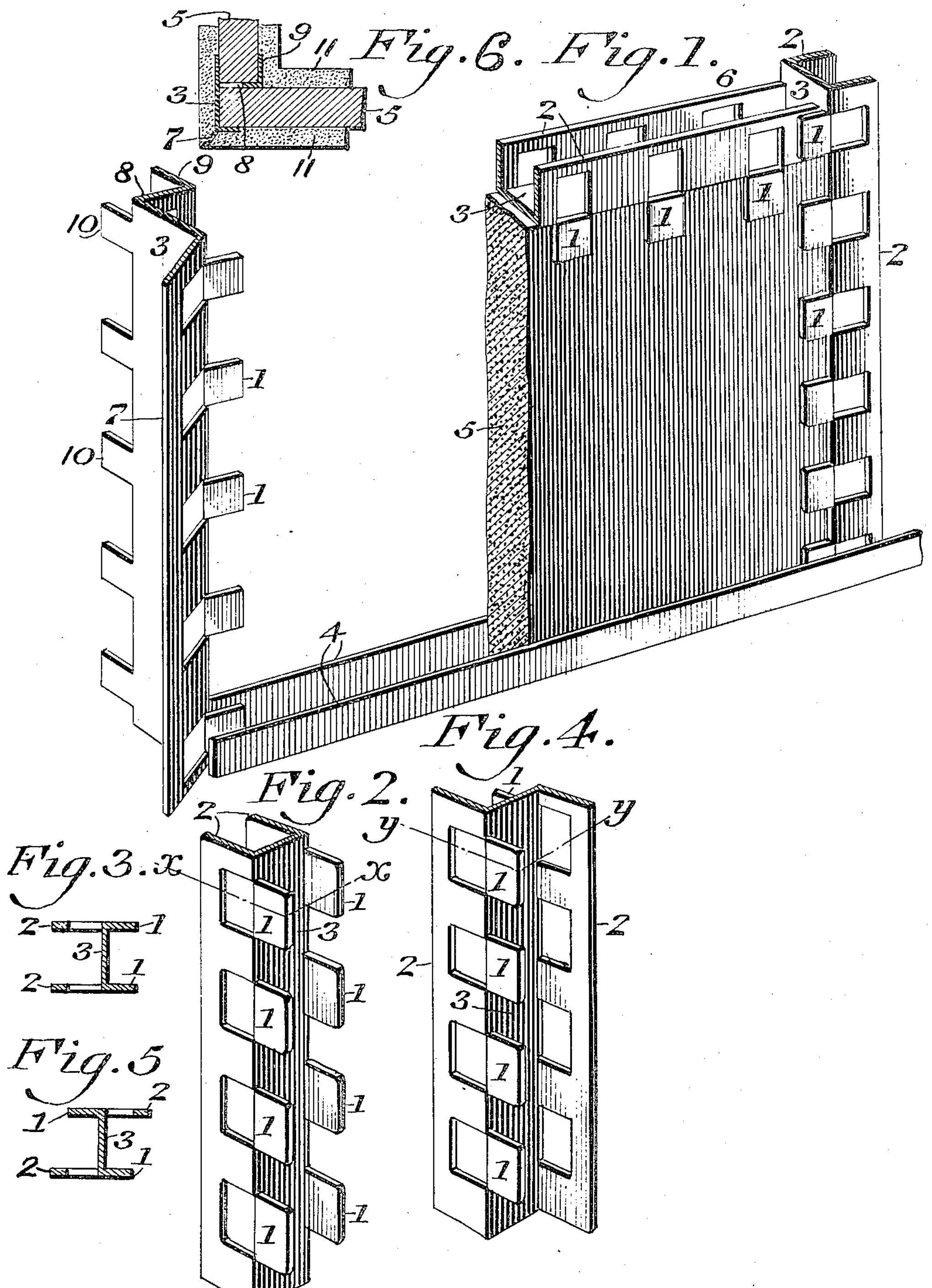
W. S. CONNELL.

PLASTER BOARD PARTITION STUD.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 28, 1911.

999,752. Patented Aug. 8, 1911.



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PLASTER-BOARD PARTITION-STUD.

999,752. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 8, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM SYLVESTER CONNELL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Bronx, county of New York, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Plaster-Board Partition-Stud, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an improved stud for supporting plaster boards or similar slabs in partitions or ceilings of buildings.

It further consists of such stud constructed from sheet-metal and in which the tongues which form the broken or interrupted flanges are struck out from the continuous flanges and bent back from them and in the opposite direction to them leaving the web integral.

It further consists of an improved angle stud embodying the above principle.

