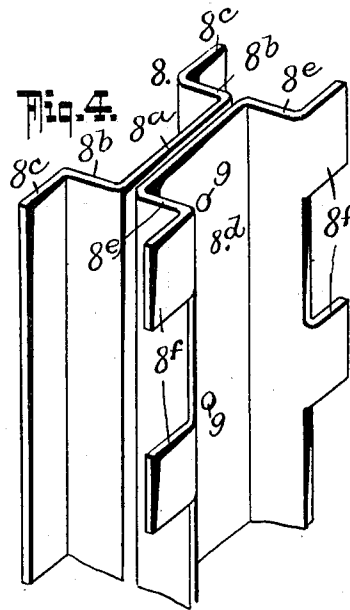
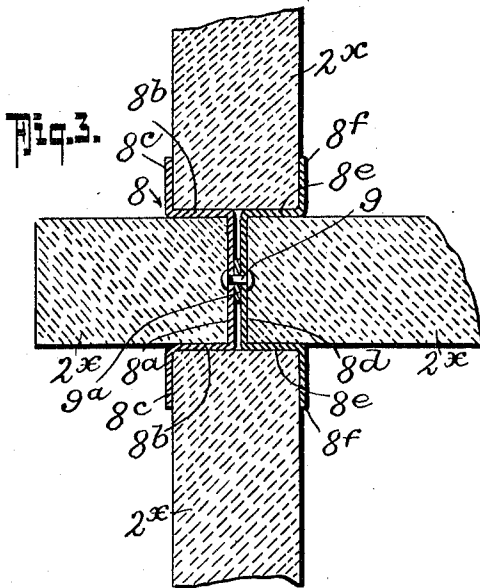
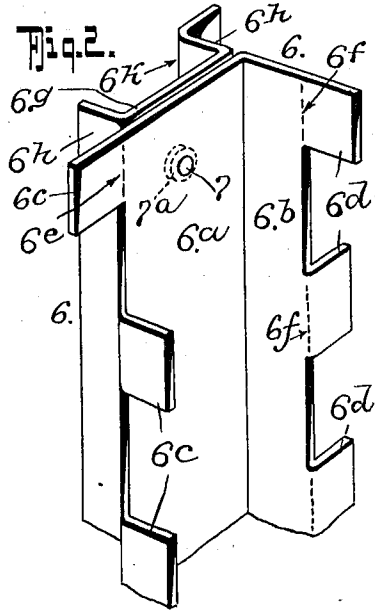
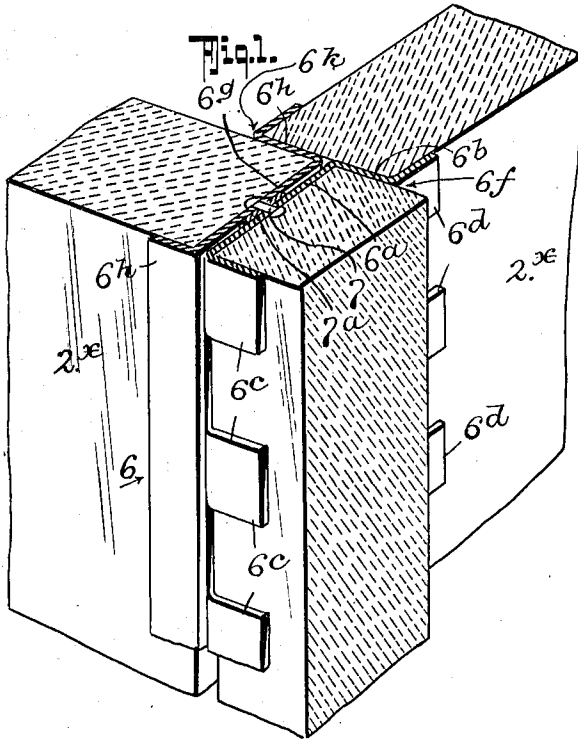


H. I. JEFFERS.
 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 17, 1910.

980,102.

Patented Dec. 27, 1910.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY IRWIN JEFFERS, OF FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM F. MAY, OF FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

980,102.

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

Original application filed October 25, 1909, Serial No. 524,495. Divided and this application filed February 17, 1910. Serial No. 544,482.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY IRWIN JEFFERS, residing at Fort Smith, in the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Construction, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in fire-proof buildings, and it seeks to carry forward the system of fire-proof construction, one form of which is disclosed in my Patent #927,050, dated July 6, 1909.

My present invention has for its object to provide a fire-proof construction wherein metallic partition studding serves to form the retaining or supporting means for concrete, or other slabs, without the necessity of bolting or nailing the parts together, and this application forms a divisional part of my co-pending application filed Oct. 25, 1909, Serial No. 524,495.

