No. 616,074. Patented Dec. 20, 1898.

M. G. F. BUCKLEY.

PLASTER BOARD.

(Application filed Mar. 30, 1898.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

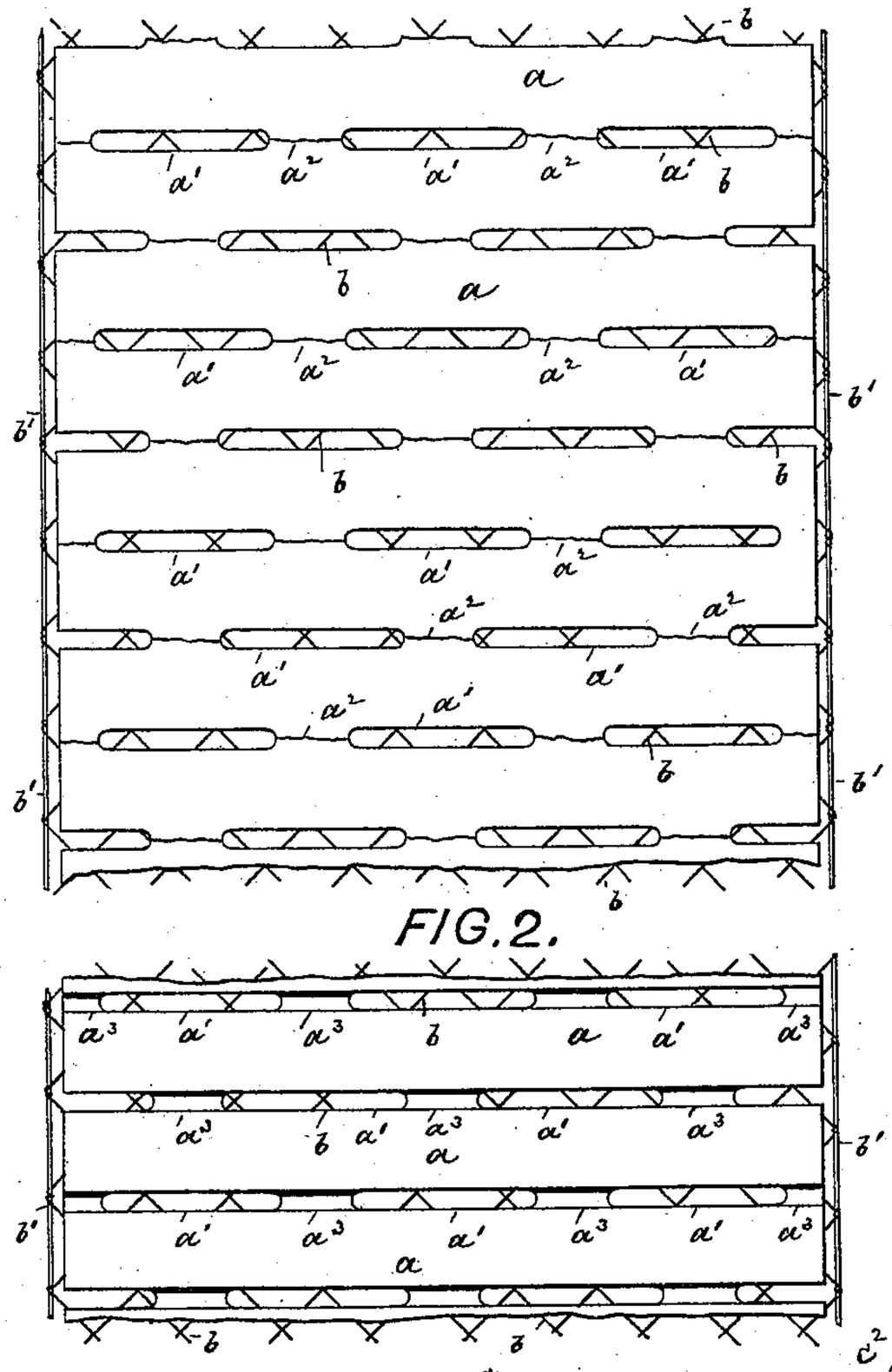


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

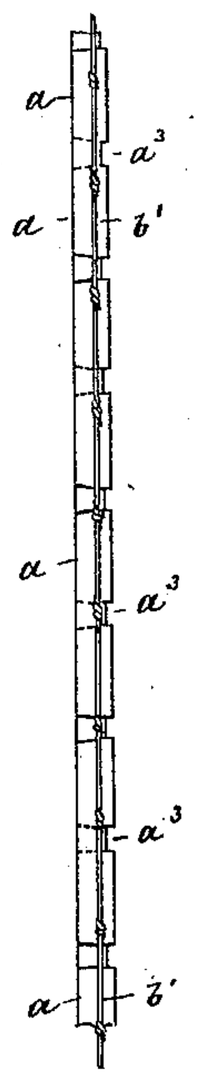


FIG. 4.

