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BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

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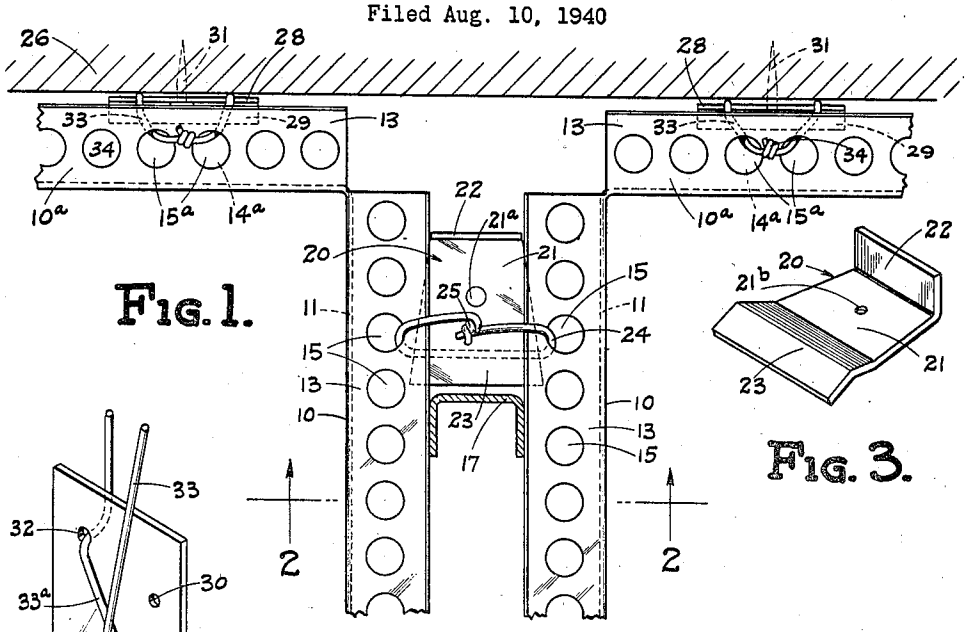


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

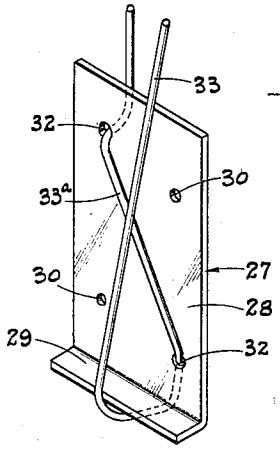


Fig. 4.

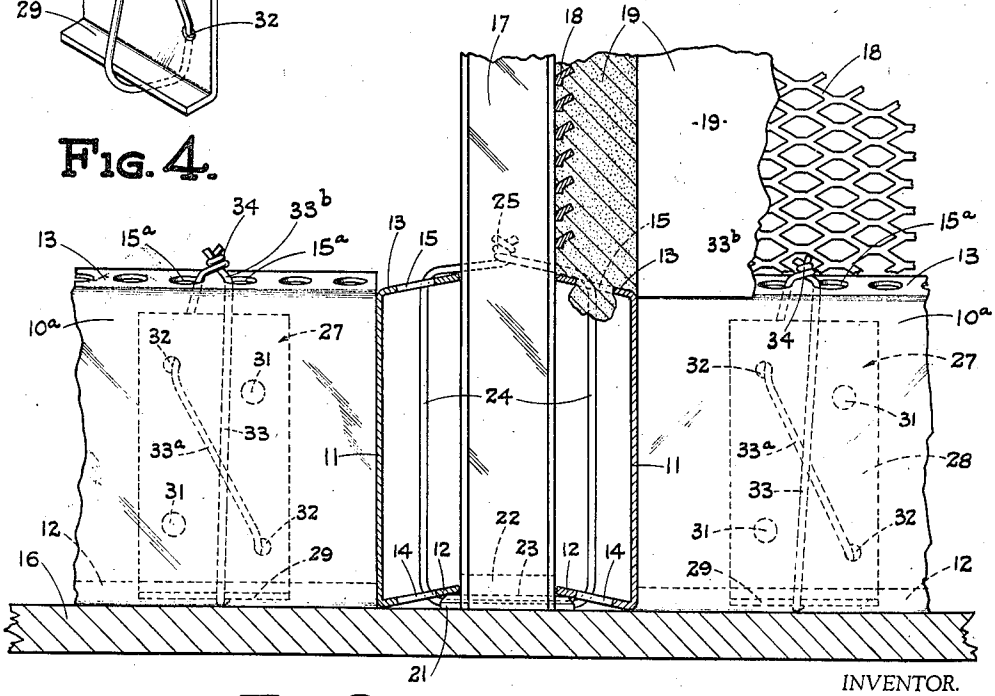


Fig. 2.

