Dec. 14, 1943. F. LA GROTTA 2,336,870

WALL CLIP

Filed Jan. 31, 1941

Fig. 1.

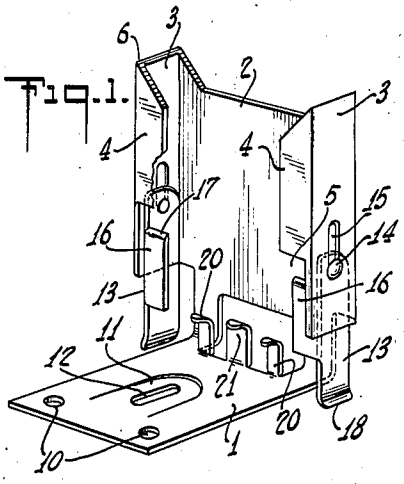


Fig. 3.

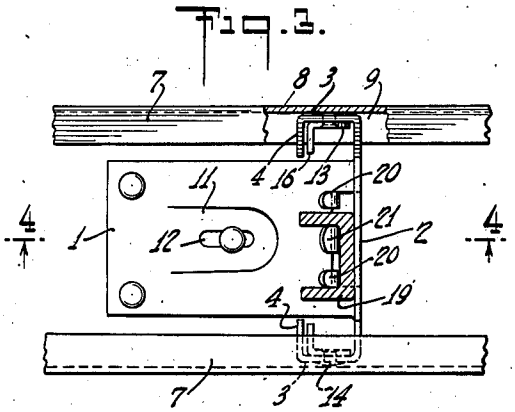


Fig. 2.

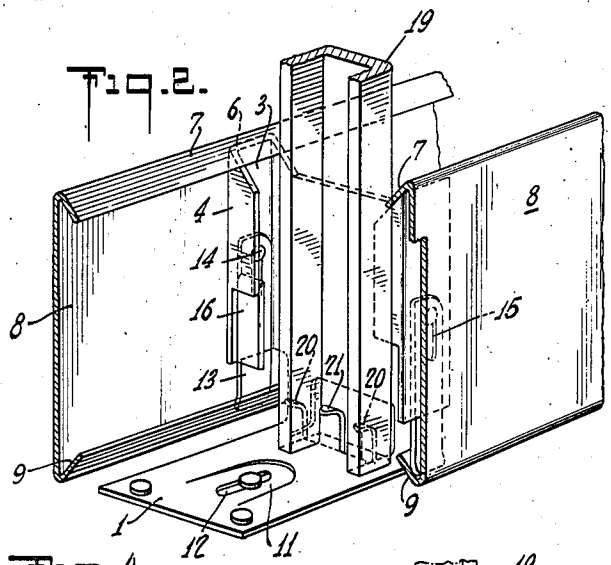


Fig. 5.

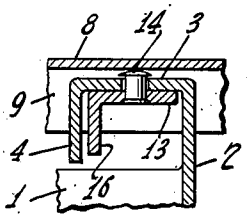


Fig. 4.

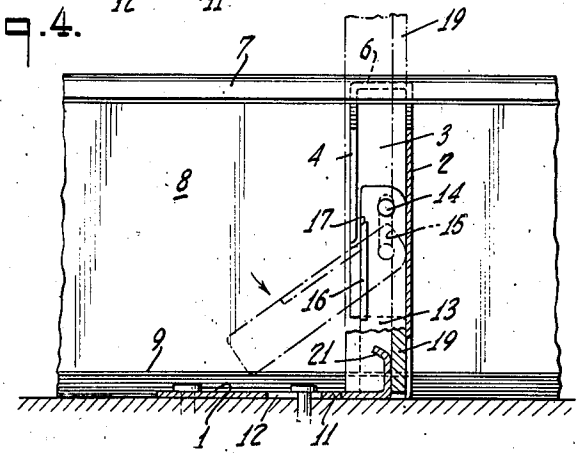
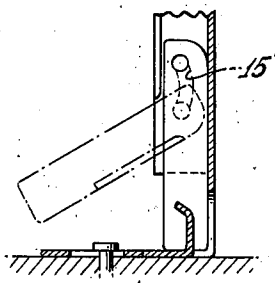


Fig. 6.



