

No. 764,982.

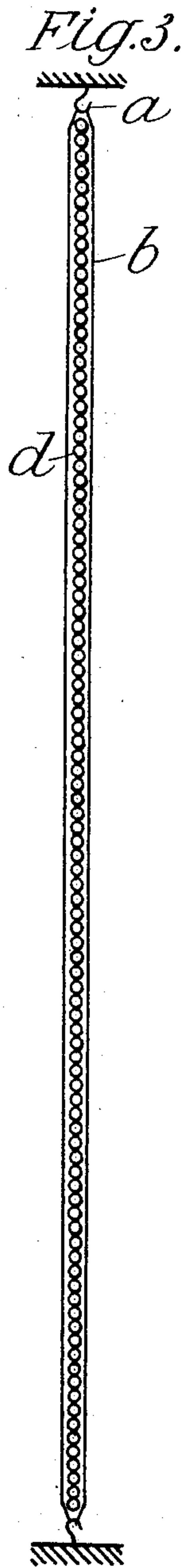
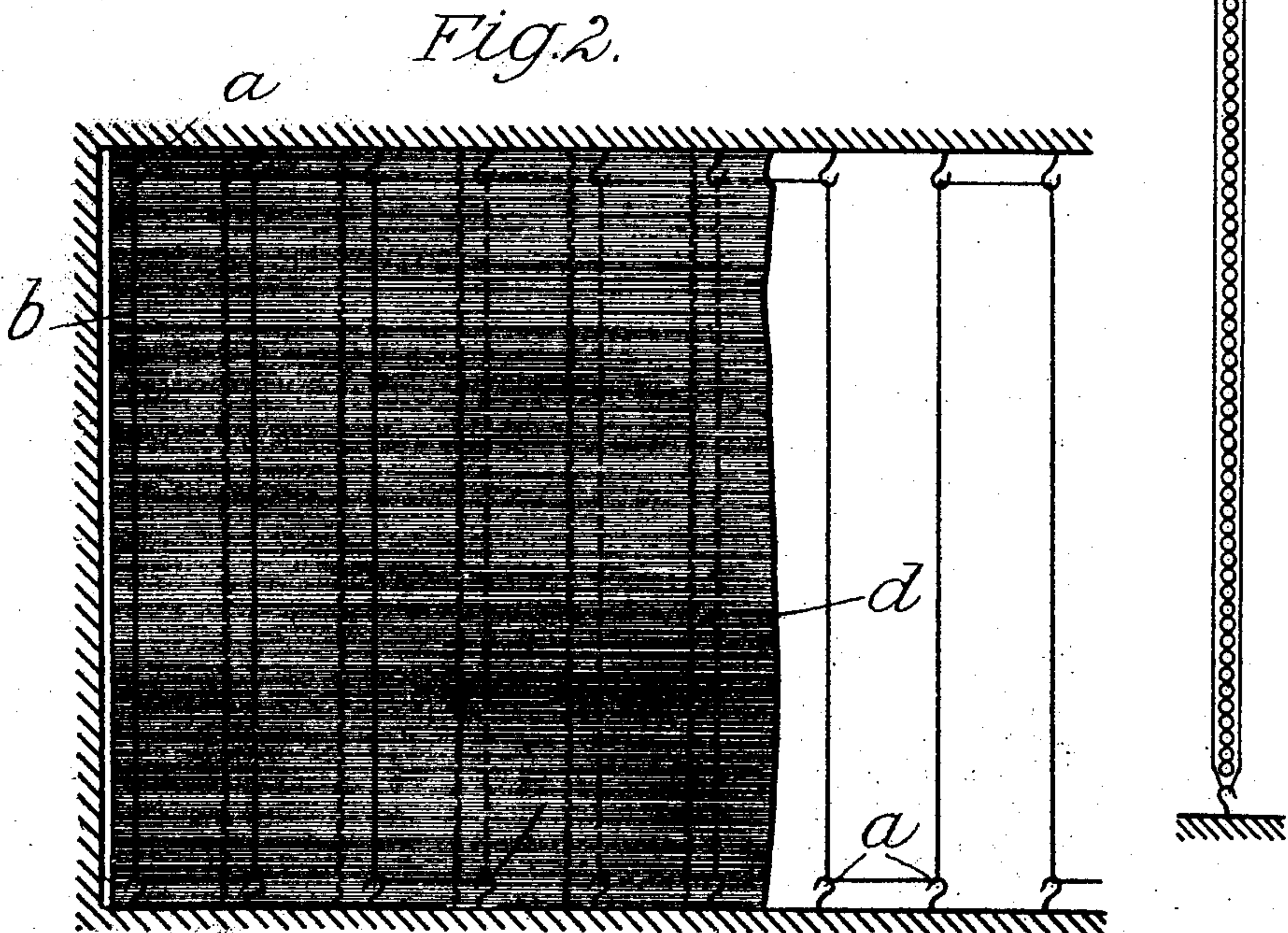