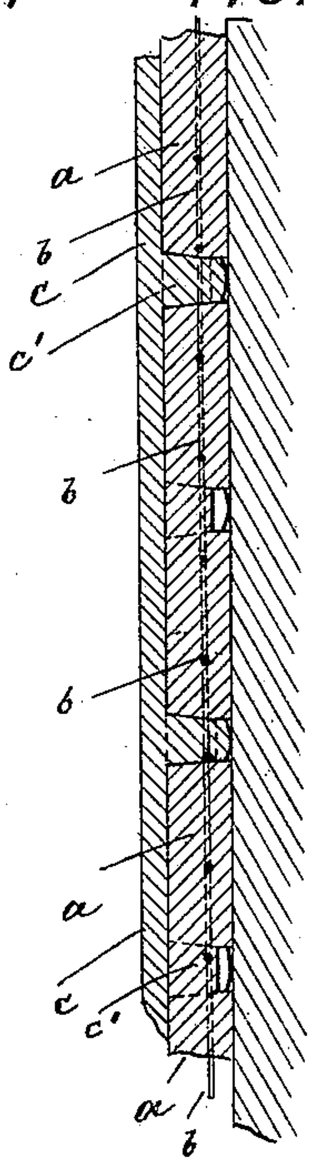


FIG. 5.

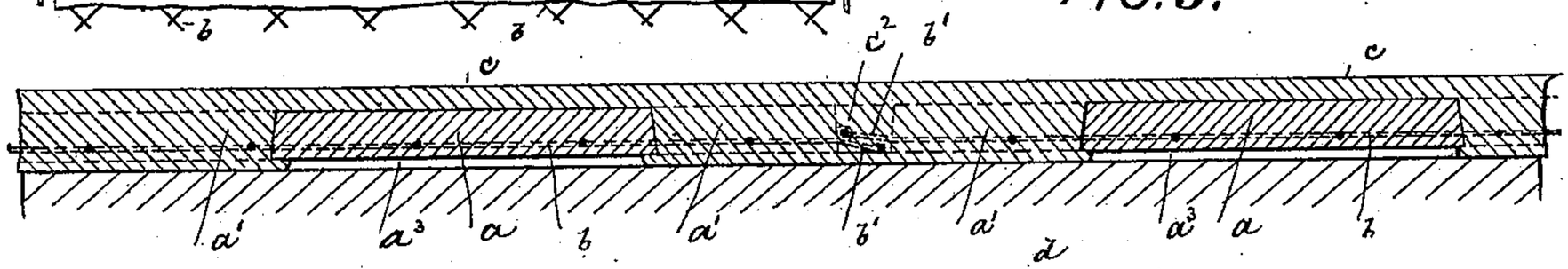
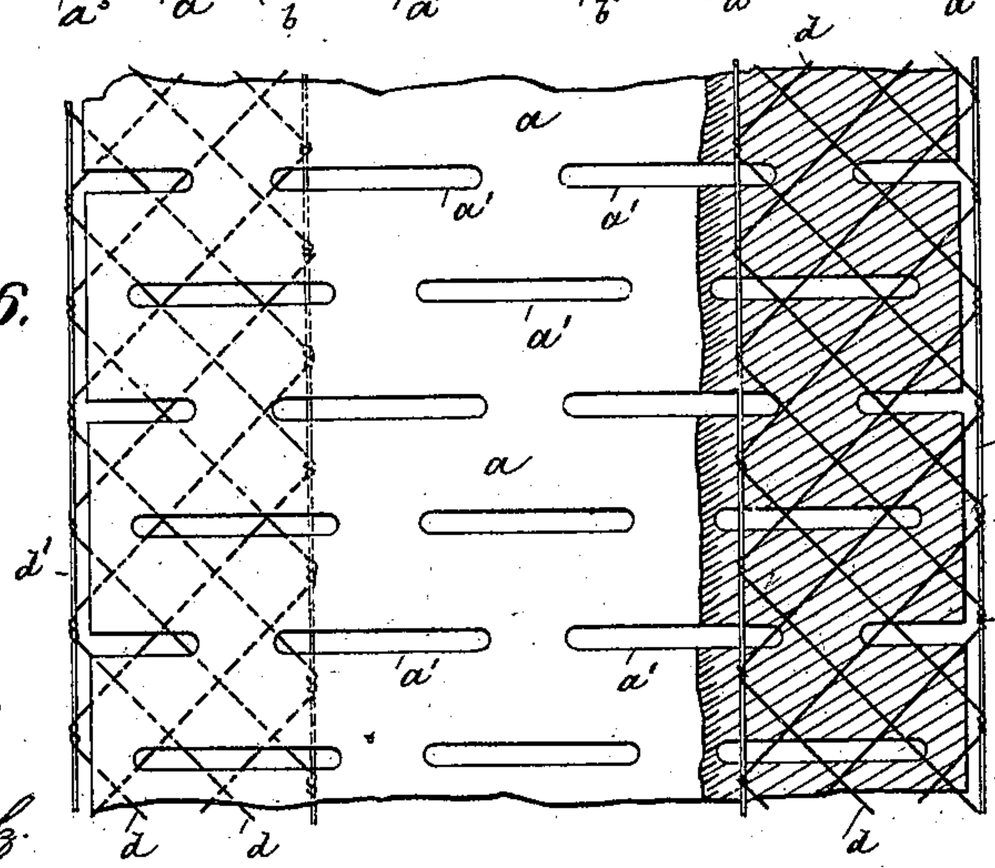


