

(No Model)

W. G. ROOME.  
PLASTERBOARD OR FIREPROOFING.

No. 584,748.

Patented June 15, 1897.

Fig. 1

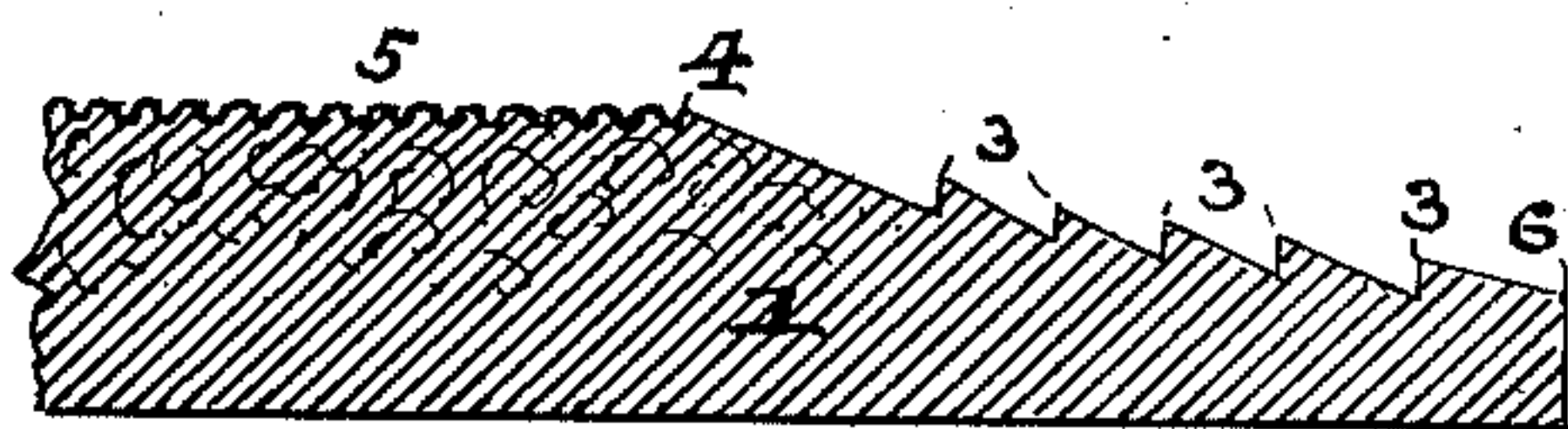
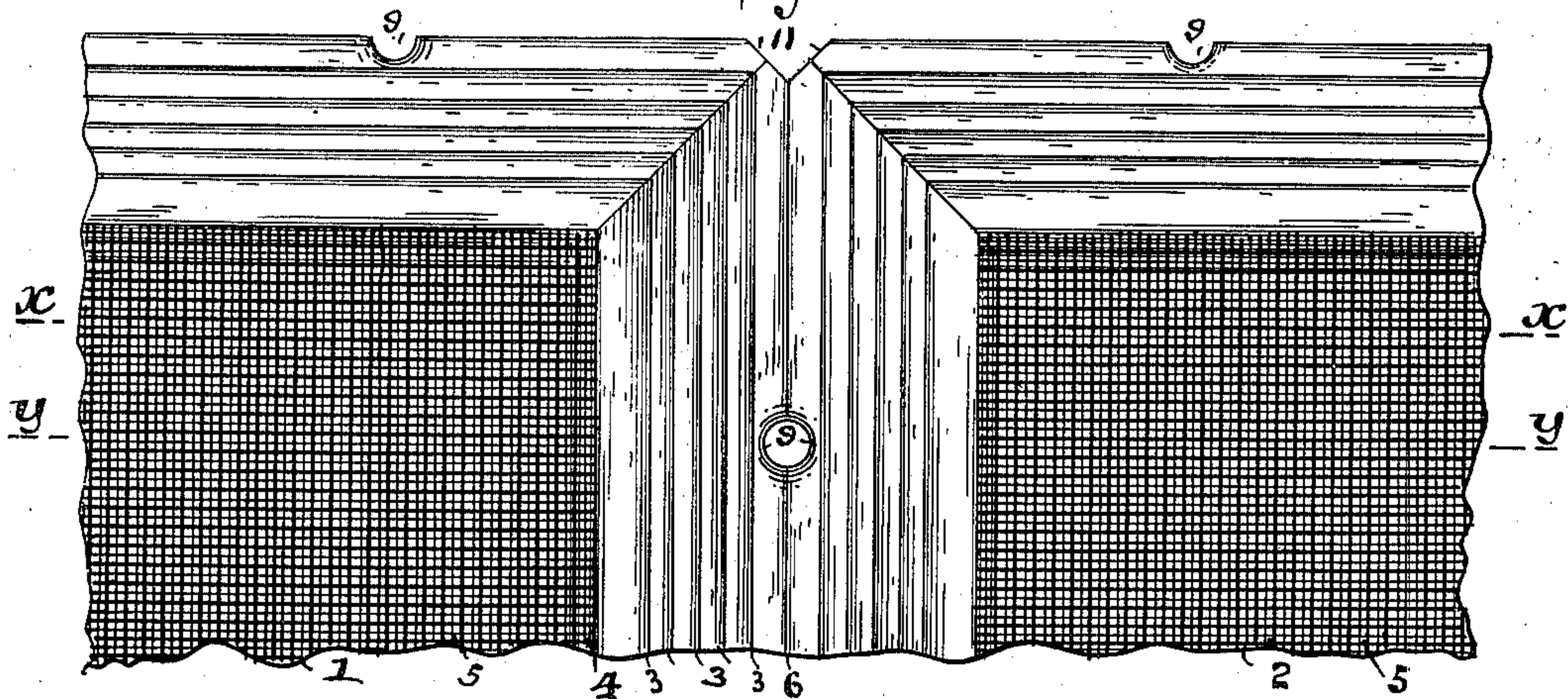


