June 10, 1930. G. R. WALPER 1,762,707

PLASTERING CONSTRUCTION

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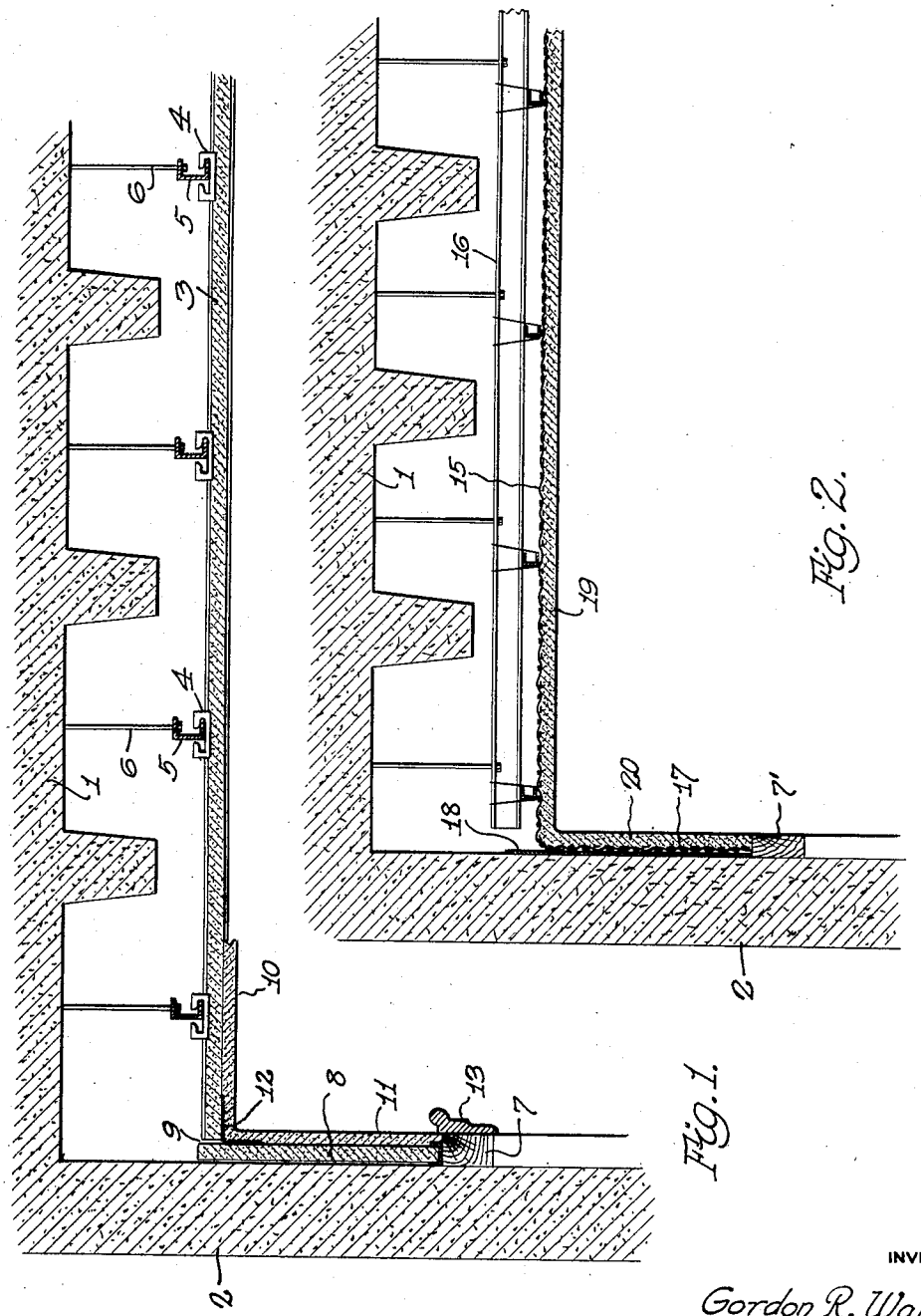


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

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PLASTERING CONSTRUCTION

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The present invention pertains to a plastering construction for a wall or ceiling and the method of applying the same.

Where plaster is applied to a wall or ceiling, it is customary to extend it as far as the walls defining the edges of the plastered surface and permitting the plaster to adhere to such walls. Consequently, when the plaster shrinks it cracks because of its anchorage to these marginal walls. In other words the plaster is bound at its edges and therefore has no possibility of yielding in respect to shrinkage, as a result of which the cracking of the plaster is unavoidable in such constructions.

