March 6, 1934. H. E. MARKS 1,950,363

PLASTER BASE

Filed Dec. 24, 1931

Fig. 1.

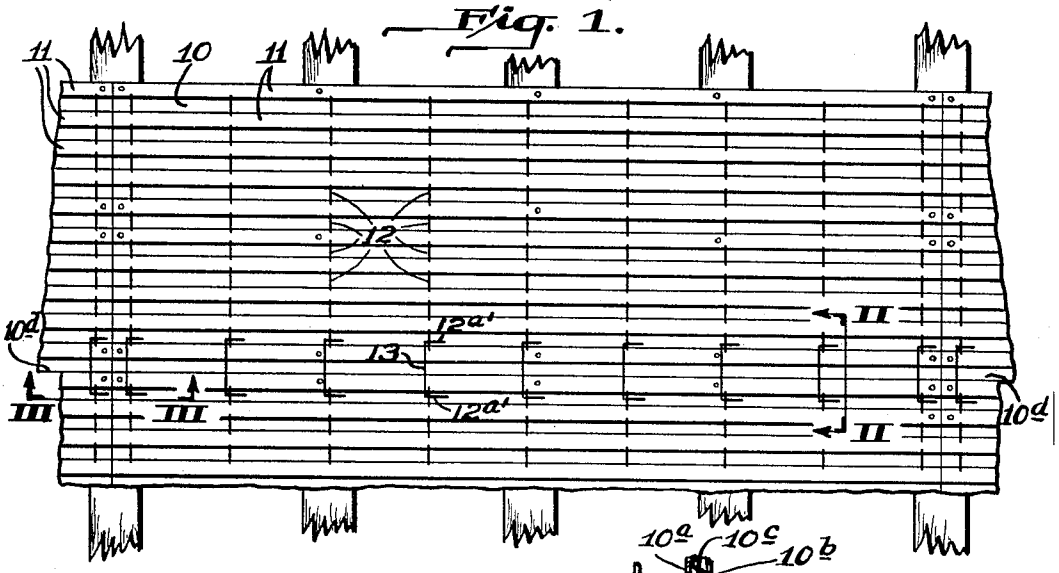


Fig. 3.

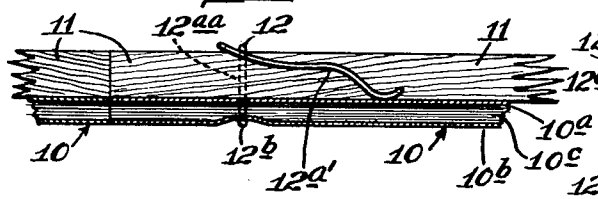


Fig. 2.

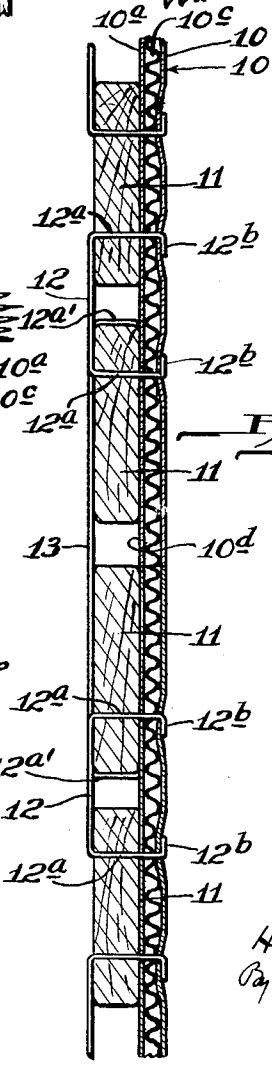
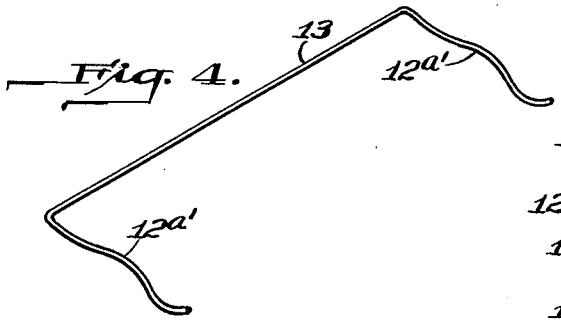


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

A. B. Wallace.

E. O. Johns

INVENTOR

Herbert E. Marks

By Brown & Critchlow

his Attorneys.

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PLASTER BASE

Herbert E. Marks, Sewickley, Pa., assignor to Mary Haines Marks, Sewickley, Pa.

