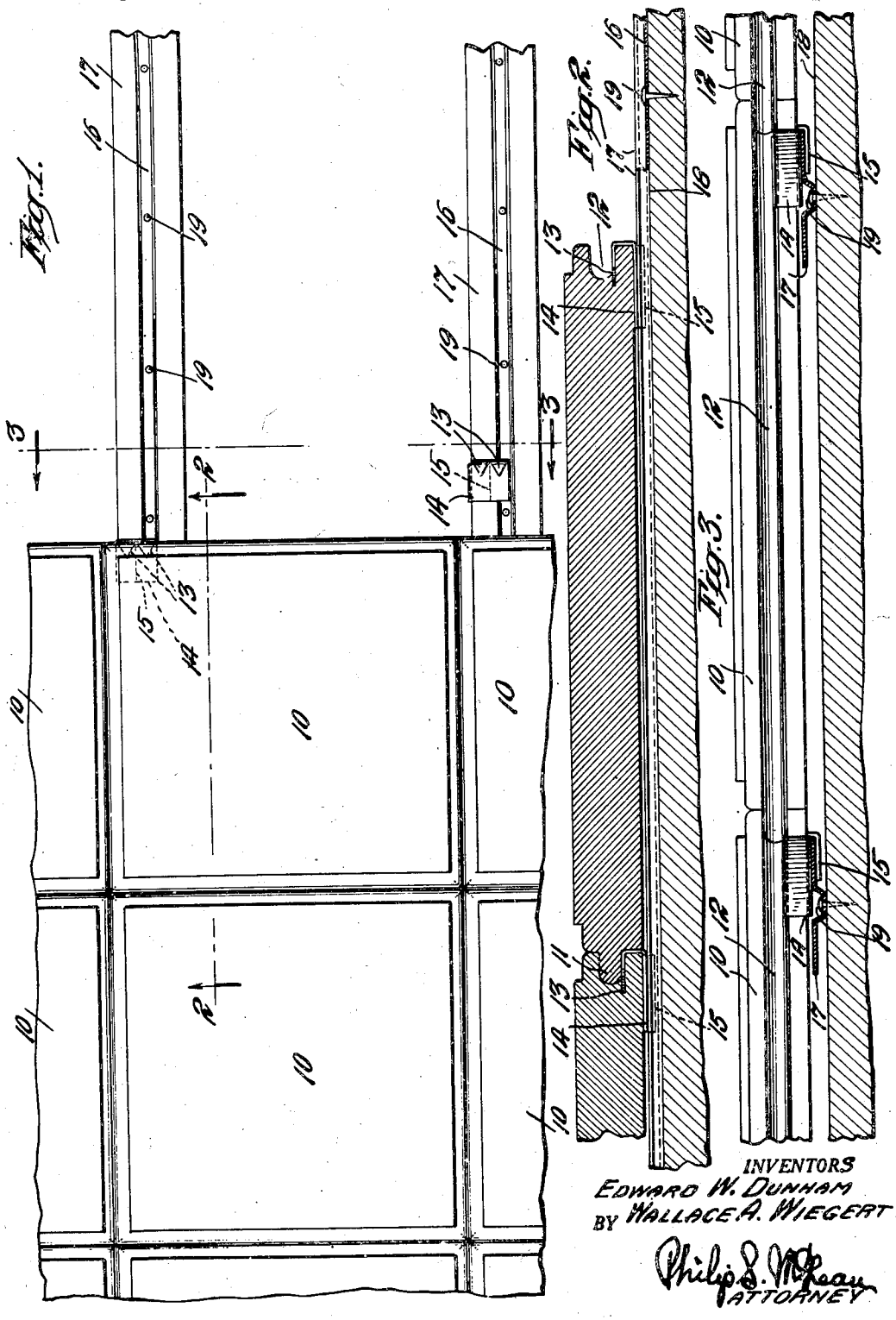
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MEANS FOR MOUNTING WALL AND CEILING PANELING

Filed Sept. 6, 1945 2 Sheets-Sheet 1




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Fig. 4.

