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FURRING STRIP.

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1,389,866.

Patented Sept. 6, 1921.

Fig. 1.

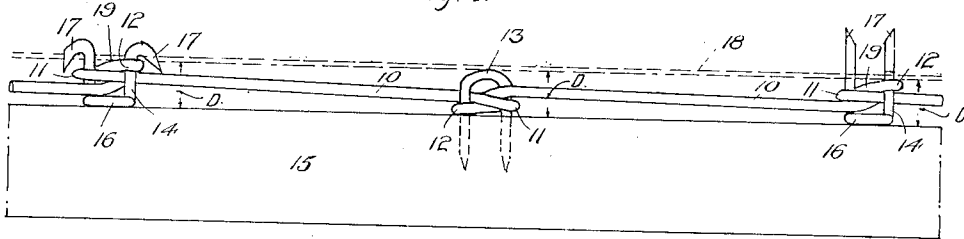


Fig. 2.

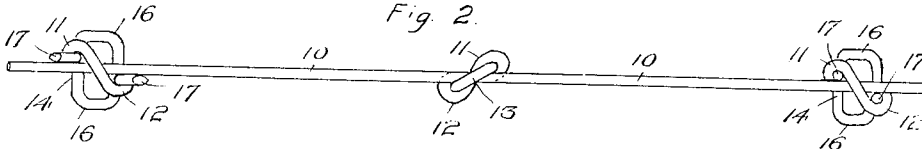


Fig. 3.

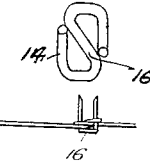


Fig. 6.

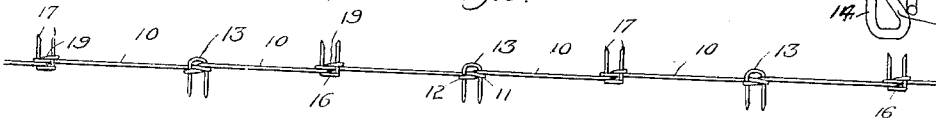


Fig. 7.

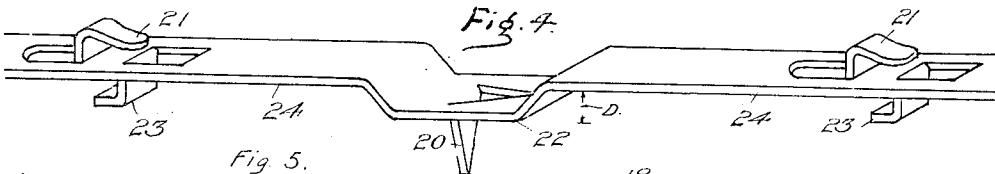
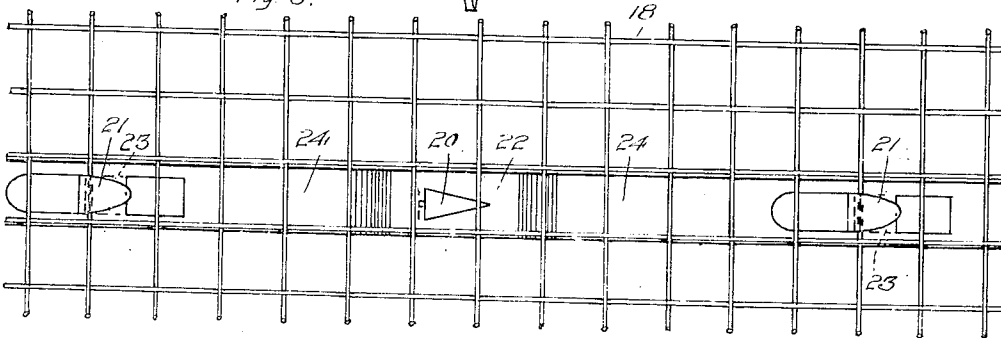


Fig. 5.



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FURRING-STRIP.

1,389,866.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANKLIN T. GEORGESON, CLARENCE E. TABOR, and LEONARD B. POYFAIRE, citizens of the United States, residing at Eureka, in the county of Humboldt and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Furring-Strips; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to furring strips and one of its objects is to construct a furring strip having means for securing it to the wall or other structure that is to be covered with the usual plastic material, the strip also being provided with means for attaching a fabricated material thereto and for spacing said fabricated material from the wall or other supporting structure to which the furring strip is attached.

A further object is to provide a furring material that can be manufactured in continuous lengths, the material being supplied to users upon large reels. The continuous lengths can be removed from the reel and severed into suitable strips and as each strip is provided with the several securing and spacing means before mentioned, a hammer and cutting pliers are the only tools necessary for the workman to use in applying the short strips to the wall and securing the fabricated material in place.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a side view of one form of furring strip embodying the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof;

Fig. 3 is a detail view of the furring strip;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modified form of strip;

Fig. 5 is a plan view showing a furring strip in position for use and a section of fabricated wire attached thereto; and

Fig. 6 is a side view of a piece of furring material of sufficient length to form several strips.

