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WALL CONSTRUCTION

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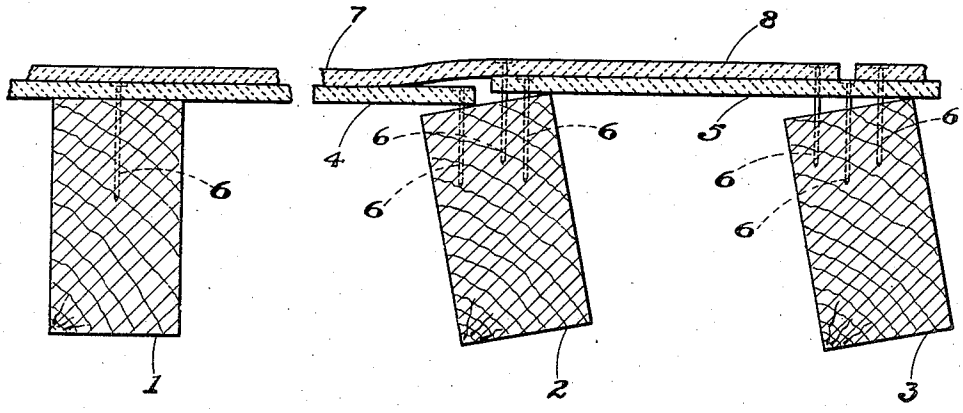

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WALL CONSTRUCTION

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2 Claims. (Cl. 72—16)

The invention herein disclosed relates to a wall construction of the type made up of a plurality of wall boards.

Heretofore, various attempts have been made to provide a wall construction with the use of commercially available wall boards which would be as satisfactory as a lath and plaster wall. Such attempts have not, however, met with success because of various factors, and particularly because of the fact that the vertical columns or supports to which the wall board is secured are frequently twisted. When the adjacent edge of two successive wall boards meet at a twisted support, a sharp edge or bulge is formed in the surface of the wall.

By the invention herein disclosed, there is provided a laminated wall construction utilizing wall board which is as smooth and as satisfactory as a lath and plaster wall. In accordance with the invention, wall boards are secured to the vertical supports to form a wall base. These wall boards are so positioned that the adjacent edges of successive wall boards meet at a vertical support. Additional wall boards are fastened to these base wall boards and form the outer surface of the wall. These latter wall boards are preferably glued to the base wall boards and are so arranged that they overlap the joints between two successive base wall boards and provide a smooth continuous wall surface.

A wall constructed in this manner is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which the single figure represents a horizontal section through a wall.

In the drawing the elements 1, 2 and 3 represent the usual vertical wall supports or two by fours that extend from the floor to the ceiling. The vertical supports 2 and 3 are illustrated as being twisted, a condition that is commonly found in buildings using such supports. It is to these supports that the wall board which forms the wall surface is secured.

The condition which occurs when one ply of wall board is utilized in constructing walls is illustrated at the support 2 by the base wall boards 4 and 5 which are secured directly to the supports. The adjacent edges of two successive wall boards must meet at a vertical support in order to be properly supported and the ends of the wall boards are commonly nailed to the support. When the edges of two successive boards meet at a twisted support, there is a sharp break in the surface of the wall as indicated by the outer surfaces of the base wall boards 4 and 5 at the support 2. This condition has prevented the general acceptance of wall board in the construction of walls.

By this invention sharp breaks in the outer surface of the wall are entirely avoided and a stronger wall is secured. As indicated in the drawing, a laminated wall board construction is provided. The base wall boards 4 and 5 are secured to the vertical supports in the usual way, by nails 6. This base wall board is preferably a gypsum wall board one-quarter of an inch thick, but any outer wall boards such as fiber wall boards are suitable. The outer surface of these base wall boards are then covered with an adhesive such as Casco glue.

Against the outer surface of these base wall boards, there is secured outer wall boards 7 and 8 which may also be secured, by nailing, to the supports at least until the adhesive between the boards dries. These outer wall boards are so arranged and positioned that the edges of successive wall boards meet as a vertical support other than a support at which the edges of successive base wall boards meet. As illustrated the adjacent edges of the base wall boards 4 and 5 meet at the support 2 and the outer wall boards 7 and 8 meet at the support 3. The outer wall boards thus overlap the joints of the base wall boards and where the base wall boards meet at a twisted support, the outer wall board covers the abrupt break in the base wall board and forms a graceful curve of large radius that is imperceptible to the eye. When the outer wall boards meet at a twisted support, the base wall board, as shown at the support 3, forms a flat smooth surface spanning the twisted support and there is no abrupt break in the outer surface of the wall.

The space between the edges of successive wall boards of the outer layer, or joint as it is usually called, is filled in the usual manner and the wall may then be finished.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that by this wall construction there is provided a wall that is satisfactory in all respects; that is less expensive than the ordinary lath and plaster wall; and that may be finished soon after it is erected.

It is obvious that various changes may be made by those skilled in the art in the details of the embodiment of the invention illustrated in the drawing and described above within the principal and scope of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A laminated wall construction comprising

a series of spaced, vertical supports, a series of wall boards secured to said supports and forming a continuous wall base, the adjacent edges of successive wall boards meeting at a vertical support, and additional wall boards secured to said base wall boards and forming a continuous wall surface, the adjacent edges of such successive wall boards meeting at a support other than a support at which the adjacent edges of successive base wall boards meet.

2. A laminated wall construction comprising a series of spaced supports, a series of wall boards secured to said supports and forming a continuous wall base, the adjacent edges of successive wall boards meeting at a support, and additional wall boards secured to said base wall boards and forming a continuous wall surface, the adjacent edges of such successive wall boards meeting at a support other than a support at which the adjacent edges of successive base wall boards meet.

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