April 17, 1934. J. F. MAKOWSKI 1,955,247

MEANS FOR MOUNTING LATHING MATERIAL

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Fig. 1

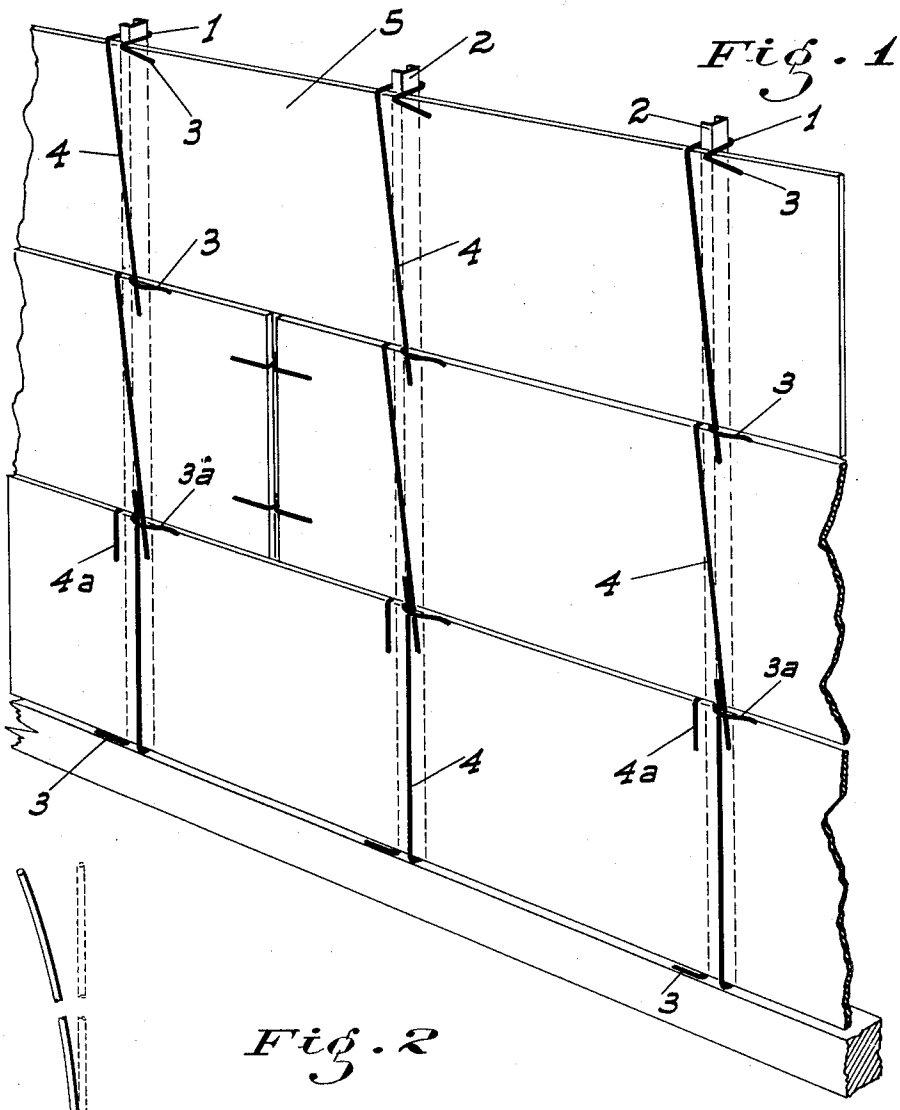


Fig. 2

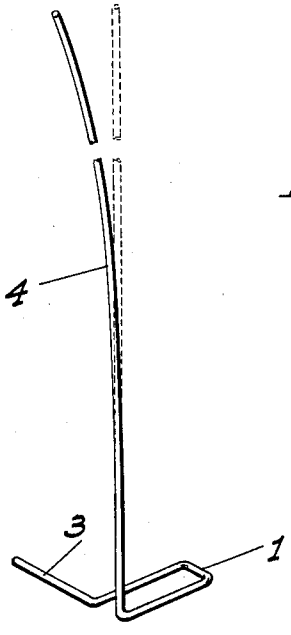
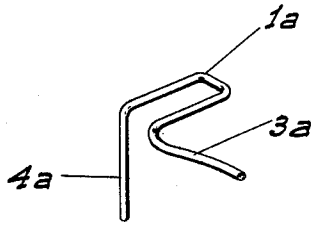


