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E. F. TECHMER.
PLASTER BOARD TILE.
FILED FEB. 16, 1922.

1,440,507.

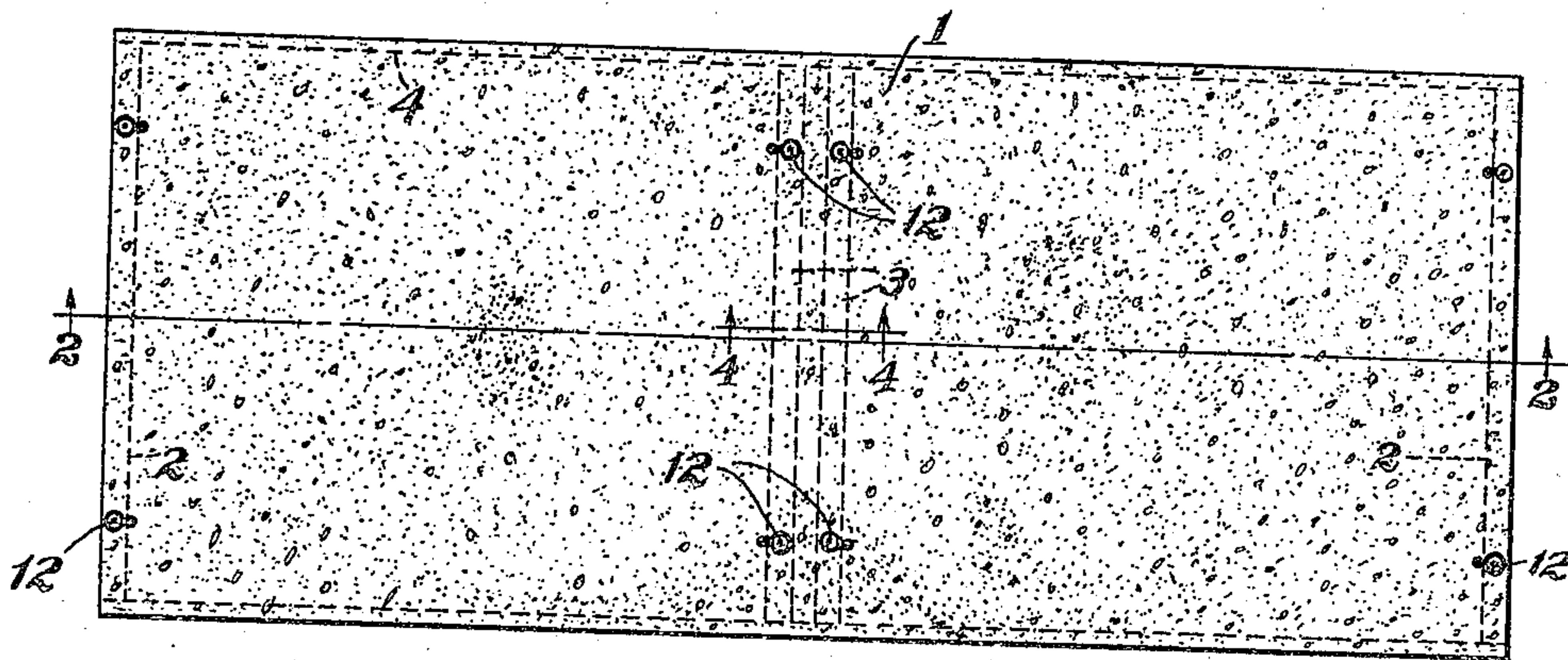


Fig. 1.

