J. R. SPEAR AND J. M. BEATTIE.

BUILDING CLIP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 16, 1918.

1,308,265.

Patented July 1, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

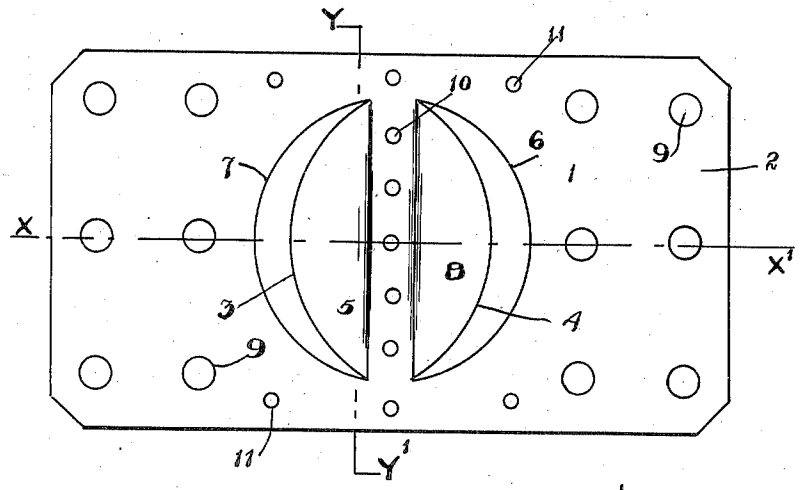



Fig 1

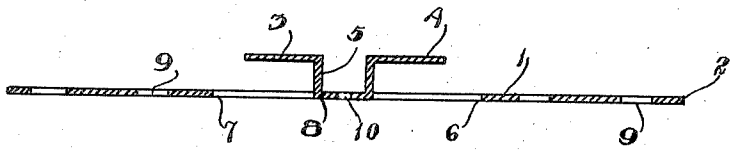



Fig 2

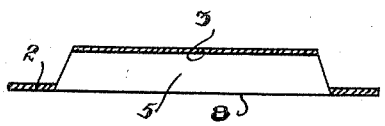



Fig 3

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig 4.

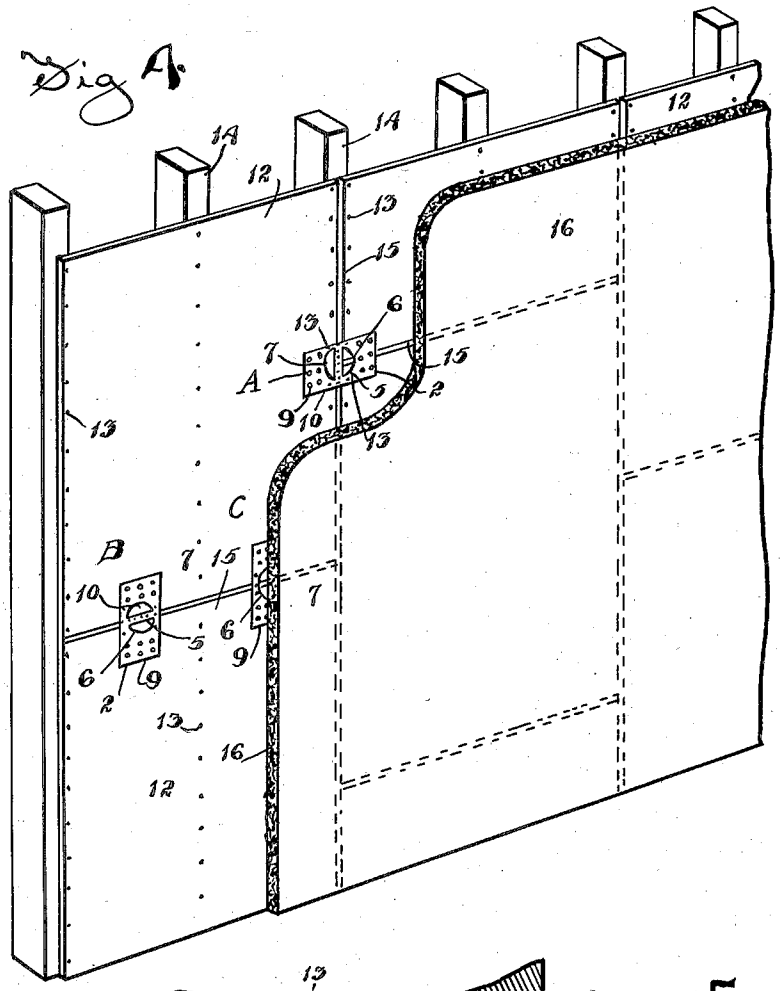
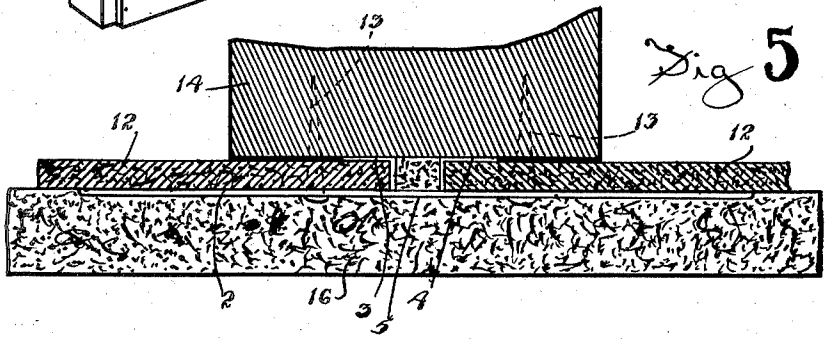



Fig 5




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ROBERT SPEAR, OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, AND JAMES MILTON BEATTIE, OF CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA.