In the drawings the furring strip, as shown, is preferably formed of a single, continuous piece of material, ordinary round wire being used in the form illustrated in Fig. 1 and a comparatively broad, flat piece of flexible wire being used in the other form. In Figs. 1 to 3 and 6 the body portion of the

furring strip is indicated by the numeral 10 and at longitudinally spaced points the strand of wire is bent back upon itself into two loops which form a pair of eyes 11, 12. Secured in each alternate pair of eyes 11, 12 is a staple 13 or other suitable fastening element adapted to be driven into the wall or other structure 15 to be covered.

In the other set of alternate eyes 11, 12 suitable fastening means, such as staples 14, are secured but these staples 14 extend through the eyes in a direction opposite to the staples 13 and their outer ends 17 project a short distance out from the strip 10. After the fabricated wire shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 at 18 is positioned on the strips the outer ends 17 are bent down over the strands of said wire 18 by a blow of a hammer or other tool. The intermediate portions 16 of staples 14 bear against the supporting structure 15 and to obtain a comparatively large bearing surface said intermediate portions are bent into a flat, substantially S-shape form as shown in Fig. 3.

The furring material is preferably manufactured in continuous lengths, as shown in Fig. 6, and when it is to be used the workman need only cut off strips of the desired length and attach it to the supporting structure, each severed strip being provided with means for securing it to said structure as well as means for attaching the fabricated material 18 thereto.

The present invention also contemplates the provision of means for spacing the fabricated wire 18 from the surface of the supporting structure 15 to allow portions of the plastic material to pass through the meshes and behind the wire so that it will be securely held on the fabricated wire after it has set. In the form of strip shown in Fig. 1 this spacing of the fabricated wire is obtained by the off-set or overlapped portions 19 of the wire strip formed by bending the strip back upon itself at the eyes 11, 12, there being three bends or turns of the wire, one above the other, at each of these points. This increased or tripled thickness of the strip 10 and the thickness of the intermediate portion 16 of staples 14 which is interposed between the supporting structure 15 and the furring strip determines the distance (indicated by arrows and the letter D in Fig. 1) between said structure and fabricated wire. Intermediate the staples 14 the

wire 18 is held substantially the same distance from the supporting structure by the increased thickness of the furring strip and the single thickness of the intermediate portions of staples 13.

In the form of furring strip shown in Figs. 4 and 5 the means for securing the strip 10 to the structure 15 are formed by stamping out a small pointed portion of the metal and bending it up at right angles to the strip to form a prong 20, and the means for attaching the fabricated wire 18 to the furring strip are also formed by stamping out and bending small portions of the strip into hooks 21 that can easily be bent down over the wire 18. These securing means are both preferably formed integrally with the strip, as shown, but if desired separately formed means may be utilized as indicated in Fig. 1.

Adjacent said prong 20 the strip 10 is off-set, and this off-set portion 22, together with distance pieces 23 formed by stamping out and bending up small portions of the strip at longitudinally spaced points, serve to space the intermediate portions 24 of the strip from the supporting structure 15. These intermediate portions 24 of the strip support the fabricated wire 18 the desired distance from the surface of the structure 15 and the plastic material is not only permitted to pass behind said wire 18 intermediate the strips but it may also pass behind said wire at the off-set portions 22 and at the points where the strip 10 is cut away to form prongs 20 and hooks 21. This is also true of the form of furring strip shown in Fig. 1, the strip 10 being spaced from the wire 18 throughout the greater portion of its length.

It will be understood that, where necessary, the gage of the metal furring strip, the nature and location of the several fastening means, and the furring distance "D" may be varied to conform with varying building requirements.

A furring strip constructed in accordance with the present invention affords a simple and efficient self-contained furring unit that is adapted for use on a flat, curved or irregular surface and that can be readily applied and the fabric attached thereto by an unskilled laborer with the use of such common tools as a hammer and a pair of cutting pliers.

What is claimed is:

1. In a furring strip, the combination of a body portion, a plurality of prongs projecting from one side of said body portion for securing the strip to a supporting structure, a plurality of pliant prongs projecting from the opposite side of said body and adapted to secure a fabric to the strip, both sets of said prongs being permanently secured to and carried by said body whereby said body portion and prongs form a unitary structure, and said body having off-set portions at points throughout its length for spacing the fabric from the supporting structure.

2. In a furring strip, the combination of an elongated piece of wire forming a body, said wire having eyes formed therein in pairs at longitudinally spaced points, and oppositely disposed prongs secured in the eyes for attaching the strip to its supporting structure and a fabric to the strip respectively.

3. In a furring strip, the combination of an elongated body portion having eyes formed therein in pairs at longitudinally spaced points, means secured in said eyes for attaching the strip to a supporting structure and securing a fabric to the strip respectively, said body portion having offset portions formed therein for spacing the fabric from the supporting structure.

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