March 20, 1945. K. G. AUSLAND 2,371,730

PLANKING SET

Filed Dec. 10, 1942 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

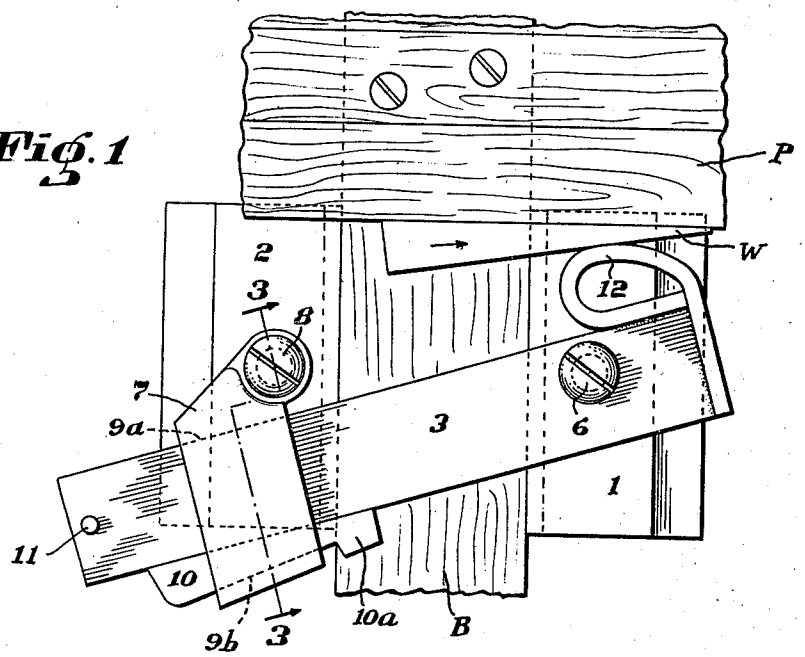



Fig. 2

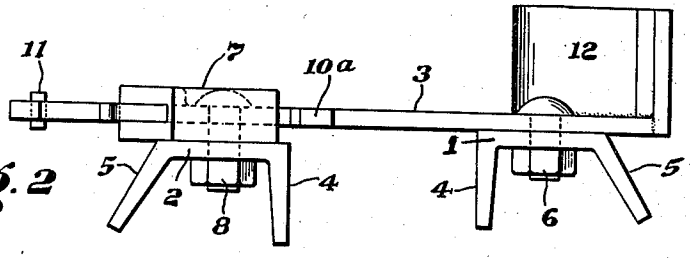



Fig. 4

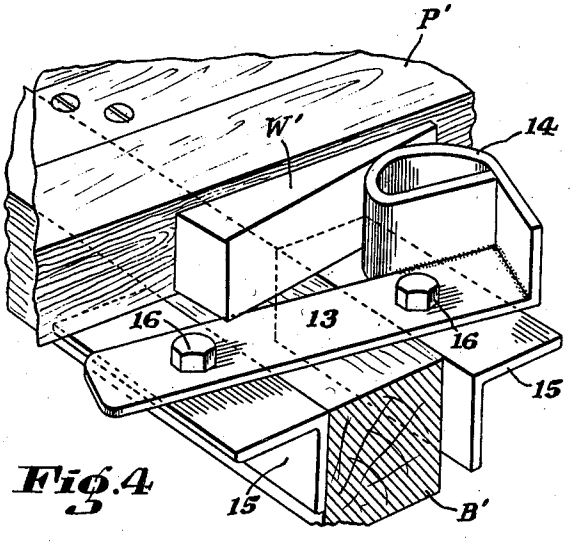
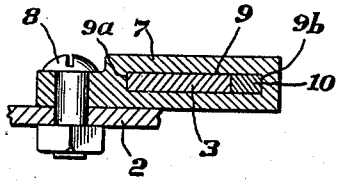



