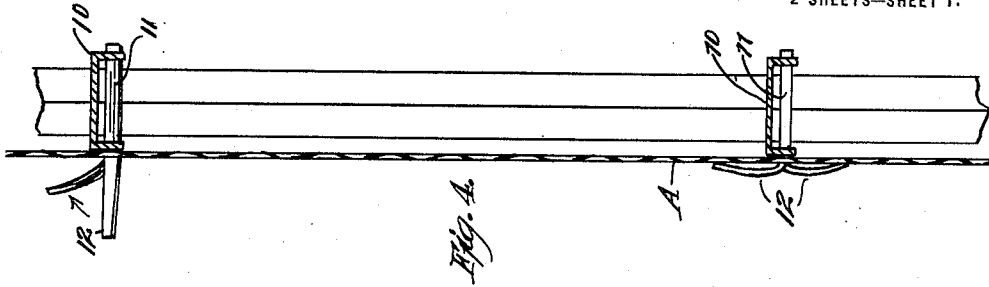
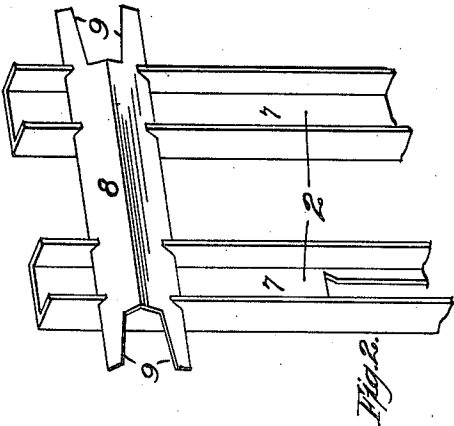
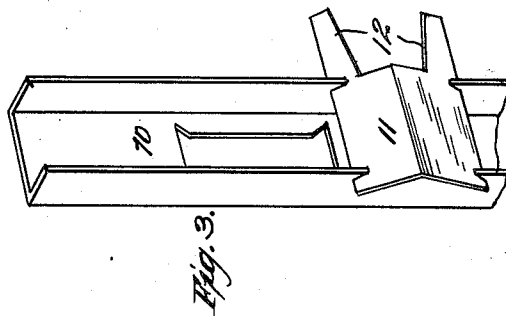
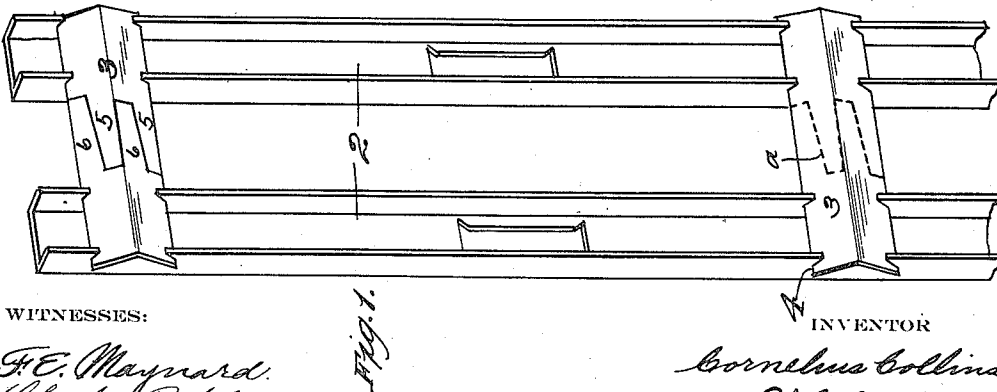


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1,313,581.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



