Dec. 17, 1957 N. NELSSON 2,816,436

FURRED WALL CONSTRUCTION

Filed March 19, 1954

Fig. 1.

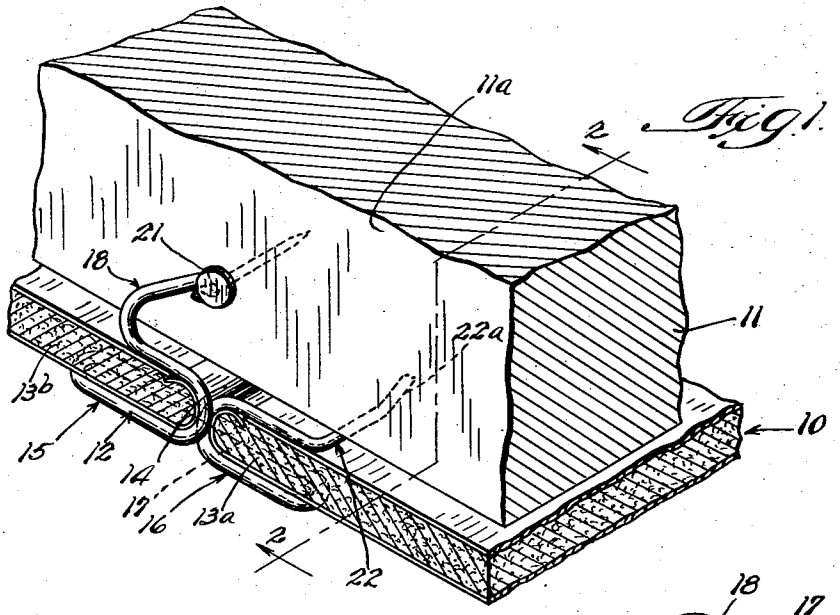


Fig. 2.

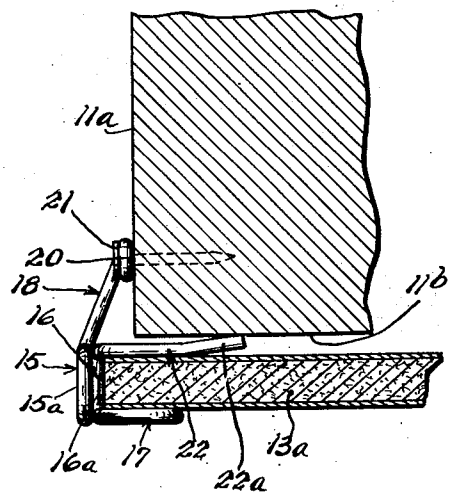


Fig. 3.

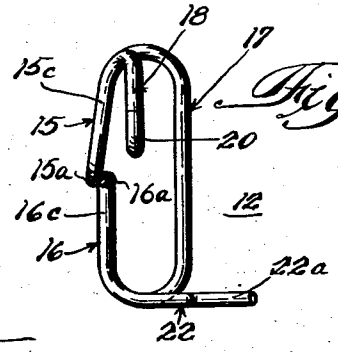
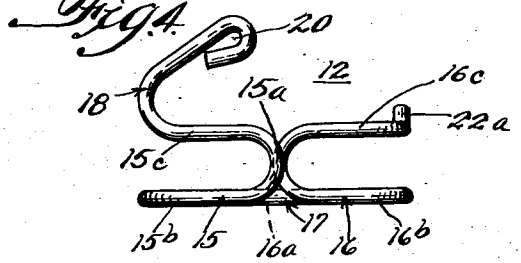


Fig. 4.



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FURRED WALL CONSTRUCTION

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2 Claims. (Cl. 72—118)

This invention relates to a building construction and more particularly to a clip for securing a course of wallboard panels to a support disposed therebehind.

It has been found in the erection of a wall or ceiling that improved structural characteristics result if the course of wallboard panels is spaced from the adjacent surface of the support and is resiliently anchored thereto. Various clips for use in such erections have heretofore been proposed which are possessed of numerous shortcomings by reason of the fact that they are of complex and costly construction or are awkward and difficult to apply to the support or panels and therefore, their utility is impaired.

Thus it is one of the objects of this invention to provide a clip which is of simple, yet sturdy, construction and is formed of inexpensive wire material.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a clip of unitary construction and one which may be readily applied to the support and panels by one not skilled in the art.

It is a still further object of this invention to provide a clip which facilitates the erection of a wall or ceiling which is possessed of improved structural characteristics.

