H. H. BURSON.

STUDDING FOR WALL OR CEILING BOARDS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 4, 1909. RENEWED JUNE 30, 1910.

969,086. Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

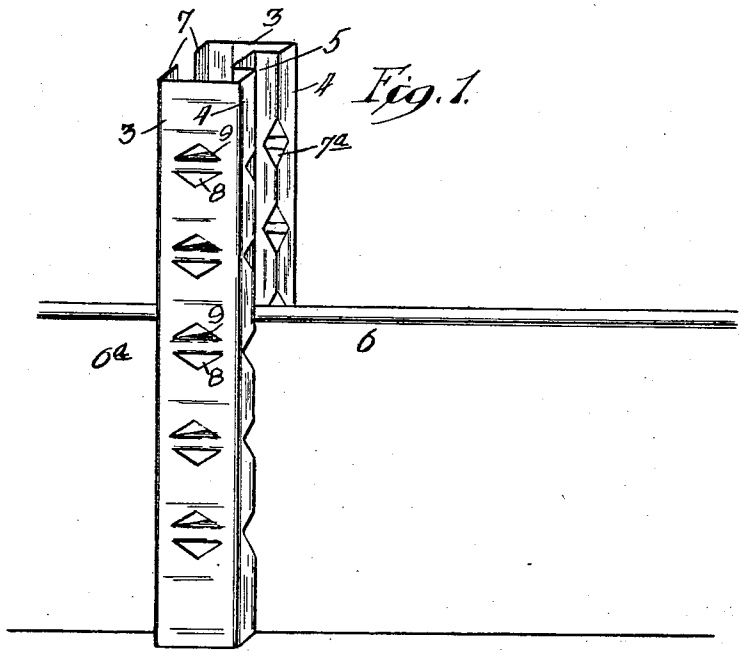
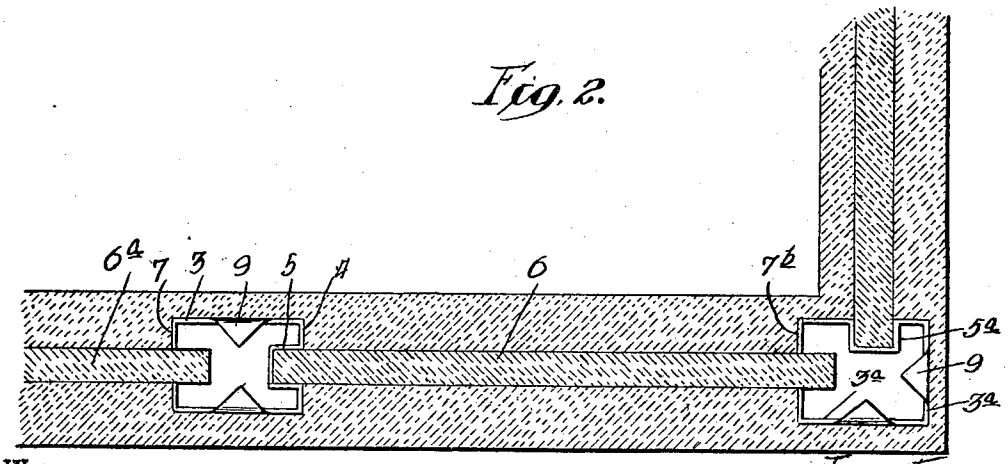


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

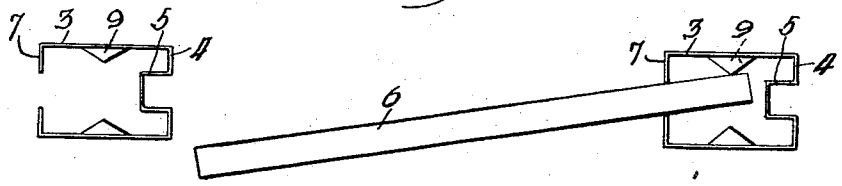


Fig. 4.

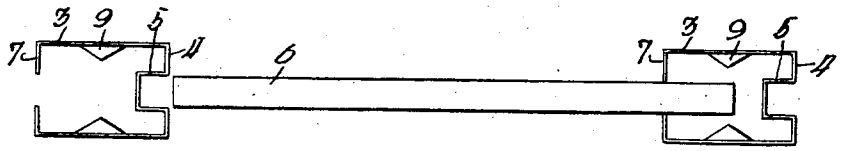
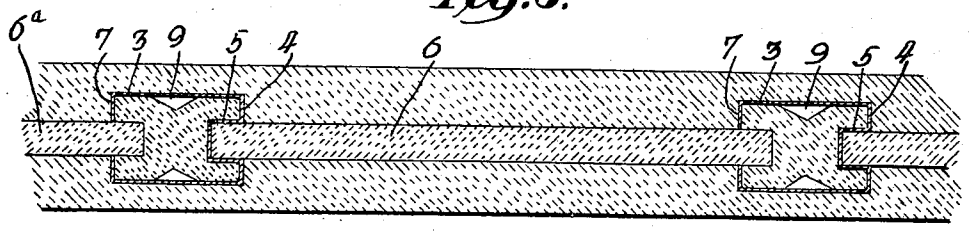


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STUDDING FOR WALL OR CEILING BOARDS.

969,086. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

Application filed June 4, 1909, Serial No. 500,050. Renewed June 30, 1910. Serial No. 569,818.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY H. BURSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Studdings for Wall or Ceiling Boards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to metal studdings adapted to receive and join the ends of sections of wall or ceiling board, more particularly employed in building partitions; and the object of the invention is to so construct the studdings that they will afford suitable socket recesses for permitting the wall or ceiling board sections to be inserted and retained in place, and, at the same time, afford holes or openings, and adjacent tongues, which are adapted to permit the ingress of plaster in order to firmly embed the studdings therein.