FIG. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL G. F. BUCKLEY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO BENJAMIN F. SCHWARTZ, OF SAME PLACE.

PLASTER-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,074, dated December 20, 1898.

Application filed March 30, 1898. Serial No. 675,713. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL G. F. BUCKLEY, of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Plaster-Board, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a plaster-board so constructed that it will not crack at the joints, and, that it may be readily connected to the adjoining boards to form a continuous seamless wall.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of my improved plaster-board; Fig. 2 a bottom view, and Fig. 3 an edge view, of the same; Fig. 4, a longitudinal section showing the plaster coating applied. Fig. 5, a transverse section of a pair of adjoining plaster-boards with the plaster coating applied; and Fig. 6, a face view, partly in section, of a modification.

The plaster-board is composed of a slab a of plaster-of-paris or similar material, provided with a backing or core b of woven-wire fabric. This fabric is exposed in part through a number of slots a', formed in the body a, which thus form grooves for engaging keys c' of the usual mortar coating c, that project into the grooves and adhere firmly to the backing. Between the slots a' of each row the body a is preferably broken or severed, as at a^2, to permit the plaster-board to be rolled up during storage or transportation. The wire fabric b is of a width somewhat in excess of that of body a, so that it projects laterally beyond such body along one or both edges, as at b'. These laterally-projecting strips b' form a rigid selvage along the edges of the plaster-board, which permits the joint between adjoining boards to be effectively closed up in such a manner that the seams will not crack and that the plaster-boards will be intimately joined to form a continuous wall.

In use the adjoining boards are secured to the studding with the selvages b' of adjoining plaster-boards preferably overlapping, Fig. 5, though such selvages may also be placed edge to edge. When the mortar coating c is now applied, it will enter the grooves formed above the selvage between adjoining plaster-boards and form a number of keys c^2, that will connect the adjoining boards into a continuous wall.

By making the selvage rigid the application of the mortar to the joints is greatly facilitated, while the woven-wire body forms a very superior mortar gripping and retaining edge which effectively retains the connecting-keys c^2 and prevents the wall from cracking at the seams.

In order to permit the mortar to work through the rigid open-work selvage and into the back of the plaster-board a, I provide the latter, at the back, with a series of transverse grooves a^3, that connect the openings a' of each row with each other, Fig. 2. Thus the mortar is free to be pressed through the selvage b' into the grooves a^3 and to also enter the openings a^2 from the rear. The effect is that the boards will be intimately connected by the mortar at the front, the edges, and the back, so that a most intimate and durable connection is formed.

In Fig. 6 the plaster-board a is not provided with a continuous wire backing or core, but with strips of woven-wire fabric d, let into its edges, so as to form the laterally-projecting rigid selvage d'. Otherwise the construction is the same as above described.

What I claim is—

1. A plaster-board provided with a rigid laterally-projecting selvage, substantially as specified.

2. A plaster-board provided with a rigid laterally-projecting open-work metal selvage, substantially as specified.

3. A plaster-board provided with a wire backing projecting laterally beyond the edge of the board, to form a rigid selvage, substantially as specified.

4. A plaster-board having transverse grooves on its back, and provided with a rigid open-work selvage, substantially as specified.

5. A plaster-board provided with a number of perforations, a number of transverse grooves on its back that connect the perforations, and a rigid open-work selvage, substantially as specified.

6. A plaster-board provided with a number of perforations, a number of transverse grooves on its back that connect the perforations, and a woven-wire backing embedded into the plaster-board and projecting laterally beyond its edge to form a rigid open-work selvage, substantially as specified.

MICHAEL G. F. BUCKLEY.

Witnesses:
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