwardly projecting interlocking head connected therewith, and a clip provided with tongues struck therefrom to afford a channel for the reception of the edge of a wallboard section, said clip being interlocked with the head of the interlocking plate and with adjacent tongues embracing the connecting portion thereof, and a hanger clip having an apertured portion adapted to receive a nail or the like and a portion having tongues adapted to engage and support the interlocking plate and extend beyond the plane of the latter to provide a channel for the reception of the edge of a wallboard section.

12. In the construction of a wallboard corner, the combination of an interlocking plate provided with a laterally projecting interlocking head connected with said plate, a clip provided with tongues struck therefrom to afford a channel for the reception of the edge of a wallboard section, said clip being interlocked with said head and with adjacent tongues embracing the connecting portion thereof, and a hanger clip having an apertured portion adapted to receive a nail or the like and a portion having tongues adapted to engage and support the interlocking plate and extend beyond the plane of the latter to provide a channel for the reception of the edge of a wallboard section.

13. A clip for wallboard sections comprising a hanger section consisting of a body portion having obliquely disposed marginal wings adapted to contact a wall structure and hold the body portion in spaced relation thereto, the body portion being adapted to receive a wall attaching device, and a channel section secured to the hanger section and having channel forming members thereon providing a channel for the reception of the edge of a wallboard section.