Further objects will appear from a detailed description of the invention, which consists in the features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of the studdings connecting two sections of wall or ceiling board; Fig. 2, a sectional plan view of the corner of the partition wall, showing the side and corner studdings in position; Fig. 3, a plan view showing a section of wall or ceiling board inserted into a studding; Fig. 4, a similar view to Fig. 3, the wall or ceiling board being brought into alinement with the opposite grooves of the studdings; and Fig. 5, a sectional elevation showing the wall or ceiling board in final position in fixed engagement with both studdings.

The side studdings are formed of sheet metal bent to a generally rectangular shape, comprising side walls 3, which are connected on one side by a cross wall 4, having in its center a depression furnishing a longitudinally extending rectangular channel 5, adapted to receive the end of a section of wall or ceiling board 6. The channel 5 cooperates with inturned flanges 7, which leave a space between them for the admission of the end of the next adjacent section of board 6^a. It is desirable that the floor of the channel 5 should only extend inwardly about one-third of the width of the studding to afford a surplus space for facilitating the insertion of the section 6^a, which can be inserted in place after the studdings have been positioned by entering the edge through the slot intermediate the flanges 7 and into the studding to the full depth afforded, which should be sufficient to permit the opposite end of the section of board, intended for insertion in the channel 5, in the next adjacent studding to clear the edge of the studding, in order to bring it into register with the channel. After being thus brought into register, the plaster board can be moved back to the extent necessary to enter it into the channel end studding.

The corners of the channel, at suitable intervals, are cut away to afford holes or openings 7^a, which are supplemented by similar triangular holes or openings 8 in the side walls of the studding, all of which holes or openings serve to afford easy ingress for the plaster, which can be bored or forced in to thoroughly embed the studding and seal the joints where the sections of wall or ceiling board are entered therein. The side holes 8 are arranged in pairs, as shown, and are preferably formed by cutting the metal free at its upper and lower edges and inwardly bending it to form transversely extending tongues 9, which serve both to reinforce and stiffen the side walls, and also to more perfectly embed or anchor the studding within the plaster with which it is covered.

At the corners it is necessary to slightly modify the studding, as shown at the right in Fig. 2. The corner studdings differ not at all from the side studdings, save that the channel 5^a is located at right angles to the slot between the flanges 7^b, instead of diametrically opposite thereto. The side walls 3^a are reinforced and perforated in the manner heretofore described.

In use, the studdings are positioned at the desired distance apart and are held in place by any suitable means during the building of the partition wall, after which the sections of wall or ceiling board are positioned by first entering one of the edges through the slot in one edge of the studding and thereafter bringing it into engagement with the channel in the next adjacent studding, and this operation will be repeated until all of the sections of board have been positioned. Obviously, the partition might be built up and the sections of board brought

into engagement with the studdings in some other manner. After the wall has been built up in the manner stated, the plaster or similar material can be poured and forced into the studdings, filling and embedding them in a solid mass of plaster, and firmly anchoring and embedding the wall or ceiling boards in position. The plaster can then be applied to the sides of the board to the desired thickness, which should be sufficient to fully cover and embed the studdings.

The metal studdings are highly superior to wooden studdings or the like, which have sometimes been used, by reason of the fact that the metal will not warp or crack when the wet plaster has been applied, as sometimes happens in the use of wooden studdings. Furthermore, the sheet metal studdings, being hollow and perforated, will be more fully and thoroughly embedded than would be possible in the case of a wooden studding, and the shape and form of the metal studdings is one which permits the sections of plaster board to be more easily and satisfactorily positioned and held than would ordinarily be possible with the use of wooden studdings. This construction permits the respective wall or ceiling board sections to be readily inserted into proper position within the studdings, after which the plaster is poured into the studdings, embedding the same in place within the wall.

I claim:

1. A metal studding in the form of a hollow shell having faces, one face presenting a longitudinal groove or channel, another face formed by the ends of the sheet, the ends being spaced apart so as to present an open slot in the face, said groove or channel and open slot adapted to receive sections of plaster board, and said studding having a plurality of holes or perforations in its faces, substantially as described.

2. A metal studding in the form of a hollow shell having faces, one face presenting a longitudinal groove or channel, another face formed by the ends of the sheet, the ends being spaced apart so as to present an open slot in the face, said studding having a plurality of holes or perforations in its faces, in combination with sections of plaster board having their adjacent edges entered into the groove or channel and through the slot, respectively, substantially as described.

3. A sheet-metal studding in the form of a hollow shell having faces, one face presenting a longitudinal groove or channel, another face formed by the ends of the sheet, the ends being spaced apart in such a way as to present an open slot in the face, said studding having a series of holes or perforations and tongues formed in its faces, in combination with sections of plaster board having their adjacent edges entered into the groove or channel and through the slot, respectively, substantially as described.

4. A sheet-metal studding in the form of a hollow shell having faces, one face presenting a longitudinal groove or channel of a depth of approximately one-third the width of the studding, another face formed by the edges of the sheet, the edges being spaced apart so as to present an open slot in the face, said groove or channel and open slot adapted to receive sections of plaster board, and said studding having a plurality of holes or perforations and tongues formed in its faces, substantially as described.

5. A sheet-metal studding in the form of a hollow shell having faces, one face presenting a longitudinal groove or channel of a depth of approximately one-third the width of the studding, another face formed by the edges of the sheet, the edges being spaced apart so as to present an open slot in the face, said studding having a plurality of holes or perforations and tongues formed in its faces, in combination with sections of plaster board having their adjacent edges entered into the groove or channel and through the slot, respectively, substantially as described.

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