

April 12, 1927.

1,624,187

J. H. SCHLAFLY

METAL LATH ATTACHING CLIP

Filed Aug. 23, 1927

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

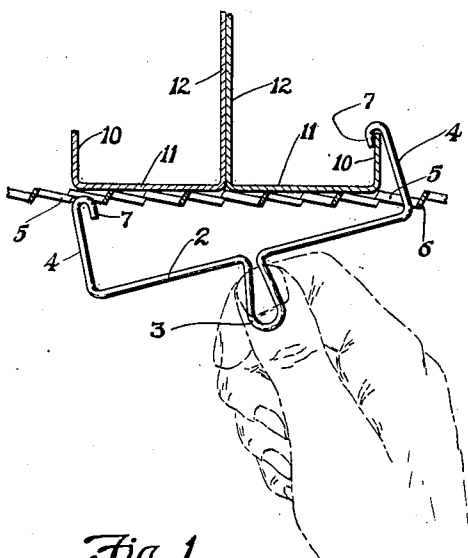


Fig. 1

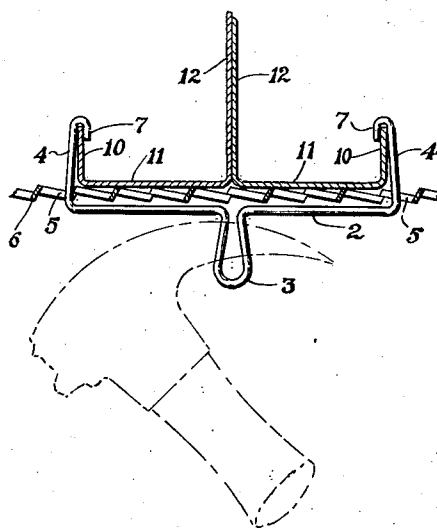


Fig. 2

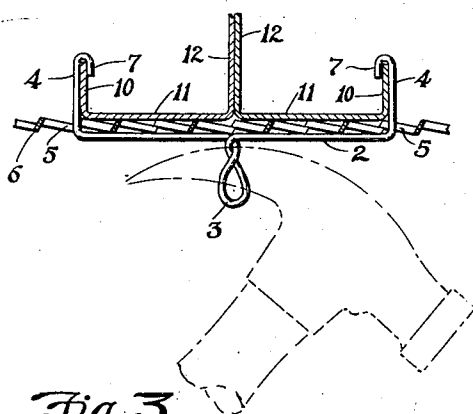


Fig. 3

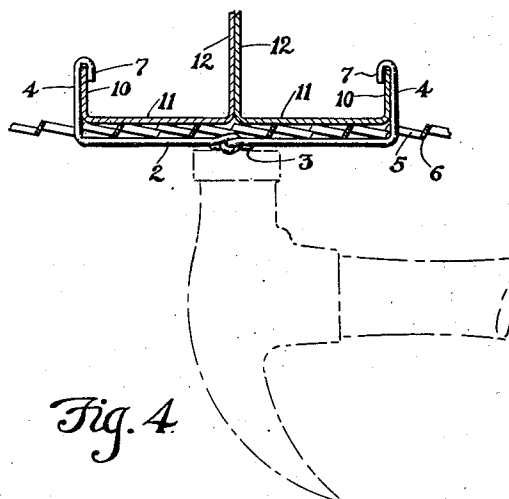


Fig. 4

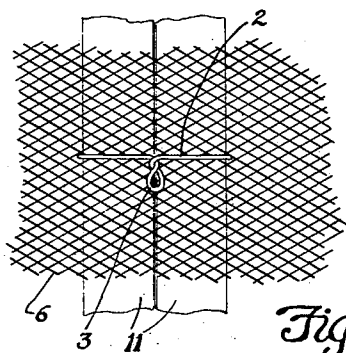


Fig. 5

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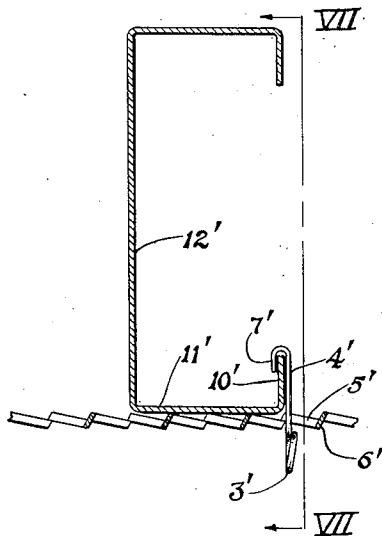