Further and additional objects will appear from the description, accompanying drawings, and appended claims.

In accordance with one embodiment of this invention a clip is provided for use in anchoring to a support a course of wallboard panels, wherein the panels thereof are arranged in abutting edge-to-edge coplanar relation. The clip is of bent wire construction and includes a pair of substantially U-shaped first sections arranged in inverse relation and embracing the joint-forming edge of adjacent panels of the course. The bight portions of the first sections are in overlapping relation with respect to one another so that only a single thickness of the wire material will be disposed within the joint formed by the adjacent panels. Corresponding free legs of the U-shaped first sections are interconnected by a bail-like second section which is disposed within a plane which is substantially transverse to the planes formed by said first sections. The second section is adapted to contact the exposed surfaces of the adjacent panels, which form the joint within which the overlapping bight portions of the first sections are disposed. Extending angularly from the free leg of one of the first sections in a direction away from the plane formed by the second section and also, if desired, away from the planes formed by said first sections, is an elongated resilient third section. The third section terminates within an eye which is disposed above the area defined by the bail-like second section. The eye is adapted to contact the side of the support and to accommodate a nail, screw, or other similar fastening device. Extending transversely from the free leg of the other first section is an elongated fourth section, which is adapted to be disposed between the support and the concealed surface of one of the adjacent panels of the course. The fourth section is disposed in spaced substantially parallel relation with respect to the plane formed by the bail-like second section and is provided with a portion, offset away from the plane of

said second section, for yieldably contacting the side of the support against which said course of panels is anchored and for effecting furring away from said support surface the concealed panel surfaces.

For a more complete understanding of this invention, reference should be made to the drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of an improved ceiling construction;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken along line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the improved clip shown applied in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a left side elevational view of Fig. 3.

Referring now to the drawings and more particularly to Fig. 1, a ceiling construction is shown, in this instance, which comprises a course **10** of wallboard panels arranged in abutting edge-to-edge coplanar relation, a support **11** disposed thereabove, and an improved clip **12** for anchoring the course of panels to the support. The course **10**, as shown in this instance, is formed of a plurality of folded edge wallboard panels **13***a* and **13***b* which are in abutting edge-to-edge relation and have one of the joints **14** formed by said abutting panels disposed substantially transverse to the longitudinal dimension of the support **11**.

The improved clip **12**, as seen more clearly in Figs. 3 and 4, is formed, in this instance, from a piece of bent wire material and comprises a pair of substantially U-shaped first sections **15** and **16**, respectively, which are arranged in inverse substantially coplanar relation and have the respective bight portions **15***a* and **16***a* thereof arranged in overlapping relation. The terms "substantially coplanar" are intended to include the relation of the first sections **15** and **16**, as shown, wherein the bight portions **15***a* and **16***a* overlap one another. The open end of each of the first sections **15** and **16** is adapted to accommodate the abutting joint-forming edge of an adjacent panel. In instances where the bight portions **15***a* and **16***a* of the first sections **15** and **16**, respectively, are in overlapping relation, only a single thickness of the bent wire material is disposed within the joint **14** formed between the adjacent panels **13***a* and **13***b* of the course **10** thereby keeping the size of the joint to a minimum. The ends of the corresponding lower legs **15***b* and **16***b* of sections **15** and **16**, respectively, are interconnected to one another by a bail-like second section **17** which, as seen in Fig. 2, is disposed within a plane which is substantially transverse to the planes formed by the first sections **15** and **16**. Section **17** is adapted to engage the exposed surfaces of the adjacent panels **13***a* and **13***b*, and to extend a considerable distance on opposite sides of the joint **14**.

Extending angularly from the upper free leg **15***c* of section **15** is a resilient third section **18** which is bent back partially with respect to leg **15***c* and offset from the plane formed by section **15** as well as the plane formed by second section **17**. While third section **18** is shown in the drawing as being offset from the planes of first sections **15** and **16**, it may, in certain installations, be disposed substantially coplanar with one or the other of these planes. The free end of section **18** terminates in an eye **20** and is adapted to engage the surface **11***a* of support **11**, which is disposed substantially normal to the exposed surface of the course **10**. The eye **20** is adapted to accommodate a nail, screw, or other similar fastening device **21** which penetrates the support **11**, as shown in Fig. 1. Extending transversely from the free leg **16***c* of first section **16** is an elongated fourth section **22** which is in spaced parallel relation with respect to the plane of second section **17**. The end **22***a* of section **22**, as seen in Fig. 2, is offset in a direction away from the plane of second section **17** and is adapted to effect point engagement with the surface **11***b* of support **11** so as to insure furring away from said surface the course **10** of panels. By rea-