Fig. 3



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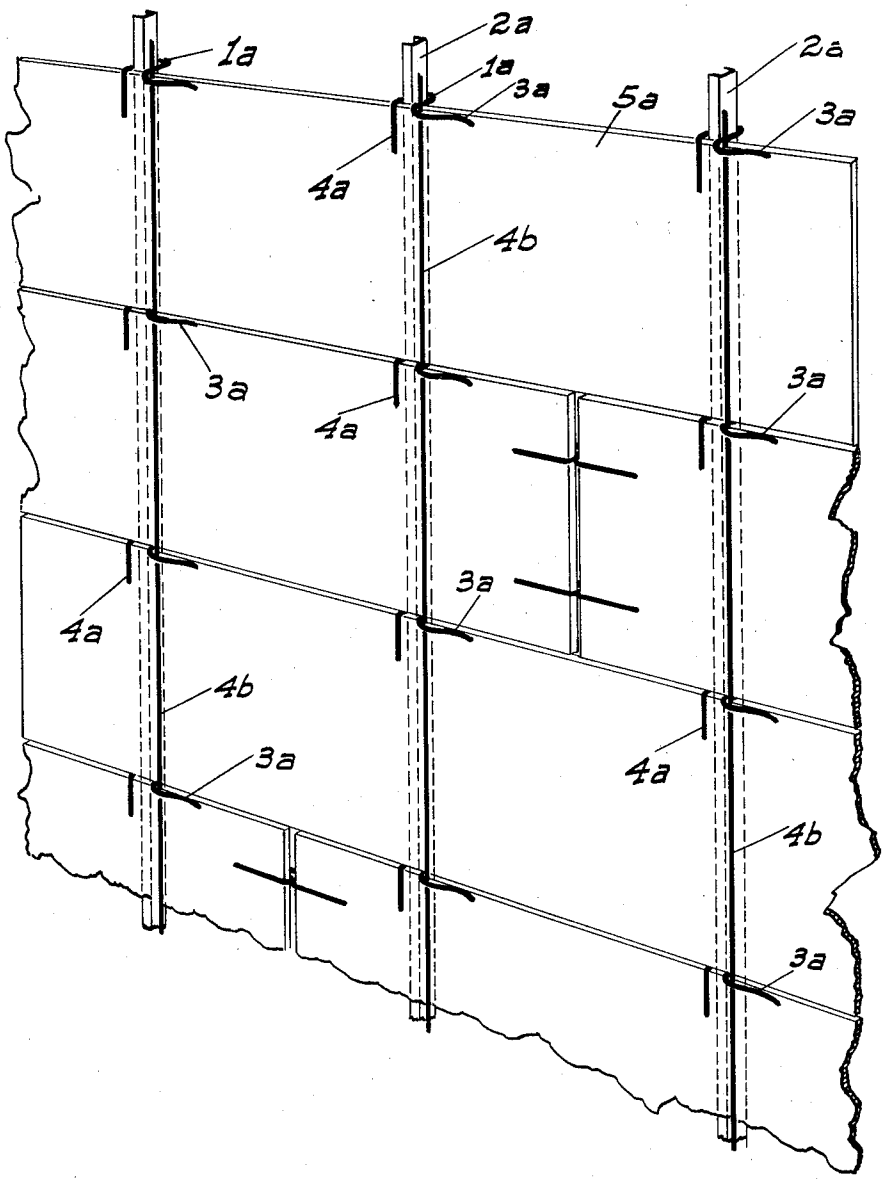
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Fig. 4



