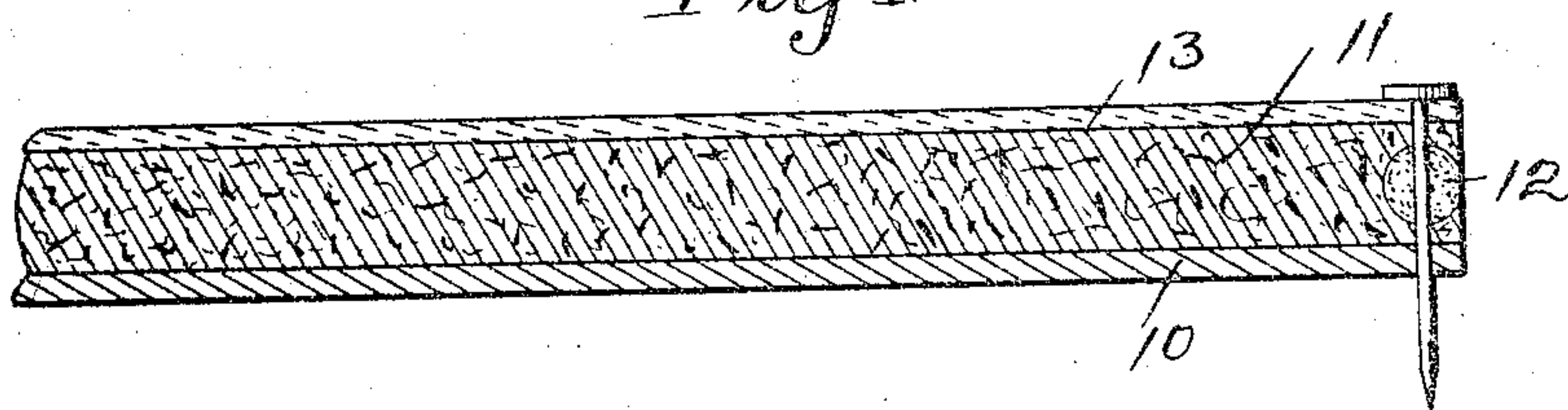


D. E. ROBERTS.  
PLASTER BOARD.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1909.

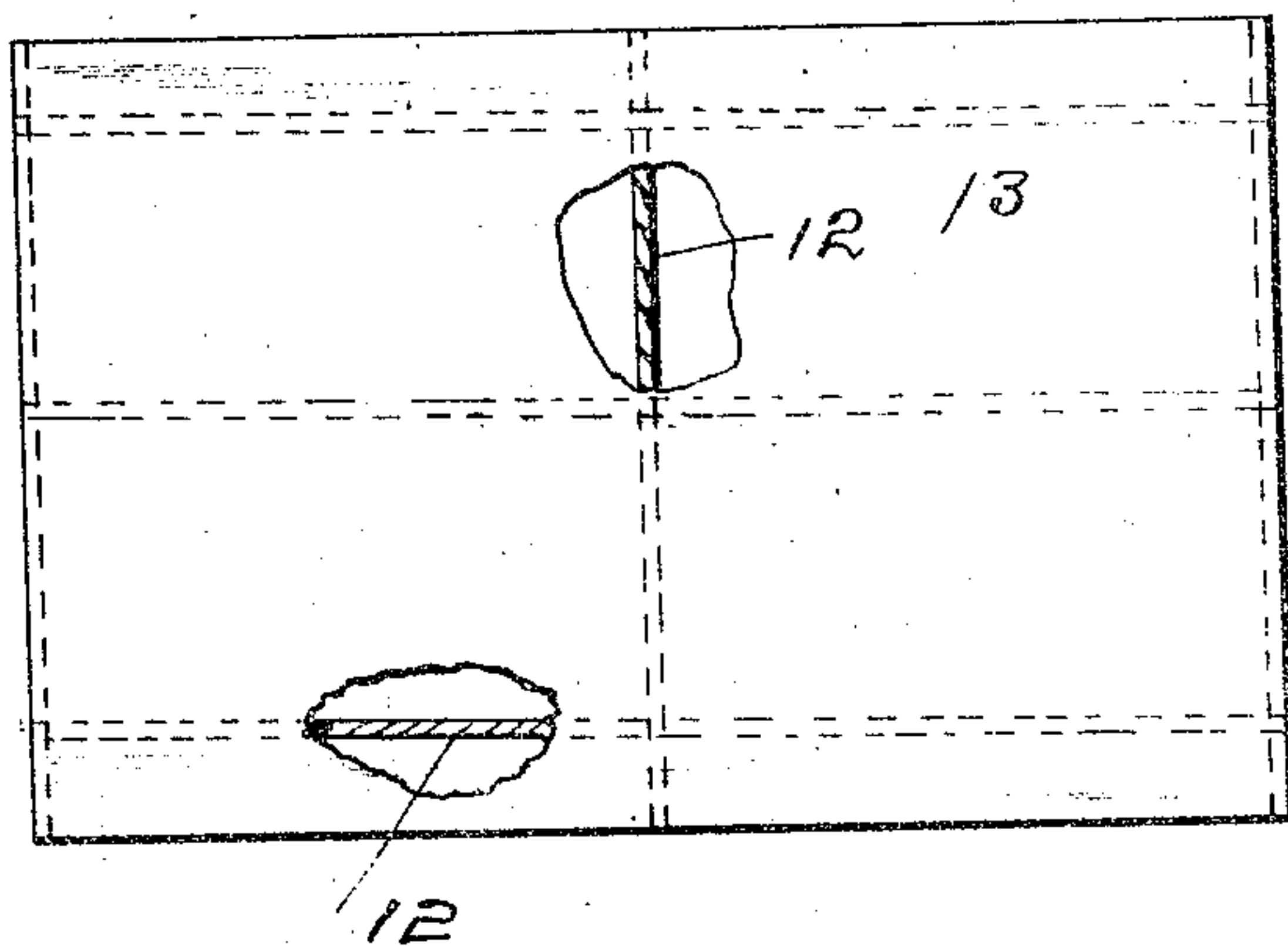
985,207.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911