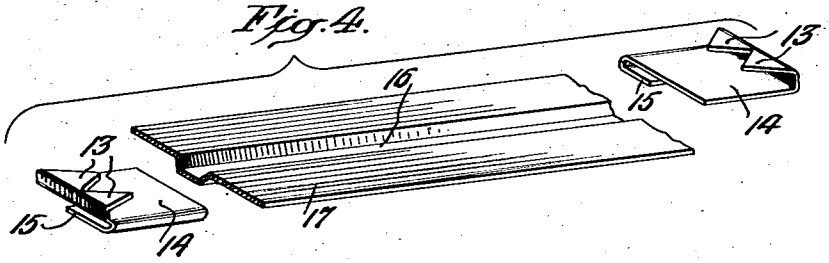



Fig. 5.

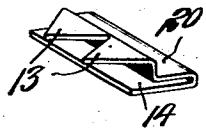



Fig. 6.

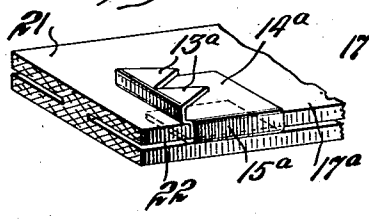



Fig. 7.

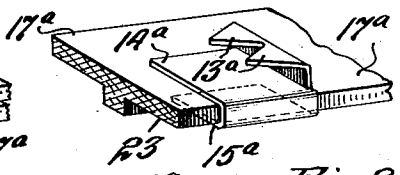



Fig. 8.

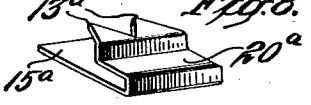
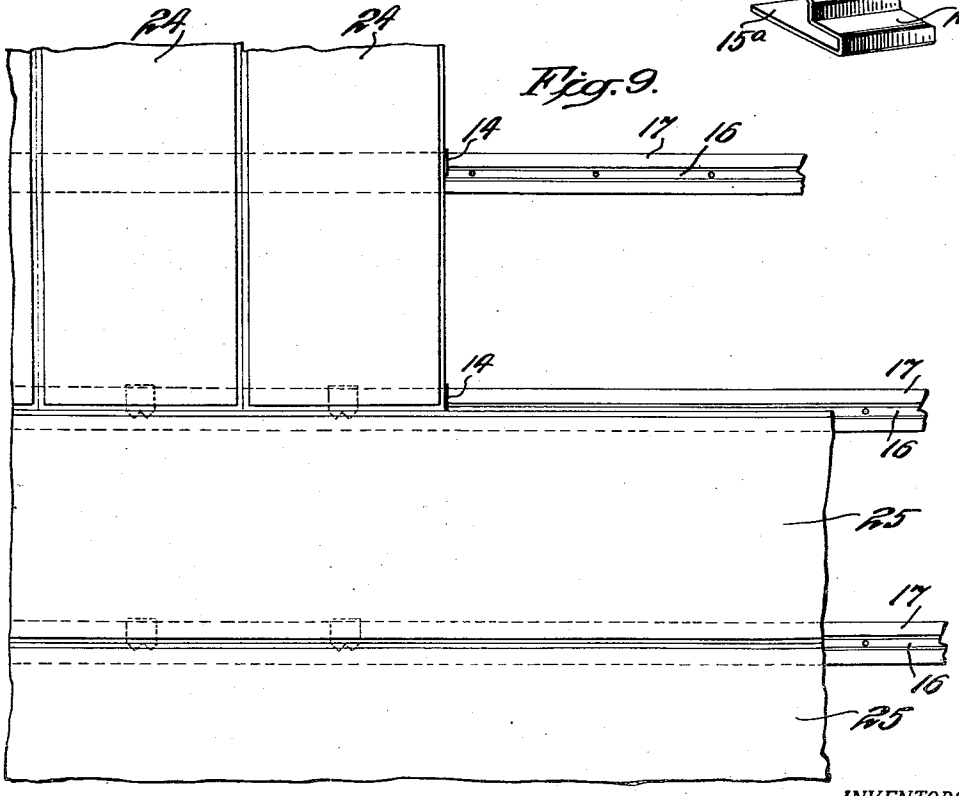



Fig. 9.




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## MEANS FOR MOUNTING WALL AND CEILING PANELING

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Application September 6, 1945, Serial No. 614,658

3 Claims. (Cl. 20—15)

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The invention here disclosed relates to paneling for walls and ceilings.

Such paneling is usually made up of preformed tiles, boards or planks nailed to wooden furring strips which have been secured to studding or applied directly over the wall or ceiling surfaces.