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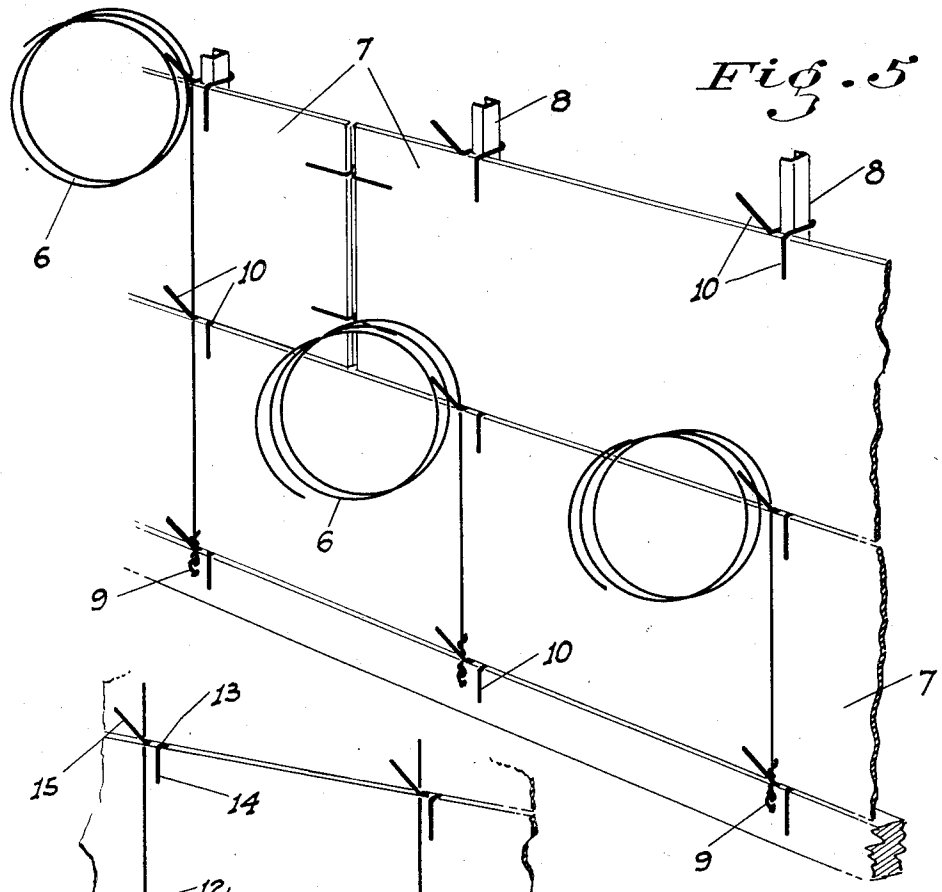


Fig. 5

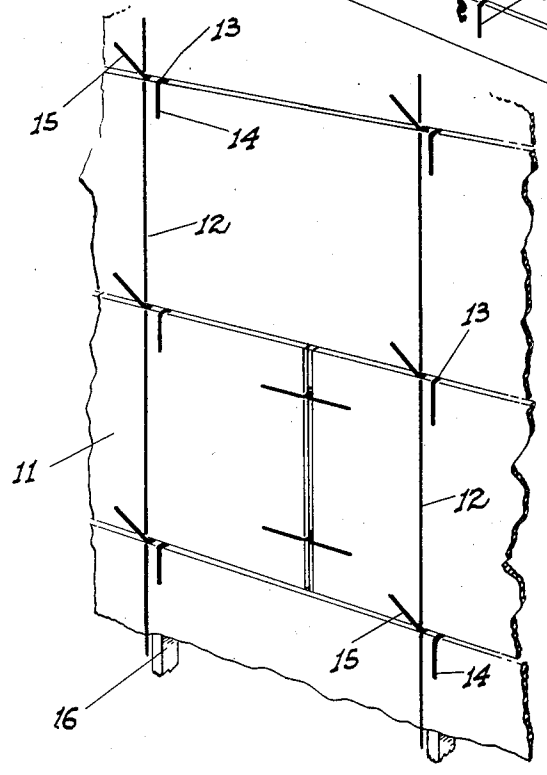


Fig. 6

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1,955,247

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,955,247

MEANS FOR MOUNTING LATHING MATERIAL

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Application December 7, 1929, Serial No. 412,365