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

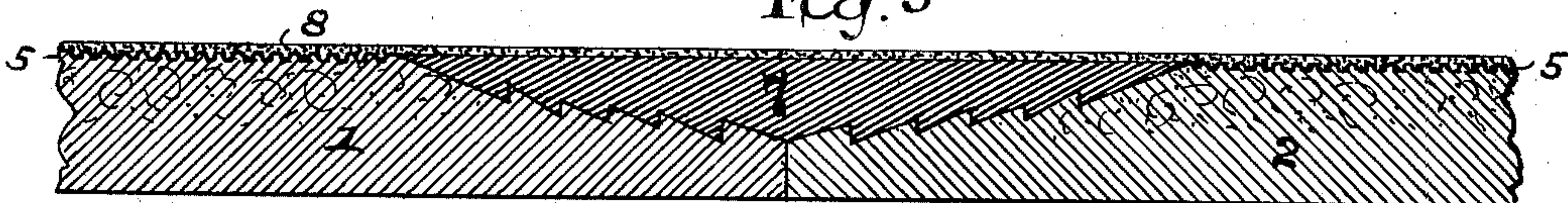


Fig. 4

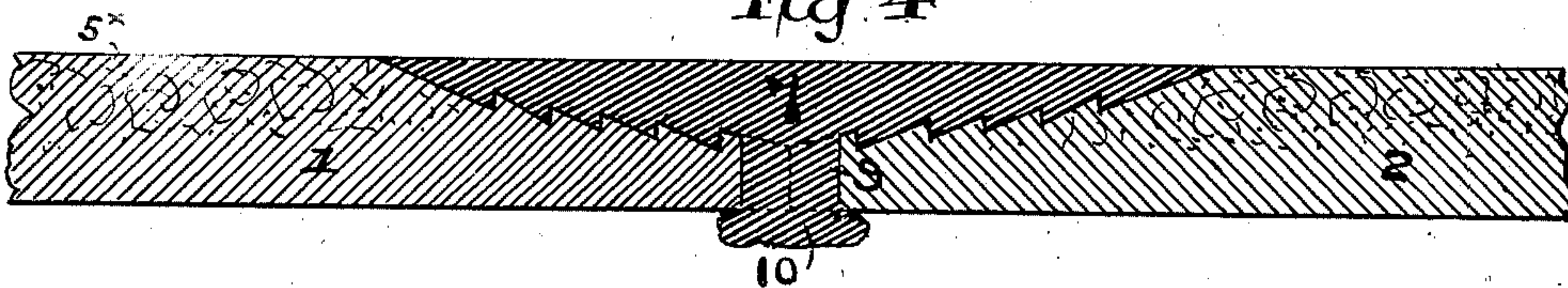
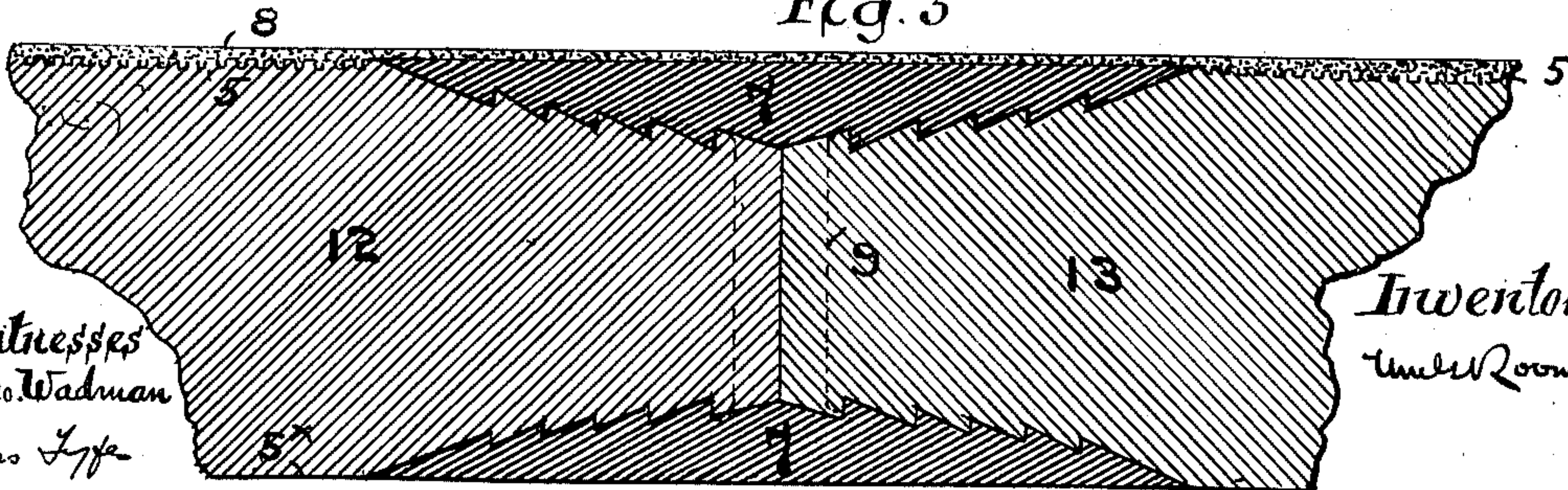


Fig. 5



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PLASTER-BOARD OR FIREPROOFING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,748, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed January 30, 1897. Serial No. 621,305. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. ROOME, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plaster-Boards or Fireproofing, of which the following is a specification.

I will describe my improvement in detail, and then point out the novel features in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a reduced scale of a face or plan view. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of one of the meeting edges, taken at the plane  $x x$ . Fig. 3 is another sectional view taken at the plane  $x x$ , showing the pointing or filling. Fig. 4 is a sectional view at the plane  $y y$ . Fig. 5 represents a sectional view of a partition-block, showing the ratchet or saw tooth edges on each side and the pointing or filling.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, 1 and 2 represent a corner-section of two plaster-boards or pieces of fireproofing, looking down upon them, and show the meeting edges. 3 are the ratchet or saw teeth to prevent the mortar or cement filling from slipping on the face of the check. 4 is where the check or groove leaves the roughened surface 5, which is adapted to receive the ordinary finishing-coat.

