Dec. 31, 1940. O. E. GIBSON ET AL 2,227,079

WALL CLIP BUILDING STRUCTURE

Filed May 31, 1938

Fig.1

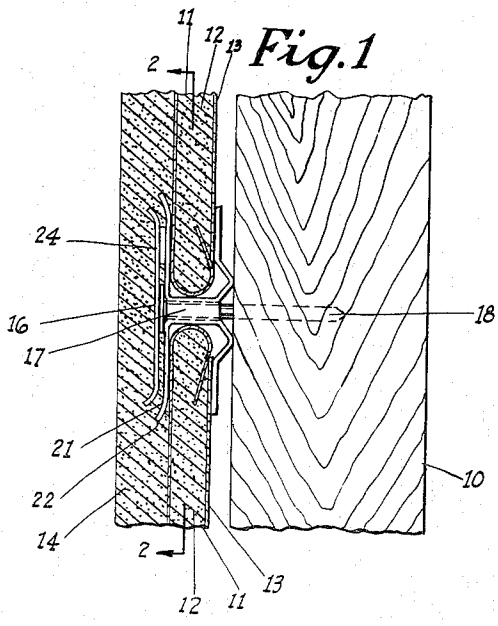


Fig.2

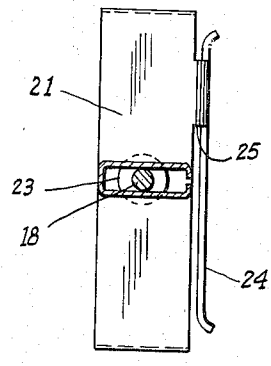
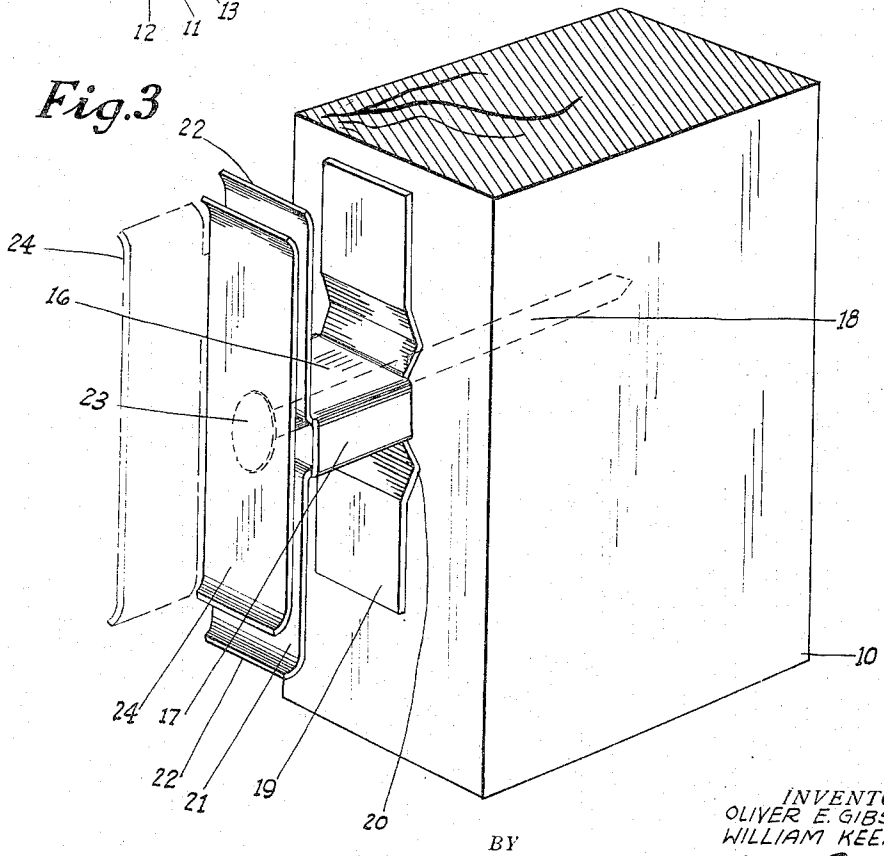


Fig.3



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WALL CLIP BUILDING STRUCTURE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 72—118)

This invention relates to building constructions, and has reference more particularly to building constructions in which wall panels are yieldingly connected to building framework by suitable clips.

