

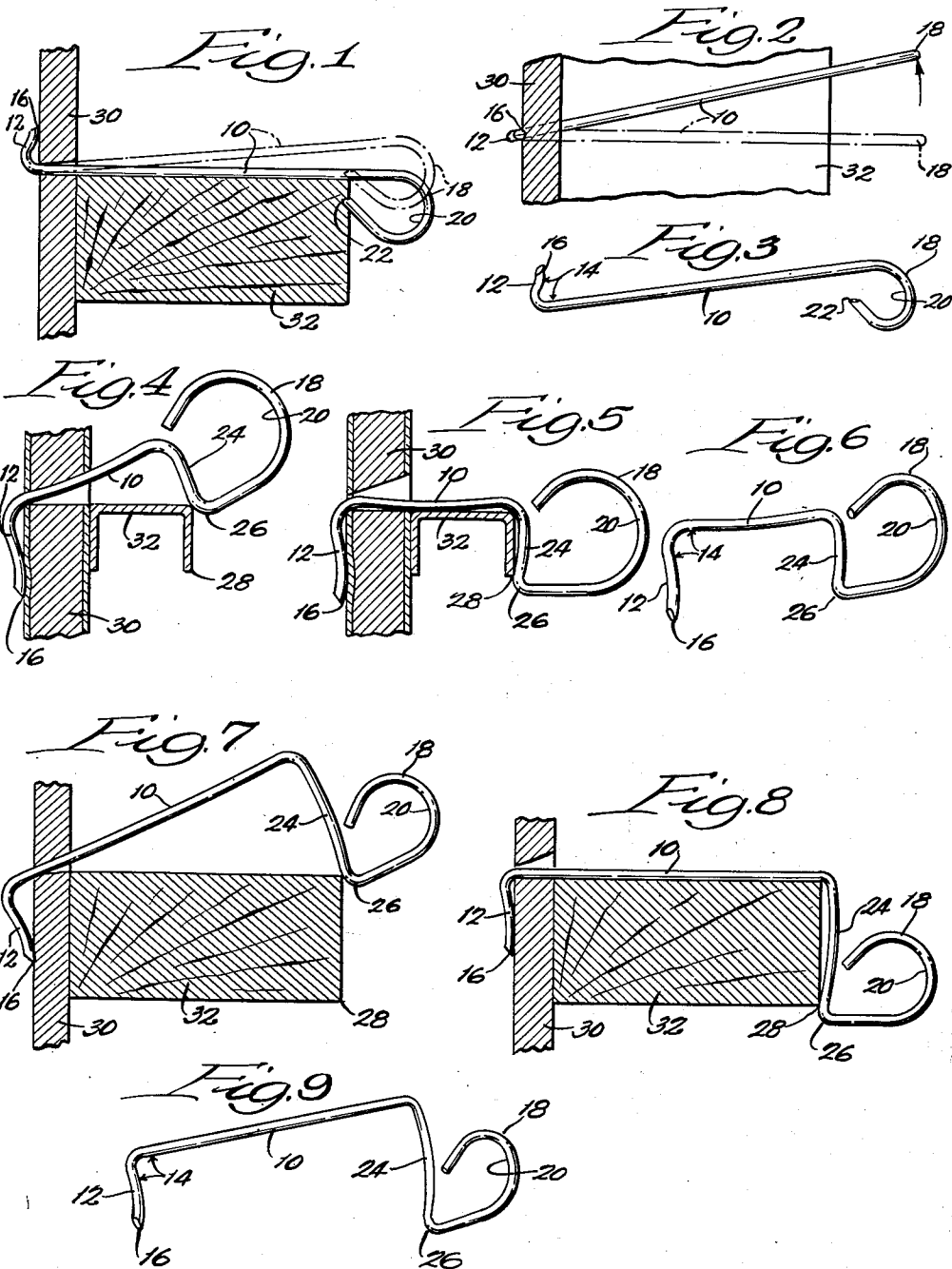
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PARTITION CLIP

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PARTITION CLIP

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1 Claim. (Cl. 24—261)

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This invention pertains to a new and improved type of fastener. More specifically, it refers to a fastener of a clip type which is particularly useful as an element in erection of partitions and walls.

In some aspects, this application is a continuation-in-part of the copending patent application Serial Number 511,451, now issued as Patent Number 2,472,756.

There are various kinds of clips used in the course of erection of partitions and walls. Most partitions of the non-load bearing type, which are particularly useful for interiors, generally have about two inches of plaster applied to a core of plasterboard or some other type of plaster receiving base. Others again use laminations of wallboard in an overall thickness of about two inches. In course of erection of these and other types of partitions, various clips or other means are used to hold the plaster receiving base or the laminae of the wallboard in an erect position until the plaster or adhesive can set and harden sufficiently to maintain the partition in a stiff, erect and rigid position. Various types of clips are also used in the temporary or demountable type of partitions, in which the elements can be disassembled and salvaged completely for use elsewhere. However, it is clearly obvious that there are a great variety of clips that must be used to attain different objects.

It, therefore, is one object of this invention to provide a simple and inexpensive wire clip that can be used with permanent solid plaster type partitions or walls and also with the temporary type of partition structure.