In its more subordinate nature the invention also resides in those novel details of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, all of which will be first fully described, then be specifically pointed out in the appended claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1, is a sectional perspective view of a wall construction showing the manner in which the walls at right angles to one another are supported by single partition studding. Fig. 2, is an enlarged detail perspective view of the form of studding employed to join one wall with another, as in Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a cross section showing a form of studding for joining crossed walls. Fig. 4, is a detail perspective view of the studding shown in Fig. 3.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings in which like letters and numerals of reference indicate like parts in all of the figures, it will be seen that where two walls are to be joined at right angles to one another, a three-way stud 6 is provided to join the three wall slabs $2^x-2^x-2^x$, and the stud 6, which is best shown in Fig. 2, comprises two sheet metal sections, each of which is formed substantially L-shape in cross section to provide a body section 6^a and a side section 6^b at right angles thereto. Each of the body and side sections 6^a-6^b have their outer edges formed with ears 6^c-6^d respec-

tively, the ears 6^c being bendable on the line 6^e to parallel the side 6^b and form a substantially U-shaped channel therefore to receive one of the wall block sections 2^x . The other ears 6^d of the side portion 6^b are bendable on the line 6^f outwardly at right angles to the sides 6^b to form an L-shaped portion to cooperate with the other half of the stud. The other half of the studding 6 is formed by a member having a body 6^g and a pair of uninterrupted sides 6^h to form a U-shaped channel directly opposite to that formed by the side 6^b and ears 6^c to receive the other wall section 2^x . One of the sides 6^h is made longer than the other to be bendable on the line 6^k , at right angles to the remaining portion of the side 6^h to form in connection with the ears 6^d and the side 6^b of the first section, a U-shaped channel for the wall portion 2^x that extends at right angles to the other wall portion. The two studding sections are united by rivets 7 that pass through the body walls 6^a-6^g respectively and through spacing washers 7^a , as shown.

Where the walls cross (see Fig. 3) a four-way studding 8 is provided. The studding 8 is composed of two sheet metal sections, one half of which is provided with a body 8^a and parallel sides 8^b which terminate in the bent over portions 8^c lying in a plane at right angles to the planes containing the sides 8^b , thus the sides 8^b with the body 8^a form a U-shaped channel to receive one of the wall sections 2^x , while the sides 8^b and bent over portions 8^c form one-half of a U-shaped channel to receive the wall sections 2^x at right angles to the wall sections 2^x that enter between the body 8^a and sides 8^b . The other half of the studding 8 is formed of a body 8^d and sides 8^e-8^f from which a series of ears 8^g project, so as to be readily bendable over at right angles to the sides 8^e and parallel to the bent over portions 8^c of the first mentioned half of the studding 8 to facilitate the setting up of the wall. The body portions 8^a-8^d respectively are joined by rivets 9 that pass through the body portions and through the spacing washers 9^a .

From the foregoing it will be seen that a simple and effective construction of studding is obtained which can be cheaply manufactured and by the use of which the wall slabs may be readily set up or replaced when necessary.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it is thought the complete construction operation and advantages of my invention will be readily understood by those skilled in the art of which the invention appertains.

What I claim is:

1. In a building construction, a metallic studding comprising two sheet metal channel-like members, each of which has a body and two side portions, a side portion of each of said members being of greater length than the other side portion thereof, and having a part bent at right angles to the remainder of the side portion, and means passing through the bodies of the members securing them back to back.

2. A metallic studding comprising a first and a second sheet metal member, each having a body portion, the first of said members having two side portions, the second of said members having a side portion, and ears projecting from said last named side portion, a member projecting from the body of said second sheet metal member and bent parallel to the side of said second sheet metal member, said first and second members being placed back to back thereby defining a double channel member.

3. A stud comprising two sheet metal

members, one of said sheet metal members having a body and sides to form a U-shaped channel, a side of one member being longer than the other side thereof and a part of said longer side being bent over at right angles to the remainder of said longer side, the other sheet metal member comprising an L-shaped body and ears projecting from the longitudinal edges thereof, said ears being bent over at right angles to the remainder of the respective parts from which said ears project, said members being placed back to back thereby defining a double channel member or stud.

4. In a building construction, a first and a second sheet metal member each of which has a body portion and a side portion, ears projecting from said side portions, the first of said members having a second side portion and the second of said members having parts bent at right angles to its respective body portion to act as a second side portion for said second member, said members being placed back to back thereby defining a double channel member or stud.

HARRY IRWIN JEFFERS.

Witnesses:

HORACE F. ROGERS,
LEAK DAVIS.