June 10, 1952 D. HIRSCH 2,599,994

PANELING

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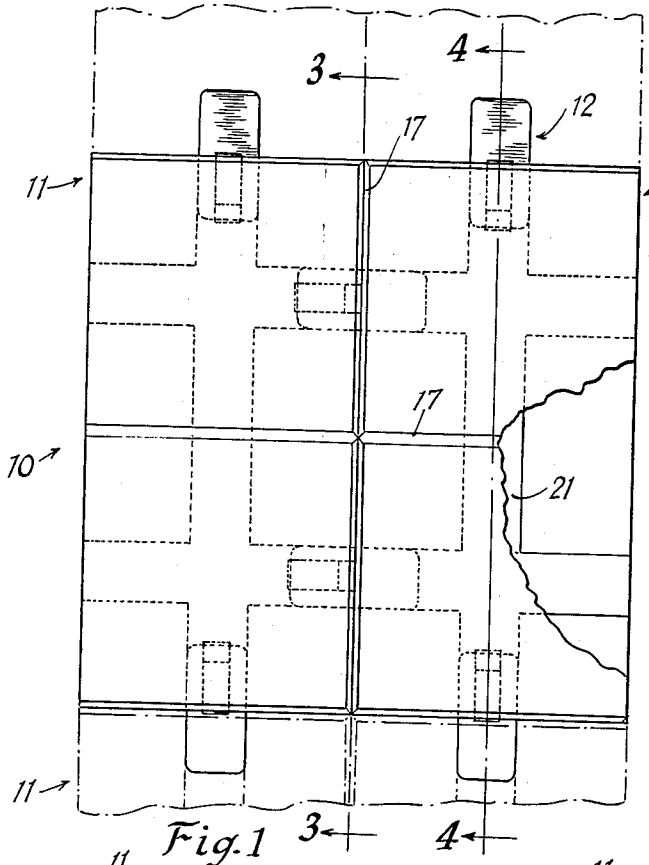


Fig. 1

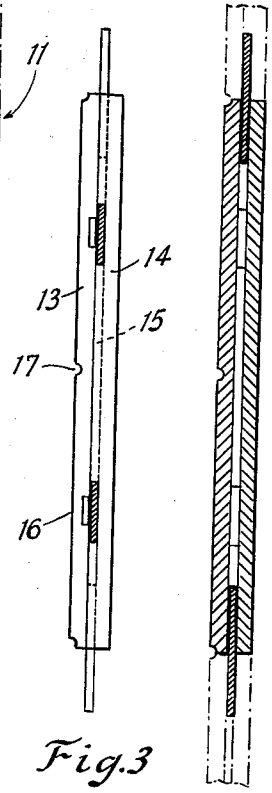


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

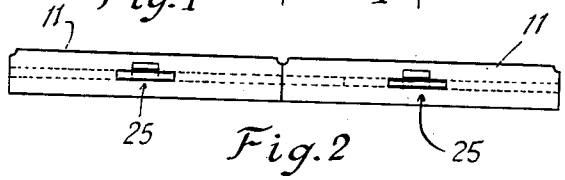


Fig. 2

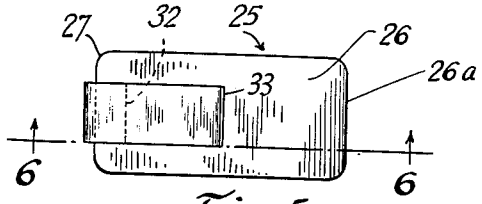


Fig. 5

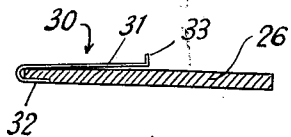


Fig. 6

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PANELING

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2 Claims. (Cl. 20—15)

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This invention relates to panelling. It is particularly directed to assembled panels such as wall boards, tiles, and the like surfacing members used on walls, floors, ceilings or for decorative purposes, either indoors or outdoors, or for novelty or display or the like purposes.

Panelling embodying the invention may also be used as a base or cap for a wall or for inside or outside corners or for the like purposes.

An object of this invention is to provide panelling of the character described, comprising a pair of panels having meeting edges and formed with registering slots adjacent said meeting edges, and a joint member having portions extending into the slots to join said panels together in edge to edge relation in either the same plane or at an angle to each other.

Another object of this invention is to provide panelling comprising a plurality of panels assembled together in edge to edge relation, said panels being formed with crossing through slots, the slots of one panel registering with the slots of adjacent panels, and joint plugs within said slots extending into adjacent panels and serving to hold said panels together.

Yet a further object of this invention is to provide a panel or wall boards comprising a surface layer, a back layer, and an intermediate layer all integrated together, and said intermediate layer being formed with crossing slots extending to the edges of the panel, and said slots being of uniform transverse cross section to receive joint plugs for assembling a plurality of such panels together in edge to edge relation.

Still a further object of this invention is to provide a panel of the character described formed at its rear surface with slots or grooves of non-rectangular cross-section to receive complementary wedge-shaped joint members for assembling a plurality of such panels together.

Still another object of this invention is to provide panelling of the character described comprising a pair of panels having interfitting meeting edges and disposed at an angle to one another, and said panels being formed with registering slots, and an angle shaped joint member having a portion extending into the slot of one panel and a portion extending into the slot of another panel whereby to retain said panels in assembled angular relation.

Still a further object of this invention is to provide an improved joint plug for assembling panels of the character described in edge to edge relation and comprising a flat member and a clip engaged with said member and provided with a flange at right angles to said member to serve

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as a stop for retaining a plug member in a predetermined position relative to the assembled panels.

