March 20, 1928. 1,663,219

J. SCHUMACHER

PLASTER BOARD WALLING

Filed March 22. 1926

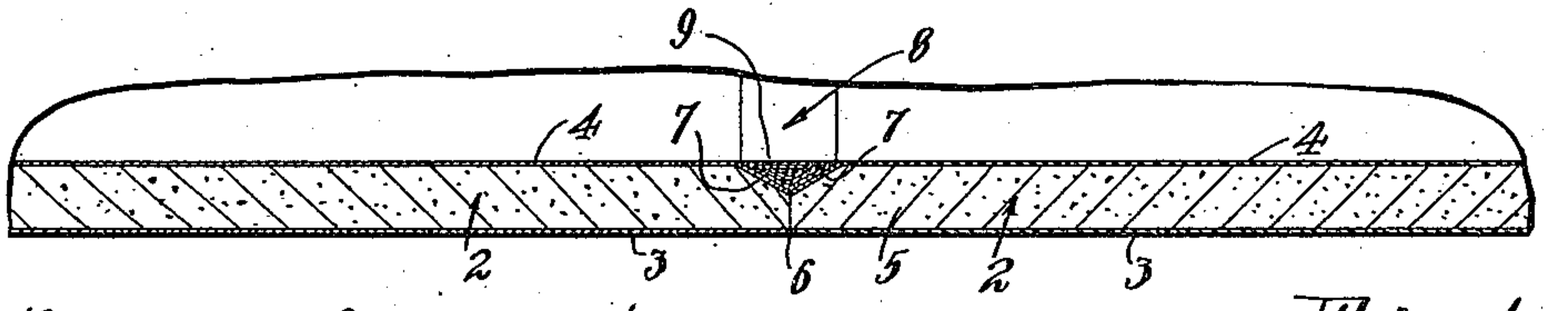


Fig. 1.

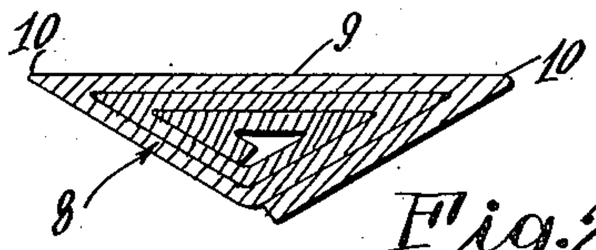
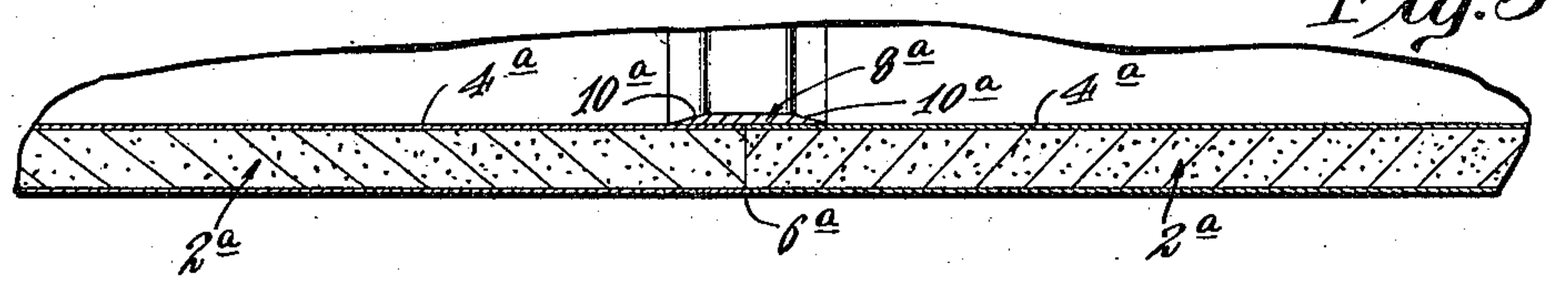


