Oct. 13, 1925. 1,556,635

P. SATTERLEE

METALLIC CLIP

Filed Oct. 13, 1924

Fig. 1.

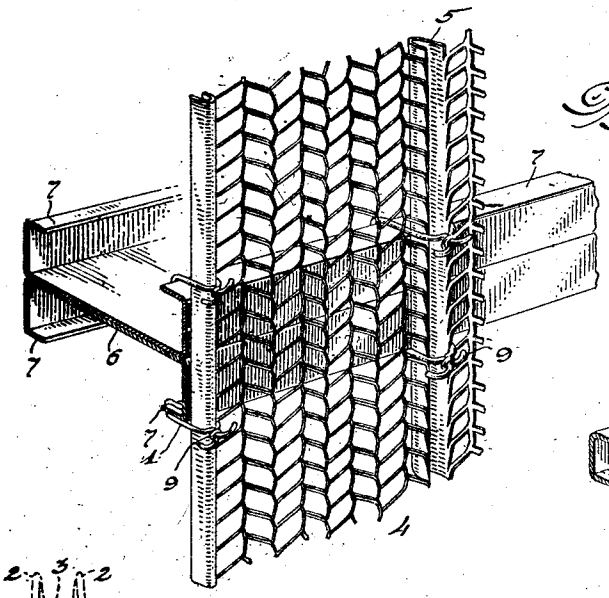


Fig. 5.

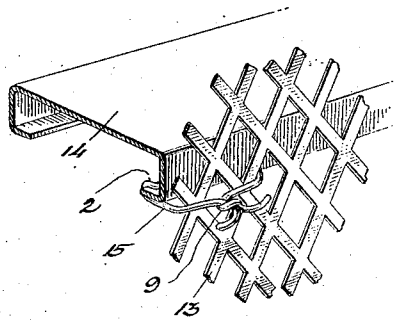
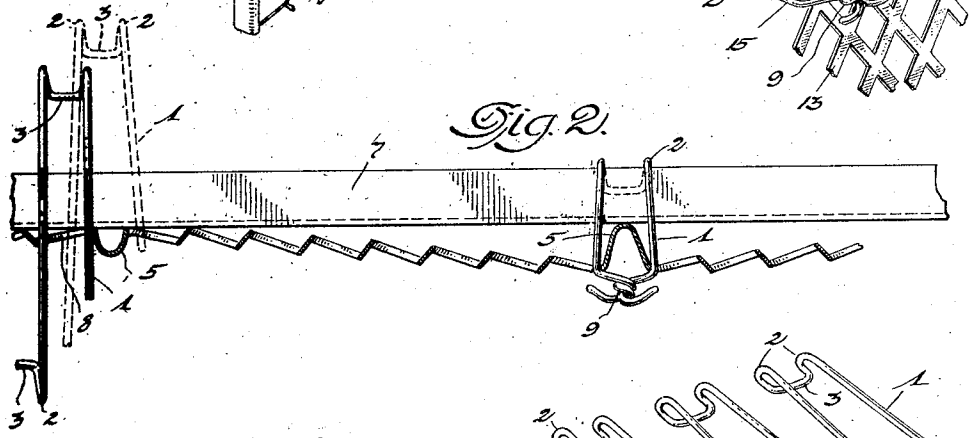


Fig. 2.



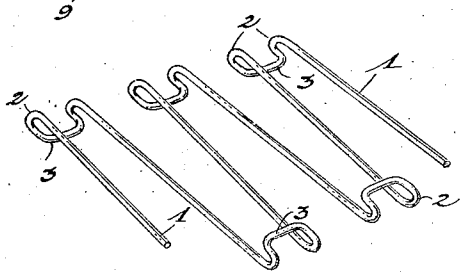


Fig. 4.

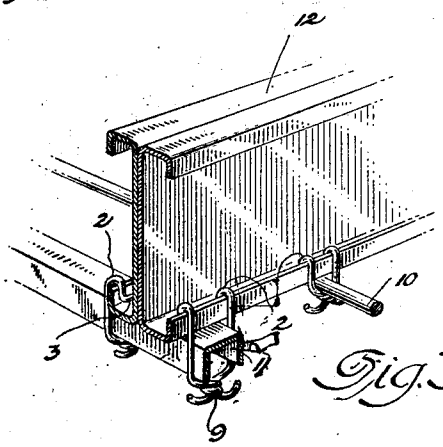


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PERCY SATTERLEE, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

METALLIC CLIP.

Application filed October 13, 1924. Serial No. 743,250.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PERCY SATTERLEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Clips, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to furring and lath clips ordinarily made of wire and adapted for attaching metallic laths, expanded metal sheeting, rods, channels and other metallic structures to studs, joists and other building parts. Ordinarily the clips are separate units each of which must be separately handled and when there are many of these clips in a container time is lost in procuring a single clip, because the clips become entangled and removal of one clip ordinarily causes other clips to be carried with it and probably lost or displaced relative to the container.

My invention aims to provide, as a new article of manufacture, a multiple clip frame composed of a multiplicity of V-shaped hook clips having integral legs or ends with the clips alternating on opposite sides of the frame, so that after a clip is used from one side of the frame, the frame may be reversed and the clip on the opposite side used. In this manner clips will be progressively removed from the frame and all of the clips are maintained in such positions as to be instantly used.

My invention further aims to provide furring and lath clips made of a single piece of wire bent to zigzag formation with parallel rows of hooks, the hooks of one row having the bills thereof the reverse of the hook bills of the other row, and the clips are adapted to be separated on a medial line so that the ends or legs of each clip will be free for twisting together or any other form of connection.

My invention still further aims to provide a clip frame of closely assembled, integral clips, the frame being extensible in its longitudinal direction so that the clips may be separated for easy manipulation relative to metallic laths or expanded sheet metal ware.

