Aug. 10, 1926. 1,595,718

W. S. GRAHAM ET AL.

CLIP FOR SUPPORTING METAL LATHS

Filed March 19, 1925

Fig. 1.

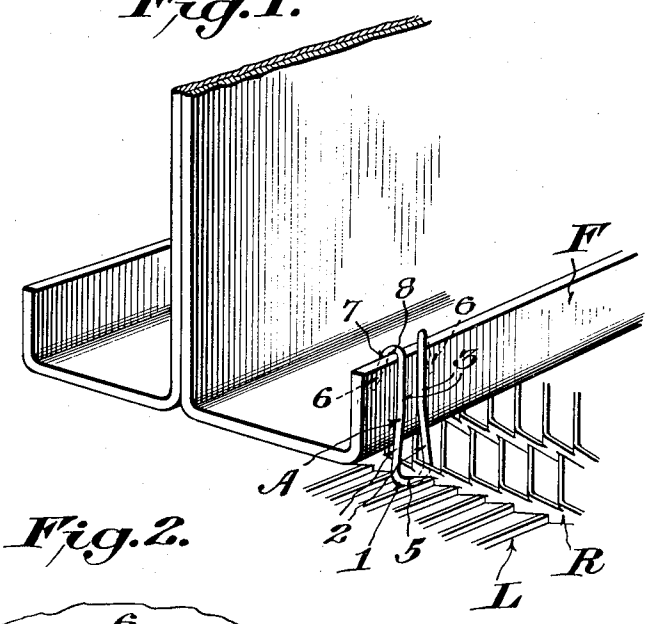


Fig. 2.

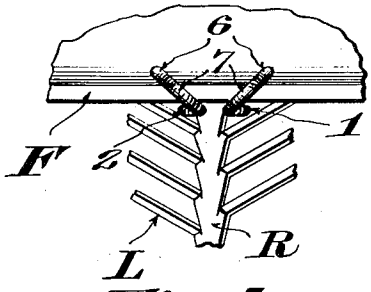


Fig. 3.

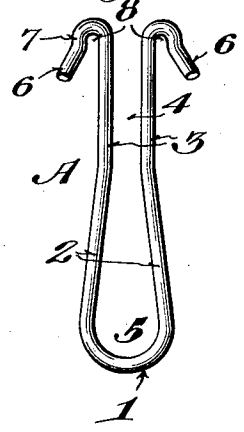


Fig. 4.

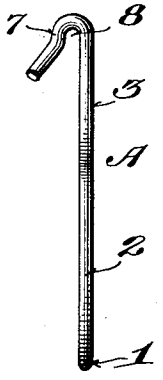
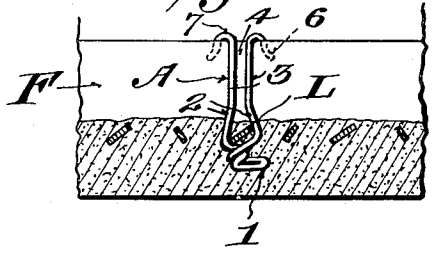


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CLIP FOR SUPPORTING METAL LATHS.

Application filed March 19, 1925. Serial No. 16,760.

This invention relates to clips for attaching expanded metal lath to steel lumber or metal joists, and more particularly to a clip adapted for use in connection with lath of the herringbone type.

With the more extensive use of metal lumber and steel lumber construction for joists and studs it has become necessary to provide practical and effective means for readily and quickly attaching lath of the herringbone type to such structural members in the same way that other forms of lath can be attached. Due to the fact that the herringbone lath, particularly the double-mesh type, has relatively fine mesh openings as compared with other forms of metal lath, ordinary clips cannot be used, and hence the necessity and desirability of a clip specially constructed and particularly adapted for lathing of that type.

Accordingly, the present invention has primarily in view the provision of a practical and simple form of clip which may be readily produced in quantity and which possesses special features and characteristics particularly adapting it to the fine mesh herringbone type of lath which includes ribs of vertebra, strips connecting open mesh strands inclining obliquely in opposite directions from the ribs.