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BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

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This invention relates to building wall constructions and more particularly to metal base screeds employed at the bottoms of walls of rooms and at the bottoms of partitions. It is the general object of the invention to provide a construction of such metal base screed which will enable the same to be anchored securely in place in a very simple and efficient manner; also to provide a construction of metal base screed which can be made of any desirable length and be cut to fit while the operator is on the particular job in which the base screed is to be installed; also to provide a base screed which is adapted to cooperate effectively in the erection and plastering of partitions and the plastering of existing walls.

Further and more limited objects of my invention will be set forth in connection with the drawing hereof, wherein Fig. 1 represents a plan view showing two of my base screeds and the manner in which they can be used in connection with the erection of a partition as well as in connection with an existing wall; Fig. 2 a vertical sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 and looking in the direction of the arrows; Fig. 3 a detail in perspective of one of the anchoring clips employed in anchoring one of my base screeds in place against an existing wall; and Fig. 4 a similar view of the form of clips used in connection with two of my base screeds when used for the purpose of erecting a partition.

Describing by reference characters the various parts illustrated herein, 10 denotes generally each of a pair of sheet metal base screeds. Each of these base screeds comprises a vertical web 11 having bottom and top flanges 12 and 13 respectively, the said flanges forming a slight angle with the horizontal plane when the webs 11 are vertical, the angles which the top and bottom flanges make with their respective webs being equal. Each of these flanges is provided with openings 14 and 15, respectively, the said openings being closely spaced. The purpose of inclining the flanges equiangularly with respect to their respective vertical webs is to enable either flange 12 or 13 to be used as the bottom flange and, when so used, to enable the base screed to be anchored to the floor in an extremely convenient manner.

Where my base screeds are to be used for the purpose of erecting a partition on a foundation consisting of a floor 16, they will be spaced apart by the metal framework comprising a plurality of vertical metal members 17 (one of which is shown in Fig. 1) and to which framework the metal lathing (indicated at 18 on Fig. 2) is secured and which metal lathing serves to support the plaster (indicated at 19).

In installing a pair of base screeds in connection with a partition, I make use of the special form of clips shown generally at 20 in Fig. 3, each clip having a flattened base 21 by which it may be secured to the floor foundation by a nail 21a extending through a central opening 21b. From one end of this base there projects a vertical flange 22, preferably of the same width as the width of the framework member 17, thereby to serve as a spacer for the bottom flanges of the base screeds. The opposite end of the base 21 is projected first upwardly and then downwardly, as shown at 23; and the entire base of the clip is widened from the flange 22 to and including the projection 23.

In installing a pair of base screeds in connection with the erection of a partition, the metal framework members 17 being in place, the operator secures the clips 20 to the floor foundation, noting that they are properly located with respect to the said framework members so that the sides of the flanges 22 are in the same vertical planes as the sides of the framework members. The clips being secured in place, wires 24 are inserted beneath the projections 23. The base screeds are then assembled in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with the ends of the flanges 12 resting upon the projections 23. The wires 24 are then threaded through the lower openings 14 and the upper openings 15 and their ends are twisted together, as shown at 25.

By the use of the means thus described, it will be seen that the base screeds are assembled and anchored securely in place with the ends of both of their flanges engaging the framework members 17, while the ends of the lower flanges engage the sides of the vertical flanges 22 of the clips 20. The partition can then be completed by securing the metal lath 18 to the framework members 17 and by applying the plaster 19 to the metal lath. It will be noted in this connection that the openings 15 in the upper flanges of the base screeds form means for keying the plaster to the base screeds.

For convenience of illustration, I have also shown in Fig. 2 the manner in which my base screeds may be used, both in connection with the erection of a partition and in connection with an existing wall foundation, although it will be obvious that a single base screed may be used in connection with an existing wall where no partition is to be joined thereto; also that a pair of base screeds may be used in the erection of a