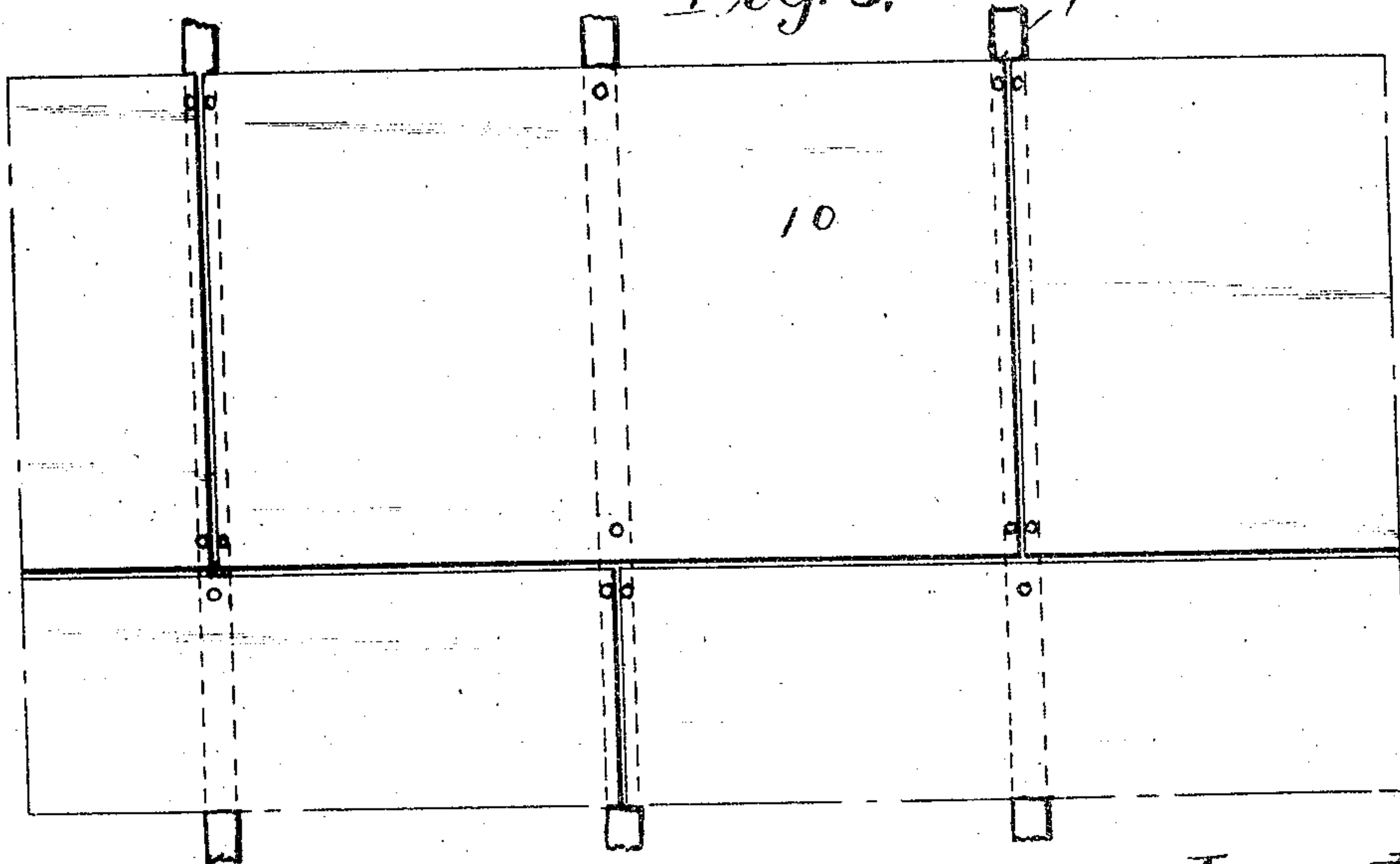
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



