March 6, 1928.

1,661,168

R. H. DAVIS ET AL

PANELED WALL FACING

Filed Sept. 15, 1926

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

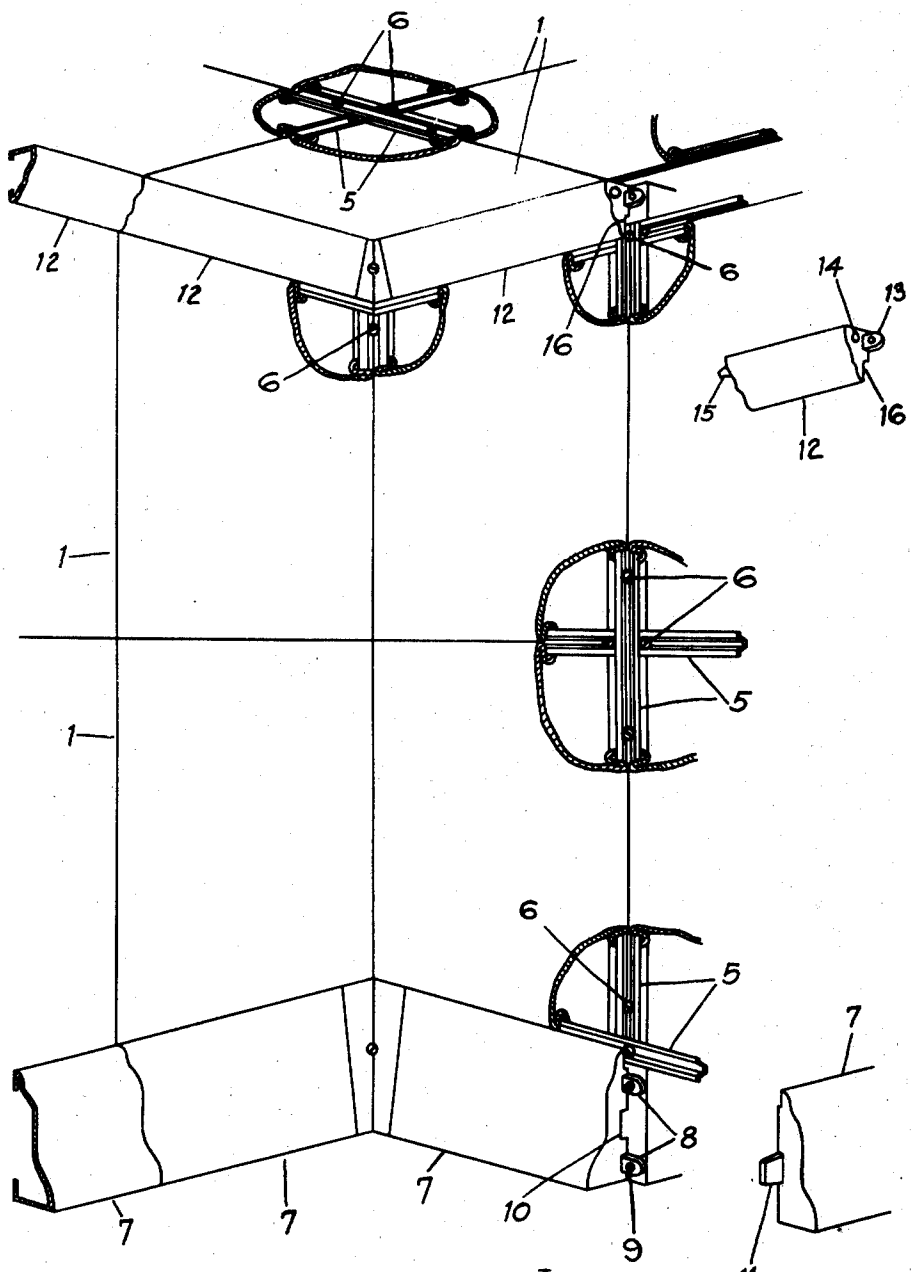


Fig. 1

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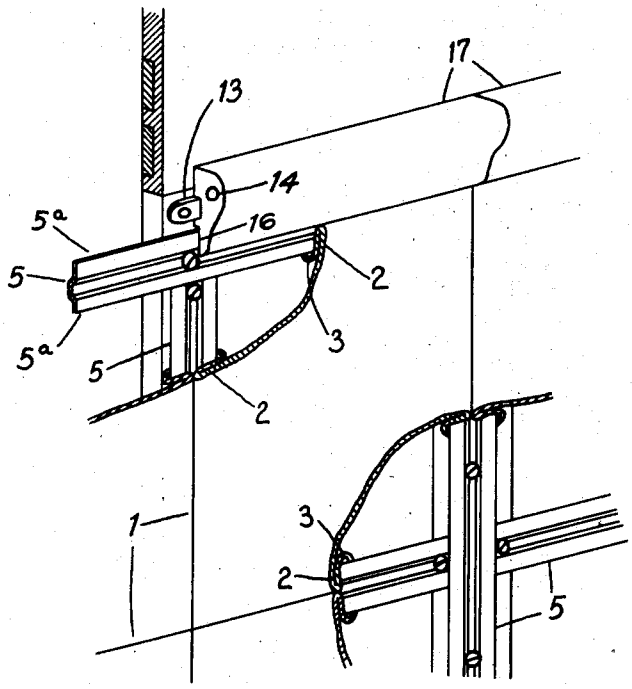


Fig. 2

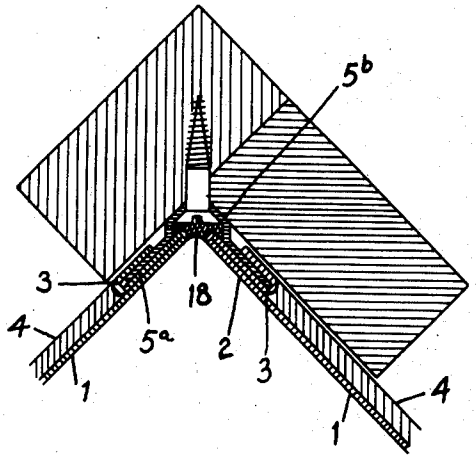


Fig. 3

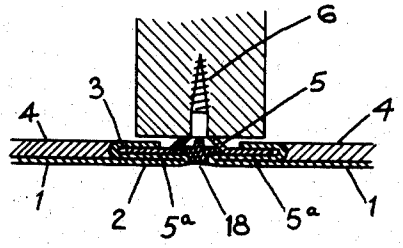


Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PANELED WALL FACING.

Application filed September 15, 1926. Serial No. 135,519.

The present invention relates to a paneled wall construction, and has for its object to provide a device of this character which embodies novel features of construction, whereby the panels can be readily placed in position and are held securely in place.

Further objects of the invention are to provide wall panels which can be held in place without using any visible fastening members and in which a tight joint is provided between the panels.

The invention also contemplates a paneled wall construction which can be used for the entire side wall or only a part thereof, and which can also be used for the ceiling if desired.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in certain combinations and arrangements of the parts as will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the novel features thereof being pointed out in the appended claims.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one corner of a room which is provided with a paneled wall construction embodying the invention, portions being broken away and shown in section to illustrate more clearly the details of construction, and sections of the base board and molding being shown in a detached relation.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a portion of the side wall of a room, showing the construction which is used when the paneling is only applied to the lower portion of the wall.

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view through a corner joint for two panels which are at right angles to each other.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view through a joint between two adjacent panels which are in the same plane.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated on all of the views of the drawings by like reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, the numerals 1 designate the individual panels which are shown as of different sizes, although they are all rectangular in shape so that they can be readily assembled in superposed rows. These panels may be formed of any suitable material such as sheet metal and the edges of the panels are returned rearwardly, as shown at 2 and then bent reversely to provide channels 3. These channels 3 are arranged at the back of the panel on all four edges thereof and the channels open toward the edges of the panels, although the mouths of the channels are offset inwardly from the edges. Under some circumstances, as shown by Figure 3, the backs of the panels may be provided with an insulating and sound deadening material 4. Corrugated cardboard or a suitable plaster composition may be utilized for this purpose.

The panels are adapted to be supported in position by means of suitable strips 5 which are secured to the face of the old wall or suitable parts of the frame of the building by means of suitable fastening members such as the screws 6. The strips are shown as formed with longitudinal grooves bent rearwardly therefrom, the screws 6 passing through openings in the base of the grooves and the edges of the strips being thereby offset from the face of the wall, studding or like member to provide flanges 5^a. The said flanges 5^a of the strips are adapted to be received in the channels 3 of the panels to support the panels in position.