Fig. 6

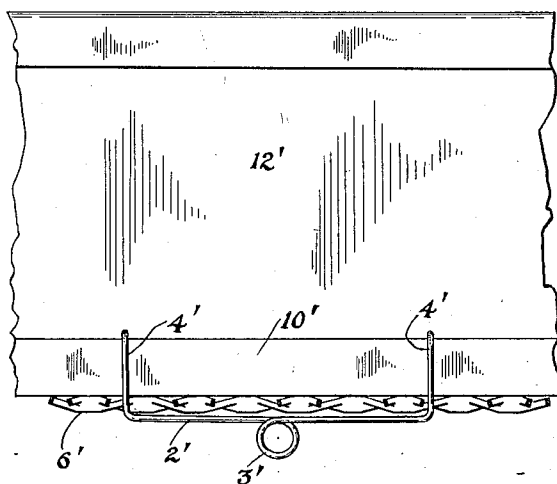


Fig. 7

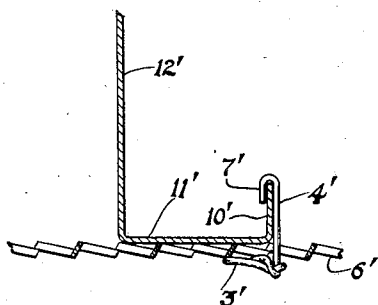


Fig. 9

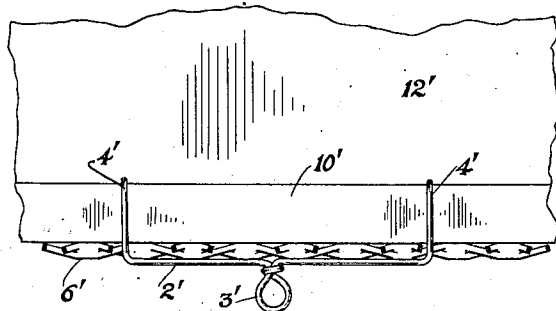


Fig. 8

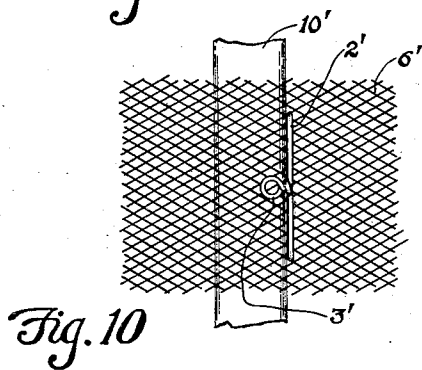


Fig. 10

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METAL-LATH-ATTACHING CLIP.

Application filed August 23, 1921. Serial No. 494,508.

The invention relates to an attaching clip for securing metal lath and like fabrics to the flange faces of spaced metal joist or like supports; and the object of the improvement is to provide a simple clip which may be readily placed and clamped in position without the use of special tools.

Clips of this kind may have a body portion extending across or along the flange face of a joist substantially parallel with the plane of the lath to be attached, with legs on each end insertable through openings in the metal lath and having hooks on their ends for engaging the flanges of a joist; and for proper application, it is preferred to make the body portion slightly longer than the width of the joist. The present invention involves means for shortening the body portion and clamping the clip upon the joist flanges and against the face of the metal lath, when the hooks are engaged with the joist.

The object of the invention is attained by making a clip out of stiff, strong and pliable wire, formed with a loop in the body portion, intermediate its ends, which loop may be twisted after the hooks of the clip are engaged through mesh openings in the lath with the flanges of the joist, for clamping the lath against the joist and stretching it between adjacent joists, which twisted loops may then be bent sidewise to lie flatwise upon the face of the lath.

