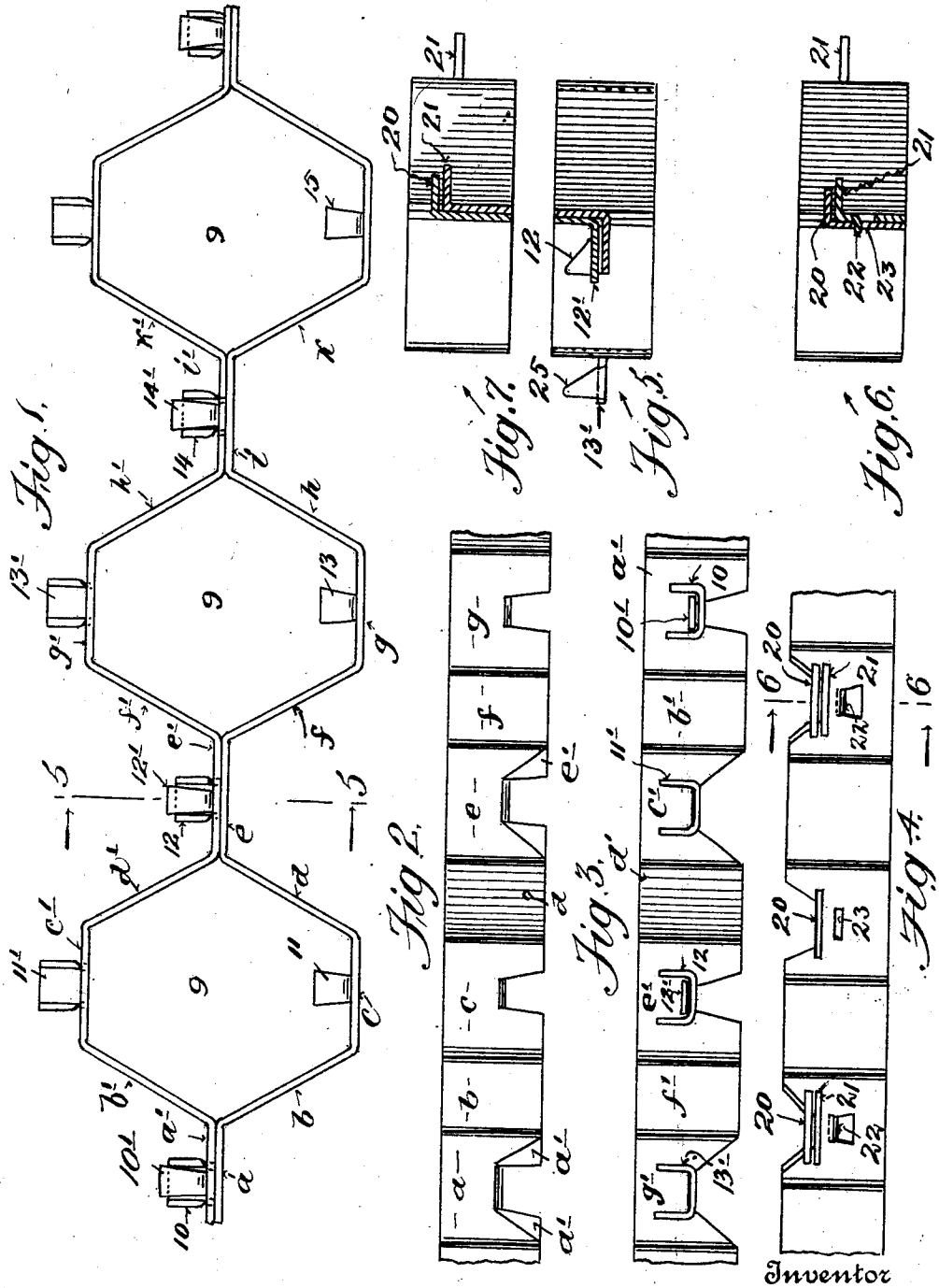
May 24, 1932. E. FULDA 1,859,664

INTERLOCKING SECTION STRIP

Filed Sept. 19, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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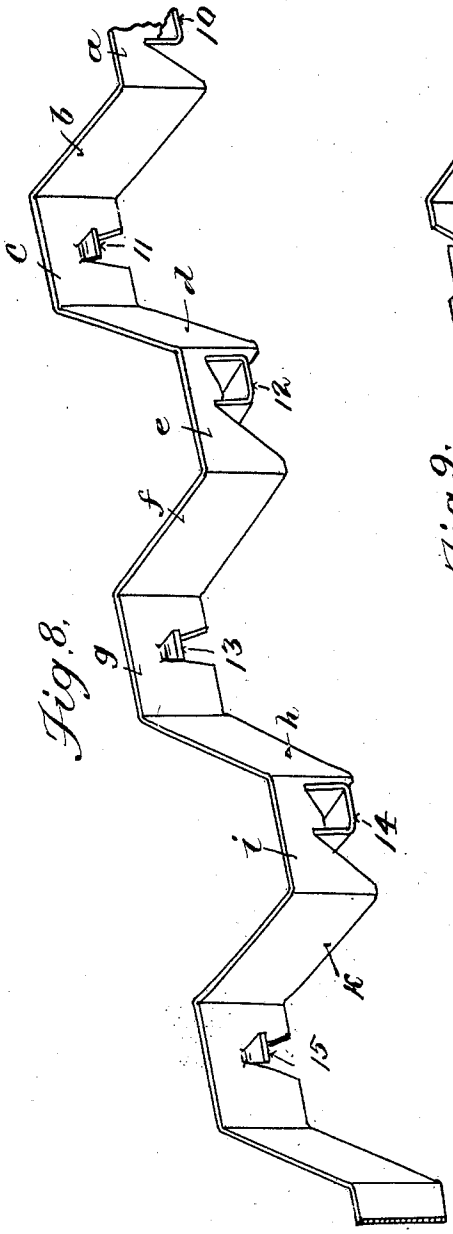


Fig. 8.

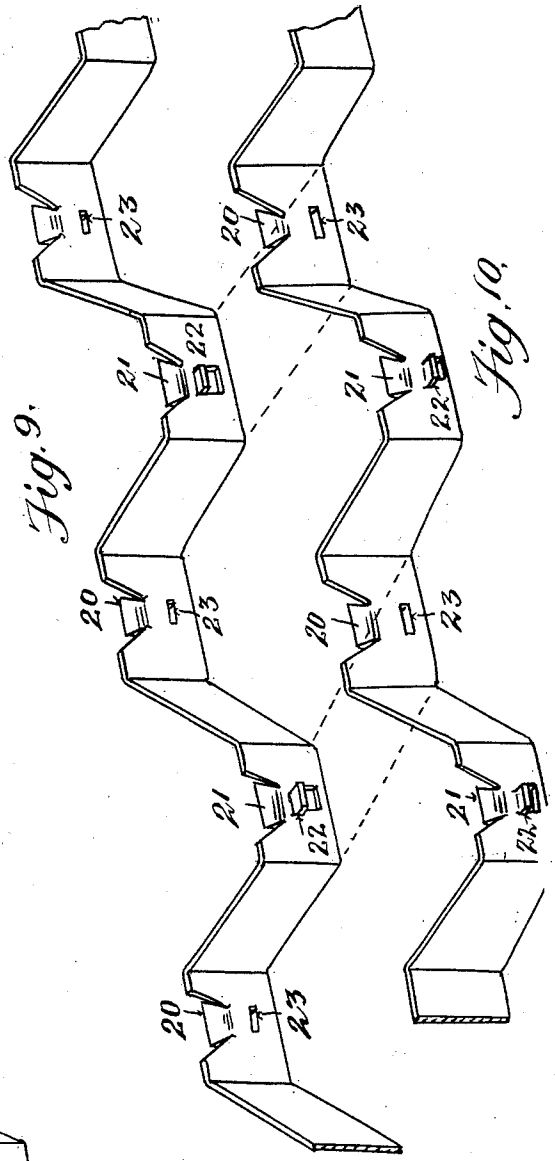


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

EDWARD FULDA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

INTERLOCKING SECTION STRIP

Application filed September 19, 1929. Serial No. 393,645.

This invention relates to interlocked sectioning strips for re-enforcing or strengthening plastic materials such as concrete flooring, pavements and other concrete work, plasterings, stuccos and the like.

A further object of the invention includes the provision of stamped and shaped re-enforcing section strips which are interchangeable and which have interlocking members on their alternate strip faces, said faces lying in planes parallel to each other and having interlocking members extending therefrom.

A still further object is the provision of an improved interlocking metal section strip having its faces formed at substantially the same angle and having interlocking devices disposed in the alternate faces of the shaped strip, thereby providing an interlocking section strip which is adapted to build up interlocked cell structures to any desired extent.

Other objects will appear hereinafter and I attain these objects by the constructions shown in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of two interlocked section strips showing the formation of cell structures;

Fig. 2 is a view taken from the lower side of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the interlocking members;

Fig. 3 is a view taken from the opposite or upper side of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to that shown in Fig. 3 of a slightly modified form of construction;

Fig. 5 is a view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 6 is a view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 6 of a slightly different form;

Fig. 8 is a view in perspective of a short end of one form of section strip;

Figs. 9 and 10 are views in perspective of short ends of section strips wherein the locking members vary from those of the first named construction.

