June 17, 1930. F. M. VENZIE 1,764,587

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Filed June 10, 1929

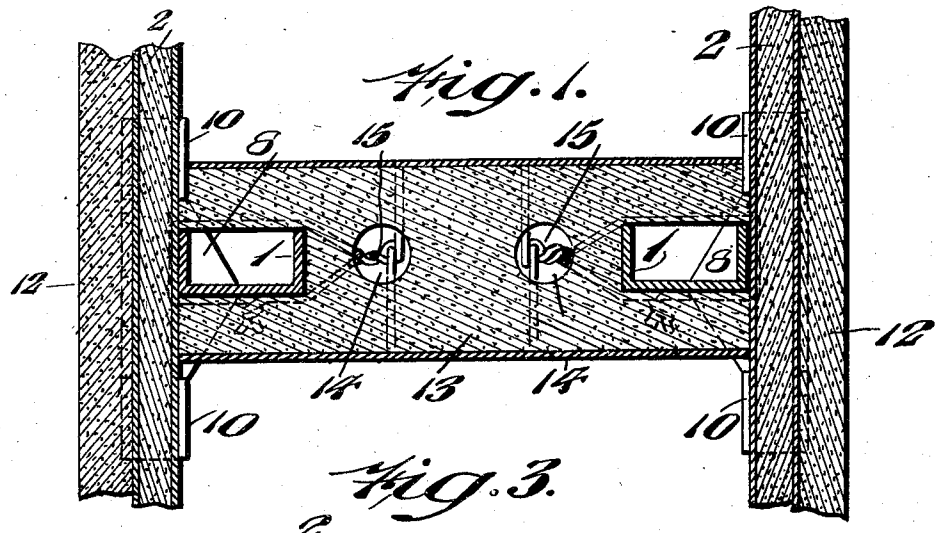


Fig. 1.

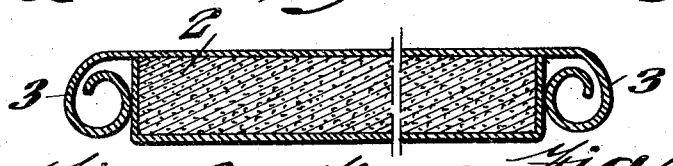


Fig. 3.

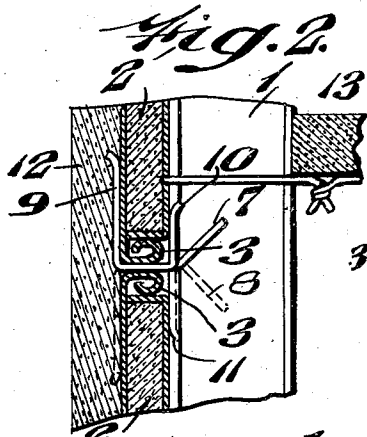


Fig. 2.

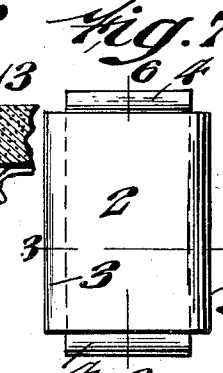


Fig. 7.

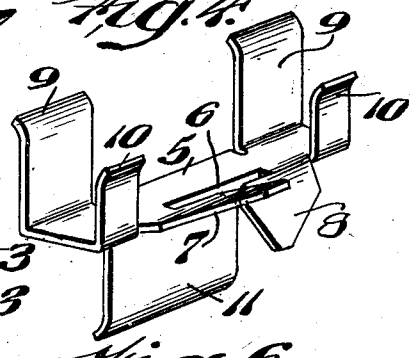


Fig. 4.

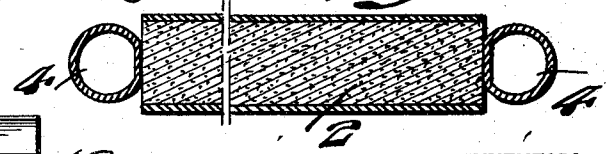


Fig. 6.

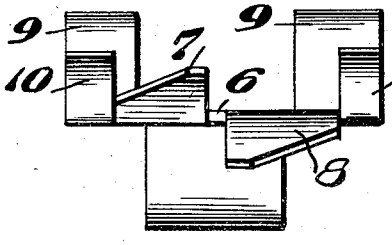


Fig. 5.

INVENTOR:
FREDERICK M. VENZIE.
BY
William J. Jackson
ATTORNEY.

Patented June 17, 1930 1,764,587

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FREDERICK M. VENZIE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Application filed June 10, 1929. Serial No. 369,537.

This invention, generally stated, relates to a building structure and has more especial relation to a wall, ceiling, and partition construction.

An object of the present invention is to provide plaster boards in connection with metal beams or girders so that metal clips of special design may be employed for securing the plaster boards in place.

Another object of the present invention is to so construct the plaster boards that relatively tight joints are effected between adjacent plaster boards when the metal clips are positioned.