A preferred embodiment, and a modified form of the invention, are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary section of a steel joist with metal lath on its face, showing a side elevation of the clip and the method of inserting its legs through the lath to engage the joist;

Fig. 2, a similar section showing the clip engaged with the joist, ready for clamping the lath against the same;

Fig. 3, a similar section showing the loop twisted to clamp the clip against the lath;

Fig. 4, a similar section showing the twisted loop flattened sidewise against the face of the lath;

Fig. 5, a fragmentary under plan view of a joist with lath thereon, showing a clip in the final position as shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6, a section of a channel member with

lath on one flange face, showing a modified form of the clip;

Fig. 7, a side elevation of the same showing the lath in section on line VII—VII, Fig. 6, and showing the loop of the clip before it is twisted;

Fig. 8, a similar view showing the loop twisted for clamping the lath against the joist;

Fig. 9, a fragmentary section like Fig. 6, showing the twisted loop bent sidewise to lie flatwise upon the face of the lath; and

Fig. 10, a fragmentary under plan of the channel and lath, showing the clip in final position as shown in Fig. 9.

Similar numerals refer to like parts throughout the drawings.

The clip is made of strong, stiff and pliable wire, and may have a substantially straight elongated body portion 2, with an outstanding loop 3 formed intermediate its end, preferably at the middle thereof, and having legs 4 bent inward at each end for inserting through openings 5 in the metal lath 6, with inturned hooks 7 on the ends of the legs for engaging the L-flanges 10 on the edges of the face flanges 11 of the metal joist 12.

The clip is placed in position by first passing one leg through an opening in the lath beyond one L-flange and engaging its hook with the edge of the same, as shown in Fig. 1; and then inserting the other leg through an opening in the lath beyond the other L-flange and engaging its hook with the edge of the same, as shown in Fig. 2, to bring the elongated body portion of the clip substantially parallel with the plane of the lath to be attached.

The clip is preferably formed with its body portion slightly longer than the width of the flange face of the joist, and with legs of such length that they can be readily entered through openings in the lath beyond the L-flanges and the hooks easily engaged with the edges of the flanges, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The clip is readily placed in this position by one hand of a workman, after which a claw hammer, or other twisting tool, may be engaged with the loop for twisting the same, as shown in Fig. 3, which results in shortening the body portion of the clip so as to stretch the meshes of the lath between

adjacent joists, and to clamp the legs against the L-flanges of the joist, and the body of the clip against the face of the lath. The twisted loop may then be hammered sideways so as to lie flatwise against the face of the lath, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, thereby permanently securing the lath to the joist without any lateral protrusion of the clip therefrom.

- 10 In the modified form of the clip shown in Figs. 6 to 10, an eye loop is used, and the hooks are both turned to one side of the legs, so as to engage the same flange of the supporting member; after which the loop may
15 be twisted as before and then bent sideways, so as to lie flatwise against the lath in opposition to the face flange of the supporting member.

An eye loop can be used for either form
20 of the clip, and in either case it is evident that the clip may originally be made with a loop having a single twist, as shown in Figs. 3 and 8, and that the length of the body portion can be shortened for clamping it against
25 the lath by giving such a loop one or more additional twists with the same effect as above described.

It is to be noted that the clip of the present invention when in secured position,
30 grasps a plurality of meshes of the secured lath. The tightening of the straight body portion applies forces which tend to stretch the meshes between adjacent joists. The
35 tightening also applies forces which are perpendicular to the first mentioned forces and which tend to pull the grasped meshes into plane contact with the opposed surface of the joist.

The result of the action of both of these
40 sets of forces is to smooth out and tend to bring into a continuous flat plane the lath surfaces between and over supports, which otherwise would tend to sag.

This stretching of the lath between supports not only strengthens the structural
45 combination of joists and lath, but also is desirable for facilitating the attainment of a flat plastered surface on the lath.

Moreover the stretching function of the
50 clips of the present invention enables the use of very light gage metal lath.

I claim:—

1. A clip for fastening metal lath or the like to spaced supports, comprising an elongated body with a loop intermediate its ends,
55 legs on the ends insertible through openings in the lath beyond the edges of one support to bring the elongated body portion of the clip substantially parallel with the plane of the lath, and hooks on the legs for engaging the edges of said support, the loop being adapted to be twisted when the hooks are thus engaged to clamp the lath to the support and to stretch it between adjacent
65 supports.