I may add here that I may use as a new article of manufacture a plaster-board or sheet of fireproofing having a perfectly smooth face instead of the roughened surface 5 and adapted to form a complete wall or ceiling by simply pointing or filling the check (from 4 to 6) level with the surface 5. This smooth surface 5<sup>x</sup> I have shown in Fig. 4 and on the lower side of Fig. 5, these surfaces being all ready for decorating or papering.

The check 4 to 6 is preferably made so that the cement or mortar 7, Fig. 3, used to point or level up the meeting edges shall extend back a considerable distance from the meeting edge 6 and shall preferably be carried out to a thin edge, as at 4.

I have found that when the pointing 7 is joined to the surface 5 in the ordinary way a crack will appear in the finishing-coat, caused by the check leaving the surface 5 at right angles, or approximately so. The ordinary plaster-boards, not having their edges

firmly secured, move under the pressure of the trowel in finishing, and the pointing (where the check is of the ordinary kind and at right angles to 5) simply separates from the plaster-board at this joint. This is very easy, as it is a straight line down the surface of the plaster-board.

By having the pointing carried out to a fine edge, as at 4, and the ordinary studs to which the plaster-boards are nailed not being quite even the pointing is thus carried over the face 5 of the plaster-board more in some places than in others, and it will also run around some of the small indentations forming the rough surface 5, thus leaving a joint that cannot crack or separate at a right angle to the face 5.

The plaster-boards may be abutted against each other, as shown, so that they cannot move, or they are left a small distance apart to allow some of the pointing to go between them, which when it sets and hardens holds them rigid in one direction.

To prevent the boards from leaving each other, I have arranged the surfaces of the check 4 to 6 with a series of ratchet or saw teeth 3, so that when the pointing or filling sets and hardens it will rigidly prevent the two boards from leaving each other. Fig. 3 will illustrate this feature.

To prevent the pointing from becoming loosened from the checks, I have molded my plaster-board with a hole, gouge, groove, or notch through the edge of the board, as at 9, Fig. 1. These may be adapted to meet each other, and when the check is pointed up with the cement or mortar it will squeeze through this hole and bunch at the back in the same manner as behind an ordinary lath and thus form a rivet with a head 10, Fig. 4. Where the corners of the plaster-board meet, this can be accomplished by simply cutting off the edges of the corner 11, Fig. 1, and leaving a hole at the meeting edges of the four corners.

When the cement or mortar 7 used in pointing, filling, or leveling the joints of the plaster-boards becomes hard, it will be seen that the plaster-boards cannot move in any direction. Fig. 5 shows the adaptation of this method of uniting the joints as applied to a fireproof partition, which may be built in any of the ordinary ways, such as holding the blocks



and 13 in position by temporary supports until the pointing 7 hardens on each side of the block, the hole 9 being an important feature which allows of the cement or mortar coming through the block and uniting with the cement or mortar on the other side while both are in a plastic state. Obviously the blocks 12 and 13 may be supported by angle-irons, bars, pipes, or other devices, for which a check may be provided longitudinally with the block in the ordinary manner.

The plaster-boards are ordinarily four-edged, and the checks, grooves, ratchet-teeth, and holes may extend all around the board.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A plaster-board or fireproof block having its edge sloped off and a surface on the slope adapted to prevent the mortar or pointing from slipping; substantially as specified.

2. A plaster-board or fireproof block having its edge arranged in a series of slopes; substantially as specified.

3. A plaster-board or fireproof block having a slope or check on the edge, the surface of which forms a ratchet or saw tooth or ratchet or saw teeth; substantially as specified.

4. A plaster-board or fireproof block for partitions having toothed meeting edges or approximately so on each side of the partition; substantially as specified.

5. A plaster-board or fireproof partition-block having toothed meeting edges and having a rivet-hole through the edge of the block; substantially as specified.

6. In a plaster-board or fireproof block, the combination of the roughened surface 5 and the tooth or teeth 3; substantially as specified.

7. In a plaster-board or fireproof block, the combination of the roughened surface 5, the sloping edge 4 to 6 and the hole 9; substantially as specified.