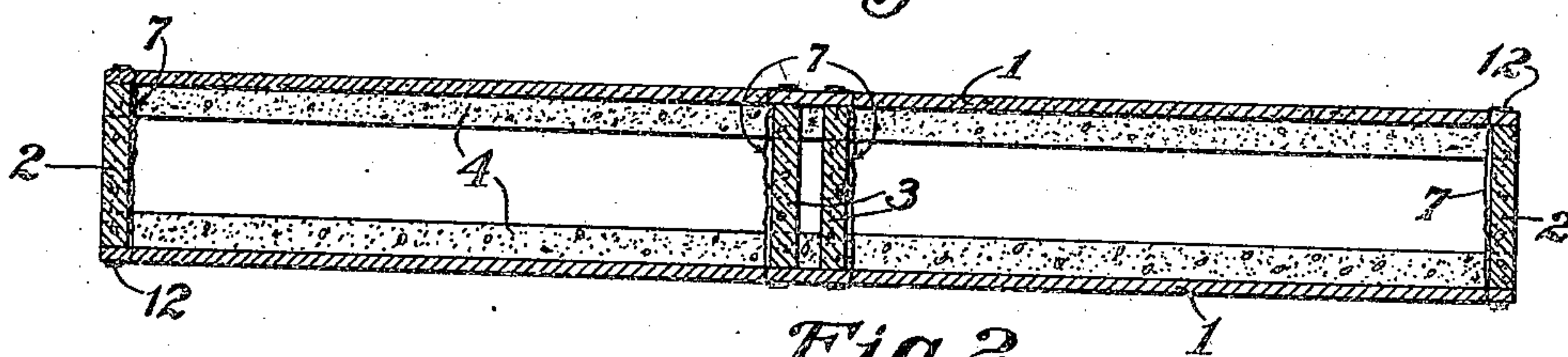


Fig. 2.

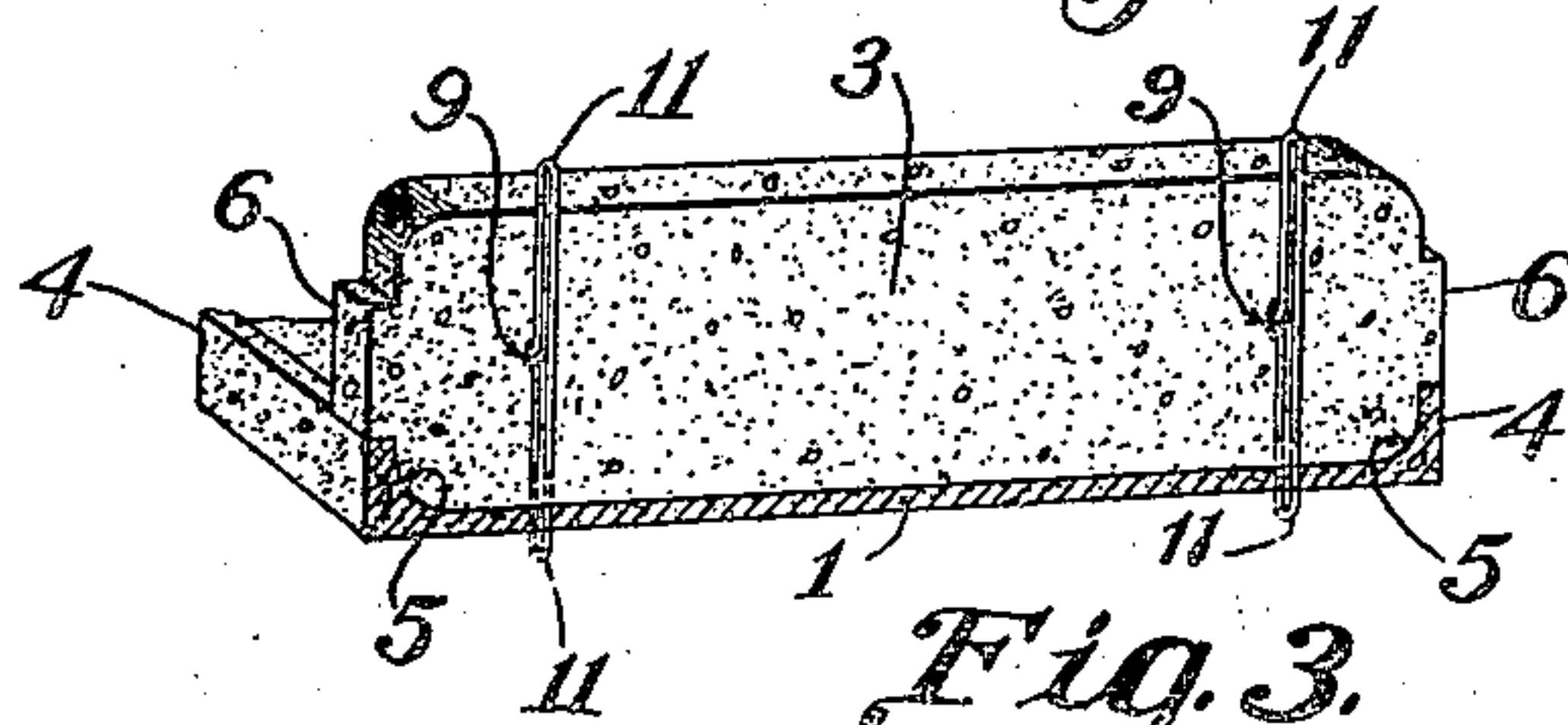


Fig. 3.

