W. S. CONNELL.

PLASTER BOARD PARTITION STUD.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 4, 1912.

1,033,545. Patented July 23, 1912.

Fig. 1.

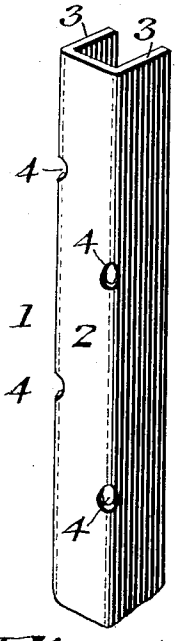


Fig. 2.

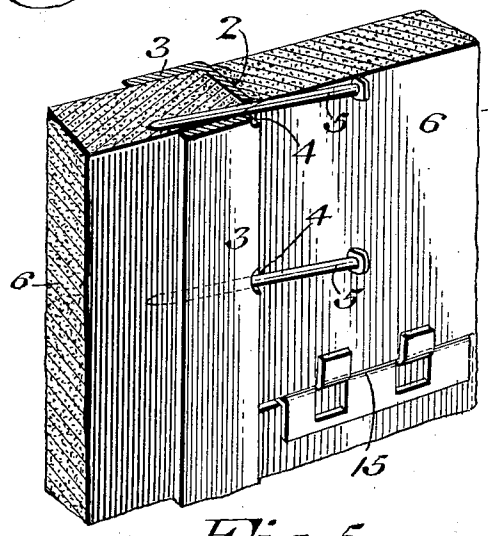


Fig. 3.

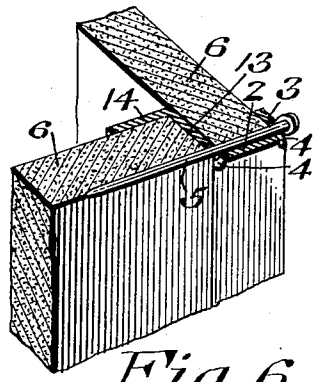


Fig. 4.

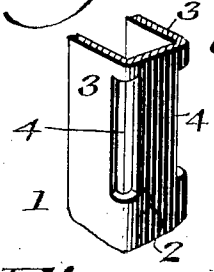


Fig. 5.

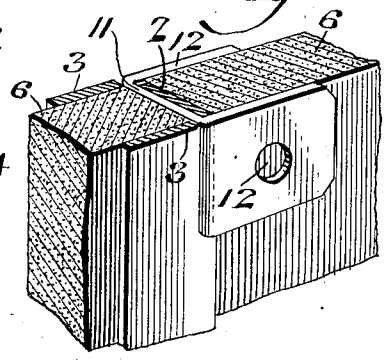


Fig. 6.

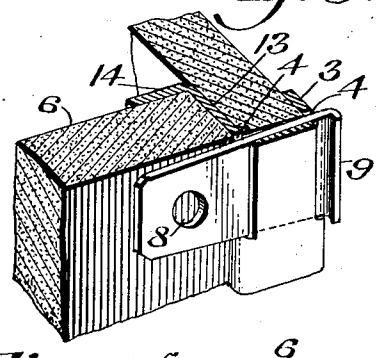


Fig. 8.

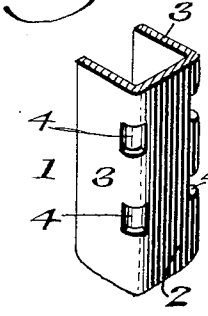


Fig. 9.

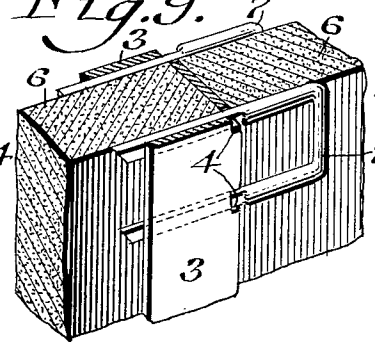
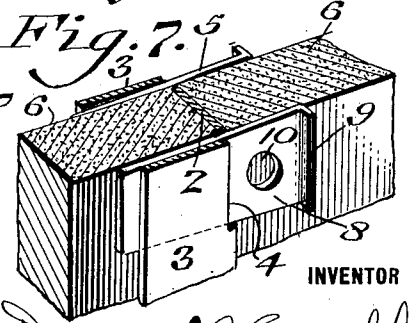


Fig. 7.



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PLASTER-BOARD PARTITION-STUD.

1,033,545. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 23, 1912.

Application filed March 4, 1912. Serial No. 681,569.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. CONNELL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Bronx, city and county of New York, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Plaster-Board Partition-Stud, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a plaster board partition strip employed in making partitions of plaster boards or similar slabs in the same manner as that strip for which I obtained Letters Patent No. 999,572, on the 8th day of August, 1911.

It further consists of such a stud in which detachable keys are employed to secure the plaster-boards in the studs.