Objects of this invention are to eliminate the need for nailing these panels and to enable the placing and securing of wall and ceiling tiles, boards and the like, in various horizontal, vertical, inclined, diagonal or other relations, quickly and easily, without the use of nails or other driven fastenings.

A particular object of the invention is to so simplify operations as to make it possible for any one without previous experience to readily apply such paneling.

Other important objects are to provide a flat form of furring strips, which will lie close against the wall and take up but small space and to provide fastenings cooperable with the furring strips, which can be easily applied without requiring special tools and which will secure the panels firmly and positively in place.

Important objects also are to accomplish all the above, simply and inexpensively and by means entirely practical.

Other desirable objects and the novel features by which all purposes of the invention are attained are set forth or will appear in the course of the following specification.

The drawings accompanying and forming part of the specification illustrate present preferred embodiments of the invention, but it is contemplated that changes may be made all within the true intent and broad scope of the invention as hereinafter defined and claimed.

Fig. 1 in the drawings is a broken front elevation showing wall or ceiling panels mounted and secured by metal furring strips and fastening clips.

Fig. 2 is a broken horizontal sectional view on an enlarged scale, taken on substantially the plane of line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a broken vertical sectional view as on substantially the plane of line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a composite perspective view of a portion of metal furring strip and left and right hand fastening clips cooperable therewith.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a fastening clip for holding horizontally extending board like panels.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a piece of grooved wooden furring strip with fastening clip applied thereto.

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Fig. 7 is a similar view showing a T-shaped cross-section wooden furring strip.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a horizontal form of holding clip for cooperation with a wooden furring strip.

Fig. 9 is a broken face view illustrating use of vertical and horizontal holding clips.

In Figs. 1, 2 and 3, panels of conventional design are indicated at 10, having tongue and groove elements 11, 12, in their opposite edges cooperable as between adjoining tiles to provide a solid, continuous paneling.

Individual panels are held in place by sheet metal fastening clips having points, barbs or teeth 13, extending into the grooves in the panels and carried by flat base portions 14, having flanges turned under at 15, for engagement over the edges of underlying furring strips.

Because of the less space they take up and the fact that they can hold the paneling closer to the wall surface, metal furring strips of flat sheet metal are usually preferred.

These metal furring strips consist of lengths of flat strip stock formed with shallow narrow flat bottom grooves 16, along the center of the same. These grooved portions provide flat embossments at the opposite face or back of the strips to support the edge flanges 17, of the strips spaced from the wall or supporting surface 18.

As shown particularly in Figs. 2 and 3, the furring strips are secured by nails 19, driven through the central grooved portions of the strips. These grooved portions may be perforated at intervals for reception of nails, screws or other fastening elements and in the secured position, the grooves serve as seats accommodating the head portions of the fastenings. Thus the fastenings stand below the level of the flanges 17, and so do not in any way interfere with adjustment of the securing clips over the flanges.

As shown particularly in Fig. 4, the securing clips may be made in left and right hand units by simply turning the attaching flange 15, back from either one or the other of the side edges of the clip, that is, from the lower edge of the left hand clip shown at the left in Fig. 4 or from the upper edge of the right hand clip shown at the right in that view. These clips are easily made up out of generally rectangular blanks of sheet metal with an end edge toothed and turned up over the base portion and with one or the other of the side edges turned under the base portion.

Where the panels are in the form of planks or boards and run horizontally, as shown in the lower portion of Fig. 9, the clips may be made as

in Fig. 5, with flange gripping crimped portions 20, in back of the points 13.

Wooden furring strips, with clips to match, may be used instead of the metal strips and clips first described.

Figs. 6 and 7 show two forms of wooden furring made up of thin narrow strips 21, of wood, the one shown in Fig. 6, having deep slots 22, in the opposite edge portions to receive the flanges 15a of the securing clips and the one shown in Fig. 7 being of substantially T cross-section providing space at 23, in back of opposite edge portions to freely receive the flanges 15a.

The clips employed with the wodden furring strips differ from those first disclosed primarily in the spacing of the back flanges 15a, a greater distance from the base portions 14a to accommodate the greater thickness of the edge flange portions 17a of the wood strips. Otherwise, these fastening clips are substantially the same as those previously described.