8. In a plaster-board or fireproof block, the combination of the roughened surface 5, the tooth or teeth 3 and the hole 9; substantially as specified.

9. In a plaster-board or fireproof block, the combination of the surface 5, the sloping edge 4 to 6 and the corner 11; substantially as specified.

10. In a plaster-board or fireproof block, the combination of the surface 5, the tooth or teeth 3 and the corner 11; substantially as specified.

11. In a plaster-board or fireproof block, the combination of the surface 5, the sloping edge 4 to 6 or the tooth or teeth 3, the hole 9 and the corner 11; substantially as specified.

12. The combination of a number of plaster-boards or fireproof blocks having their meeting edges arranged in a series of slopes and the pointing or filling between the same; substantially as specified.

13. The combination of a number of plaster-boards or fireproof blocks having their meeting edges arranged with a number of

teeth on their outer face; substantially as specified.

14. The combination of a number of plaster-boards or fireproof blocks having their meeting edges arranged with a number of teeth on their outer face and a series of rivet-holes in their edges; substantially as specified.

15. The combination of a number of plaster-boards or fireproof blocks having their edges arranged with a number of teeth on their outer face rivet-holes in their edges and a pointing or filling secured to the teeth and binding them together and passing between the plaster-boards or blocks or through the rivet-holes so as to secure them; substantially as specified.

16. The combination of two or more partition-blocks having their meeting edges on each side of the partition arranged with a number of teeth on the face adapted to receive a pointing or filling; substantially as specified.

17. The combination of two or more partition-blocks having their edges arranged with teeth on each side of the partition and a pointing or filling secured to the teeth and binding them together; substantially as specified.

18. The combination of two or more partition-blocks having their meeting edges on each side of the partition arranged with teeth, and a series of rivet-holes through the blocks and a pointing or filling to secure the whole together; substantially as specified.

19. The combination of the plaster-boards 1 and 2, the ratchet-teeth 3, roughened surface 5, pointing 7 and finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

20. The combination of the plaster-boards 1 and 2, slope 4 to 6, roughened surface 5, pointing 7 and finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

21. The combination of the plaster-boards 1 and 2, slope 4 to 6, ratchet-teeth 3, roughened surface 5, pointing 7 and finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

22. The combination of the plaster-boards 1 and 2, ratchet-teeth 3, roughened surface 5, pointing 7, rivet-hole 9 and rivet 10 and the finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

23. The combination of the plaster-boards 1 and 2, slope 4 to 6, roughened surface 5, pointing 7, ratchet-teeth 3, rivet-hole 9, rivet 10 and finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

24. The combination of the plaster-boards 1 and 2, slope 4 to 6, roughened surface 5, pointing 7, rivet-hole 9, rivet 10 and finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

25. The combination of the partition-blocks 12 and 13, the ratchet-teeth 3, roughened surface 5, pointing 7 and finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

26. The combination of the partition-blocks 12 and 13, slope 4 to 6, roughened surface 5, and pointing 7 substantially as specified.

27. The combination of the partition-blocks 12 and 13, slope 4 to 6, roughened surface 5,



pointing 7, and finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

28. The combination of the partition-blocks 12 and 13, ratchet-teeth 3, roughened surface 5, pointing 7, rivet 10 and finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

29. The combination of the partition-blocks 12 and 13, slope 4 to 6, roughened surface 5, pointing 7, rivet 10 and finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

30. The combination of the partition-blocks 12 and 13, ratchet-teeth 3, roughened surface 5, corner 11 pointing 7, rivet-hole 9, rivet 10 and finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

31. The combination of the partition-blocks

12 and 13, slope 4 to 6, roughened surface 5, corner 11 pointing 7, rivet-hole 9, rivet 10 and finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

32. The combination of the partition-blocks 12 and 13, ratchet-teeth 3, slope 4 to 6, roughened surface 5, pointing 7, rivet-hole 9, rivet 10 and finishing-coat 8; substantially as specified.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1897.

WILLIAM G. ROOME.

Witnesses:

CHARLES VAN OLINDA,  
CHARLES FYFE.