It further consists of other novel features of construction, all as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

The invention is satisfactorily illustrated in the accompanying drawing, but the important instrumentalities thereof may be varied, and so it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific arrangement and organization shown and described.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a portion of my improved partition stud. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of a portion of a partition constructed with my improved stud. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of a portion of a corner of two partitions joined by my improved stud. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of a portion of another form of stud embodying my invention. Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of a portion of a partition constructed with this form of stud. Fig. 6 represents a perspective view of a portion of a corner of two partitions constructed with another form of stud and keys. Fig. 7 represents a perspective view of a portion of a partition constructed with a partition-stud like that of Figs. 4 and 5 and with keys like that of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 represents a perspective view of a portion of still another form of partition-stud. Fig. 9 represents a perspective view of a portion of a partition constructed with said latter form of stud.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates the partition stud, which is formed from a strip of sheet-metal in the shape of a channel-bar, having a web, 2, and lateral flanges, 3. The corners of the stud, between the web and the flanges, are formed with openings, 4, at suitable intervals, into which keys, 5, are driven.

The edge of a plaster board, 6, is inserted in the channel of the stud, and the edge of the adjoining board is placed against the web of the stud, whereupon the keys are driven through the openings in the corners of the stud, between the flanges and the board, their concealed ends being thus wedged between the flanges and the board, while their free ends bear against and secure the plaster board adjoining.

In the structure illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the openings in the corners of the stud are round and the keys consist of nails or brads which are partly driven into the plaster-board.

In the structure illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9, the openings in the corners of the stud are preferably rectangular, and the keys are formed by staples, 7, the flat legs of which are driven through the openings and between the flanges of the channel-bar or stud and the plaster-board.

In the structure illustrated in Fig. 7, the openings in the corners of the stud are longitudinal slots, and flat and slightly tapering plates, 8, from the keys. The outer ends of said plates are preferably turned out to form lips, 9, for convenience in driving the keys, and said key-plates have openings, 10, in their outer portions for application of a tool to withdraw them and also to afford an anchorage for the layers of plaster which are applied to the faces of the finished partitions.

In the form illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, the openings in the corners of the studs are likewise slots, like in the preceding form, but the keys consist each of a strip 11, which is transversely inserted through the slots and the space between the edges of the boards and bent at opposite sides of the partition against the faces of the board to form tongues, 12, clamping the board.

In Figs. 3 and 6 are illustrated forms of corners of partitions. In both forms the stud, 13, is formed with one of its channel-flanges extended and laterally bent to form a lateral flange, 14. The channel flange is of the same width as the board, so that a board may have its edge placed in the angle

of the channel flange and the lateral flange while the edge of the board in the other partition is inserted in the channel of the stud. In the form illustrated in Fig. 3, the key is a nail or brad driven through the round openings in the stud, the outer portion of the key bearing against the face of the board. This form of key is preferably used in connection with partitions employing the studs illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. In the form illustrated in Fig. 6, the flat plate 8 is employed, the openings in the corners of the stud being slots, like in the studs illustrated in Figs. 4, 5 and 7, and this form of corner stud is preferably employed for partitions employing the studs and keys of said forms.

Joint-strips, 15, similar to those illustrated in my above cited patent, are preferably employed to join the ends of the slabs or plaster-boards.

By the employment of my improved partition stud simplicity and economy in the manufacture of the strips is attained as well as simplicity and economy of time in the construction of partitions by the employment of my improved stud.

In constructing a partition, floor and ceiling channel strips are used, similar to those used in the partitions of my former patent. The keys are driven into the openings of one stud at one side of the partition, whereupon the boards may be built up, their edges being secured by the keys at the other side of the partition. The next stud may be in position at the proper distance from the preceding stud and the edges of the boards inserted in its channel and thereupon the boards may be swung in to bring the other edges to bear against the keys already in place, or the boards may be first secured with one edge between the keys whereupon the stud may be put into position with channel embracing the other edge of the boards. By the employment of this form of stud, all the work may be done at one side of the partition, and the weakening of metal by bending tongues out and again back when inserting and securing the slabs or boards, which was necessary in my former patented stud, will be avoided. The studs and keys will form anchors for the plaster coatings with which partitions of this character usually are coated.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a partition stud, a strip bent to form a channel bar adapted to receive one edge at a board or slab and formed with unobstructed key-receiving openings cut out of its corners.

2. A partition stud, comprising a strip bent to form a channel-bar adapted to receive one edge of a board or slab and formed with openings in its corners, and keys adapted to pass through said openings to bear against the face of the next adjacent board or slab.

3. In a plaster-board partition, a stud formed by a strip bent to form a channel-bar and having openings in its corners, a board or slab having one edge in the channel of the stud, a board or slab having one edge bearing against the web of the stud, and keys inserted through the openings to engage between the face of a slab and the flanges of the stud and having their outer portions bearing against the faces of the adjoining board or slab.

4. A partition stud comprising a strip bent to form a channel and having one flange extended and bent outward to form a lateral flange and formed with openings in the corners of the channels, and keys adapted to pass through said openings to bear against the face of the next adjacent board or slab.

5. A partition stud comprising a metallic strip bent to form a seat for one edge of a partition board or slab and formed with an opening in the corner of such seat and in line with the outer face of said slab, and a key adapted to pass through such opening to bear against the outer faces of adjacent slabs.

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