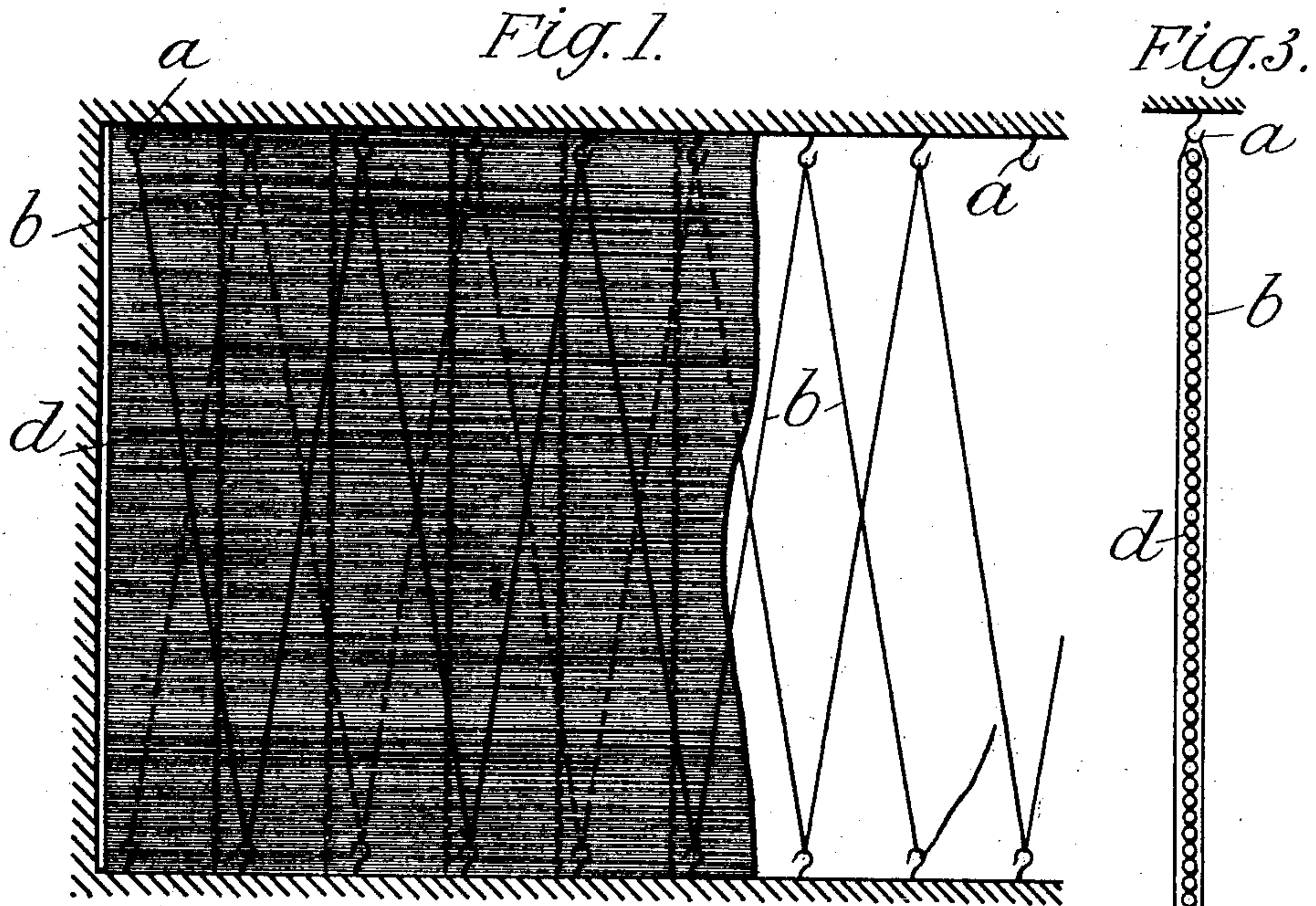
PATENTED JULY 12, 1904.