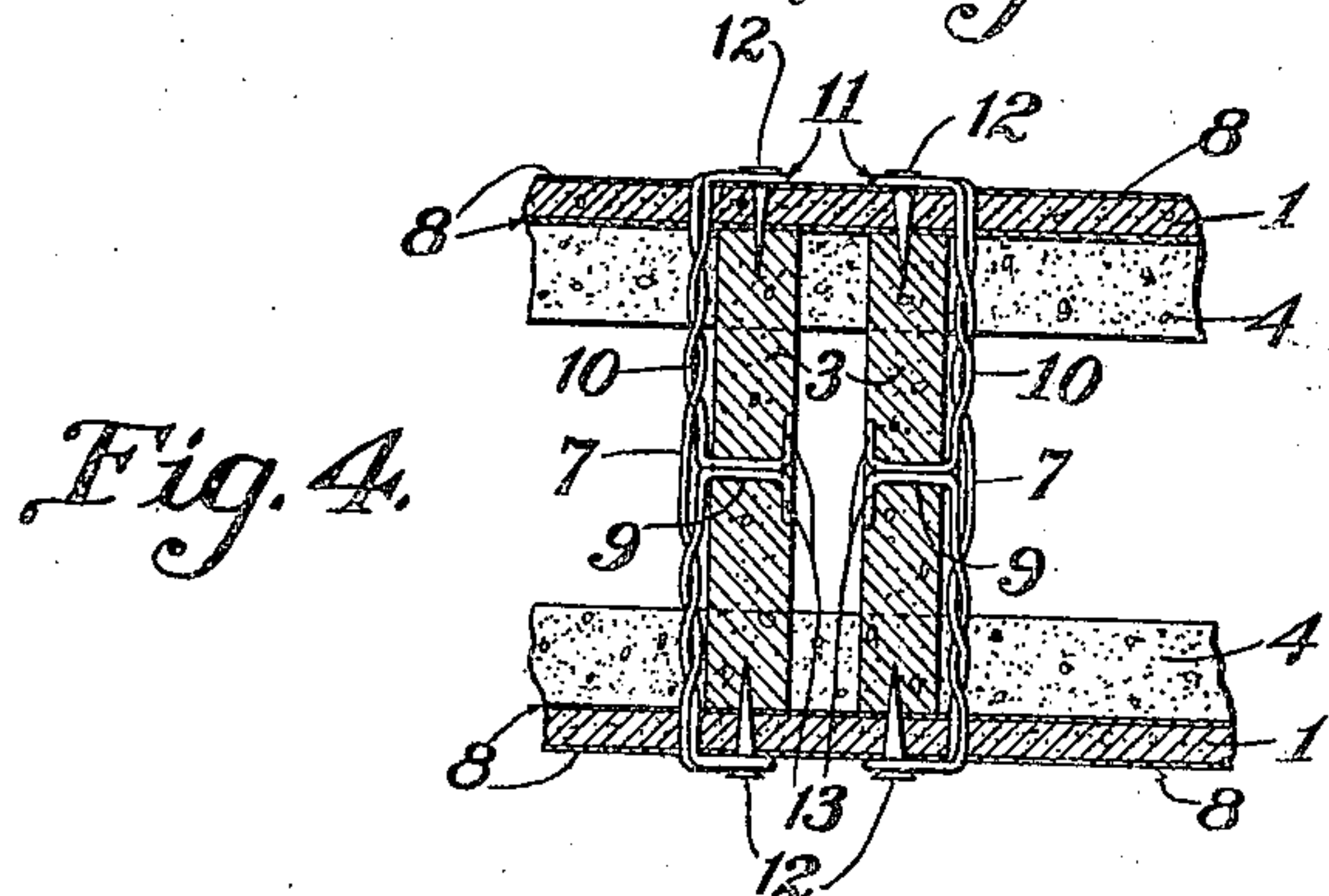


Fig. 4.