Application December 24, 1931, Serial No. 582,976

2 Claims. (Cl. 72—116)

My invention pertains to plaster bases, such as are applied in sections to the studding or the like of buildings, to receive the plaster. It is my object to provide a base which will be exceptionally economical to produce and strong and efficient in service, which will be convenient both as to its application to the studding and as to the application of the plaster thereto, which will be economical of plaster, and which will furnish reinforcements for the plaster imparting to the latter a high degree of strength and resistance to cracking.

By way of example, I have described in the following specification one form of plaster base in which my invention can be embodied, and shown the same in the accompanying drawing, in which,

Fig. 1 is a front view showing a plurality of sections of the plaster base secured in position on to the studding of a building;

Fig. 2 is a section, on a considerably enlarged scale, taken on the line II—II of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged section taken on the line III—III of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view showing a clip which may be employed for bridging the spaces between the wooden strips of adjacent base sections.

The plaster base shown in the drawing comprises a backing sheet 10 of paper or the like. In the construction shown this backing sheet is constituted by flat sheets 10*a* and 10*b* having a corrugated sheet 10*c* between them, making up the material commercially known as corrugated paper-board. Upon the backing sheet are placed a plurality of wooden strips 11 disposed parallel with, and spaced from, each other. The strips are firmly secured in their spaced relation by staples 12, the legs 12*a* of which pass through the strips and backing sheet 10 and are crimped over as indicated at 12*b*. Thus the staples not only secure the strips to each other in their required spacing but also secure the strips to the backing sheet.

The complete section of plaster base, constituted as above described, is exceptionally economical of manufacture, has strength and rigidity in a high degree due to the stiffening of the strip structure by the staples which connect the individual strips with one another, is light and easy to handle, and can be rapidly affixed to the studding by nailing through the strips and backing and into the studding. The plaster base has the further advantage that the backing sheet, being of material thickness, spaces the plaster from the studding, so that a minimum amount of plaster is needed for a given distance between the studding and the outer face of the plaster, while at the same time the required conditions as to strength and rigidity of the plaster are fulfilled. The particular backing sheet material here described has important sound-proofing and heat-insulating qualities. Lath and plaster constructions are frequently favored because of the added strength and rigidity which they impart to the building, and by my invention this advantage is enhanced by the bracing of the wooden strips with respect to each other by the staples, giving a structure which stiffens the building to a considerably greater extent than is done by the ordinary lath and plaster.

A particular advantage of the plaster base of my invention is that the staples which secure the strips in spaced relation with each other and secure the strips to the backing also serve as keys for the plaster. That is to say, when the plaster is applied to the base, it is spread, of course, not only over the face of the strips but also into the channels formed by the spaces between the strips. In thus entering the channels, the plaster surrounds the staples 12, which latter constitute keys, reinforcing the plaster and at the same time securing it against possible displacement with respect to the base.

The backing 10 preferably is flush with the outside strip 11 along one longitudinal edge and along the other longitudinal edge extends beyond the outside strip to form an extended edge 10*d* (Figs. 1 and 2). This extended edge will usually be of a width equal to the space between the strips 11, so that when one section is abutted against another section, as shown in Fig. 1, the strips 11 of the adjoining sections will be separated by a distance which is the same as that which separates the strips of each section. To provide plaster-keying means along the line where two sections adjoin, I employ a plurality of clips 13 of a length to bridge the adjoining strips of two base sections, including the space between such strips. These clips are formed with curved legs 12*a*′, the outer ends of which are adapted to bear upon the backing sheets 10 while the inner ends are adapted to bear beneath the staples 12 and the body portions to bear upon the top of the strips 11. These clips may be simply pushed into position across the strips and beneath the staples, being retained in such position by their resilience. When the plaster has been applied, they will, of course, be rigidly held

in place with their legs bearing against the under sides of the staples.

I claim:

1. A plaster base comprising a backing sheet, a plurality of wooden strips disposed on said backing sheet in parallel relation and spaced from one another, and staples bridging the spaces between said strips, thereby to constitute keys for the plaster, said staples having the body portions thereof disposed at the sides of said strips remote from said backing sheet and having the legs thereof extending through said strips and beyond said backing sheet, thereby to secure adjacent strips to each other and to said backing sheet and maintain the base rigid against transverse flexure.

2. A plaster base construction comprising two plaster bases, each comprising a backing sheet, a plurality of wooden strips disposed on said backing sheet in parallel relation and spaced from one another, a plurality of metallic devices for securing adjacent strips to each other and to said backing sheet, said devices bridging the spaces between said strips to constitute keys for the plaster, and a plurality of clips for attachment between said plaster bases, said clips being adapted to bridge the adjacent strips of said adjoining bases.

HERBERT E. MARKS.