Yet a further object of this invention is to provide a strong, rugged and durable panelling embodying the invention which shall be relatively inexpensive to manufacture, easy to assemble, and which shall yet be practical and efficient to a high degree in use.

Other objects of this invention will in part be obvious and in part hereinafter pointed out.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter described, and of which the scope of application will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawing, in which is shown various possible illustrative embodiments of this invention,

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of assembled panelling embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a front edge view thereof;

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of one of the joint plugs; and

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Referring now in detail to the drawing, 10 designates panelling embodying the invention. Said panelling may be in the form of wall boards, walls, ceilings, flooring, decorative surfacing for indoor or outdoor panelling or for any suitable purpose.

The panelling 10 comprises plurality of panels 11 assembled in edge to edge relation by means of joint plugs 12. Each panel 11 may be made of one or more layers. It may comprise a surface layer 13, a back layer 14, and an intermediate layer 15, all integrated together. The surface layer 13 may be made of compressed fiber or composition china, metal, linoleum, plastics, or any sheet or block form, and may be provided with any decorative surface material 16. The surface may be grooved, as at 17, to give the appearance of tiles, or other decorative lines. The back layer 14 and or the intermediate layers 15 may be made of plywood, metal, plastic, or compressed board. However, the panels 11 may be made of any suitable material such as gypsum board, fiber board, glass, composition, metal, rubber, asphalt, linoleum, cement, stone, insulation, wood, porcelain, china, paper, cardboard,

or mineral material, asbestos or synthetic plastic composition, and they may be in layers adhered together. As shown in the drawing the intermediate layers 15 may be formed with crossing slots 20 and 21 of similar, uniform transverse cross-section parallel to the edges of the panels. The slots may be of other suitable cross sections. Each panel may be formed with any suitable number of slots. The grooves 17 divide the panels into squares and the slots may be centrally located with respect to the squares. The panels 11 contact each other in edge to edge relation and the slots of one panel register with the slots of the other. Thus the slots 20 of said panels register with one another and also the slots 21 of said panels register with one another.

The panels are assembled together and retained in edge to edge flush relationship by means of joint plugs 25. Each joint plug comprises a strip 26 of wood, composition or any other suitable material. The strip 26 is generally rectangular in shape and may be provided with curved corners 27. It has a width substantially equal to the width of the slots 20, 21 and has a thickness substantially equal to the height of said slots. In other words, the strip 26 is so proportioned that it may be wedged into said slot with a friction fit.

At one end of the strip 26 is a clip 30 which may be made of wood, sheet metal, or any metal, plastic or compositions. The clip 30 comprises a portion 31 contacting a surface of the strip 26. Extending from one end of portion 31 is a bent back hook or channel 32, into which one end of the strip 26 is wedged. Extending upwardly from the free end of portion 31 is an upstanding flange 33 parallel to the ends 26a of the strip and at right angles to a surface of said strip and adapted to engage an edge of a panel. The clip may be made of thin stock. One end of the clip is inserted into a slot of one panel, and the other end is inserted into a slot of another panel registering therewith. The panels may be assembled together by as many clips as desired. Flanges 33 serve as a stop to prevent a plug from being pushed into a slot too far. The plugs may be inserted into both slots 20 and 21 wherever the panels meet. The plugs thus serve to assemble the panels in edge to edge, co-planar relation thereby insuring that the front surface of the panel will be smooth and flush.

Although the panels have been shown in the form of wall boards, it will be noted that the invention may be embodied in wood floors, plywood floors, inside or outside corners or even irregular shapes of any length, width or thickness. A cap or base for wall board may also be made in accordance with the invention. The wedging plugs may be made of any material beaded or slotted at the ends to produce resiliency. They may be made of fiber, wood, metal, or synthetic plastic, or any other composition. The wedge plugs 65 may likewise be made of any thickness and size and may be grooved to any shape as long as when they are wedged in, they will not fall out. The panelling may be used for walls, ceilings, floors, roofs, or decorative purposes for indoor or outdoor surfacing, for novelty display, or any other suitable purpose. Individual blocks or strips of various shapes and thickness may be assembled together to produce any desired color schemes. The plugs may be smooth or rough and may be of any suitable size or thickness. The grooves or slots may be of square, oval or octagonal cross-section or of any other suitable shape.

It will thus be seen that there is provided a device in which the several objects of this invention are achieved, and which is well adapted to meet the conditions of practical use.

As various possible embodiments might be made of the above invention, and as various changes might be made in the embodiments above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawing is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. Panelling comprising a pair of panels having edge to edge contact, said panels each being formed with a slot, the slot in one panel registering with the slot in the other panel, and means joining said panels comprising a plug having one end projecting into the slot in one panel and another end projecting into the slot of the other panel, the plug and slots being of substantially similar transverse cross-section, said plug frictionally engaging within said slots, and said slots having surfaces parallel to the front surfaces of said panels and spaced therefrom, and a clip having a channel at one end receiving one edge of said plug and said clip having a tongue disposed between opposite edges of said plug and at right angles to a surface of said plug and engaged between adjacent edges of said panels to prevent sliding movement of said plug relative to said panels.

2. Panelling comprising a pair of panels having edge to edge contact, said panels each being formed with a slot, the slot in one panel registering with the slot in the other panel, and means joining said panels comprising a plug having one end projecting into the slot in one panel and another end projecting into the slot of the other panel, the plug and slots being of substantially similar transverse cross-section, said plug frictionally engaging within said slots, and said slots having surfaces parallel to the front surfaces of said panels and spaced therefrom, and a resilient clip removably mounted on said plug and having a tongue projecting away from an intermediate portion of the plug engaging between adjacent edges of said panels.

DAVID HIRSCH.

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