Fig. 3




INVENTOR.
KARSTEN G. AUSLAND
BY
Spear, Rawlings & Spear.
ATTORNEYS

March 20, 1945. K. G. AUSLAND 2,371,730

PLANKING SET

Filed Dec. 10, 1942 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5

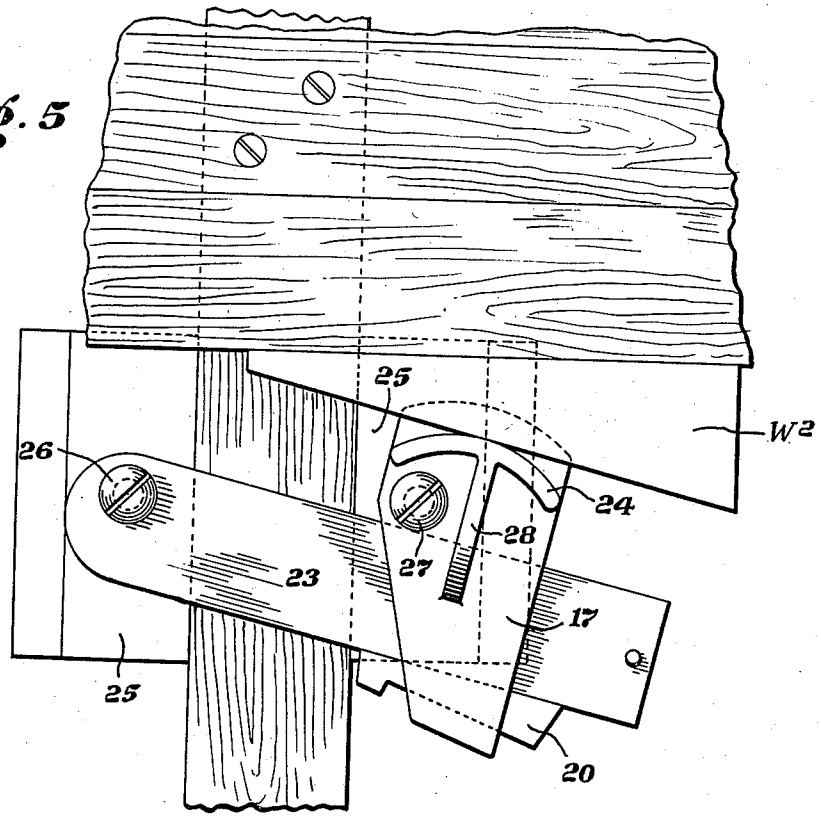
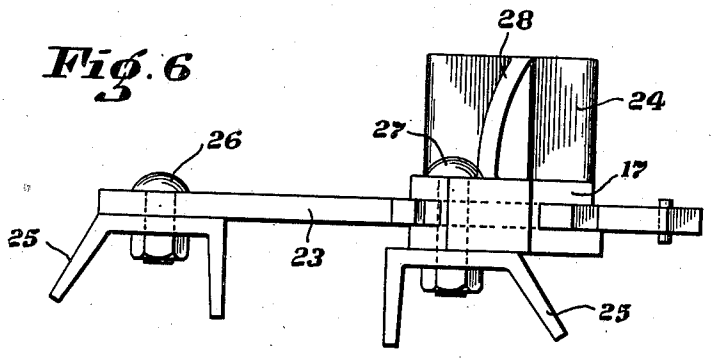



Fig. 6




INVENTOR.
KARSTEN G. AUSLAND
BY
Spear, Rawlings & Spear,
ATTORNEYS

Patented Mar. 20, 1945 2,371,730

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,371,730

## PLANKING SET

Karsten G. Ausland, City Island, N. Y.

Application December 10, 1942, Serial No. 468,477

3 Claims. (Cl. 144—298)

This invention relates to improvements in plank-sets for holding one course of planking, decking, ceiling or other boards in position upon a beam, frame, joist or other support while said course is being forced into abutment with an adjacent course already secured in position on such support to produce a tight joint or seam at the abutting edges of said courses.

While especially designed for use by boat builders in connection with planking, decking, or ceiling operations, my set is generally useful in any building operation where courses of boards or planks have to be nailed together on joists, beams, frames, or other supports to form a floor, roofing or siding.

The broad object of my invention is to provide a simple, efficient and reliable device for the purpose stated, which can be readily adjusted to accommodate itself to beams, frames, joists or other supports of different widths, thicknesses, and angularities; which will not mar or spoil the appearance of the beams or other supports; and which is so constructed as to abut the planking, or other boards, and to be anchored against movement relative to the same when the setting wedge is driven home.

Other objects and advantages will appear as the description proceeds.

In accomplishing my objects, I construct my set as a pair of spaced channel bars which are detachably and independently pivoted to a common cross bar. Associated with the cross-bar is a thrust element to be engaged by the incline of a setting wedge.

Preferably, the channel bars have beam-engaging flanges of different angularity, one such flange of each bar extending at an angle of 90° to the cross bar and the other such flange extending at an angle of approximately 60° to the cross bar. By turning the channel bars on their pivots, they may be positioned to present right-angled flanges to the opposite sides of the beam or other support to which the set is applied, or flanges at 60° to meet the requirements of a bevel frame.

In my preferred construction, I provide an adjustment which adapts my clamp for use with beams or other supports of different widths and thickness. In such embodiment, the cross bar is pivotally attached to one of the channel bars and slidably attached to a locking member pivotally connected to the other channel bar so that the distance between the bars may be adjusted as desired and held by inserting a locking wedge or key between said adjusting member and the adjacent edge of the cross-bar, to conform the clamp to the width and thickness of the beam or other support to which it is applied.