2. A clip for fastening metal lath or the like to spaced supports, comprising an elongated body with a loop intermediate its ends, legs on the ends insertible through openings in the lath beyond the edges of one support
70 to bring the elongated body portion of the clip substantially parallel with the plane of the lath, and hooks on the legs for engaging the edges of said support, the loop being adapted to be twisted when the hooks are
75 thus engaged to clamp the lath to the support and to stretch it between adjacent supports, and then bent to lie flatwise upon the face of the lath.

3. A clip for fastening metal lath or the like to the flange faces of spaced metal joists, comprising an elongated body with a loop intermediate its ends, legs on the ends insertible through openings in the lath beyond
80 the edges of the flanges of one joist to bring the elongated body portion of the clip substantially parallel with the plane of the lath, and hooks on the legs for engaging the edges of the joist flanges, the loop being adapted
85 to be twisted when the hooks are thus engaged to clamp the lath to the joist and stretch it between adjacent joists.

4. A clip for fastening metal lath or the like to the flange faces of spaced metal joists, comprising an elongated body with a loop
95 intermediate its ends, legs on the ends insertible through openings in the lath beyond the edges of the flanges of one joist to bring the elongated body portion of the clip substantially parallel with the plane of the lath, and hooks on the legs for engaging the edges of the joist flanges, the loop being
100 adapted to be twisted when the hooks are thus engaged to clamp the lath to the joist and to stretch it between adjacent joists, and then bent to lie flatwise upon the face of the lath.

5. A clip for fastening metal lath or the like to spaced metal joists having face flanges with L-flanges on their edges, comprising an elongated body with a loop intermediate its ends, legs on the ends insertible through openings in the lath to bring the elongated body portion of the clip substantially parallel with the plane of the lath,
110 beyond the L-flanges of one joist, and hooks on the legs for engaging the L-flanges, the loop being adapted to be twisted when the hooks are thus engaged to clamp the lath to the joist and to stretch it between adjacent
115 joists.

6. A clip for fastening metal lath or the like to spaced metal joists having face flanges with L-flanges on their edges, comprising an elongated body with a loop intermediate its ends, legs on the ends insertible through openings in the lath beyond the L-flanges of one joist to bring the elongated body portion of the clip substantially parallel with the plane of the lath, and hooks
120 125 130

on the legs for engaging the L-flanges, the loop being adapted to be twisted when the hooks are thus engaged to clamp the lath to the joist and to stretch it between adjacent joists, and then bent to lie flatwise upon the face of the lath.

7. The combination of spaced joists having spaced face flanges with L-flanges on their edges, metal lath or the like abutting the face flanges, and clips each comprising an elongated body with a loop intermediate its ends, legs on the ends insertible through openings in the lath beyond the L-flanges of one joist to bring the elongated body portion of the clip substantially parallel with the plane of the lath, hooks on the legs engaged with the L-flanges of the joists, the loop being twisted to clamp the lath to the joist and to stretch it between adjacent joists, and bent to lie flatwise upon the face of the lath.

8. The combination of spaced joists having face flanges with L-flanges on their edges, metal lath or the like abutting the face flanges, and clips each comprising an elongated body with a loop intermediate its ends, legs on the ends inserted through openings in the lath beyond the L-flanges of one joist to bring the elongated body portion of the clip substantially parallel with the plane of the lath, hooks on the legs en-

gaged with the L-flanges of the joist, the loop being twisted to clamp the lath to the joist and to stretch it between adjacent joists.

9. The combination of adjacent supports, metal lath or the like abutting the faces of the supports, and clips each comprising an elongated body with a loop intermediate its ends, legs on its ends inserted through openings in the lath beyond the edges of one support to bring the elongated body portion of the clip substantially parallel with the plane of the lath, and hooks on the legs engaged with the edges of said support, the loop being twisted to clamp the lath against the support, and to stretch it between adjacent supports, and bent to lie flatwise upon the face of the lath.

10. The combination of spaced supports, metal lath or the like abutting the faces of the supports, and clips each comprising an elongated body with a loop intermediate its ends, legs on its ends inserted through openings in the lath beyond the edges of one support to bring the elongated body portion of the clip substantially parallel with the plane of the lath, and hooks on the legs engaged with said support, the loop being twisted to clamp the lath against the support and to stretch it between adjacent supports.

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