

H. H. BURSON.
STUDDING FOR PLASTER BOARDS.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 22, 1909.

979,643.

Patented Dec. 27, 1910.

Fig. 1.

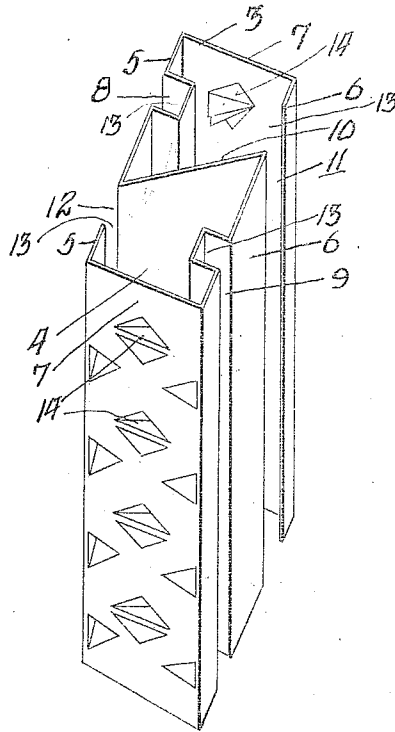
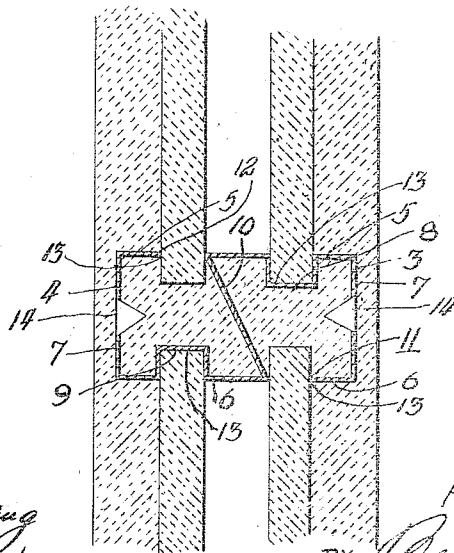


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STUDDING FOR PLASTER-BOARDS.

979,643.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 27, 1910.

Application filed June 22, 1909. Serial No. 503,720.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY H. BURSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Studding for Plaster-Boards, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a studding which is intended as a support or holder for plaster board used in the construction of the walls or partitions of a building.

The object of the present invention is to construct a studding which will hold two sections of plaster board in such manner that a space will be left between them which will form the air space in the wall.

A further object of the invention is to construct the studding of a single piece of metal, and of a configuration so that it may be easily stamped or pressed.

The invention further consists in the features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a section of studding; and Fig. 2 is a transverse section, showing the studding with the plaster board inserted thereinto and embedded within the plaster.

The studding, as shown, consists of companion sections 3 and 4, each being alike in configuration, and each consisting of a front wall 5, a rear wall 6, and side walls 7. The terms "front," "rear," and "side," are merely used for the purpose of clearness in description, as, obviously, these designations would be changed as the position of the studding was changed. The front wall 5 of the section 3 is provided with a longitudinally extending channel 8, and the rear wall 6 of the section 4 is provided with a longitudinally extending channel 9, and, as shown, these channels are nearer the edges of the sections than the center, but are both equidistant from the center. The inner end of the front wall 5 of the section 3 and the outer end of the rear wall 6 of the section 4 are joined together by a diagonally extending partition wall 10, and the termini of this partition wall act in conjunction with the free ends of the metal of which the studding is composed, to form a longitudinally extending slot 11 in the rear wall of the section 3 and a longitudinally extending slot 12 in the front wall of the sec-

tion 4. These slots are in alinement with the longitudinally extending channels 8 and 9 and act in conjunction with these channels to form seats for the sections 13 of the plaster board.

The side walls of the studding are provided with a plurality of recesses 14, which permit plaster to filter therethrough into the interior of the studding, so that in use the studding is filled in its interior with a solid body of plaster and is of a substantial and strong nature.

In use, the studding is placed at predetermined distances along the wall, and the section of plaster board then inserted in place therein. When the plaster board is inserted, the end is first slipped into the slots 11 and 12, and the plaster board is then swung sufficiently to enable the opposite end to clear the next adjacent studding. After this clearance has been effected, the board is brought into alinement with one of the channels in the next adjacent studding, and is then pushed forward, so that it is held within the slot in one studding and within the channel on the next studding. This principle of operation is fully described and shown in my allowed application, bearing Serial No. 500,050, filed June 4, 1909, and allowed December 22, 1909, and detailed description thereof is not deemed necessary.

I claim:

1. A studding for plaster boards comprising shell-like sections formed of sheet metal and joined together by a diagonally extending wall constituting a partition, the partition being connected at one end to the front wall of one of the sections and at the other end to the rear wall of the other section, said front and rear walls being formed with a longitudinally extending channel providing a seat for the reception of plaster boards, each of the sections being provided with a slot formed between the free ends of the metal from which the studding is formed and the termini of the partition wall, said slots providing seats for the reception of plaster boards and said slots being oppositely disposed from said channels, substantially as described.

2. A studding for plaster boards comprising shell-like sections formed of sheet metal and joined together by a diagonally extending wall constituting a partition connected at one end to the front wall of one of

sections and at the other end to the rear wall of the other section, said front and rear walls being formed with a longitudinally extending channel providing a seat for the reception of plaster boards, each of the sections being provided with a slot formed between the free ends of the metal from which the studding is formed and the termini of the partition wall, said slots providing seats for the reception of plaster boards and said slots being oppositely disposed from said channels, the side walls of the studding being provided with a plurality of openings to allow the ingress of plaster boards into the interior of the studding, substantially as described.

3. A studding for plaster boards comprising shell-like sections formed of sheet metal and joined together by a wall constituting a partition, the front wall of one section and the rear wall of the other section being formed with channels positioned equidistant from the center of the studding, each of the sections having a portion of one wall cut away to provide slots extending longitudinally of the studding and in alinement with the channels, said channels and slots providing seats for the reception of plaster boards, substantially as described.

4. A studding for plaster boards, comprising shell-like sections formed of sheet metal and joined together by a diagonally extending wall constituting a partition, the front wall of one section and rear wall of the other section being formed with indentures, providing seats for the reception of plaster boards, the indentures being equidistant from the center of the studding, substantially as described.

5. A studding for plaster boards comprising shell-like sections formed of sheet metal and joined together by a diagonally extending wall constituting a partition the front wall of one section and the rear wall of the other section being equal in width, the front wall of one section and the rear wall of the other section being provided with longitudinally extending channels for the reception of the ends of the plaster boards, each of the sections having a longitudinally extending slot formed in the wall opposite to that in which the channel is formed, said slots and channels cooperating to provide seats for the plaster boards, substantially as described.

6. A studding for plaster boards comprising shell-like sections formed of sheet metal and joined together by a diagonally extending wall constituting a partition, the front wall of one section and the rear wall of the other section being provided with longitudinally extending channels forming seats for the reception of the plaster boards, each of the sections having a longitudinally extending slot formed in the wall opposite that in which the channel is formed, the slots and channels being oppositely disposed from one another and all of them being equidistant from the center of the studding, the distance between the channel and slot on the same side of the studding being greater than the distance between the channel and the ends of the studding or the slot and the ends of the studding, substantially as described.

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