

June 5, 1928.

J. SCHUMACHER

1,672,099

EDGE COVERED BOARD

Filed Nov. 10, 1925

Fig. 2

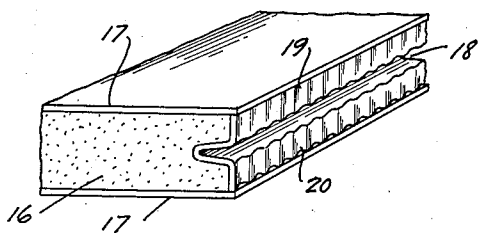


Fig. 1

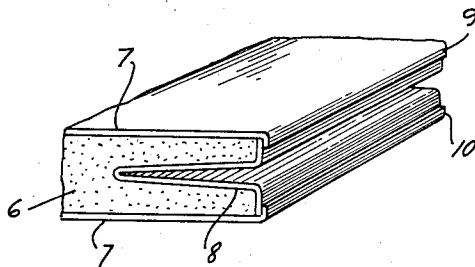


Fig. 3

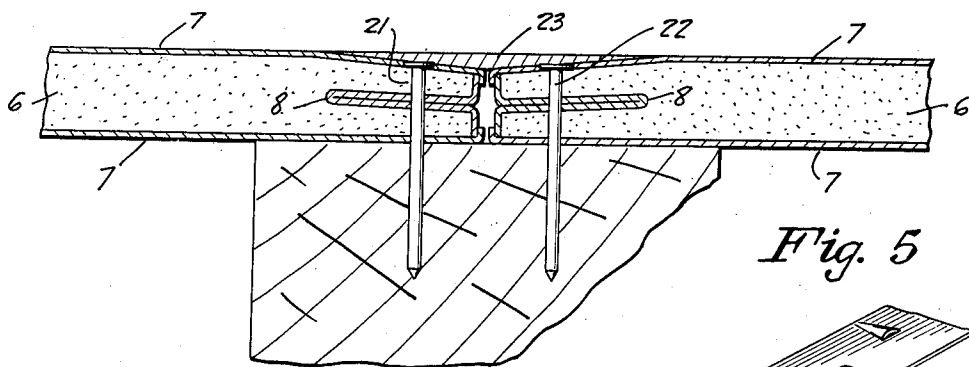


Fig. 5

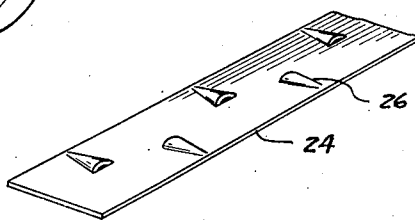
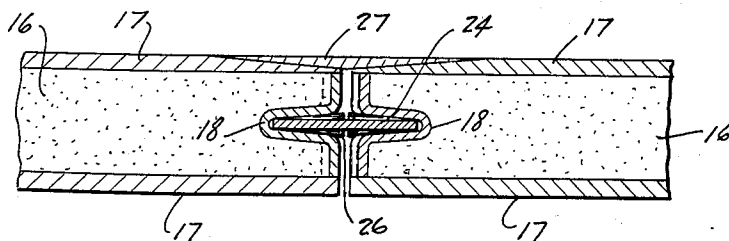


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SCHUMACHER, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

EDGE-COVERED BOARD.

Application filed November 10, 1925. Serial No. 68,209.

This invention relates to a plaster board having an edge constructed so as to provide a marginal reinforcement and permit locking of adjacent panels at their joints. More specifically, this invention pertains to a board having a slotted edge.

It is desirable to provide plaster board which has great resistance to bending at the edges, especially at the edges which are to form joints between panels. Another desirable feature of such board is to provide means whereby adjoining edges may be interlocked against bending and warping transverse to the plane of the board at the joints. Moistening of the board at such joints during the process of covering with a finished coat of plaster, the insertion of plaster cement at the joint and operating upon the board during installation often causes displacement and interruption of the face of the board at the joints producing an uneven stepped surface. This invention has for an object the provision of a board which may be locked at adjoining edges and which is reinforced against warping or bending. Another object of this invention is the provision of a board which may be compressed at the edges to decrease the thickness and permit the covering of the board at the joints with tape so that the surface of the tape is flush with the surface of the wall produced by the board.