The thrust element is constructed as an extended bearing surface, preferably in the form of a rounded loop of considerable width as compared with the thickness of the cross-bar, between which and the course of planking to be moved, the setting wedge is driven after the clamp has been properly positioned on the beam or other support.

Throughout the description and drawings like conventional characters of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts, and in the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a set according to my invention applied to a portion of beam adjacent planking being set.

Fig. 2 is an edge view of the set removed from the work.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary section through the adjusting means on the plane indicated by the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a view of a modification of a simple adjustable form without the angularly adjustable locking member of Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary plan view of another modification of my invention, and

Fig. 6 is a side view of the device shown in Fig. 5.

I preferably construct my set for tightly assembling planks, boards and other wooden pieces in a marine or other building structure, as a pair of spaced channel bars generally indicated at 1 and 2 which are pivoted to a common cross-bar 3. As shown in Fig. 1, the channel bars may advantageously have beam engaging faces 4 and 5, of different angularity, one such flange of each bar extending at an angle of 90° to the cross-bar and the other extending at an angle of approximately 60° to the cross-bar.

By reversing the channel bars 1 and 2 they can be positioned to present their 60° flanges to the opposite sides of a beam which has been beveled instead of in their right-angled position shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the embodiments of Figs. 1 and 2 and Figs. 5 and 6, I provide for the adjustment of my sets to the width or thickness of the beams or other supports with which they are to be used. In the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, one end of the cross-bar 3 is pivoted as at 6 to the channel bar 1. The other end of the cross bar 3 is slidably supported in the locking member 7 which is pivoted as at 8 to the channel bar 2. The channel

bars 1 and 2 are of such length that they may be turned to reversed positions without striking each other.

The member 7, as shown in Fig. 3, may be slotted as at 9 to receive the bar 3 and the key or wedge 10, thereby to provide effective means to lock the bar 3 to the member 7 to establish a desired width between the channel bars 1 and 2. I provide the bar 3 with a stop pin 11 to prevent it from becoming separated from the member 7 when the locking means are disengaged.

The slot 9, as will be noted from Fig. 1, is formed with one edge $9^a$ in parallel with the edge of the cross-bar 3 while the other edge $9^b$ conforms to the incline of the wedge 10. The wedge 10 has an enlarged head $10^a$ adjacent its small end to prevent the wedge 10 from being dislodged from the slot 9.

At its opposite end, the bar 3 has a relatively deep thrust block 12 having a curved wedging face. After the set has been adjusted as desired and placed on the beam B adjacent the plank P which is to be set up against the edge of a timber or other plank shown as already laid, the wedge W is driven between the thrust block 12 and the adjacent edge of the plank P to anchor the set to the beam B and to effect the proper positioning of the plank P.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modified form of planking set in accordance with my invention in which I employ a cross-bar 13 having a thrust block 14 similar to that shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The cross-bar 13 is pivotally connected to angle irons 15 by bolts 16. Such a planking set is positioned on the beam B' adjacent the plank P' as shown in Fig. 4, and the wedge W' is driven between the plank P' and the thrust block 14 to anchor the planking set to the beam B' and to set the plank P' properly against the adjacent planking.

In Figs. 5 and 6, I have shown another modification of my invention similar in general to the planking set shown in Figs. 1 and 2 except that one end of its cross bar 23 is connected to one of the channel members 25 by a pivot 26 while its other end is slidably supported in the locking member 17 which is pivoted as at 27 to the other channel member 25.

The locking member 17 is generally similar to the locking member 7 except that it carries the thrust block 24 exposed for coaction with the setting wedge $W^2$ and permits the planking set to be adjusted so that the channel members 25 are a desired distance apart by setting the locking wedge 20. The thrust block 24 may be reinforced by a brace 28.

Devices in accordance with my invention have been found extremely efficient in laying the decking, ceiling or other like units in position on a beam, frame, joist or other structural support to produce a tight joint or seam at the abutting edges of said courses.

What I therefore claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A planking set comprising a pair of spaced bars each having a depending marginal flange, and means interconnecting said pair of bars, said means comprising a cross member, one end of said cross member being pivotally secured to one of said pair of bars, a locking member pivotally secured to the other of said pair of bars and slidably supporting the other end of said cross member, means carried by said locking member to lock said cross member to said locking member to establish a desired relation between said pair of bars, and a thrust element carried by one of said members and exposed to be engaged by one face of a setting wedge.

2. The set of claim 1 in which the thrust element is carried by the cross member adjacent its pivotal connection with one of the pair of bars.

3. The set of claim 1 in which the thrust element is carried by the locking member.

KARSTEN G. AUSLAND.