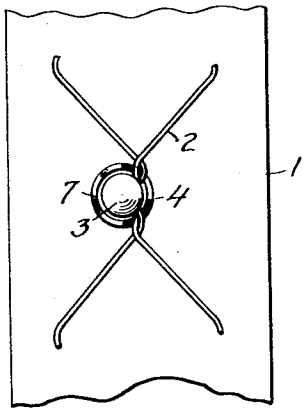
Sept. 26, 1933. J. E. JEFFS ET AL 1,928,335

FURRING NAIL

Filed May 2, 1931

Fig. 1.



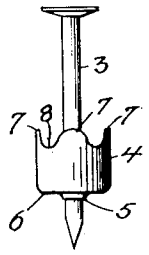


Fig. 2.

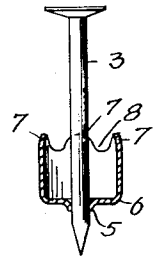


Fig. 3.

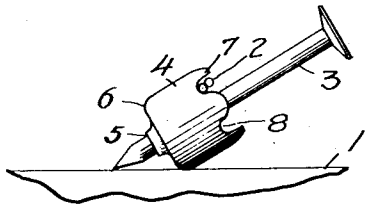


Fig. 4.

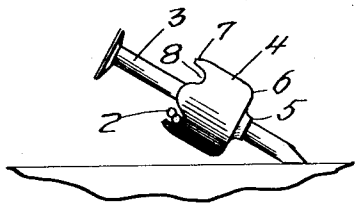


Fig. 5.

INVENTORS:
Jacob E. Jeffs &
David Powell
BY O'Martin
ATTORNEYS.

Patented Sept. 26, 1933 1,928,335

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,928,335

FURRING NAIL

Jacob E. Jeffs and David Powell, Los Angeles, Calif., assignors to said Jeffs

Application May 2, 1931. Serial No. 534,531

4 Claims. (Cl. 72—118)

This invention has relation to means for properly spacing wire lath on the wall studding of buildings and it refers to a simple and conveniently operated device for the attachment of such lath.

In mounting wire lath on the wall framing, time and convenience are the most important factors and a most desirable condition is attained where the operator can manipulate a handful of furring nails with one hand, leaving the other hand free to swing the hammer. The object of our invention is to provide a furring nail capable of such one-hand operation. A further object is the provision of a furring nail shaped to hold the strands of the wire lath firmly in position. The further objects and advantageous features of our invention are set forth in the following description and illustrated in the appended drawing of which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a portion of the wall framing on which a fragment of wire lath is shown mounted by means of our improved furring nail,

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the furring nail,

Fig. 3 is a corresponding side elevation of the device, shown in cross section through the center of the device, and

Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate a method of using the nail in practice.

The numeral 1 designates the wall surface on which the wire lath 2 is mounted. The device of our invention comprises a nail 3 which is shown to extend through a cup-shaped spacer 4. The perforation 5 through which the nail extends is shown extruded so as to afford a substantial bearing surface for the nail in order that the nail may be firmly held by a friction within the spacer in shipment and during the lathing operation. The cup is cylindrical and it is important to note that its bottom edge 6 is well rounded. This is necessary in order that the spacer may be readily inserted under the wire as indicated in Fig. 4. A careful perusal of this view will show anyone versed in the art that the extrusion 5 and corner 6 form a continuous curve over which the wire of the lath may readily slide.

The top edge of the spacer is shown crenelated to provide four points 7 and intermediate notches 8. When the nail is inserted under the wire lath as indicated in the Fig. 4, it is noticed that the wire 2 slips over the outer surface of the spacer and then drops into the notches 8. When the nail is subsequently swung on its point into vertical position it is noted that the wire is caused to move sidewise, the result of which is that the lath becomes stretched transversely on its support.

As illustrated in Fig. 5 the nail may also be inserted under the lath by pulling the spacer under the wire 2 causing the latter in the first instance to lodge within the notches 8. When the nail is subsequently swung into vertical position on its point the lath becomes in this case also stretched, the wire being firmly held within the notches with no tendency to slip out.

Upon more careful examination, it is noticed that the points 7 of the spacer crenelations are drawn inwardly a slight amount. This is done for two reasons. When the nail is driven into the support, its motion is only discontinued when the hammer strikes the crenelations of the spacer and when the points of the crenelations are inwardly curved, the tendency, upon impact by the hammer will be to increase this inward curve, whereas if the points were straight, there might be a spreading tendency particularly where the underside of the nail head is slightly conical as indicated in the drawing.

From the foregoing description, it is seen that we aim to provide a furring nail insertable under wire lath either by pushing it under the wire or by pulling the wire into its notches and that in either case the wire lath may become stretched at the same time the nail is raised in the proper position. The cylindrical shape of the spacer is desirable not only on account of its low cost of manufacture, but mostly because of its strength.

Many otherwise desirable furring nails have been found commercially impractical because they collapse under the blow of a hammer, but the structure of our invention, even although made with some very thin sheet steel, has been found successful to withstand even severe hammer blows.

As shown in Fig. 2, the wall of the spacer is straight, while in Fig. 3, it is shown slightly curved inwardly. Ordinarily a straight wall would be used, because cheaper to make, and usually satisfactory. Where an in-curved wall is used, it is to be noted that, if the wall should yield under a hammer blow, the result will be to close the points of the spacer over the wire.

We claim:

1. A furring nail comprising, a cylindrical, cup-shaped spacer, provided at the open end with crenelations, the closed end being perforated by extruding the center portion of the cup to form an elongated bearing, and a nail inserted from the open end and seated by friction in said bearing.

2. In combination, a cylindrical cup-shaped spacer provided at the open end with crenelations, the points of said crenelations being slightly incurved, and a nail inserted from the open end of the spacer and frictionally held in a central perforation of its closed end.

3. The combination with a nail, of a hollow cylindrical cupshaped spacer provided at one end with a plurality of notches and having the edge at the opposite end rounded, the said nail being inserted from the notched end and held by friction within the spacer.

4. In a device for supporting wire lath in spaced relation to a surface, a cupshaped spacer provided at the mouth with crenelations, and a nail inserted into the cup and frictionally seated in a perforation of the cup bottom, the bottom edge of the cup being well rounded and the perforation of the bottom being extruded downward so as to form a continuous curve along which the lath wire may slide when the device is inserted, the nail having a head large enough to cover the mouth of the cup so as to hold the wire pressed into said crenelations when the nail is driven home.

JACOB E. JEFFS.
DAVID POWELL.