These objects together with other objects and corresponding accomplishments are obtained by means of the embodiment of my invention illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a fragment of a board at the edge showing one form of my invention; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a fragment of a board embodying another form of the invention; Fig. 3 is a transverse section through adjacent boards secured to a stud and having the joint covered by a tape; Fig. 4 is a transverse section through adjoining panels showing them locked together against displacement by a plate; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a plate for locking panels together.

Referring more particularly to Figs. 1 and 3, the ordinary plaster core of wall board is indicated by 6. Upper and lower cover sheets of paper 7 are bonded thereto in the usual manner. However, a slot of wedge shape and comparatively deep is formed in the edge intermediate the faces

of the board. In Figs. 1 and 3, this edge and slot are shown covered with a strip of paper 8, which is bonded thereto. The cover sheets are of such length that the edges overhang the core and are turned downwardly as indicated by 9 and 10 to overlap the strip covering the edge. The finished product is a board having its edge covered.

The construction may be varied so that instead of having an independent strip covering the edge, one of the cover sheets may be of such length that it may be turned over to cover the edge and the walls of the slot.

In Fig. 2, the plaster core is indicated by 16 and has bonded thereto cover sheets of paper 17. A slot is formed in the edge of the board, and the edge and walls of the slot are covered by a strip of paper 18. This strip is shown abutting the base sheets. The strip 18 may be made with transverse crimps 19 and 20. This will add strength to the reinforcement, serving as both a covering for the slot and a reinforcement for the edge.

In Fig. 3, panels of plaster board of the character shown in Fig. 1 are illustrated nailed to a stud. The edges of the board are butted and the nails driven through the slots. This causes compression of the edges so that a depression is formed at the joints. This may be covered by a strip of tape 23 which has a bevelled face so as to produce a final surface which is flush, the joint between the board being effectively sealed. It is obvious that plaster cement may be inserted in the joint, if so desired.

In Fig. 4, two panels of plaster board of the character or type shown in Fig. 2 are illustrated interlocked with one another. In this instance, the joint may be between studs in a building structure and unsupported by any backing. In such positions where the panels are not locked to one another, pressure upon one panel, may cause the latter to bend and make an interruption in the surface of the wall at the joint due to disalignment of the board. My improved board may be locked to provide against this, and in the present instance strips of metal or other similar material indicated by 24 are placed in adjoining slots. A plain strip of metal may be employed, or, as in Fig. 5 a strip having raised portion 26 so as to fill the slot and grip the walls thereof. In this instance, if it is desired, the joint may be covered with a piece of tape 27, as in the structure shown in Fig. 3. However, as the

edges are not compressed, it will be found advisable in order to obtain smoothness of the surface at the joints to sand paper or otherwise cut away the edges so that they are beveled and place the tape in position over the joint.

It is obvious that the board disclosed herein may be used for other purposes. For illustration, plaster cement or the like inserted in the joint between the edges of such board, will enter the latter and form a key. This cement when set will serve as a lock and a filler between joints.

What I claim is:

1. A plaster board having a transversely compressible edge provided with a longitudinal kerf disposed intermediate the faces of the board, said kerf being formed by converging walls.

2. A plaster board having a transversely compressible edge provided with a longitudinal slot disposed intermediate the faces of

said board, said slot being formed by converging walls, and a strip of pliable material bonded to the edge and extended into the slot so as to cover the walls thereof.

3. A wall board comprising a core of cementitious material with cover sheets bonded to the faces thereof and having a deep longitudinal slot with converging walls in an edge thereof, said slot being disposed intermediate the faces of the board.

4. A wall board having a core of cementitious material with cover sheets bonded to the faces thereof, an edge of said board having a longitudinal slot with converging walls disposed intermediate the faces of the board, and a cover of pliable material bonded to the edge and extended into the slot so as to cover the walls thereof.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 28th day of October, 1925.

JOHN SCHUMACHER.