Jan. 26, 1943. F. M. TAYLOR 2,309,420

FURRING BRACKET

Filed April 11, 1941

FIG. 1.

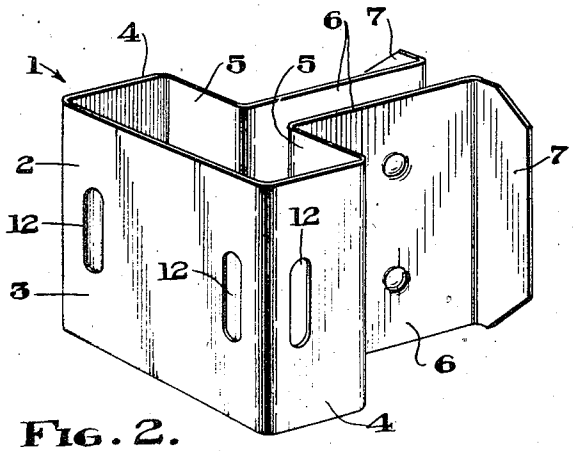


FIG. 2.

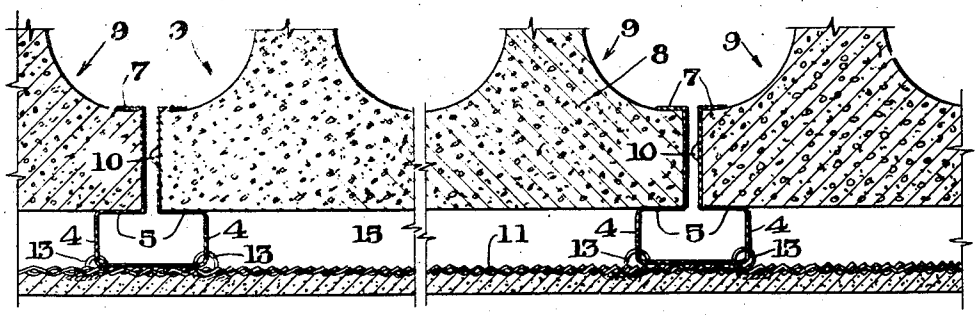
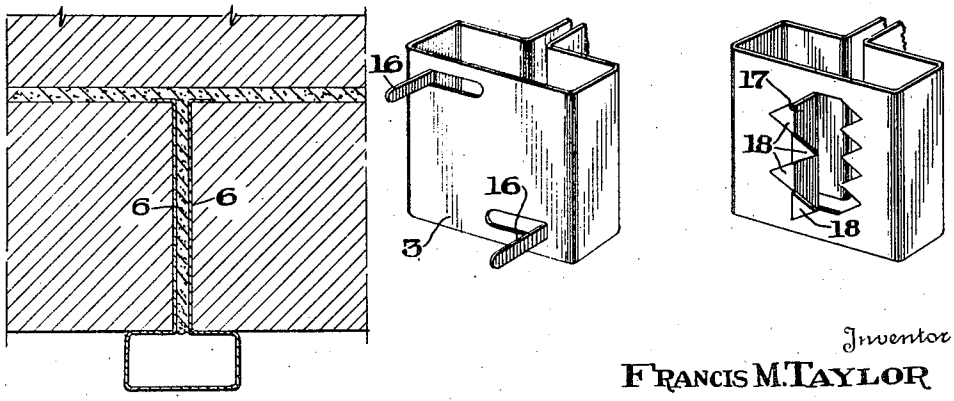


FIG. 3. FIG. 4. FIG. 5.



Inventor

FRANCIS M. TAYLOR

By W. S. McDowell

Attorney

Patented Jan. 26, 1943

2,309,420

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,309,420

FURRING BRACKET

Francis M. Taylor, Columbus, Ohio

Application April 11, 1941, Serial No. 388,096

7 Claims. (Cl. 72—118)

This invention relates to an improved furring means for use in producing plaster and other interior finishing walls in connection with adjacent building walls composed of masonry blocks, brick, concrete blocks and similar wall-forming units of definite form and dimensions. Particularly, the invention is useful in the application of metallic lathing in adjoining order with building walls composed of concrete block arranged in superposed horizontal courses.

At present, it is a difficult, time-consuming and relatively costly operation to apply a plaster-receiving base to a wall composed of concrete block. Considerable quantities of such block are used, particularly in forming the basement or foundation walls of residences and other buildings. It is often desirable to improve the appearance of cellar or basement walls composed of such block. The general practice at present, in accomplishing this end, is for a carpenter to nail or otherwise secure furring strips of wood to the concrete block after the latter has been laid in wall-forming order and to then apply a plaster-receiving lathing to the furring strips.