son of the furring action, resulting from the offsetting of fourth section **22** and the resiliency of the third section **18** which positively anchors the course to the support **11**, the resulting ceiling is possessed of improved structural characteristics particularly in regard to sound transmission resistance and the minimizing of crack formation. When in instances where plaster is applied to the exposed surface of panel course **10**, the combined weight of the panels and plaster might be sufficient to result in section **18** moving relative to and away from leg **15***c* and to cause the panels to be furred away from the adjacent surface **11***b* of the support a greater amount than that effected by offset end **22***a* so that said end is out of contact with the support.

In applying the clip, the U-shaped section **16** is first brought into embracing engagement with the exposed edge of panel **13***a*, which has previously been secured at its other edge to a support. In applying section **16** to the panel edge, the offset end **22***a* of section **22** is brought into yieldable point contact with support surface **11***b*. Subsequent to the panel edge being accommodated by clip section **16**, the arm section **18** is secured to the side of the support **11** and then panel **13***b* is pushed into engagement with U-section **15**. This procedure is followed for the subsequent rows of clips to be applied during the erection of the ceiling.

Thus, it will be seen that a clip has been provided which is formed of inexpensive wire material, is simple, yet sturdy in construction, and is effective in operation. Furthermore, the clip facilitates erection of a ceiling which is possessed of improved structural characteristics.

While a particular embodiment of this invention is shown above, it will be understood, of course, that the invention is not to be limited thereto, since many modifications may be made, and it is contemplated, therefore, by the appended claims, to cover any such modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of this invention.

I claim:

1. A clip for anchoring a pair of wallboard panels arranged in contiguous edge-to-edge coplanar relation to a support, said clip being formed of a continuous length of wire and comprising a pair of substantially U-shaped first sections, each section having an inner leg segment and an outer leg segment, said leg segments being interconnected at one corresponding end by a bight segment, said first sections being disposed in substantially coplanar relation and defining a first plane, the open sides of said U-shaped first sections being oppositely disposed and adapted to encompass the edge portions of contiguous wallboard panels and effect retention thereof in coplanar relation, a support-attaching resilient second section extending angularly from the free end of the inner leg segment of one of said first sections and having means thereon adapted to be fixedly secured to the support, a resilient third section extending angularly from the corresponding free end of the inner leg segment of the other first section, said third section being angularly disposed with respect to said first plane and said second section, the terminal end of said third section being angularly

offset and adapted to be disposed intermediate of and to resiliently engage the surfaces of the support and wallboard panel adjacent one another, and a fourth section interconnecting the outer leg segments of said first sections and defining a second plane disposed substantially normal to said first plane, said fourth section and said third section being in substantially parallel spaced relation to each other on the same side of said first plane and cooperating with one another to effect substantial encompassing of one of the wallboard panels.

2. A building construction comprising a support, a plurality of wallboard panels arranged in contiguous edge-to-edge coplanar relation to form a course of panels disposed to one side of said support, a joint formed between contiguous panels being transversely disposed with respect to said support, and a clip of a continuous length of wire anchoring said panels in spaced relation to said support, said clip including a pair of substantially U-shaped first sections, each having an inner leg segment and an outer leg segment, said leg segments interconnected at one corresponding end by a bight segment, said first sections being disposed in substantially coplanar relation and defining a first plane, the open sides of said first sections being oppositely disposed and encompassing the edge portions of said contiguous wallboard panels, an elongated resilient second section extending angularly from the free end of the inner leg segment of one of said first sections and engaging the surface of said panel course adjacent said support, the distal end of said second section being spaced from said panel course and affixed to said support, an elongated third section extending angularly from the free end of the inner leg segment of the other first section and being in engagement with the surface of said panel course adjacent said support, said third section being angularly disposed with respect to said first plane and being provided with an offset portion in resilient contact with said panel surface and the adjacent support surface, and a fourth section interconnecting the outer leg segments of said first sections, said fourth section and the outer leg segments interconnected, thereby defining a second plane disposed substantially normal with respect to said first plane, said fourth section engaging the surface of said panels opposite from that contacted by said third section portion and cooperating with the latter to effect substantial encompassing of one of said panels.

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