5 Claims. (Cl. 72—118)

This invention relates to the building art, and particularly to a method of and means for mounting lathing material in position against the wall and ceiling studs in the building of walls. This specification deals with the application of the invention in connection more particularly with wall board, although in practice it may, with equal effectiveness, be applied to other specific forms of lathing material.

The wall board is usually manufactured in strips which are of considerable length and preferably about eighteen inches wide. The board is flat and usually imperforate so that while it is usually easy to find a means to clamp the board strips to the studs at their edges it is not so easy to press the flat intermediate surface tightly against the stud. This latter operation is, however, quite an important one if the wall is to be smooth and plumb and capable of withstanding the stresses of its own inherent weight, or the weight of plaster added thereto, without sagging or bulging.

The present invention therefore comprises a method and such a construction for carrying out the method that not only can the edges of the board be clipped to the studs, but provision is made to apply elements across the face of the board adjacent the stud and under tension to press and firmly hold the board for its full width in place against the face of the stud.

A further object of the invention is to produce a simple and inexpensive method and means, and such as will be exceedingly effective for the purpose for which it is designed.

These objects I accomplish by means of the use of such structure and relative arrangement of parts as will fully appear by a perusal of the following specification and claims.

In the drawings similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a fragmentary portion of a wall composed of studs and wall board showing my improved fastening means in position to perform the functions stated.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a clip.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a modification of the clip.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modified form of wall construction from that shown in Fig. 1.

Figs. 5 and 6 are perspective views showing modified forms of embracing elements.

Referring now more particularly to the characters of reference on the drawings, and particularly at present to Figs. 1 to 3, I preferably use in carrying out my new method an improved clip which comprises a substantially U-shaped yoke 1 adapted to embrace the stud 2.

At the free extremity of one of the branches of the yoke 1 is a prong 3. This prong 3 extends at right angles to and in the same plane as the yoke 1 so that when the yoke is placed around the stud this prong will extend at right angles to the face of the stud.

From the other branch of the yoke projects a hasp 4 which projects at right angles to the plane of the yoke so that when the yoke is placed about the stud this hasp will extend longitudinally of the stud.

The hasp 4 is normally curved outwardly so that as pressed toward a straight line it will be under spring tension as when it is pressed against the face of the stud or the wall board mounted thereon.

The length of the hasp 4 is such that when in position it will extend clear across the width of one wall board strip and partly over the adjacent board as shown in Fig. 1.

In carrying out my method the wall board strips 5 are placed in courses against the faces of the studs 2. The yokes 1 are placed around the studs as the courses are built and the hasps 4 pressed under tension across the faces of the board strips and snapped into the prongs 3 of adjacent clips. By means of this operation the boards 5 are firmly fastened to and pressed into close engagement with the studs 2 for their full width. Thus a wall comprising the structure described will be smooth and plumb without tendency to sag or bulge.

The prongs 3 may, if desired, also be put under tension by curving them inwardly, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, so that as the hasps are snapped thereunder they will be pressed outwardly under tension. This may be done in their manufacture or after they are placed in the wall, and the hasps inserted in place, by striking them with a hammer or like tool. The hasp and yoke units for the lower course of strips, being installed first, are inverted in position relative to those of the other courses, the yokes of said lowest units resting on the floor sill, as plainly shown in Fig. 1. The upper ends of the hasps 4 of said units, as well as the lower ends of the corresponding hasps of the row of units above, engage the prongs 3a of special yokes 1a. These yokes and their prongs are of the same shape and size as those first described, but the long hasps are eliminated, and their place taken by short elements 4a.