My invention will be hereinafter specifically described and then claimed, and reference will now be had to the drawing, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a plurality of clips securing an expanded metal lath to a metallic stud or building part;

Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the lath showing the manner of manipulating the clip relative thereto;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a joist showing the manner of attaching building material to the joist;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of a clip frame in accordance with my invention, and

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the clip holding a lath relative to a beam.

To put my invention into practice I provide a zigzag wire frame composed of legs 1 joined at their ends by hooks 2 having integral bills 3 and in consequence of the zigzag formation of the frame the hooks at one edge of the frame are alternately disposed relative to the hooks at the opposite edge, the hooks being in two parallel rows and each set of hooks and their integral bills constituting a clip when the legs are severed intermediate their ends or on a medial line of the frame.

In order that each clip may be conveniently used the bills 3 of one row of hooks are in a plane at one side of the frame and the bills of the opposite row of hooks in a plane on the opposite side of the frame. This is to facilitate using the hooks, as will hereinafter appear.

Each frame of hooks is made with the legs very closely assembled, approaching parallel positions. This will permit of the clip frame being conveniently packed in a small parcel and easily handled. Since the frame is made of malleable wire it may be distended in the direction of its longitudinal dimension and the individual clips readily manipulated.

In Fig. 1, I show a portion of a lath or expanded metal sheet 4 having ribs 5 and this lath is against a furring strip or stud 6 made of metallic channel members placed back to back to afford side flanges 7 to which the lath may be connected by clips.

In manipulating the clip frame relative to the lath 4, the endmost clip of the frame is bent away from the end of the frame so that it may be inserted in an interstice or opening 8 of the lath. It is extended through the lath opening until the free leg 1 of the clip passes through the opening and then the clip is shifted in a lateral di-

rection to move the free leg 1 over to the next lath opening. In practice it is preferable to anchor the ribs 5 of the lath relative to the stud 6, consequently openings 8 are selected at opposite sides of the rib 5. After the clip is shifted to the position shown by dash lines in Fig. 2, the clip is drawn towards the manipulator of the frame which causes the hooks 2 to engage the flange 7 with the integral bills 3 of the hook extending under the flange. The frame is then a sufficient distance from the lath 4 to permit of the integral leg of the clip being severed, thus liberating the clip from the frame so that the legs or ends of the clip may be twisted together, as at 9, to anchor the clip relative to the stud and secure the lath 4 against the stud. The same pliers or tool employed for severing the clip legs may be employed for twisting the legs together to close the clip relative to the lath.

After the clip is used on one side of the frame, the frame is inverted and the clip used on the opposite side thereof. This operation continues until all of the clips of a frame have been placed in use and throughout the operation of installing the clips there has always been a clip convenient for instant use. It is obvious that the frame serves as a handle for the convenience of manipulating a single clip relative to the lath, and there is no danger of individual clips being lost after being separated from the clip frame.

It is just as easy to anchor a rod 10, a channel 11 or any other member to a metallic joist 12, as shown in Fig. 3, or a metallic lattice, diamond lath or other wall or ceiling structure 13 can be attached to a metallic beam 14 by wide clips 15 detached from a frame of such clips.

From the foregoing it will be noted that a workman manipulating one of the clip frames at all times has a clip convenient for instant installation, in contradistinction to a lot of individual clips in a container from which the clips must be removed and individually installed. Time and labor is saved by using one of my clip frames and it is obvious that the clips may be of various configurations according to a connection to be established by the clips. I would also direct attention to the fact that the hook shaped configuration of the clips shown insures a positive connection, as the hook-shaped ends cannot become accidentally displaced nor can the twisted legs become accidentally separated. This differs from that class of clips that have angular ends and intermediate bent portions for anchoring lathing relative to building parts. It also differs from other clips in compensating for inequalities in widths of flanges, of joists, or studs. This is brought about by the legs of the clips for if the flange is wider than usual the legs can be cut for proper lengths. Then again in setting studs or joists they often become tilted or slightly twisted and very often ordinary clips have to be pounded into position, but with my improved clips it is an easy matter to obtain a purchase on uneven structural surfaces without distorting the surface of the lath or material held by the clips.

In using the clips the frame permits a right or left handed operator to expeditiously install the clips. Fig. 1 shows the clip inserted by a left hand person, but by starting at the opposite end of the frame, it can be used by a right hand person.

While in the drawing there is illustrated a preferred form of clip frame and clips, it is to be understood that the structure is susceptible to such changes as are permissible by the appended claims.

What I claim is:—

1. Furring and lath clips made of a single piece of wire bent to close zigzag formation with parallel rows of hooks and the wire adapted to be severed to provide the clips, said close zigzag formation being adapted for extension from one end thereof so that the clips are separated from the close zigzag formation to be severed one at a time for individual use.

2. Furring and lath clips made of a single piece of wire bent to zigzag formation with parallel rows of hooks, the bills of one row of hooks being the reverse of the bills of the other row of hooks, and the single piece of wire adapted to be severed to separate the clips.

3. A wire zigzag clip frame having hooks and legs, the bills of some of said hooks being the reverse of the bills of other hooks, and the legs adapted for cutting to provide single clips.

4. In the art of furring, wherein metallic laths and other wall or ceiling members are connected to studs, joists, and the like, and wherein hook-shaped clips are used to establish such connections; means to facilitate making such connections, said means comprising a formation of clips, in an extensible frame structure having parallel rows of hooks with the hooks disposed so that successive use of adjoining adjacent hooks necessitates turning said frame structure edgewise, whereby hook-shaped clips may be severed from said frame structure and alternately from the rows of hooks.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

PERCY SATTERLEE.