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to simplify and render less costly the operation of furring a wall composed of concrete blocks, or other similar units of masonry, by the provision of novel metallic furring brackets, the latter being of such construction that as the masonry blocks are laid in wall-forming order, the brackets forming the present invention will be received and positioned between the adjacent longitudinal ends of a pair of such blocks or masonry units, with the body portion of the brackets projecting beyond the inner surfaces or walls of said blocks or units to function as a base for the quick attachment thereto of metallic lathing, composition panels or other interior wall-finishing materials, the lateral projecting bodies of the brackets serving to space the finish wall structure from the masonry wall.

For a further understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description and the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a furring bracket formed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view taken through a wall composed of concrete block, and disclosing the use of the furring brackets in securing an interior finish wall structure to the outer wall;

Fig. 3 is a similar view disclosing the bracket when used in connection with a masonry wall composed of conventional brick;

Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view disclosing a modified form of bracket, wherein the body of the bracket is formed with integral prongs for use in fastening lathing thereto;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of a further modified form of bracket, showing the construction of the same when adapted to the fastening of walls composed of prefabricated composition panels.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, the bracket 1 comprising the present invention is preferably formed from a blank of sheet metal, which is bent or shaped by dies to provide a substantially rectangular body 2 composed of a vertically extending front wall 3, parallel side walls 4—4 arranged at right angles to the front wall and inwardly directed rear walls 5—5, the latter extending in parallel relation to the front wall. The rear walls 5 terminate at their inner ends in angularly bent wings 6—6, which are parallel with the side walls 4 and the inner ends of the wings 6 terminate in outwardly directed flanges 7—7, which lie in planes parallel to those of the walls 3 and 5.

In the use of these brackets, the same are inserted between the longitudinal ends of contiguous pairs of masonry wall-forming units, particularly concrete blocks of the standardized type indicated at 8. These blocks are formed at their ends with recesses 9, and the flanges 7 engage with the walls of these recesses, as shown more particularly in Fig. 2. It is a simple matter for a mason to insert the brackets between the ends of the blocks 8 as the latter are being laid in wall-forming order, so that very little cost or effort is required in placing these anchoring brackets in a wall at the time the latter is being erected. It has been found desirable to maintain the wings 6 in slightly spaced relationship, and this may be positively accomplished by providing one of the wings 6 of each bracket with one or more teats 10, the latter serving to hold the wings separate even though crowded by adjoining blocks.

After the wall has been erected with the brackets 1 in associated relationship therewith, metallic lathing 11 which may be of the so-called expanded metal type is secured to the projecting bodies 2 of said brackets. This may be accomplished in many different ways, but in a preferred embodiment of the invention, the walls 3 and 4 are formed with the slotted openings, indicated at 12. The lathing is placed against the front walls 3 of said brackets and tying wires 13 are passed through the lathing and also through the openings 12, the ends of the wires being twisted

or knotted to hold the lathing in secured engagement with said brackets. A plaster composition 14 may then be applied to the metal lathing for the purpose of completing the inner finish wall, which may be papered, painted or otherwise decoratively completed.

Due to the projecting body portion of each bracket, it will be noted that there is a space 15 formed between the outer wall composed of the blocks 8 and the inner finish wall. This space is desirable for precluding the transmission of moisture to the inner wall through the more or less moisture pervious outer wall and, also, to provide a space for the reception of electrical conduits, switch boxes, outlets and the like. In addition, by spacing the wings 6, the space 15 will be in communication with the spaces produced by the recesses 9 in the blocks 8, providing improved air circulation and the elimination of moisture in the inner wall structure.

As shown in Fig. 3, the bracket is shaped for adaptation to building walls composed of conventional brick. This form of the invention is essentially the same as that previously described, with the exception that the wings 6—6 of each bracket are somewhat longer than when used between concrete block, this being necessitated because of the unrecessed ends of ordinary brick.

In Fig. 4, another variation of the invention has been illustrated, wherein the front wall 3 of the bracket is formed with outwardly directed pliable prongs 16. These prongs may be used in fastening the wire lathing to the brackets in lieu of the tying wires 13. After the prongs 16 have been forced through the wire lathing, the same are suitably bent and flattened to lie parallel with the front wall 3.

In Fig. 5, the body of each bracket is formed with an outwardly directed web 17, wherein the outer edge of the web terminates in reversely directed prongs 18. In this form of the invention, composition walls, composed of prefabricated panels, may be conveniently attached to the brackets by the insertion of the prongs 18 into the opposite edge portions of the panels, where the prongs are concealed and a close union obtained between the adjoining edges of the panels.