It further consists of other novel features of construction, all as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

For the purpose of explaining my invention, the accompanying drawing illustrates a satisfactory reduction of the same to practice, but the important instrumentalities thereof may be varied, and so it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific arrangement and organization shown and described.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of as much of the studding and of a plaster board of the corner of a partition as will illustrate the construction and application of my improved studding. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of a portion of a stud embodying my invention. Fig. 3 represents a transverse section of such stud on the line x—x in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of a portion of a stud disclosing a slightly different embodiment of my invention. Fig. 5 represents a transverse section of such stud on the line y—y in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 represents a section through a corner of a partition illustrating the corner stud, plaster boards and plastering.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings:—1 designates studs which are cut or punched in the side or edge portions of a flat strip of sheet metal, said strip being bent longitudinally to form the continuous flanges 2 and the solid and integral web 3. The tongues are bent in the direction opposite that of the flanges to be flush with the same and to stand at right angles to the web. The tongues may be bent during the process of the manufacture of the studs, or after the studs are in place in the construction of the partition.

In the form of stud illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, both flanges are bent to point in the same direction and consequently, the tongues point in the same direction, opposite to that of the flanges.

In the form illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, the flanges are bent to point in opposite directions from the web, with the tongues, consequently, also pointing in opposite directions.

In all the forms of stud, the stud has an unbroken and solid web, and two channels on opposite sides of the web, bordered by flanges.

In practice, when building up a partition, channel-strips 4, are secured upon the floor and ceiling, at the place where the partition is to be built, and the ends of the studs, which are made in lengths equal to the height of the room, are slipped into said channel-strips. The edge of a plaster board 5, is inserted into the channel of the adjoining stud, and one board is superimposed upon the other, and the upper and lower edges of such boards are retained in place by joint-strips 6, of the same shape as the studs. Another stud is now placed over the free edges of the boards and another set of boards built up until the partition is finished.

For use at angles or corners, I provide a stud in all essentials similar to the stud already described and illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings, but one flange 7, is not bent at a right angle to the web, but at an angle of about one hundred and thirty-five degrees (135°), and the other flange 8, is wider than said former flange and is longitudinally bent to form an additional flange 9. The tongues 10, cut out of the flange 8, are not bent at right angles to the web, but are retained flush or in a plane with the web. The flanges thus form two channels at a right angle to each other, so that boards may be supported at a right angle to each other. If the angle or corner of the partition is other than a right angle, the flange 8 is bent at such angle to the web, and the flange 7 is bent so as to bisect the angle between the web and the angularly bent tongues. This

oblique flange 7 forms the corner bead against which the plaster covering 11, with which the boards are covered abuts, as will be seen in Fig. 8.

By the use of these studs, partitions may be formed from plaster boards or similar slabs of composition, and the boards will be held firmly in place by the studs and the entire partition is plastered in the usual manner.

When a ceiling or horizontal partition is built, instead of a vertical partition, the channel strips are horizontally secured to opposite walls and the building proceeded with in the same manner as in the building of a vertical partition.

By constructing the studs in the above manner, lightness and strength are combined, and a stud having flanges projecting to opposite sides at opposite edges of the web may be constructed from a comparatively narrower blank than a stud having all flanges unbroken or continuous. Also, by providing the tongues, such tongues may be bent outward to permit one edge of a board to be placed in the channel from the face of the partition, whereupon the tongues may be bent back against the face of the board, which is necessary where there is no space to slide the board laterally, such as will occur if the partition extends to a wall or other partition, or a board is to be inserted into a space in the partition after the latter is otherwise finished to both sides of such space. By cutting the tongues out from the flanges, the webs remain intact and continuous whereby the strength of the webs is preserved. Furthermore, by thus cutting the tongues out of the flanges, openings are made in the same, whereby the plastering may get a firm hold and anchorage upon the studs, the spaces between the tongues likewise affording such hold and anchorage.

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

1. A partition stud comprising a flanged strip having tongues cut out from part of the width of the flanges and bent to project in a direction opposite to that of the flanges, whereby two longitudinal channels are formed on opposite sides of the web of the stud for retaining the edges of the partition boards or slabs.

2. A partition stud comprising a flat strip longitudinally bent to form a web and flanges at the edges of the same and at right angles to the web, and tongues cut out from part of the width of the flanges and bent to project in opposite directions to the same.

3. A partition stud comprising a flat strip longitudinally bent to form a web, a flange at one edge of said web and having tongues cut out of part of the width of it and bent to project in the opposite direction from it, and a flange at the other edge of the web and having an additional flange at its edge and tongues cut out of part of the width of it and bent away from it.

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