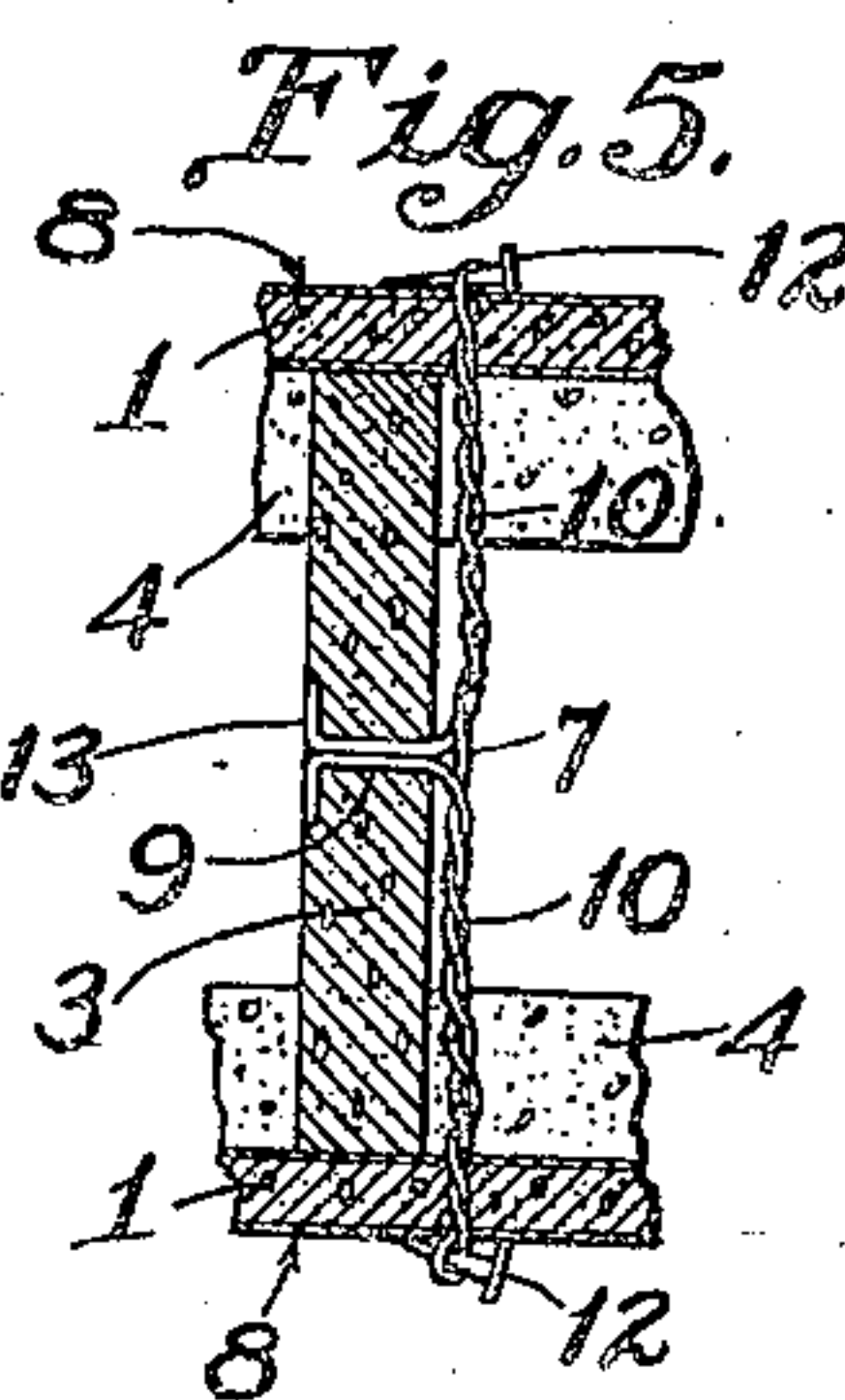


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EWALD F. TECHMER, OF LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

PLASTER-BOARD TILE.

Application filed February 16, 1922. Serial No. 537,046.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EWALD F. TECHMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plaster-Board Tiles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to a plaster board tile, and the object of the invention is the construction of a tile which is very durable in structure, efficient in operation, and comparatively easy to handle or place in position where the builder desires.

With this and other objects in view, my invention comprises certain novel combinations, constructions and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a side view of a tile constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional view, taken on line 2—2, Fig. 1, and looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary, perspective view of one portion of the tile.

Figure 4 is a sectional view, taken on line 4—4, Fig. 1, and looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary, sectional view of another embodiment of my tile.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 1—1 designates the side sections, 2—2 are the end sections and 3—3 are the central sections.

Each side section 1 is preferably of a rectangular shape and along its longitudinal edges are formed inwardly-extending flanges 4; these flanges are rounded at 5 on their inner faces, and these rounded faces 5 register with similar portions on the end and central sections (Fig. 3). Each end and central section is provided with tenon-like extensions 6 at its ends, which extensions fit between the flanges 4 of the side sections 1. The side sections 1 are placed against the sections 2 and 3, and all of the sections are held together by fastening devices 7.