partition, in the manner described, without being necessarily associated with an existing wall foundation. When used with an existing wall foundation 26, in the manner shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the top and bottom flanges 13 and 12 of the base screeds will be slitted at such a distance from the existing wall foundation 26 as will enable the base screeds to be bent at right angles to the respective portions thereof employed in the erection of a partition and to enable the portions 10a to be extended in opposite directions along the bottom of the said existing wall foundation. When one of my base screeds is used in connection with such existing wall foundation, I employ therewith the special form of clip shown in Fig. 4, the said clip being indicated generally at 27 and comprising a vertical base 28 from the bottom of which projects a substantially horizontal flange 29. The base 28 is provided with openings 30 by means of which the clip is secured to the wall foundation by nails 31. It is also provided with additional openings 32 for the reception of a wire 33, which is passed from the back of the base 28 forwardly through the upper opening 32, then downwardly along the said base and rearwardly through the lower opening 32, as shown at 33a. The wire is then passed along the back of the base 28 and beneath the flange 29 and the overlapping flange 12 of the base screed and through a pair of vertically aligned openings 14a and 15a in the flanges 12 and 13, respectively, as shown at 33b. The upper portion of the wire which has been inserted through the openings 32 is then inserted through an adjacent upper opening 15a and the ends of the wires are twisted together, forming a knot, as shown at 34. By this means, the base screed is anchored firmly against the clips 28 and in close relation to the existing wall foundation. In practice, these clips will be nailed in place at such intervals as may be deemed advisable before the application of the base screeds to the wall foundation. The wall foundation will be equipped with metal lathing 18, as will be seen in Fig. 2, the plaster will be applied to this lathing, and the openings 15a in the top flange of the base screed will serve as a means for keying the plaster thereto.

Where my base screeds are employed in the manner shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the webs for the screeds which are applied to a wall foundation are integral with the webs of the screeds which are applied to the framework members 17, it being only necessary to cut the bottom and top flanges 12 and 13 of continuous screed elements in order to enable them to constitute screeds available for both types of foundations. This enables me to avoid the presence of joints between screeds that are adapted to be applied to the bottoms of walls and screeds which are adapted to be employed with the bottoms of partitions. This not only provides strength at the corners between the screeds employed for these two purposes but also makes it unnecessary to resort to the use of additional joint-closing expedients, such as have been employed heretofore.

From the foregoing description, taken with the drawing, it will be evident that I have produced a metal base screed which is simple and inexpensive of production and that I have used, in connection with such base screed, an equally simple and efficient means for anchoring the same in place; also that the base screed herein is adapted to cooperate efficiently in the erection of partitions and in the application of plaster to existing walls while performing its usual function as a base screed for such constructions.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. In a building construction, the combination, with a foundation, of a sheet metal base screed having a vertical web and flanges extending from the top and bottom thereof, the bottom flange being upwardly inclined and said flanges having openings therein, and means anchoring the said base screed to said foundation said means comprising a clip having a body portion and an angular projection extending from the said body portion, means anchoring the said clip to said foundation with the projection thereof extending beneath the bottom flange of said base screed, and means securing the base screed to the said clip, said means comprising a wire having a portion extending beneath the bottom projection of the clip and thence through openings in the top and bottom flanges, the upper ends of both portions of the wire being secured together.

2. In a building construction, the combination, with a foundation, of a sheet metal base screed having a vertical web and flanges extending from the top and bottom thereof, the bottom flange being upwardly inclined and both of said flanges having openings therein, and means anchoring the said base screed to said foundation, said means comprising a clip having a body portion and an angular projection extending from the said body portion, means anchoring the said clip whereby the projection thereof will extend beneath the bottom flange of said base screed, and means securing the base screed to the said clip, said means comprising a wire having a portion extending beneath the angularly extending bottom projection of the clip and through openings in the top and bottom flanges and having another portion extending upwardly through another opening in the top flange, the upper ends of the said portions being secured together.

3. In a building construction, a sheet metal base screed having a vertical web and flanges extending from the top and bottom thereof, the bottom flange being upwardly inclined and the said flanges having openings therein, and means anchoring the said base screed in position, said means comprising clips each having a vertical base having means for fastening the same to a wall, said base having at its lower end a flange projecting toward and adapted to be inserted beneath the upwardly inclined flange on the bottom of the base screed, and a wire having a portion extending between such wall and the back of the base of each clip and beneath the flange of the latter and through openings in the lower and upper flanges of said base screed and having another portion extending through an upper opening in said base screed, the ends of the wire portions being secured together.

4. In the building construction recited in claim 3, each clip having one or more openings therethrough for the reception of means for fastening the same to a wall and being provided with additional openings one portion of the wire extending through one of said openings from back to front and through the other of said openings from front to back and thence beneath the flange projecting from the base of said clip and thence through openings in the bottom and top base screed flange, and the other portion of the wire extending through another opening in the top base screed flange, with the ends of the wire secured together.

5. In a building construction, a vertically disposed framework member adapted to be used in connection with the erection of a partition, opposed base screeds each comprising a vertical web and flanges projecting from the tops and bottoms thereof and adapted to engage opposite sides of said framework member, means anchoring the said base screeds in position with their flanges presented toward each other, the said means comprising clips secured to the floor on which the base screeds rest and each provided with an upwardly projecting base portion extending transversely of the space between said base screeds, said flanges having openings therethrough, and wires extending beneath the upwardly projecting base portions of the said clips and through the lower and upper openings of the flanges of the opposed base screeds and having their ends secured together.