In the modified construction of Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown how the yokes 1a may be placed

around all the studs 2*a* in the same manner as described for the other construction. A continuous embracing element or hasp 4*b* may then be interposed across the faces of a number or all of the board strips 5*a* at one time and fastened under the prongs 3*a*, which in this case would be positively under tension so as to hold the element 4*b* in close frictional contact with all the surfaces of the board strips and hold the latter into close frictional engagement with the faces of the studs.

Referring to the modified structure of Fig. 5 this shows how the embracing element may be made of a coil of wire 6. The use of such a coil of wire as the embracing element permits of the lathing strips 7 being mounted against the studs 8 and fastened thereto by the embracing element without the necessity of any particular form of clip, as shown in the other views. This is accomplished by first fastening one free end of the coil of wire 6 to the floor as at 9. A strip 7 is then placed against the stud 8 and the coil of wire unrolled over the face thereof, and the wire may then be secured to the stud by a clip 10 or any other fastening means, such as a twisted wire, which fastening element 10 will hold both the embracing wire 6 and the strip 7 in place so that another strip may be positioned and the uncoiling of the wire continued over the face of the successive strip, and so on, until the wall is completely built. By this means one man may readily mount the lathing strips as well as the embracing elements with ease and precision. The wire coil 6 as uncoiled presents the necessary tension against the face of the lathing strips to comply with the theory of the invention, as herein disclosed.

In the modification in Fig. 6 I have shown how the fastening clip may be constructed so that one man may set up the lathing strips 11 in place and then apply the embracing elements 12. This is provided for by making the fastening clip 13 with one prong 14 projecting in one direction and the other prong 15 projecting obliquely in the opposite direction. Thus the lathing strips 11 may be mounted against the studs 16 and the adjacent ends thereof secured under the prongs 14 and 15, as shown in Fig. 6. Thus the entire number of strips necessary for the building of the wall may be applied and fastened to the studs and then the embracing elements 12 may be projected under the prongs 15.

Having thus described my improved method and means for mounting wall board, what I claim as new and useful and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. Means to fasten a lath strip to a stud comprising yokes to embrace the stud at spaced points adjacent the strip, a prong on one branch of each yoke at substantially right angles to the yoke, and an independent continuous hasp to project across the face of the strip on the side opposite to the stud to extend between, and engage the strip and the prongs of the spaced yokes.

2. Means to fasten a lath strip to a stud comprising yokes to embrace the stud at spaced points adjacent the strip, a prong on one branch of each yoke at substantially right angles to the yoke, and an independent hasp to project continuously across the face of the strip and engage under a series of the prongs of the spaced yokes, the prongs, when so engaged, being put under tension to hold the hasp in close engagement with the strip.

3. Means to fasten superposed lath strips to a stud comprising yokes to embrace the studs in the transverse plane of adjacent edges of the strips, a tension prong on one branch of each yoke adapted to project between such edges to lie on the outside of the strips substantially parallel to and adjacent the same and retaining elements pressed between the outer faces of the strips and the prongs to draw the strips against the stud.

4. Means to fasten superposed lath strips to a stud comprising yokes to embrace the stud in the transverse plane of adjacent edges of the strips, a prong on one branch of each yoke adapted to project between such edges to lie on the outside of the strips substantially parallel thereto, and tension elements disposed against the outer faces of the strips and engaging under the prongs to draw the strips against the stud.

5. Means to fasten superposed lath strips to a stud comprising yokes to embrace the stud in the transverse plane of adjacent edges of the strips, a prong on one branch of each yoke adapted to project between such edges to lie on the outside of the strips and disposed in the plane of the yoke substantially at right angles thereto, and a long prong on the other leg of each yoke at right angles to the plane thereof and extending to an adjacent yoke, the outer end of said long prong projecting between the strip and the first named prong of said adjacent yoke.

JOHN F. MAKOWSKI.