Another object is to provide a special form of plaster board having end portions arranged to straddle a pair of beams, or girders, to provide a sound deadening partition between adjacent beams or girders.

A further object resides in the provision of a clip for holding plaster boards in place, which clip is provided with a slot and oppositely turned prongs whereby the clip may be fitted to a channel iron to retain its position without the employment of fastening mediums.

Other and further objects reside in the provision of general details of construction and in the arrangement, combination and connection of parts for attaining the results sought by the foregoing objects.

The invention consists of the novel construction hereinafter described and finally claimed.

The nature, characteristic features and scope of the invention will be more fully understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, and in which:

Fig. 1, is a fragmentary view in sectional plan illustrating the manner of arranging a sound deadening plaster board between a pair of channel irons.

Fig. 2, is a view in vertical section of the left hand side of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3, is an enlarged sectional view of one of the plaster boards seen in Fig. 2 and taken upon the line 3—3 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 4, is a view in perspective of one of the clips shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 5, is a front elevation of the same.

Fig. 6, is a sectional view taken upon the line 6—6 of Fig. 7; and

Fig. 7, is a plan view of the plaster board shown in Figs. 3 and 6.

For the purpose of illustrating my invention I have shown in the accompanying drawings one form thereof which is at present preferred by me since the same has been found in practice to give satisfactory and reliable results, although it is to be understood that the various instrumentalities of which my invention consists can be variously arranged and organized and that my invention is not limited to the precise arrangement and organization of the instrumentalities as herein shown and described.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the reference numeral 1 designates a pair of channel irons vertically arranged to support side walls or partitions formed of plaster boards 2. These plaster boards are provided with a paper covering. In practice a long length of plaster board is formed and then cut into desired sizes. Upon the sides or uncut portions of a section, see Figs. 3 and 7, I extend the paper covering to provide somewhat coiled portions 3. At the opposite ends of a plaster board, that is the cut off ends, I attach, as by glue, members 4 of substantially circular cross section, see Figs. 6 and 7. The purpose of these cushion-like parts is to provide a relatively tight joint between adjacent plaster boards when clamped together so that the penetration of sound is retarded as much as possible. The clips are employed for securing the plaster boards 2 to the channel irons as best seen in Figs. 4 and 5. They are of metal and are stamped from a single blank. Each clip comprises

a ledge 5, slotted at 6, which slotted portion has arranged immediately adjacent thereto prongs 7 and 8 which are at an angle with respect to the ledge 5. These prongs are extended in opposite directions. At each end of ledge 5 are a pair of lips 9 and 10 and arranged centrally of the ledge in a single lip 11. In practice the prongs 7 and 8 are shaped around a channel iron 1 and a pair of plaster boards 2 fitted to place upon opposite sides of the ledge 5 with one board fitted between the lips 9 and 10 and the other board abutting against lips 11 upon one face and having its other face abutting against channel iron 1. This makes a very efficient and rigid connection of parts, and with the coil like ends 3 of a board squeezed between the meeting edges of the boards a sealing effect is obtained. After the plaster boards 2 are positioned a coating of plaster 12 is applied as usual. Between adjacent channel irons or beams 1, I arrange plaster boards 13 which are thicker than the boards 2 and are cut out at their opposite ends to engage around the channel irons, as best seen in Fig. 1. Each plaster board 13 is provided with a pair of openings 14 through which wires 15 may be introduced and tied around the channel irons 1 to secure the plaster boards 13 in place. These plaster boards 13 assist in rendering the entire structure more sound resisting.

What I claim is:

1. In a building structure, a channel beam, a pair of plaster boards arranged end to end, each plaster board being provided with a fibrous cushion-like end adapted to be compressed, and a metallic clip provided with prongs for fitting around the channel iron and provided with lips to receive adjacent ends of said plaster boards.

2. In a building structure, a pair of spaced channel irons, a plaster board for each channel iron, clips for securing said plaster boards to said channel irons, a plaster board arranged cross-wise between the aforesaid plaster boards and having bifurcated ends for engaging around the channel irons, and means for securing said plaster board with bifurcated ends to said channel irons.

3. In a building structure, a channel beam, a pair of plaster boards arranged end to end, each plaster board being provided with a fibrous cushion-like end of circular cross-section adapted to be compressed, and a metallic clip provided with prongs for fitting around the channel iron and provided with lips to receive adjacent ends of said plaster boards.

4. In a building structure, a channel beam, a pair of plaster boards arranged end to end, a fibrous cushion-like portion for each end of said boards, and a metallic clip provided with prongs for engaging said channel beam, and means carried by said clip to receive adjacent ends of said plaster boards.

5. In a building structure, a channel beam, a pair of plaster boards arranged end to end, a fibrous cushion-like portion, said cushion-like portion being curled in cross-section, for each end of said boards, a metallic clip provided with prongs for engaging said channel beam, and means carried by said clip to receive adjacent ends of said plaster boards.

FREDERICK M. VENZIE.