It has been recognized that in securing wall panels to the framework of a building, such as wooden studs or joists, it is desirable to use a yielding connection between the panels and the studs, so that as the framework twists or warps, the wall panels will not be distorted, which causes cracks in the decorated surface of the wall.

An object of this invention therefore, is to provide a plaster board attaching clip for yieldingly attaching plaster boards to a building framework so as to prevent cracks in the plaster due to warping and twisting of said framework; also to improving building clips and constructions in other respects hereinafter specified and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which

Fig. 1 is a vertical section view through a wall with our improved board attaching clip in position,

Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the clip taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 is a perspective view on a large scale of the clip attached to a building stud.

Referring to the drawing by numerals, a building stud or joist 10, or other building frame member is employed for supporting a building board 11 which may be composed of a gypsum composition core 12 and paper cover sheets 13, or said board may be of fiber, compositions, or other suitable construction. A layer of plaster 14 is applied to the exposed face of the boards 11 to form a finished wall surface.

In order to yieldingly attach the boards 11 to the frame member 10, we provide a metallic clip 16 which is preferably made integral of a single piece of metal. The clip 16 is composed of a tubular body 17 which may be rectangular in cross section. The inside thickness of the body 17 is slightly greater than the diameter of a nail 18 or other driven member, which extends through said body 17 and is driven into the frame member 10. The inside width of the body 17 is considerably greater than the diameter of the nail 18 so that the clip 16 has freedom of movement about said nail to permit the frame member 10 to twist or turn without distorting the boards 11 and cracking the plaster 14. A pair of outstanding, oppositely disposed flanges 19 is formed on the inside of the body 17, each of said flanges being provided with an inwardly extending shoulder 20 which bears against the face of the frame member 10, said shoulder 20 serving to space the flanges 19 away from said frame member 10 and prevent stud marks in plaster 14, and also serving to permit a certain amount of movement of frame member 10 relative to the clip 16. A pair of outstanding, oppositely disposed flanges 21 is formed on the outer end of the body 17, the outer ends of the flanges 21 being formed into outwardly curved tips 22 so that the boards 11 may be easily inserted into the channel formed by the flanges 19 and 21. The head 23 of nail 18 extends loosely over the body 17 and flanges 21 so as to yieldingly attach said clip 16 to the frame member 10. A cover flange 24 is integrally attached to the flange 21 by a narrow metal link or hinge 25, said flange 24 extending at right angles to the flange 21 during the driving of the nail 18, as shown in dot and dash lines in Fig. 3. After the nail 18 is driven into position into the frame member 10, the flange 24 is bent over to loosely cover the nail head 23 and lies in spaced, parallel relation to the flange 21. The flange 24 thus prevents the plaster 14 from flowing into the inside of the body 17 under troweling pressure, since otherwise plaster inside said body 17 would set up and prevent freedom of movement of the body 17 about the nail 18. The construction illustrated is suitable for use in the walls and ceilings of buildings and is especially useful in preventing settlement or other cracks in the plaster 14.

We would state in conclusion that, while the illustrated example constitutes a practical embodiment of our invention, we do not wish to limit ourselves precisely to these details, since manifestly, the same may be considerably varied without departing from the spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

In a board attaching clip, a tubular body member for loosely receiving the shank of a driven headed attaching member, outstanding flanges on said body member for engaging and supporting adjacent edges of building boards, projecting shoulders on certain of said flanges for maintaining said boards in spaced relation to a frame member, and means for closing said body member to the entrance of plaster.

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