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



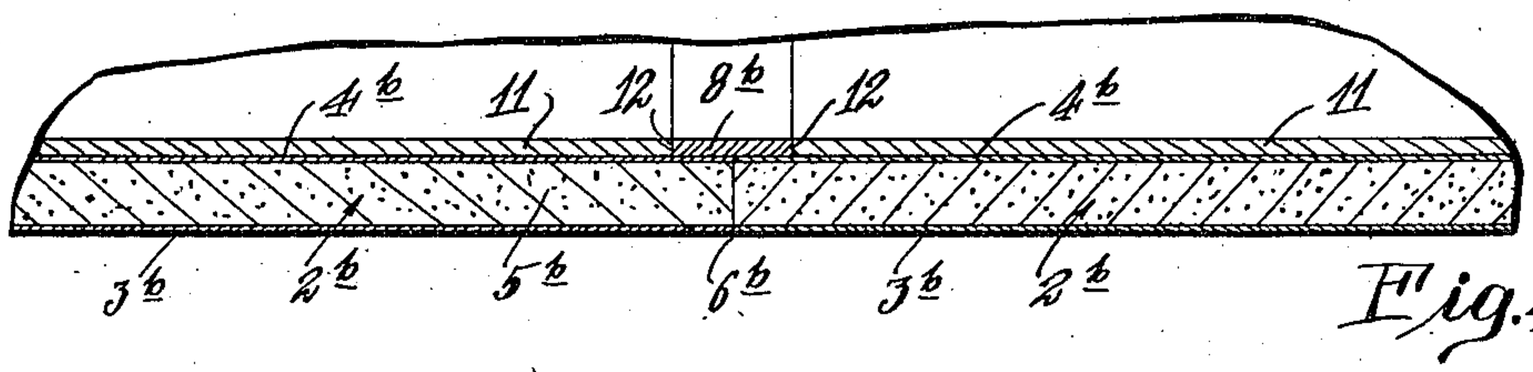


Fig. 4.

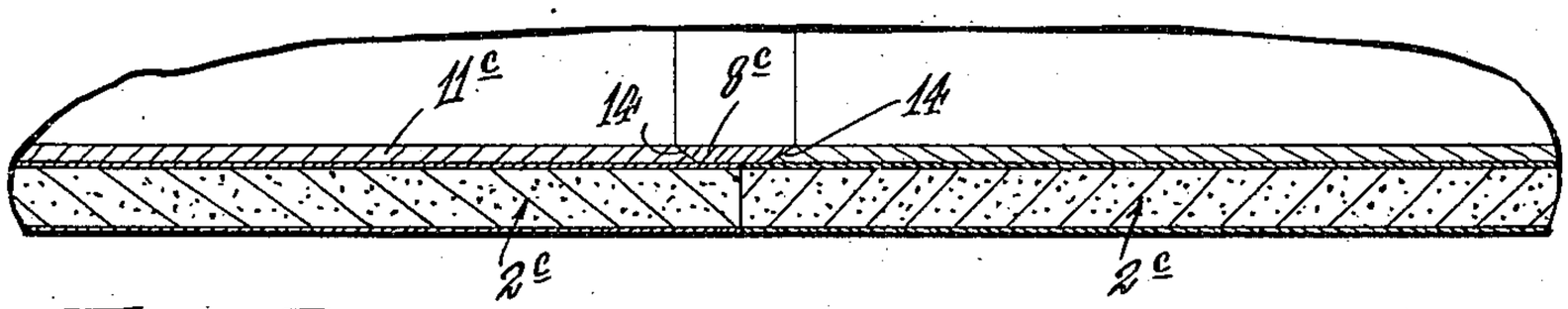


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PLASTER-BOARD WALLING.

Application filed March 22, 1926. Serial No. 96,653.

This invention relates to a plaster board walling.

Heretofore, in forming walling with plaster board great difficulty has been encountered in using the walling surface as the finished interior surface of a building, due to the fact that the abutting sections of plaster board always leave an irregular joint line, and various means that have been devised for covering such joint line have always assumed a different color than the remainder of the surface of the plaster board or walling, whenever it is attempted to paint, glaze or otherwise surface the walling. It is an object of the present invention to provide a plaster board walling by which this difficulty may be overcome.

I have discovered that the difficulty encountered with the prior attempts to employ a wall board surface as a finished interior surface has resided in the unequal absorptive rates that have existed between the balance of the surface of the plaster board walling and the portion of the walling provided with a joint filling or covering material. I have further discovered that by providing at the joints of abutting pieces of wall board a filling or a covering which possesses the same absorptive rate as that of the balance of the plaster board walling, the walling may be painted, tinted or glazed as a whole without the walling at the joints assuming a lighter or darker color than the remainder of the walling. In accordance with the principles of the present invention, I provide a plaster board walling in which the surface of all the walling is provided with a uniform absorptive rate at the joints as well as the balance of the walling, this being most readily and preferably accomplished by covering the joints between the adjacent pieces of plaster board with a strip of material, the surface of which, at least, is made of the same fibrous material as the surface of the plaster board sections themselves.

Various further objects and advantages of the present invention will be understood from a description of certain preferred forms or examples of plaster board walling embodying the invention. For this purpose, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, in which there is disclosed various plaster board walling embodying features of the present invention.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective fragmentary view of the plaster board walling embodying the invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged end elevation of a joint-covering strip employed in the walling of Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective of a modified form of walling.

Figure 4 is a further fragmentary perspective of a further modified form of walling.

Figure 5 is a still further modification of a plaster board walling embodying the invention.

Referring to the drawings, first in connection with Figs. 1 and 2, in carrying out the principles of the present invention, a walling is made up of sections of plaster board 2 which may be of any preferred or customary type, generally comprising a bottom fibrous covering sheet 3 and a top facing sheet or fibrous covering sheet 4, incorporated between which is a hard plastic cementitious body or filler 5, for example, hardened gypsum, plaster of Paris, or other equivalent material. The plaster board members 2 are in the formation of a walling such that their edges abut, as indicated at 6, and preferably have their top sides beveled downwardly at their edges, as indicated at 7, in order to better receive a joint covering strip of material.