A suitable sheet covering 8 is attached to each side section 1, Fig. 4.

All of the fastening devices 7 are similarly constructed so it will only be neces-

sary to specifically describe one. The fastening device 7 is formed by first producing a transverse aperture 9 near each end of the end and central sections. Then a single piece of wire is twisted as at 10, Fig. 4, with closed ends 11, Fig. 3, projecting through the side sections 1; these looped or closed ends 11 are bent down flat upon the outer faces of side sections 1, and tacks or nails 12 are driven through the closed ends 11 and into the sections 1 and the transverse section, Fig. 4. The free ends of the wire are threaded through the aperture 9 (Fig. 3) and then bent at right-angles, as at 13, against the inner face of the cross piece, whether the cross piece is one of the end sections 2 or one of the central sections 3. This bending of the angularly-disposed end 13, against the cross section, securely anchors the fastening device to the section, and the threading of the wire through the side sections and the fastening of the extended portions, by tacks or nails 12, securely "ties" or fastens the side and cross sections together.

I claim that my tile is lighter than any other tile; is easier to handle, thereby saving labor, cost of shipment, and means less weight on a floor; that it eliminates the cracking of plaster, which is a common fault with the ordinary tile on the market today, and thus it does away with a straight joint from floor to ceiling, as is the common case with the plaster board fastened to metal studding; my tile is also fire-proof.

It is to be understood that I am not limited to my specific kind of material for constructing the side, end and central sections, as it is obvious that different materials may be used, and the substitution of one material for another material does not constitute invention.

Referring to Fig. 5: In the embodiment shown in Fig. 5, the tacks or nails 12 are not driven into the sections 1 but are laid flat thereon, and by twisting the nails 12, the wire is twisted more at 10, resulting in the side pieces 2 being drawn together very tightly.

The end and central sections 2 and 3, respectively, constitute cross sections, and I use the term "cross sections" in the appended claims to generically specify the end and central sections.

While I have described the preferred embodiments of my invention, and have illus-

trated the same in the accompanying drawings, certain minor changes or alterations may appear to one skilled in the art to which this invention relates, during the extensive
 5 manufacture of the same and I, therefore, reserve the right to make such alterations or changes as shall fairly fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

10 1. In a device of the class described, the combination of a plurality of side sections, each section provided along its longitudinal edges with inwardly-extending flanges, end
 15 sections and central sections between the side sections and their flanges, and fastening means securing all of the sections together.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination of a plurality of side sections,
 20 each side section provided with inwardly-extending flanges along their longitudinal edges, each flange being rounded on its inner face, end and central sections between
 25 said side sections, each end and central section provided with rounded ends engaging the rounded inner faces of the flanges, and means fastening all of said sections together.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination of a plurality of side sections,
 30 each side section provided with a pair of flanges, end and central sections between said side sections, each end and central section provided with tenon-like extensions positioned between the flanges of the side
 35 sections, and means fastening all of said sections together.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination of side and cross sections, fastening devices for said side and cross
 40 sections, each fastening device provided with means extending through the side sections and fastened to the outer face of said sections, and said fastening device provided with means extending through a cross
 45 section and anchored thereto.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination of side and cross sections, fastening devices securing said side and cross

sections together, and each fastening device having portions fastened to the side sections 50 and a portion fastened to the cross section.

6. In a device of the class described, the combination of side and cross sections, fastening devices securing said side and cross
 55 sections together, each fastening device provided with portions extending through the side sections and a cross section, and means fastening the fastening devices to the side and cross sections.

7. In a device of the class described, the combination of side and cross sections, fastening devices securing all of the sections together, each cross section provided with a transverse aperture, each fastening device
 60 formed from a single piece of wire having closed portions extending through the side sections, the ends of the wire threaded through the aperture of the cross section and bent at right-angles against the inner face
 70 of the cross section, the closed ends of the wire bent flat against the side sections, and fastening means extending through the closed bent portions and into the side sections securing the fastening devices to the
 75 side sections.

8. In a device of the class described, the combination of side and cross sections, each cross section provided with a pair of transverse apertures near its ends, a pair of fastening devices against the cross section con-
 80 tiguous to said apertures, each fastening device formed from a single piece of wire twisted and having closed or looped portions extending through the side sections and positioned flat against their outer faces, means
 85 extending through the closed portions and securing the fastening devices to the side sections, and the ends of the wire being threaded through the transverse aperture and bent at right-angles flat against the in-
 90 ner face of the cross section, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

EWALD F. TECHMER.