In mounting the panels in position a parallel series of the strips 5 are placed in position, as is also an intersecting strip at the point where it is desired to begin applying the panels. The first row of panels is then slipped into position, the channels 3 at the sides thereof being brought into engagement with the set of parallel retaining strips 5 and the panels then being slid along the said parallel strips until the edge channels 3 engage the transverse retaining strip. Another transverse retaining strip is then placed in position so that it engages the free channels of the first row of panels and is in position to engage the next row of panels. The various superposed rows of panels are thus placed in position until the wall is completed. The edges of adjacent panels make close joints and completely cover up the retaining strips 5 so that the panels are held in position without any of the fastening means being visible. At corners where adjacent panels are supported at an angle to each other, as shown by Figure 3, the

retaining strips 5^b have the flanges 5^a thereof bent at the proper angle to engage edge channels of the panels.

Where the panels are applied to a side wall a sectional base board may be used, as shown by Figure 1. The base board sections may be formed of any suitable material such as metal. One end of each of the base board sections 7 is provided with longitudinally extending lugs 8 which are perforated to receive the screws 9. Said end of each of the base board sections is also formed with a recess 10 which corresponds in position with a positioning lug 11 at the opposite end of the base board section. When the base board sections are placed in position in alignment with each other, the positioning lug 11 of each base board section is received in the recess 10 of an abutting base board section so that it is only necessary to use the screws 9 or similar fastening members at one end of each of the base board sections.

The panels are adapted to be applied to the ceiling of a room in the same manner that they are applied to the side walls, and in order to provide a neat joint between the panels of the side walls and panels of the ceiling, strips 12 of molding are secured in place in the corner between the ceiling and side walls. As shown by Figure 1, each strip 12 of the molding is provided at one end thereof with a perforated lug 13 through which a screw or other fastening member is inserted. The same end of each of the molding strips is provided with a recess 14 which corresponds with a positioning lug 15 at the opposite end of the strip. When securing the strips in position the positioning lugs 15 engage the recesses 14 of abutting strips and it is only necessary to use a screw or fastening member at one end of each of the molding sections.

The edges of the molding strips are rabbeted, as shown at 16, so that they will fit over the exposed portions of the retaining strips 5 and form a neat joint with the edges of the panels 1.

As shown by Figure 2, a molding of a different shape may be used to form a neat joint between the panels and the wall where the panels only form a portion of the wall. These molding strips 17 may be formed of metal or the like and are held in position in exactly the same manner as the molding strips 12. The molding strips 17 have rabbeted edges 16 to fit over exposed portions of the retaining strips 5, and are also provided with the fastening lugs 13, positioning lugs 15 and recess 14, exactly the same as the strips 12.

In order to provide a water tight joint between the edges of adjacent panels, the grooved portions of the retaining strips 5 may be filled with some suitable waterproof and non-shrinking cement 18, as shown by Figures 3 and 4. The edges of the panels embed themselves in this cement so that an entirely waterproof joint is formed.

Having thus described our invention what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,

1. A wall construction including sheet metal panels having edges thereof reversely bent to provide laterally facing channels, a sound deadening backing for the sheet metal panels, and retaining strips provided with suitably spaced flanges adapted to receive and engage the channels of the panels.

2. A wall construction including panels having laterally facing channels at edge portions thereof, retaining strips formed with longitudinal grooves and edge flanges, said edge flanges being adapted to receive the channels of the panels, anchoring means in said grooves and cement applied to the grooves of the retaining strips for engagement with the edges of the panels to form a tight joint.

3. A wall construction including panels having laterally facing channels at the edges thereof, retaining strips provided at opposite edge portions with flanges adapted to engage the channels of the panels, and molding strips having rabbeted edges adapted to fit over exposed portions of the retaining strips.

4. A wall construction including panels, strips adapted to engage edge portions of the panels, and molding strips associated with the panels, said molding strips being formed in sections and each section having a fastening lug at one end thereof and being provided at opposite ends thereof with a corresponding positioning lug and recess.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

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