In view of the foregoing, it will be seen that the present invention provides a simple, radially applied and inexpensive bracket adapted primarily for use as a furring for the convenient erection of inner walls in connection with outer masonry walls composed of standardized units. The brackets are inserted at the time the outer wall is being laid and by the inclusion of the resiliently separable wings 6 and their flanges 7, each furring bracket will be securely anchored in the masonry wall and positively held against movement in any direction. The brackets do not interfere with the placing of mortar between the adjoining ends of the wall blocks nor in any way with the strength and stability of the masonry wall structure.

What is claimed is:

1. A furring bracket for masonry building walls composed of pre-formed blocks disposed in horizontal and superposed courses, said bracket comprising a sheet metal member formed from a single blank of material and bent to provide a substantially rectangular body portion consisting of front, side and back walls, wings integrally formed with said back walls and disposed for engagement with the adjoining ends of a pair of contiguous wall-forming blocks, outturned flanges integrally formed with the distal ends of said wings and cooperative with said wall blocks to retain the bracket against movement in connection therewith, and means formed with the body portion of said bracket for attaching thereto an inner finish wall so that the body portion of said bracket will space the outer masonry wall from the inner finish wall.

2. A furring bracket comprising an integral sheet metal member formed to provide a substantially rectangular body portion composed of a front wall, parallel side walls, a pair of rear walls arranged in parallel relation to the front wall, a pair of wings extending rearwardly from the inner edge portions of the rear walls and laterally directed flanges at the rear edges of said wings, the spaces formed between said rear walls and said flanges possessing a depth to accommodate the ends of a pair of contiguous wall-forming blocks, and registering slots provided in the front and side walls of the body portion of said bracket for the reception of wall tying devices.

3. The combination with a masonry building wall composed of a plurality of preformed blocks arranged in horizontal and superposed courses, of a plurality of furring brackets mounted in said wall between the adjoining ends of contiguous blocks, each of said brackets comprising a sheet metal member bent to provide a substantially rectangular body portion and a pair of inwardly directed wings, the latter having their inner ends terminated in laterally directed flanges, the recesses formed between said body portion, said wings and flanges being of such depth as to receive therein the adjacent ends of a pair of wall-forming blocks, and an inner finish wall structure secured to the body portions of said brackets and spaced by the latter from the masonry wall in which said brackets are mounted.

4. The combination with a masonry building wall composed of a plurality of pre-formed blocks arranged in horizontal and superposed courses, the adjoining ends of said blocks being recessed, of a plurality of metallic furring brackets adapted to be mounted in said wall at the time of its erection, each of said brackets comprising a substantially rectangular body portion composed of a front wall, side walls and a pair of rear walls, the inner ends of said rear walls terminating in a pair of spaced wings, laterally directed flanges formed with the distal ends of said wings, said wings being adapted for engagement with the adjacent ends of a pair of adjoining wall block with the front surfaces of said blocks in contact with the rear walls of said body portion and with said flanges disposed in the recesses of said blocks, and an inner wall structure secured to the body portions of said brackets and spaced thereby from said masonry wall.

5. A building wall comprising a plurality of pre-formed cementitious blocks arranged in horizontal superposed courses, the adjoining ends of said blocks having registering flanges, furring bracket means supported by said wall, said brackets having flat front walls, rearwardly directed side walls and back walls, wing extensions connected with said back walls and projecting between the flanged ends of adjoining blocks, outturned flanges on said wing extensions engaging the rear surfaces of said block flanges, and plaster-receiving lathing secured to the flat front walls of said brackets to be supported by the latter in spaced relation from said block wall.

6. A furring bracket for use in supporting in-

terior finish walls in spaced relation from masonry walls comprising a sheet metal body formed to provide a flat front wall, side walls extending rearwardly from said front wall, rear wall sections joined with the rear edges of said side walls and arranged in parallel relation to said front wall, rearwardly directed wings carried by said rear wall sections, out-turned flanges provided at the rear of said wings, and means provided on at least one of said wings to maintain a space of predetermined width between said wings.

7. A furring bracket for use in supporting interior finish walls in spaced relation from masonry walls comprising a sheet metal body formed to provide a flat front wall, side walls extending rearwardly from said front wall, rear wall sections joined with the rear edges of said side walls and arranged in parallel relation to said front wall, rearwardly directed wings carried by said rear wall sections, out-turned flanges provided at the rear of said wings, and means projecting forwardly beyond the front wall of said body for securing plaster-receiving lathing to said bracket.

FRANCIS M. TAYLOR.