## BUILDING-CLIP.

1,308,265. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 1, 1919.

Application filed April 16, 1918. Serial No. 228,945.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN ROBERT SPEAR, of the city of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, and JAMES MILTON BEATTIE, of the city of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, Canada, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Clips, of which the following is the specification.

The invention relates to improvements in building clips, particularly plaster board clips, and the principal object of the invention is to provide an inexpensively constructed metallic clip for insertion between the edges of sheets of plaster boards as used in wall construction, the inserted clip being designed to reinforce the plaster board at the joints between the sheets and also to space the sheets one from the other a fixed distance.

With the above general object and other minor objects in view, which will become more apparent as the description proceeds, the invention consists essentially in a clip presenting a plurality of catches and fitted with a spacer and arranged such that the catches catch the inserted edges of the plaster board and the spacer separates the caught edges a fixed distance apart. The detailed construction of the clip is hereinafter described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 represents a face view of the clip.

Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal sectional view through the clip, the section being taken in the plane denoted by the line X—X′ Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 represents a transverse sectional view through the clip, the section being taken in the plane denoted by the line Y—Y′ Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of some of the clips as applied in a plastered wall.

Fig. 5 represents an enlarged detailed horizontal sectional view through a wall and showing in plan the clip as it appears inserted in the wall at the studding.

In the drawings like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

We wish here to explain that at the present in wall construction plaster boards or sheets are being utilized in the wall to take the place of laths or expanded metal and that where such sheets are used they are simply nailed to the wall studding and the wall is completed by applying plaster directly over the exposed surface of the plaster boards. Experience has proven that it is advisable to space the edges of the separate sheets from one another in order to allow the surfacing plaster when applied to enter between the edges of the sheets and make a bond at the joint but it is found that a careless workman will not always do this so that the finished wall very quickly deteriorates.

Further it has been found that after a time a finished wall shows cracks and that in the majority of cases these cracks appear in the plaster directly opposite the adjacent edges of the plaster board strips lying behind the plaster.

The present invention provides a clip which, when inserted between the plaster boards, effects a set or predetermined spacing of the edges thereof and further strengthens or reinforces the plaster board by uniting them at the edges.

Referring now to the drawings; 1 represents the clip which is formed from a substantially rectangular strip of sheet metal 2 which is cut and pressed to provide an oppositely disposed pair of catches 3 and 4 and an intervening spacer 5. In actual practice we find it convenient to form the clips and spacer by cutting the body of the plate as indicated at 6 and 7 in a more or less semi-circular manner, the cutting forming a pair of tongues separated by a cross piece 8. The tongues are then pressed back and bent into an L-shape to provide the catches as best shown in Fig. 2. Here it will be observed that the spacer formed is really of a channel cross section having the sides thereof part of the catches.

The body of the plate is perforated as indicated at 9 as is also the cross portion 8 thereof as indicated at 10 and nail holes 11 are also supplied for a purpose later disclosed.

In utilizing this appliance with plaster board, which is supplied in sheets, the sheets of the plaster board, indicated by the reference numeral 12, are nailed as indicated at 13 to the studding 14 of the wall but prior to nailing the clips are inserted between the edges of adjacent sheets with the edges of the sheets received, one within the catch 3

and the other within the catch 4. When this is done it will be apparent that the catches not only hold the plaster boards but that the bodies of the catches provide a means for spacing the edges of the sheets a fixed distance apart. The space between the sheets is indicated by the reference numeral 15 (see Fig. 4) and this space is determined by the width of the cross part 8 of the clip.

In Fig. 4 of the drawings it will be seen that we have shown one of the clips indicated at A in what might be termed a horizontal position and at the vertical joint between the sheets and two of the clips indicated at B and C in what might be termed a vertical position in one of the horizontal joints between the sheets. Obviously by so placing the clips around the sheets all the sheets in the wall will be spaced a fixed distance apart both vertically and horizontally.

The clip A applied at the studding can be nailed to the studding and in this location really only acts as a spacer. The clips B and C, which, it will be observed, appear between the studdings, not only act as spacers but as reinforcers between the unsupported parts of the sheets between the studdings.

After the plaster boards with inserted clips have been erected the wall, according to custom, is covered with the outer coating of finishing plaster 16 which obviously covers over both the clips and the plaster boards. This finishing plaster bonds to the plaster board through the openings 9 of the clips and also can find its way through the openings 10 into the interior of the spacer and bonds with the plaster entering the spaces between the edges of the plaster boards. In this way it will be apparent that the clips shown at B and C will be very firmly bonded in the wall.

With these clips inserted in the wall there is no tendency for the finished wall to crack at the joints.

What we claim as our invention is:—

1. A wall board clip comprising a closed sided metallic plate presenting centrally thereof and at one side a pair of transversely extending spaced and oppositely directed substantially L-shaped catches, the said catches being cut from the plate and the said plate being formed with comparatively large perforations in the body part and with perforations passing transversely there-across centrally between the bases of the catches.

2. A wall board clip comprising a closed sided substantially rectangular metallic plate presenting centrally thereof and at one side a pair of transversely extending spaced and oppositely directed substantially L-shaped catches, the said catches being cut from the plate and the said plate being formed with comparatively large perforations in the ends and with perforations passing transversely there-across centrally between the bases of the catches.

Signed at Winnipeg, this 26th day of January, 1918.

JOHN ROBERT SPEAR.
JAMES MILTON BEATTIE.

In the presence of—
GERALD S. BOXBURGH,
K. B. WAKEFIELD.