Oct. 15, 1940. W. G. HURLBERT, JR 2,218,428

NAILING GROUND STUDDING

Filed June 20, 1939

Fig. 1.

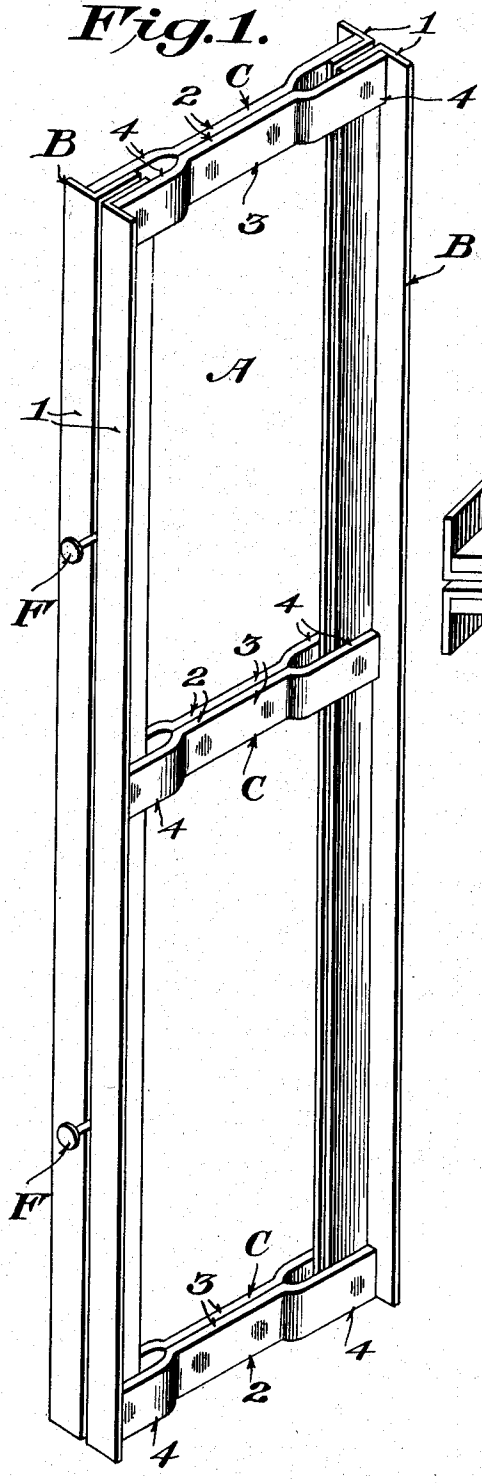
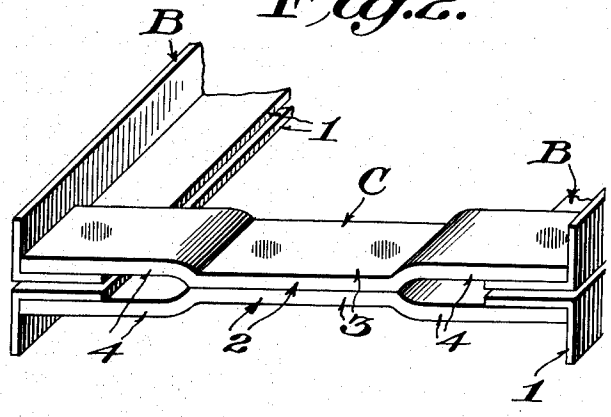


Fig. 2.



Inventor

W. G. Hurlbert, Jr.,

By Wheaton & Groff

Attorneys

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NAILING GROUND STUDDING

William Griswold Hurlbert, Jr., Niles, Ohio

Application June 20, 1939, Serial No. 280,164

1 Claim. (Cl. 72—115)

This invention relates to steel building construction, and more particularly to an improvement in studding of type known as four-angle studs which are so constructed as to permit of receiving nails or other fastenings throughout the full length of the stud.

To that end, the invention contemplates novel means for connecting the pairs of angles constituting the opposite chord members of the stud, in such a way that the juxtaposed faces of the angles are yieldingly held in assembled position. More specifically, the present invention provides novel web members for connecting the chord angles in such a way that the angles may readily spread apart upon the insertion of a driven fastening and yet grip the fastening tenaciously without distorting the angles forming the chords in any way to impair their strength or efficiency in the ultimate wall construction.

With the above and other objects in view, which will more readily appear as the nature of the invention is more readily 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 drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the embodied stud.

Figure 2 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the stud shown in Figure 1.

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

Referring to Figure 1, it will be observed that the stud designated generally as A includes the opposite chord members B, each consisting of a pair of angle members 1—1. These angle members have their inwardly directed flanges connected by the transverse web elements C.

The said web elements or cross pieces C preferably consist of the strap or strip elements 2—2 which are of duplicate formation. Said members 2—2 are so formed or bent as to have their medial portions 3 in contact and secured together by any suitable fastening means, such for example, as spot welds. The outer ends 4 of each member are offset relative to the plane of the medial contacting portions 3, so that each web member or cross piece in effect becomes provided with a forked or U-shaped end when the members 2—2 are assembled. The said ends 4 are each spot welded or otherwise secured to the outer faces of the inwardly projecting flanges of the angles 1—1 which form the chord members B.

It will thus be apparent that the adjacent faces of the inwardly projecting flanges of the angles 1—1 held in substantial contact, but due to the yielding characteristics of the portions 4—4 of the members 2—2 constituting each web element, the said angle members 1—1 are resiliently supported so that they can be sprung apart when a fastening F is forced in the slot between the angles.

It has been heretofore customary in making a stud construction of this type to utilize a single web member or cross piece secured between the adjacent faces of the inwardly projecting flanges of the chord angles. However, this construction is open to the objection that the space between the angles is blocked at intervals where the web members are secured therebetween. Thus, it is impossible to drive a fastening between the chord members at the location of the web elements in this form of construction. However, on the contrary, with the present construction, where the web elements are secured to the outer faces of the inwardly projecting flanges of the angles forming the chord members, it will be observed that a continuous nailing slot is provided throughout the length of the stud. In other words, no obstruction is offered to a driven fastening anywhere along the face of the stud, while at the same time the chord angles are firmly held in properly assembled relation to issue a tenacious grip with the shank of the fastening which is forced between the chord angles.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that by deforming the medial portions of the web elements or cross pieces relative to the ends and welding the medial portions together, while the ends carry the angles, a line contact is provided not only between the angles for receiving a fastening, but, the fastening may also be driven into the zone of the ends of the web members. This result is possible because the substantially bifurcated or U-shaped formation at the ends of the web members, previously described, extends a substantial distance inward from the inwardly projecting flanges of the angles constituting the chord members.

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 depart-

ing from the spirit of the invention and scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

A nailing ground stud, comprising, opposite chords consisting of angle members arranged back to back whereby their inwardly directed flanges provide nail gripping faces of extended depth, and means connecting the outer faces of said angles to provide a continuous nailing slot throughout the length of each chord, said means including, web elements consisting of a pair of metal strips each having their outer ends oppositely offset from the plane of the strip whereby when the strips are placed together, their medial portions will be in contact and said outer ends will be spaced apart to provide spring jaws for engaging the outer faces of the said inwardly directed flanges of the angle members to enable the same to resist spreading under nail pressure, means securing the contacting medial portions of the web strips together, and means securing the outer ends of the strips to the said outer faces of the inwardly directed flanges of the angle members.

WILLIAM GRISWOLD HURLBERT, JR.