8 indicates a joint covering material strip or member which is laid along the joint 6 between the two plaster board members 2, preferably lying within the groove formed by the two tapers 7 of the adjoining plaster boards 2 so that its surface 9 is even with the surface of the adjacent pieces of plaster board 2. The member 8 is preferably triangular in form with its upper edges 10 coming to a fairly sharp feather edge to leave a very imperceptible meeting line with the top sheet of fibrous covering material 4 of the plaster boards 2. This joint covering member or strip 8 should present a top surface possessing equal absorptive properties to that of the adiacent plaster board sections 2; that is, they should be constructed of a material adapted to absorb a stain, paint, glazing material or the like at a rate equal to that of the fibrous covering material 4 of such plaster board sections 2. This may be most readily accomplished by making at least the top surface of the joint covering strip or member 8 of the same fibrous covering material as that composing the top covering sheet of the plaster board 2. The strip

8 is indicated in its preferred form as being made up entirely of such fibrous covering material by folding said fibrous covering material into several thicknesses, as indicated in Fig. 2, after which the material is preferably pressed or calendered into the final desired shape, both to narrow or sharpen the edges 10 and to solidify the strip 8 as a whole. The strip or member 8, in practice, may be held in the groove provided by the tapered sides 7 of the plaster boards 2 through the use of glue or other adhesive. A plaster board walling formed in this manner may be painted, stained or otherwise colored or treated without different shades appearing at the joints than at the balance of the plaster board walling.

Referring to Fig. 3, a modified form of plaster board walling is illustrated which comprises a plaster board walling made up of plaster board sections 2^a abutting to form a joint 6^a, without, however, there being provided a taper at the joint 6^a, as in the previous embodiment of the invention. In order to cover the irregular joint 6^a which would be formed by the plaster board sections 2^a and to permit the entire walling to be finished to a uniform color or shade, the joint 6^a is covered by a member 8^a, preferably in the form of a strip of fibrous covering material possessing the same absorptive rate as the top fibrous covering material 4^a of the plaster board sections 2^a. Preferably, this strip or member 8^a should be pressed down or tapered down as at 10^a in order to decrease the width of its edges. This embodiment of the invention also permits of the finishing of the plaster board walling to a uniform color or shade, due to the entire walling surface being made to possess the same absorptive rate.

Now referring to the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 4, the plaster board walling there illustrated comprises the usual plaster board sections 2^b, including the fibrous covering sheets 3^b and 4^b and the hardened cementitious filler 5^b. These plaster board sections are set edgewise abutting, providing the joint 6^b. In addition to the top fibrous covering sheet 4^b, the plaster board has an additional fibrous covering 11 which is placed thereon by a suitable adhesive. This fibrous covering sheet 11 terminates at a short distance from the edges of the board, as indicated at 12, so as to leave a space between the edges of adjacent supplemental covering sheets 11, and this space is covered or filled by a strip of fibrous covering material 8^b having a rate of absorption similar to that of the fibrous covering sheets 11, and moreover its surface is on a level with that of the surface of the fibrous covering sheets 11. This form of the invention is likewise adapted to be finished in a uniform color and shade, due to the equal absorptive properties of the walling surface. It is of course obvious that, if desired, the top fibrous covering sheet 4^b of the plaster board sections 2^b might be eliminated without substantially departing from the principles of the invention.

The form of the invention illustrated in Fig. 5 is substantially similar to that in Fig. 4, excepting that the fibrous covering sheets 11^c, added to the plaster board sections 2^c, have their edges tapered, as indicated at 14, and the strip 8^c of fibrous covering material has its edges similarly tapered in order to facilitate the formation of a smaller meeting line between the fibrous covering material or strip 8^c and that of the sheets 11^c. It is understood, of course, that the sheets 11^c and strip 8^c are made of materials with similar rates of absorption, preferably of the same character of fibrous covering material, so that the walling of Fig. 5 is adapted likewise to be finished to a uniform shade or color.

While I have described the invention in its preferred forms, it is understood that various other forms may be devised, including the present invention, and the invention includes all such modifications and changes as come within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A plaster board walling, comprising plaster board members placed in the wall with their edges abutting, and formed to provide a trough along the joint between said members, and a covering strip separate from said members placed in said trough after said members are placed in the wall and having its surface formed of a material having the same absorptive properties as the surface of the adjacent plaster board members.

2. A plaster board walling, comprising plaster board members having a facing sheet and a filler, and placed with their edges abutting, said members formed to provide a trough at the joint between them and a joint covering strip placed in said trough and having a surface composed of the same character as that of the said facing sheet of the adjacent plaster board members.

Signed at Los Angeles, California, this 10th day of March, 1926.

JOHN SCHUMACHER.