6. In a building construction, a vertically disposed framework member adapted to be used in connection with the erection of a partition, opposed base screeds each comprising a vertical web and flanges projecting from the tops and bottoms thereof and adapted to engage opposite sides of said framework member, the bottom flanges being upwardly inclined, and means anchoring the said base screeds in position with their flanges presented toward each other, the said means comprising clips secured to the floor on which the base screeds rest and each having an upwardly projecting base portion extending transversely of the space between said base screeds and overlapped by the bottom flanges of opposed base screeds, said flanges having openings therethrough, and wires extending beneath the upwardly projecting base portions of the said clips and through the lower and upper openings of the flanges of the opposed base screeds and having their ends secured together.

7. In the construction recited in claim 5, the upwardly projecting base portion of each clip defining a channel therebeneath for the reception of the wire and upon which the inner ends of the bottom flanges of opposed base screeds are supported.

8. In a building construction, a vertically disposed framework member adapted to be used in connection with the erection of a partition, opposed base screeds each comprising a vertical web and flanges projecting from the tops and bottoms thereof and adapted to engage opposite sides of said framework member, and means anchoring the said base screeds in position with their flanges presented toward each other the said means comprising clips secured to the floor on which the base screeds rest and each having a base having an upwardly projecting portion extending transversely of the space between said base screeds, said flanges having openings therethrough, and wires extending beneath the upwardly projecting portions of the said clips and through the lower and upper openings of the flanges of the opposed base screeds and secured together, each of the said clips having a vertical flange of substantially the same width as the width of the structural frame work members whereby they serve to space the bottom flanges of the opposed base screeds.

9. In a building construction, a vertically disposed framework member adapted to be used in connection with the erection of a partition, opposed base screeds each comprising a vertical web and flanges projecting from the tops and bottoms thereof and adapted to engage opposite sides of said framework member, the bottom flanges being upwardly inclined, and means anchoring the said base screeds in position with their flanges presented toward each other, the said means comprising clips secured to the floor on which the base screeds rest and each having a base having an upwardly projecting portion extending transversely of the space between said base screed and beneath the bottom flanges thereof, said flanges having openings therethrough, and wires extending beneath the upwardly projecting portions of the said clips and through the lower and upper openings of the flanges of the opposed base screeds and secured together, each of the said clips having a vertical flange of substantially the same width as the width of the structural frame work members whereby they serve to space the bottom flanges of the opposed base screeds.

10. In the construction set forth in claim 9, the upwardly projecting portion of the base of each clip forming a channel for the reception of the wire, which extends through the openings in the bottom and top flanges of the opposed base screeds.

11. In a building construction, the combination, with a wall foundation and a vertically disposed partition member, of a base screed comprising two sections each having a vertically disposed web provided with perforated top and bottom flanges extending therefrom, the bottom flange of each section being upwardly inclined, the said webs being arranged at substantially right angles to and continuous with each other, and means for anchoring one of said screed sections in operative relation to its cooperating wall foundation and the other of said screed sections in operative relation to its cooperating partition member, with its top flange in proximity to the said member, the means for anchoring the screed sections in operative relation to their respective cooperating wall foundation and partition member comprising clips having each a body portion and an angular projection, the said clips being secured in position with their respective angular projections located beneath an inclined bottom flange of a screed section, and a wire having a portion extending beneath the angular projection of each of said clips and thence through openings in the top and bottom flanges of their respective sections, the upper ends of both portions of the wires being secured together.

12. In a building construction, the combination, with a wall foundation and the vertically extending member of a partition adapted to abut a wall, including said foundation, intermediate of the ends of said wall, of a pair of base screeds each comprising two sections each having a vertically disposed web provided with perforated top and bottom flanges extending therefrom, the bottom flanges being upwardly inclined, the webs of each of said sections being arranged at substantially right angles to and continuous with each other, one section of each screed being complementary to one of the sections of the other screed, and means for securing the screeds in position with the complementary sections thereof arranged on opposite sides of the partition member and with their flanges extending toward and in proximity to the respective sides of said member and with the other sections extending in proximity to and parallel with their respective portions of the wall foundation and with their respective flanges projecting toward said foundation, the means for anchoring the screed sections

in operative relation to their respective cooperating wall foundation and partition member comprising clips having each a body portion and an angular projection, the said clips being secured in position with their respective angular projections located beneath an inclined bottom flange of a screed section, and a wire having a portion extending beneath the angular projection of each of said clips and thence through openings in the top and bottom flanges of their respective sections, the upper ends of both portions of the wires being secured together.

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