The same reference characters indicate similar parts throughout the several views.

It is one of the prime purposes of my invention to provide simple, inexpensive but efficient section strips with interlocked features so disposed that any length of said section strips may be used and combined with similar or different lengths of similarly constructed section strips so placed that the combination of said strip or strips will form cell structure of definite shape and design.

Referring now to the drawings, in Fig. 1 there is shown a combination of a portion of two interlocked section strips which embody the features of my invention. These second section strips are disposed so as to form the hexagonal cell structures 9. By referring to Figs. 1 and 8 it will be apparent that a section strip which embodies my invention comprises an elongated rather thin strip, preferably of metal, which is shaped so as to form a series of flat faces disposed at definite angles one to another. It will be noted that the faces bearing anchor devices are disposed in planes parallel to each other and that the anchor devices in one form of construction extend in the same direction from these faces. Specifically an anchor strip may contain a series of faces a, b, c, d, e, f, g, etc., in which faces a and e etc., and faces c, g, etc., lie in parallel planes and have their respective wing and anchor members 10, 12, etc., and 11, 13, etc., extending in the same direction. Faces a, e, etc., may, for convenience, be designated wing faces, and faces c, g, etc., anchor faces. In other words the anchor faces, c, g, etc., lie in a plane parallel to the plane determined by the wing faces a, e, etc., and said anchor faces have anchor fins 11, 13, etc., while the wing faces have wing members 10, 12, etc., all extending in the same direction. Moreover the anchor fins are adapted to fit into the wing members when a second interlocking strip is brought into unison with the first strip member in the manner shown in Fig. 1. By referring to said Fig. 1 it will be apparent that the wing member of anchor 10, which is struck out or formed from one edge of the anchor strip in the manner shown in Figs. 3 and 8, for example, will engage the anchor fin 10′ on the second section strip represented by a', b', c', d', etc. It should be noted that the

fin anchor members on a strip are alternated by the wing anchor members and these are united by plane face members disposed at definite angles which, in this instance, is an angle of approximately 60°. When, therefore, two or more section strips are brought together and united, hexagonal cells 9 will be formed. These cell structures can be built up to any extent that may be desired for the purposes at hand. In such cases the wing members 10, 12, etc., will engage the fin members 10′, 12′, etc., and if additional section strips are built thereonto wing members 11′, 13′, etc., will engage new fins (not shown) as will be readily understood. If it is desired the angular edges 25 of the wing members may be folded over and closed upon the fin members so as to permanently interlock the same.

In Figs. 4, 9 and 10 I have shown a slightly modified type of section strip wing. Here the wing members 20 are alternated with face sections having wing members 21 extending in the same direction, and the interlocking fins 22 extending in an opposite direction. Said wing members 20 are located slightly above the position of wing members 21 so as to overlap and engage the same when a second strip is brought into interlocking position. When in this position fins 22 will engage the fin slit 23 beneath the section wing 20 thereby interlocking the section strips in a simple and effective manner. It will be noted that by thus bringing the strip members together that hexagonal cell sections will be formed as in the construction described above.

It is obvious that while I have disclosed specific forms of section strips which are shaped in a definite and precise manner it is obvious that other forms will suggest themselves to those versed in the art which, however, may be covered by the claims attached hereto.

What I claim, therefore, as new and useful and desire to secure by Letters Patent therefor is:

1. An interlocking section strip consisting of fin containing sections and wing containing sections disposed alternately in parallel planes and united by angularly disposed sections. wings on said wing containing sections cut from the same edge of the strip and fins on the fin containing sections said wings and fins adapted to interlock when the section strips are united.

2. An interlocking section strip consisting of a repetition of wing members struck down from the same edge of said strip in the same direction, and means for interlocking two strips when placed adjacent, said means comprising fin members projecting from the face of said strip.

3. An interlocking section strip comprising a relatively thin metallic strip made up of a repetition of fin containing section members alternated by a repetition of wing containing section members interconnected by angularly disposed section members, wings on said wing containing section members and fins on some of said fin containing section members, said wings struck from the same edge and means for engaging said fins when a number of said strips are joined together and interlocked.

4. An interlocking section strip, comprising a relatively thin strip having a multiple of faces each disposed at substantially the same angle to adjoining faces, anchor members struck from the same edge of said strip on alternate faces, said anchor members projecting from the same side of the strip, and adjacent fins extending in opposite direction from said anchor members.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand on this 17th day of September, A. D. 1929.

EDWARD FULDA.