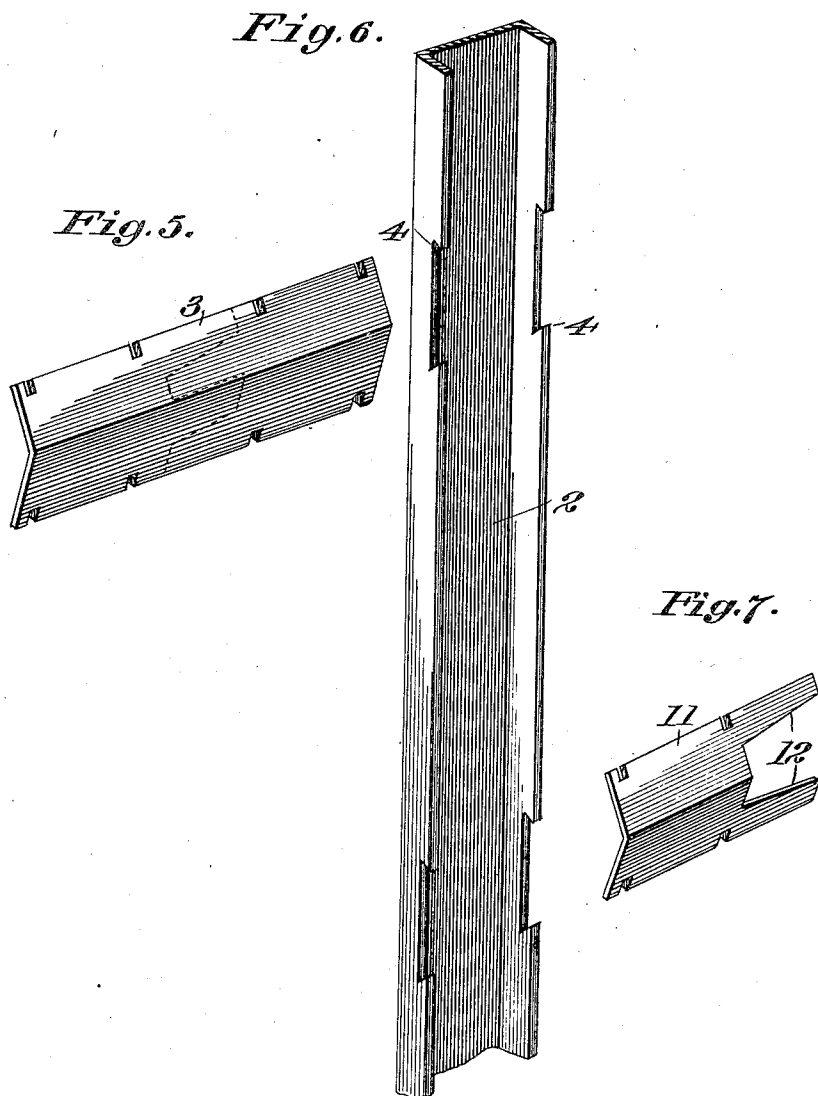
WITNESSES:

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Charles Prokles

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORNELIUS COLLINS, OF BURLINGAME, CALIFORNIA.

METAL PARTITION CONSTRUCTION.

1,313,581.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 19, 1919.

Application filed September 16, 1913, Serial No. 790,038. Renewed February 8, 1917. Serial No. 147,495.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS COLLINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Burlingame, in the county of San Mateo and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Metal Partition Construction, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to metal partition construction and particularly to a metal studding with lath-fastening means.

The object of the present invention is to provide a metal partition structure, the studding of which can be produced inexpensively in large quantities, to standard, and in which the studs are provided with prongs or projections which are bendable, preferably horizontally, or at right-angles to the length of the studding members for holding the wire mesh lathing in place.

A special object is to produce metal studding with rigidly formed or connected prongs, preferably arranged in pairs, which are pitched at uniform spaces along the studding member of whatsoever form it may be; the prongs standing at right angles to the length of the studding and preferably being produced without bending relation as to the body of the stud, so that they will stand considerable bending and straightening by the avoidance of crystallization such as is usually produced when prongs are struck or punched at an angle to the sheet or stock on which they are made.

To that end I provide a metal studding structure in combination with lath receiving and fastening prongs which remain unbent during manufacture with relation to the original stock or body of the studding and which prongs or lath-fastening devices are bendable at right angles to the length of the studding and are re-bendable, or may be straightened for repeated re-use a considerable number of times. An advantage of metal studding with prongs bendable at right-angles to the length of the studding, is that the studding is usable with a great variety of lathing devices and plastering devices and plaster boards.

The invention consists in providing metal studding with rigid outwardly projecting prongs, integrally or otherwise attached to the body of the studding and which prongs are made without previous bending operation with relation to the stock and which are bendable at right-angles to the length of

the studding to fasten laths, or other material.

The invention consists of the parts and the combination and construction of parts as hereinafter more fully described and claimed, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a form of the studding in which a transverse clip or tie member is fastened rigidly to parallel channel studding members with a sufficient intervening space to permit when severed, the formation of bendable prongs which stand at right-angles to the studding.