A further and special object of the invention is to provide a clip having a lath supporting body and means adapted to engage with the support in such a way as to insure proper anchorage for the metal lathing, especially when the lathing is used for ceilings.

With the above and other objects in view which will more readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated and claimed.

A preferred and practical embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the initial application of the clip before being twisted and set.

Figure 2 is an enlarged top plan view of the clip applied as in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a front elevation of the improved clip.

Figure 4 is a side elevation thereof.

Figure 5 is a detail sectional view illustrating the manner in which the slip is twisted and bent out of the way of the plaster coat

Similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

As previously explained the characteristics of double mesh rigid herringbone lath preclude the ready use of clips now on the market for supporting metal lathing. Therefore, in order to provide simple and effective means for readily and quickly attaching the lath to metal or steel lumber such as steel joists and the like, it is proposed to provide a clip designated generally as A and of staple-like or approximate U-shaped formation.

Accordingly, as will be observed from the drawings, the clip may be made from a single piece of wire or its equivalent, the same being bent upon itself as clearly shown in Figure 3, thereby to provide a relatively closed bight or end portion 1 having the opposite arms 2 extending approximately in parallel relation, but preferably bowed inwardly as indicated at 3 thereby to provide a relatively constricted throat portion 4 which communicates with the relatively larger loop 5 formed at the end of the clip. The arms 3—3 being resilient will be forced or pried apart as the clip is shoved over a rib R of the lath L, and the upper ends of said arms are preferably provided with the hooks 6—6 which are divergently related so as to be disposed at an angle of approximately 100° apart as will be readily apparent from Figure 2.

The hooks 6—6 may be crimped as indicated at 7 thereby to provide relatively snug anchor portions 8 for pinching the flange of the metal lumber support. Also by reason of the fact that the hooks 6—6 are disposed at substantially the same angle as the oblique strands of the herringbone lath L it will be apparent that the same may readily pass through the openings in the lath without any difficulty thereby to enable the workman to readily attach the lath to the supporting member.

Another function which exists by reason

of the angular inclination of the hooks 6—6 with respect to an axis running through the loop 5 is that the hooks have a biting or gripping engagement with the flange F of the structural member, thereby preventing relative shifting or creeping of the clip along the flange. That is to say, due to the oblique disposition of the hooks 6—6 with reference to the flange, and the resilient character of the arms 3 from which the hooks are formed, the weight of the suspended lath on the clip A will have a tendency to cause the hooks to firmly grip the flange, and because the hooks are disposed in opposite directions the tendency of the clip to creep or shift on the flange will be effectually resisted. In use, the hooks 6—6 of the clip are inserted in the openings between the strands and the spring arms 3 are forced over the rib R until the rib rests on the bottom of the loop 5, whereupon the clip may be moved upwardly over the flange F of the metal structural member until the hook engages over the top edge of the flange as shown in Fig. 1. After the clip is in position as shown in Fig. 1, the loop end 1 is caught between a pair of pliers and given a twist to thereby bring the lath close up to the supporting member. After the twist is made, and while the pliers still grip the wire the twisted end is bent over to be out of the way of the plasterers as shown in Fig. 5.

As will be observed from the drawings, the clip is particularly adapted for use in connection with the well known herringbone type of lath not only by reason of the shape and arrangement of the hooks 6—6 by permitting of facile insertion between the obliquely disposed openings of the lath, but also because of the fact that it effectively supports the inclined rib R and holds the lathing in proper relation to the superposed joist or structural member.

Without further description it is thought that the features and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and it will of course be understood that changes in the form, proportion and minor details of construction may be resorted to, without departing from the spirit of the invention or scope of the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A clip of the class described comprising a looped supporting body having hooks offset at the same side of the body and disposed substantially at right angles to each other.

2. A clip of the class described formed from a single piece of spring wire bent upon itself to provide opposite hanger arms and a closed loop at one end thereof, and hooks at the upper ends of said arms and offset to one side thereof, said hooks being disposed in diverging relation and crimped to provide flange clutching means for the clip, and the closed loop adapted to be twisted and bent to one side.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures.

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