G. BOECKEL.

PARTITION OR PLASTER STRUCTURE FOR BUILDINGS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1904.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES.

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GEORGE BOECKEL, OF MÖCKERN, NEAR LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

PARTITION OR PLASTER STRUCTURE FOR BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 764,982, dated July 12, 1904.

Application filed May 2, 1904. Serial No. 206,052. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BOECKEL, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at 10 Hauptstrasse, Möckern, near Leipzig, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Partitions or Plaster Structures for Buildings; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to the construction of plaster partitions in rooms, decorative vaultings, suspended roofs, as well as for the incasing of girders, columns, and the like, in which constructions binding-wires are employed, which are stretched out on the spot where the construction is effected and serve for keeping the plaster-support flat.

According to the similar method already known, in which the plaster-support is surrounded on both sides by stretched-out wire, iron rods fixed vertically one above the other and attached to the floor and the roof are employed for holding the binding-wires, these rods being furnished with slots or "back-chamfered" incisions, so that the binding-wires can be successively drawn through them, the binding-wires being inserted so that one and the same wire is laid alternately over the back and the front of the plaster-support. This method certainly enables the plaster-support to be laid approximately correct and even; but the operation is a very troublesome one, as the binding-wire must be always drawn from the one side to the other, so that if it be not desired to wind and unwind the whole length of wire necessary for the particular partition the wire must be drawn through at least two adjoining hooks or eyes and bound in afresh in the following hook. On the other hand, the rods do not allow of the wires, which become of constantly-increasing thickness, being firmly and conveniently stretched, as before the binding-wires are bound the rods must be completely fixed to the floor and the roof. The tediousness of the operation and the inadequate tension of the binding-wires may be the reason why the said method has not been adopted to any extent in the

building trade. By means of the present invention, on the contrary, the perfectly rigid and smooth laying of the plaster-support is facilitated by binding the plaster-support by means of two wires or frames which are independent of each other and are laced over "driven-in" hooks, which can be driven in deeper after the wires are in position, so as to rigidly extend the wires.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are elevations showing two methods of attaching the wires, and Fig. 3 is an end view.

In accordance with my invention I proceed by fixing attaching devices, here shown as hooks *a* or eyes, at certain distances apart in the planes of the partitions, to the roof and the floor, in certain cases also on the adjacently-connected walls, whereupon a strong wire *b* is bound to one of these hooks and laced through the upper and the lower hooks, so that an exceedingly-rigid wire rib or frame is produced, to which the actual plaster-support *d*, made of plaited ribs, cocoanut fibers, or the like fabric, can be fixed without trouble. After the plaster-support *d* has been laid firmly on the previously-stretched wire rib *b* a second wire rib is formed, the hooks *a* employed in the production of the first rib being again employed, and, if necessary, driven-in hooks, as previously mentioned, so that the mortar-support *d* is inclosed between two wire ribs *b*, and thus held perfectly even. When the second rib has been formed, both ribs can be stretched by adjusting the hooks *a* by driving them in farther. As the mortar-support *d* is laid between two wire ribs formed on the spot, it is held completely rigid and even, though no care may have been taken in fixing it temporarily to the first-formed rib.

The binding-wires can be bound so that the wires on the front lie parallel with those on the back, Fig. 2. It is, however, advisable that the wires *b* on the two sides be arranged to cross each other, as shown in Fig. 1, as when arranged crosswise the wires can be put at greater distances apart without the mortar-support lying any less uniformly and rigidly. As simple hooks which can be fixed independently of one another are employed for holding the wire ribs, the wires can be tightened

by driving the hooks in deeper, whereby a tension is assured which would be quite unattainable by pulling the ends of the wires.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In plaster partitions, girder-casings and the like, in which binding-wires are employed to keep the plaster-supporting fabric in position, attaching devices adjustably secured to the parts between which the partition is fixed, a plaster-supporting fabric, and a wire laced from one attaching device to another, and slidably engaging them, the lengths of wire between the attaching devices being disposed on opposite sides of and bearing against the plaster-supporting fabric and being tightened by adjusting the said attaching devices, substantially as described.

2. In plaster partitions, girder-casings and the like, in which binding-wires are employed

to keep the plaster-supporting fabric in position, attaching devices adjustably secured to the parts between which the partition is fixed, a plaster-supporting fabric, and a wire laced from one attaching device to another and slidably engaging them, those portions of the wire between the attaching devices being disposed in intersecting planes, obliquely with reference to the plaster-supporting fabric, on opposite sides of and bearing against the said fabric, and being tightened by adjusting the said attaching devices, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE BOECKEL.

Witnesses:

B. H. WARNER, Jr.,
RUDOLPH FRICKE.