In Fig. 2 is shown a form of the studding with parallel stud members rigidly transversely connected by a tie, the ends of which are provided with prongs.

Fig. 3 shows a single channel iron stud to which is rigidly attached a transverse piece with prongs.

Fig. 4 is a horizontal section through a form of studding with lath applied and showing the lath-fastening prongs as bent down.

Fig. 5 is a perspective of an uncovered tie clip.

Fig. 6 is a perspective of a channel member.

Fig. 7 is a perspective of a pronged clip.

One form of the invention is illustrated in Fig. 1 as comprising studding members 2—2 formed of channel iron, which are arranged in parallelism by suitable means and transversely connected at suitable longitudinal spaces by a transverse tie 3, which in this form is represented as a hipped strip expanded by a blow at the rigid or crown portion into locking engagement with dovetailed notches 4 in the flanges of the studding members 2. However, it is understood that the tie 3 may be fastened to the studding member in any desired manner. For the purpose of manufacture the studding members 2—2 are arranged in parallelism and transversely connected as by the tie 3; these being pitched longitudinally, according to predetermined specifications as to the width of the strips of lath or other material to be applied to the studding when erected. For the reduction of expense in manufacturing, and producing studding members 2—2 with rigidly connected prongs for fastening the lath, the studding members are transversely tied at a suitable space, by the tie 3 and this is then severed along

the dotted line *a*, Fig. 1, to form pairs of prongs 5—5 and 6—6, respectively, on the stud members 2, which are then freely separable from each other when the tie 3 has been cut on the line *a* to form the prongs. This is a cheap method of manufacture and produces a substantial construction with great rapidity.

In Fig. 2 there is shown a slightly modified form of studding construction in which there are provided parallel spaced studding-members 2—2, which may be of channel iron and those are transversely connected and braced by a tie 8 secured to the studding member 7 in any desired manner; the ends of the tie 8 projecting and forming prongs 9—9 on each of the outer sides of the studding members 7—7. This type of studding construction is of advantage and particularly useful when hollow partitions are to be erected and when lathing is to be applied to the outer sides of the studding; the lathing being fastened down by bending the prongs 9—9 over the same and at right-angles to the length of the studding.

In Fig. 3 there is shown a single channel iron stud 10, to which there is rigidly secured a piece 11, having at one end outwardly projecting prongs 12, bendable at right-angles to the length of the stud member 10 to fasten lath or other material.

In Fig. 4 there is shown in horizontal section, studding members as of the form 10, with the piece 11 secured thereon, and to one side of the studding there is applied a strip of metal lathing *A*; this being held against the studding by the prongs 12 when bent down.

It is understood that in all the forms of this invention that the longitudinal pitch or spacing on centers of the prongs will be according to specification, which is usually determined by the width of the strip of metal lath to be applied to the studding; this width varying under different conditions, and consequently necessitating the provision of studding with fastening prongs pitched the proper distance.

An important feature of the invention is that this type of studding is capable of ready use with lathing of different types,

such for instance as strip lathing as when laid horizontally, or with sheet lathing to be laid vertically, and by providing the lath-receiving and fastening prongs in pairs, the strips of lathing can be applied evenly and with the desired security and effectiveness, so that the seams at the edges of parallel strips of lath will occur at the spaces intervening between adjacent prongs and the stretching of the lath over the studding is facilitated and increased by reason of the fact that the prongs can be bent in the direction of the pull on the laths when applied horizontally.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A metallic studding comprising pairs of vertically disposed channels having parallel flanges, said flanges being provided with aligned dove-tailed slots in the edges thereof, metallic clips connecting each pair of channels transversely, each clip being longitudinally hipped and adapted to fit in said dove-tailed slots, said clips being expanded transversely in the plane of the bottom of the slots so as to bind against the side walls thereof, the construction being such that the clips may be severed intermediate the channels, and lath receiving prongs formed thereon in the plane of the clip.

2. A metallic studding comprising a vertically disposed channel iron having parallel flanges, said flanges being formed with dove-tailed slots, a sheet metal clip securely fastened in said slots and having its edges in contact with the side walls of said slots thereby forming substantially four points of contact with said channel, and lath securing prongs formed on the end of said clip and adapted to be bent at right angles thereto.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CORNELIUS COLLINS.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. HERRING,
W. W. HEALEY.