INVENTOR
FRANK LA GROTTA.
BY
Blair Curtis & Hayward
ATTORNEY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,336,870

WALL CLIP

Frank La Grotta, New York, N. Y., assignor to Conver Steel & Wire Co., Incorporated, a corporation of New York

Application January 31, 1941, Serial No. 376,818

5 Claims. (Cl. 72—46)

This invention relates to a clip for supporting the wall base board or boards of a wall construction.

The object of the invention resides in the provision of such a clip that is so constructed that the clip may be secured to the floor and the wall base board or boards then supported on the clip and thereafter by a simple manual operation locked to the clip.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the clip;

Figure 2 is a similar view showing the wall base boards in supported and locked position and showing also the studding in position;

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view with parts thereof broken away;

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view on line 4—4 of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view showing the relation of the supporting and locking means; and

Figure 6 is a fragmentary sectional view of a modification of the clip.

In the form of the invention illustrated in the drawing the clip includes a base 1, a web 2, which latter is provided with supporting channel members 3 that have flanges 4 thereon. These flanges are recessed at 5. The channel members 3 are bevelled as at 6 at their upper ends to snugly fit within and conform to the shape of the flanges 7 on the upper edges of the wall base boards 8, which wall base boards are also provided with flanges 9 at their lower edges.

The base 1 is provided with openings 10 for the reception of means, such as nails, for securing the clip to the floor. It is also provided with a struck-out tongue 11, having an elongated slot 12 therein, which latter is adapted to receive means, such as a nail, for securing a clip to the floor.

With this type of securing means the clip is permitted to have movement in relation to the floor in order to adjust itself to the floor and the wall base boards when the floor is uneven, without disturbing the positive securement of the clip to the floor. This is because of the fact that during any bending of the base of the clip during the adjustment of the clip to the floor the tongue 11 will bend and there will remain a three-point positive securement.

In assembling the wall boards on the clip as thus far described, the clip is first secured to the floor and the wall base boards simply dropped into place with the bevelled ends 6 of the supporting channel members 3 engaged beneath the flanges 7 on the upper edges of the wall boards.

The wall base boards will thus be supported by the clip.

Of course if the clip is to be used for the support of only one wall base board one of the supporting channel members may be omitted.

In order that the wall base boards may be locked on the supporting channel members 6, I have provided in connection with each channel member a locking element 13, which is pivotally and slidably connected with the adjacent channel member by means of a rivet or the like 14, which is pivotally and slidably engaged in a slot 15. Each of these locking elements is of a width slightly less than that of the channel member 3 for a purpose which will later appear, and each is provided with a thumb piece 16, which is preferably bevelled at its upper end as at 17. The lower end of each locking element is bent outwardly as at 18 and is capable of flexible or resilient movement to permit it to be flexed into its locking position. When the wall base boards are in place on the supporting channels 3 the locking elements will be in substantially the position shown in construction lines in Figure 4 of the drawing.

In order to lock the wall base boards on the supporting channels it is only necessary for the operator to exert pressure on the thumb piece 16 to cause it to move about its pivot 14. As the lower end 18 of the locking element rides within the channel formed by the flange 9 at the lower edge of the wall base board, the locking element will move pivotally on the pivot 14 and this pivot will slide upwardly in the slot 15 until it engages the upper end of the slot. At the time of this engagement the distance between the channels formed by the flanges 7 and 9 of the wall board will be slightly less than the distance between the upper edge 6 of the channel member 3 and the lower edge 18 of the locking element, so that continued force applied to the thumb piece will cause a flexing of the lower end 18 of the locking element as the pivot 14 reacts against the upper end of the slot 15 with the result that the wall base boards that are supported by the channel members 4 will be securely locked thereto.