Another object of this invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive clip means by which plasterboard used as a core in a partition can be temporarily braced during the course of application of plaster to its surfaces.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a clip means for attaching readily and easily temporary bracing to metal lath and like plaster receiving bases during the course of application of plaster to its surface.

These and other objects, adaptations, variations, extensions and modifications will become clearly apparent to those skilled in this art, particularly in view of the clear and definitive description hereinbelow of some of the preferred embodiments of this invention and which are further illustrated in the annexed drawings forming a part hereof.

Figure 1 is an elevational section of one type of clip used with a wooden bracing member.

Figure 2 is a plan sectional view of Figure 1

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wherein the original position of the clip is shown in phantom in relation to its final position on the wood brace.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the clip used in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 4 is an elevational section of another type of clip adapted for iron channel use.

Figure 5 shows the same clip embracing an iron U channel shape.

Figure 6 is a perspective of above channel clip.

Figure 7 is a view of a modification of the channel clip as adapted to a wood brace.

Figure 8 is a view of the modified channel clip embracing a wood brace.

Figure 9 is a perspective of this clip as modified for wood brace use.

Essentially the clips comprise a shank portion 10 made of any suitable wire and of suitable gauge to provide necessary strength and rigidity. One end of the shank 10 terminates in a leg 12 which is bent at an angle 14 with the shank 10. This angle generally is from about 60 degrees to 120 degrees in relation to the shank 10, though in the preferred type the angle is approximately about 75 degrees. The leg 12 is preferably of a length slightly greater than the thickness of the board or plaster receiving base 30. The leg 12 has on its end a sharp point 16 which facilitates penetration of the clip through the board member 30 or other plaster receiving bases.

The other end of the shank 10 terminates in a semi-circular or oval loop or pull 18 through which the operator can insert a finger and draw the plaster base into contacting disposition with the brace member 32.

In one of the clip types, the loop 18 is on the end of the shank 10, such as shown in Figure 3. The loop or pull 18 in this type comprises a semi-circular or oval portion which is an integral extension of the shank 10 and which terminates into a sharp point 22. The semi-circular portion 20 of the loop 18 possesses an inherent spring tension which, in use, exerts pressure on the leg 12 and the point 22 of the loop 18. This point 22, as shown more fully in Figure 1, penetrates the wood brace 32 surface. It thus wedges itself as well as the sheet 30 through which the leg 12 has been driven and so manipulated as to lie parallel to the surface of the sheet 30. By applying more pressure on the loop 18, the operator can force the spring wedge action of semi-circular or oval section 20 into a tighter fit against the wood reinforcing cross bracing member 32 in the partition structure.

Another type of clip, partially modified for adaptation with use of iron or wood channels, is

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shown in Figures 6 and 9. The first modification is adapted for iron channel having a box, U or related shape. It comprises a shank 10 portion, on one end of which is a leg 12 bent at any desired angle as specified above. This leg 12 has a sharp, pointed terminal 16 which is used for driving the leg 12 through sheet-like members 30. The leg 12, like in the above type, is of a length greater than the depth or thickness of the board 30.

The other end of the shank 10 terminates in a pull or loop section 18. The loop comprises a semi-circular portion 18 which is an integral part of the spring leg 24. The spring leg 24 is also an integral part of the shank 10, and is formed therefrom by bending a part of the shank 10 nearest the pull or loop 18 into an arcuate shape, through an angle 14, in a plane parallel to the leg 12. The lower end of the arched or spring leg 24 is turned at right angles thereto, to form thereon a bead or catch 26. This catch 26 retains frictionally the spring leg 24 against the bracing member 32 by snapping over its edges 28. The leg 24 is of such length that it will accommodate the channel or wood brace member 32.

Figures 7, 8 and 9 are directed to a modification of the channel clip as adapted to a wood bracing member. It is essentially the same as the above clip except that it is varied dimensionally to fit a larger bracing member.

Essentially this invention is directed to a clip or fastener particularly useful in partition construction. It comprises a straight shank portion having on one end a bent leg with a sharp, pick-like point thereon to penetrate board sheets. The other end of said shank has either an oval or semi-circular open loop thereon to act as a finger pull. This pull may be bent into the same plane as the outstanding pointed leg, to form an arcuate wall running substantially parallel to the leg. The wall is of sufficient height to embrace one

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side of the bracing member, while the pointed leg is of a length sufficient to penetrate the sheet. At the lowermost end of the arcuate wall is another bend in the reverse direction and parallel to the shank. This bend terminates into the said finger pull or loop.

The clip may be made of carbon steel, or other ferrous as well as non-ferrous metals and alloys possessing the desired characteristics as well as strength, and which is further capable of retaining spring qualities even upon repeated use.

In view of the above description of the preferred embodiment, it is clearly obvious that the same can be modified greatly and still come within the scope of the spirit of this invention, as defined in the annexed claim.

I claim:

A clip for fastening, temporarily, plaster receiving bases to bracing members, comprising a shank, a detent projecting at about right angle on one end of said shank, an open loop on other end of said shank, the said detent and said loop lying in the same plane as said shank but on opposite sides thereof, the said open loop having inbuilt spring characteristics, and a sharp point on end of said open loop.

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