Witnesses  
F. C. Caswell  
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Orwig Lane, Atty's

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID E. ROBERTS, OF FORT DODGE, IOWA.

## PLASTER-BOARD.

985,207.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

Application filed May 20, 1909. Serial No. 497,358.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID E. ROBERTS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Dodge, in the county of Webster and State of Iowa, have invented a certain new and useful Plaster-Board, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a plaster board of simple and durable construction to be used as a substitute for lath and plaster now in common use.

More specifically it is my object to provide a plaster board which may be constructed of inexpensive materials and may be made by continuously operated machinery, and that is reinforced and strengthened by means of a number of strands of cheap twine so arranged in position within the plaster board that the nails used in connecting the plaster board to a building may be passed through or close to the strands of twine, and thereby prevent the nails from breaking the plaster board, and also to hold the parts of the plaster board together in the event that it should become cracked or broken.

My invention consists in the construction of plaster board whereby the objects contemplated are attained as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 shows an elevation of a portion of a wall provided with my improved plaster board. Fig. 2 shows a plaster board embodying my invention with a part thereof broken away to show the twine, and Fig. 3 shows an enlarged detailed sectional view through a section of the plaster board embodying my invention.

Referring to the accompanying drawings and particularly Fig. 3 thereof, it will be seen that the plaster board is formed of an under layer 10 which is preferably paper. On top of it is a layer 11, which is made of plaster, which preferably contains a binding material such as hemp, thoroughly

commingled with the plaster. Extending through this layer of plaster is a series of strands of twine 12. These strands may, if desired, be made of ordinary binding twine or a cheap kind of small rope. The said twine is placed on top of the paper and the plaster is pressed into position around the twine to thoroughly embed the twine in the plaster. The top surface of the plaster board is formed by means of a layer 13 which is preferably of a mixture of asbestos sand and cement in dry form. This is placed upon the plaster 11 during the time that the plaster is wet, and sufficient moisture is attracted by the asbestos sand and cement to cause the cement to harden and set. However, during the manufacture of the plaster board this top layer of dry sand and cement is susceptible of being readily and easily smoothed over and pressed into the plaster board to form a smooth, flat and hard surface after the cement has taken up moisture from the plaster and has set and hardened.

It is obvious that by the use of strands of twine extending through the plaster board, if the plaster board should be cracked or broken at any point, the parts will be held together by means of the twine, and by having the strands of twine extended both longitudinally and transversely of the plaster board, they will strengthen and reinforce it against cracking or breaking either longitudinally or transversely throughout the length of the entire board. Furthermore, if the nails for supporting the plaster board are driven through the twine, or even close to it, the twine will to a great extent prevent the plaster board from cracking or breaking at the point where the nails enter. Furthermore, by the use of reinforcing strands of twine and the top layer of asbestos sand and cement, I am able to employ materials in the plaster that are cheap and inexpensive and at the same time the completed plaster board will have great strength, and also a smooth, hard, surface.



I claim as my invention:

An improved plaster board, comprising a base of material such as paper, a body portion of plaster on top of the paper, a number of independent single strands of twine  
5 extended through the plaster and wholly embedded in it at points where nails are usually driven through the plaster board to

support it, and a surfacing material made of cement and asbestos sand, substantially 10 as and for the purposes stated.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 4, 1909.

DAVID E. ROBERTS.

Witnesses:

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NELLIE M. TAYLOR.