In applying the paneling, it is only necessary to nail or otherwise fasten the furring strips in place over the studding or beams or directly over the wall or ceiling surfaces. These furring strips may be spaced approximately the length or width of the tiles, boards or other forms of panels. These panels are usually of pressed wood, soft enough to be penetrated by the points of the clips. These points therefore can be forced into the material where cut edges only are exposed. Otherwise, the points can be entered into the grooves after the manner indicated particularly in Fig. 2. As shown in Fig. 1, the location of the tiles need not correspond exactly to the spacing between the furring strips. Also, the clips can be slid along the strips as much as need be one way or another to engage the points fully in the material of the tiles, where they will not interfere with the matching of the tiles and the complete engagement of the tongues in the grooves. Also, the tiles and strips need not be in exact alignment since the clips can be tipped one way or another over the edge flanges to force them into fully engaged relation with the tiles. This relative adjustability permits of the tiles being mounted in inclined or diagonal relation with respect to the furring strips. The clips are of more or less springy material and the holding lips are made tight fitting so that they will firmly secure the clips on the edge flanges even though tilted or angled one way or the other.

Fig. 9 shows how vertically extending wall boards 24, may be combined with horizontally extending wainscot boards or panels 25, using clips like those shown at the right in Fig. 4, for securing the vertical panels and clips like those shown in Fig. 5, for securing the horizontal panels.

What is claimed is:

1. Means for securing wall paneling over an existing wall structure, comprising a furring strip of light, thin, flat sheet metal having the central longitudinal portion of the same depressed in a shallow, narrow, flat nail head receiving groove forming a shallow, longitudinal embossment on the back of the strip for engagement over the wall structure and thin, flat, narrow edge flanges at opposite sides of and arranged to be supported by said embossment in close parallel relation in front of the wall structure and a wall panel supporting clip engaged over one of the edge flanges of said furring strip and comprising a flat piece of thin, springy sheet metal having a substantially rectangular base portion engaged over the front of one of said edge flanges, an extension at one edge of said substantially rectangular base portion projecting rearwardly therefrom about the outer edge of said furring strip flange and extending in close, substantially parallel relation across the back of said base portion and in binding engagement against the back of said edge flange and said base portion further having a forwardly offset extension at one edge of the same terminating in a wall panel penetrating point projecting in closely spaced, substantially parallel relation across the front of said base portion in position for entry in the edge of a wall panel placed in supported engagement over the front of said furring strip.



2. Means for securing wall paneling over an existing wall structure, comprising a furring strip of thin, flat material having a central nail penetrable portion for flat attachment over the wall structure and forwardly offset, thin, flat flanges along the edges of the same at opposite sides of said central nailing portion and supported thereby in closely spaced, substantially parallel, forwardly offset relation in front of the wall structure over which the furring strip is secured, and a wall panel supporting clip engaged over one of the edge flanges of said furring strip and comprising a flat piece of thin, springy sheet metal having a substantially rectangular base portion engaged over the front of one of said edge flanges, an extension at one edge of said substantially rectangular base portion projecting rearwardly therefrom about the outer edge of said furring strip flange and extending in close, substantially parallel relation across the back of said base portion and in binding engagement against the back of said edge flange and said base portion further having a forwardly offset extension at one edge of the same terminating in a wall panel penetrating point projecting in closely spaced, substantially parallel relation across the front of said base portion in position for entry in the edge of a wall panel placed in supported engagement over the front of said furring strip.

3. Means for securing wall paneling over an existing wall structure, comprising a furring strip of thin, flat material having a central nail penetrable portion for flat attachment over the wall structure and forwardly offset, thin, flat flanges along the edges of the same at opposite sides of said central nailing portion and supported thereby in closely spaced, substantially parallel, forwardly offset relation in front of the wall structure over which the furring strip is secured, and a wall panel supporting clip engaged over one of the edge flanges of said furring strip and comprising a flat piece of thin, springy sheet metal having a substantially rectangular base portion engaged over the front of one of said edge flanges, an extension at one edge of said substantially rectangular base portion projecting rearwardly therefrom about the outer edge of said furring strip flange and extending in close, substantially parallel relation across the back of said base portion and in binding engagement against the back of said edge flange and said base portion further having a forwardly offset extension at one of the other, angularly related edges of said substantially, rectangular base portion, terminating in a wall panel penetrating point projecting in closely spaced, substantially parallel relation across the front of said base portion substantially at a right angle to the direction of projection of said extension across the back of said base portion, in position for entry in the edge of a wall panel extending transversely across the furring

strip, by sliding movement of said clip along the flange of the furring strip over which it is engaged.

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