The object of the present invention is to provide a plastering construction which overcomes this difficulty and permits shrinking of the plaster without cracking. Inasmuch as the cracking has been found to be due to the adherence of the plaster to the surrounding walls, such adhesion is avoided in the present invention. An intermediate strip is supported against one of the walls, usually that which is not to be plastered, without adherence to either of the walls. This member extends at least as far as the vertex of the angle formed by the walls. Plaster is now applied to the wall and ceiling intended to be plastered and is continued over the intermediate member. The plaster ordinarily adheres to the intermediate member, but there is no adhesion between the plaster and the wall to which the intermediate member is applied. Thus, the plaster is not anchored at its margins or edges, but the latter are more or less yieldable, at least sufficiently to permit movement in response to shrinkage of the plaster, whereby cracking is avoided.

The invention is fully disclosed by way of example in the following description and in the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a wall and ceiling construction wherein the ceiling is plastered according to the invention; and

Fig. 2 is a similar sectional view of a modified construction.

Reference to these views will now be had by use of like characters which are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

In Fig. 1 is illustrated a fragment of a building construction wherein the rough ceiling is indicated by the numeral 1 and the rough vertical wall by the numeral 2. The ceiling proper is of the suspended type and is indicated by a slab 3 having clips 4 attached to its upper surface and receiving horizontal members 5 which in turn are supported by rods 6 hanging from the rough ceiling 1.

In order to prepare the structure for the plastering of the ceiling in accordance with the objects stated, a supporting strip 7 is secured to the wall angular to that to be plastered. In this case the strip 7 is secured to the wall 2 and is always parallel to the wall to be plastered. A strip of plaster board 8 is supported on the strip 7 and extends at least as far as the vertex of the angle between the wall 2 and slab 3, in the present case being received in a space 9 retained between the edge of the slab 3 and the wall 2. The strip 8 is not secured to the wall 2, for a purpose which will presently appear.

Plaster 10 is now applied to the slab 3 and extends over the strip 8 as indicated by the numeral 11. A corner piece 12 of reticulated material may be inserted in the angle between the members 3 and 8 in order to prevent entrance of plaster into the space 9. The extended plaster 11 is preferably carried as far as the strip 7, and the molding 13 may be applied over the joint between this plaster and the strip 7 in order to conceal the joint.

When the plaster 10 contracts the shrinkage will be compensated by a slight inward swinging by the plaster 11, which is possible because of the fact that the intermediate member 8 is not secured to the wall 2. This action will readily be distinguished from the ordinary case wherein the plaster 10 lies in one plane and extends as far as the wall 2 to which it adheres, so that it has no yieldability and consequently cracks in shrinking.

In the modification shown in Fig. 2 the ceiling has a metal lath base 15 suspended by a suitable support indicated in general by the numeral 16. The margin of the lath is bent over as at 17 to lie along the adjacent

wall 2, and in such case the intermediate member consists of a sheet 18 of tar paper or similar material inserted between the wall 2 and the overhanging portion 17. As in the previously described construction, the intermediate member is supported on a strip 7′ secured to the wall 2 at some distance from the ceiling and parallel thereto. The plaster 19 is applied to the lath 15 and extended as at 20 over the down-turned portion 17 in the manner and for the purpose described in connection with Fig. 1.

It will be evident that this mode of construction is applicable to contiguous vertical walls as well as to a wall and ceiling and also that the wall 2 may be covered with plaster to any desired extent, in which case the strip 7 or 7′ will be adjusted accordingly.

Although specific embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described, it will be understood that various alterations in the details of construction may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as indicated by the appended claims.

What I claim is:—

1. In a plastering construction wherein two walls at an angle to each other are plastered, an intermediate member disposed adjacent the vertex of the angle of said walls and in non-adhering relation thereto, and plaster applied to the remaining wall and continued over said intermediate member.

2. In a plastering construction wherein two walls at an angle to each other are plastered, a board applied to one of said walls at the vertex of the angle and in non-adhering relation thereto, and a plaster applied to the other wall and continued over said board.

3. In a plastering construction wherein two walls at an angle to each other are plastered, a board applied to one of said walls at the vertex of the angle and in non-adhering relation thereto, a corner piece of reticulated material inserted in the angle formed by said board and the remaining wall, and plaster applied to said remaining wall and extending over said plaster board.

4. In a wall and ceiling construction, a supporting strip secured along said wall beneath the ceiling and parallel thereto, an intermediate member supported on said strip in non-adhering relation to said wall and extending to said ceiling, and plaster applied to said ceiling and extending over said intermediate member.

5. In a wall and ceiling construction, a supporting strip secured along said wall beneath the ceiling and parallel thereto, a strip of board supported on said first named strip in non-adhering relation to said wall and extending as far as said ceiling, and plaster applied to said ceiling and extending over said strip of plaster board.

6. In a plastering construction wherein two walls at an angle to each other are plastered, plaster applied to one of said walls and continued along a part of the other wall, and means between said part of said last named wall and the continued part of said plaster for preventing adhesion between the continued part of the plaster and the last named wall.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

GORDON R. WALPER.