During the pivotal and sliding movement of the locking elements 13 the thumb pieces 16 will slide behind the flanges 4 as illustrated in Figures 2 and 4 of the drawing, which will further prevent the accidental disengagement of the locking elements after they have once been forced into their locking positions and the passage of these thumb pieces 16 behind the flanges 4 will

be facilitated by the bevelled ends 17 of the thumb pieces.

In order that the studding 19 may be supported by the clip, I have provided the base of the clip with struck-out fingers 20 and 21, the intermediate fingers 21 being wider than the fingers 20, so that the studding 19 may be engaged with the fingers 21 and with either of the fingers 20. Thus the studding may be supported by the clip closer to either of the wall base boards depending upon the side of the studding on which it is desired to place the metal lath.

In Figure 6 of the drawing I have shown a slight modification of my device wherein the slot 15 takes the form of an arcuate slot 15' which will facilitate the movement of the locking element and will throw the pivot of the locking element over dead center to further assist in securing the locking element in its locking position.

While I have illustrated and described a particular form of my invention, it is to be understood that certain changes in the structure thereof may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention or exceeding the scope of the claims.

What I claim is:

1. A clip for a wall base board having upper and lower inwardly extending flanges, a base and a web extending upwardly from the base, a tongue struck from the base, and means for securing the tongue to the floor of a building construction whereby the base and web may have upward and downward movement, an extension on the web adapted to engage beneath the upper flange of the wall board to support the same, a locking member pivotally and slidably mounted on the extension and adapted to swing into line therewith to engage the lower flange of the base board to wedge the locking member and extension between the upper and lower flanges of the base board to support and lock the same to the web, and a flange adapted to engage the locking member between its pivot and its free end to maintain the locking member against accidental displacement.

2. A wall board clip having upper and lower inwardly turned flanges, which includes an upstanding web, means adapted to secure the web to the floor of a building construction, a rigid extension of said web adapted to engage beneath the upper flange of the wall board, a locking member pivotally and slidably mounted on said rigid extension and adapted to engage with the lower flange of the wall board to wedge the rigid extension and the locking member therebetween to support the wall board and lock the same to the flange, and a flange adapted to engage the locking member between its pivot and its free end to maintain the locking member against accidental displacement.

3. A clip for a wall board having upper and lower inwardly extending flanges, which includes an upstanding web, means for securing the web to the floor of a building construction, a channel member extending from said web adapted to engage beneath the upper flange of the wall board, a locking member pivotally and slidably mounted on the web and adapted to engage the lower flange of the wall board and to move into said channel member when engaged with the lower flange of the wall board whereby the locking member will be locked with said channel member.

4. A clip for a wall board having upper and lower inwardly extending flanges, which includes an upstanding web, means for securing the web to the floor of a building construction, a channel member extending rigidly from said web and adapted to engage beneath the inwardly turned upper flange of the wall board, a locking member, said channel member having a slot therein having its upper end located above the lower end of the channel member and its lower end at least as low as the lower end of the channel member, a pivot securing the locking member to the web and extending into and movable in said slot whereby the locking member may be swung to engage the lower flange of the wall board and its upper pivoted end will move upwardly in the slot in the channel member during its swinging movement, whereby the reverse pivotal movement of the locking member will be prevented by the lower end of the channel member.

5. A clip for a wall board having inwardly extending upper and lower flanges, which includes an upstanding web, a rigid extension of said upstanding web adapted to engage beneath the upper flange of the wall board, a locking member, said web having an arcuate slot therein, a pivot extending through and slidable in said slot and connecting the locking member pivotally and slidably with the web whereby when the pivot is at the upper end of the arcuate slot the accidental displacement of the locking member will be resisted by the arcuate form of the slot, and a flange adapted to engage the locking member between its pivot and its free end to maintain the locking member against accidental displacement.

FRANK LA GROTTA.