

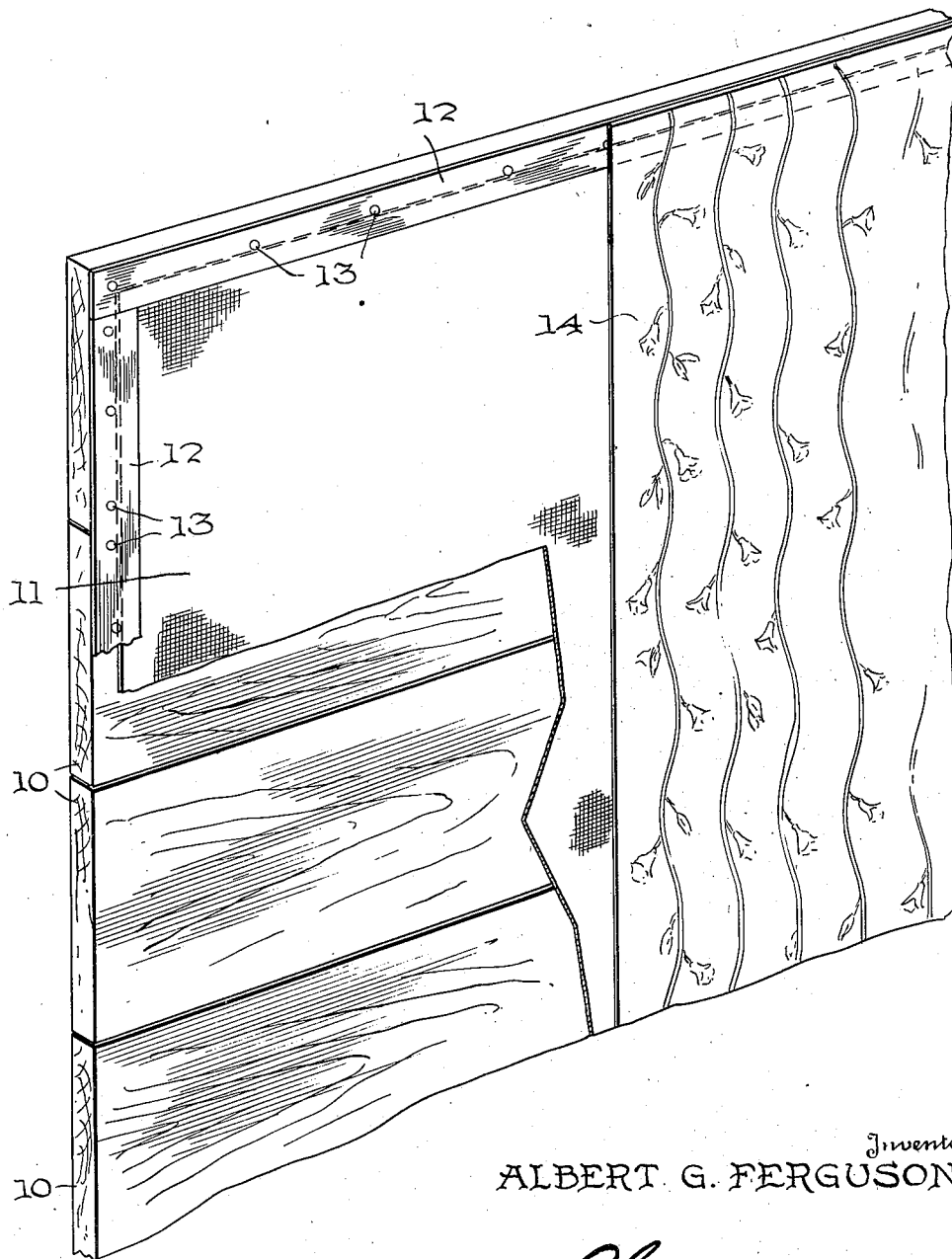
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A. G. FERGUSON

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WALL COVERING AND METHOD OF APPLYING SAME

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ALBERT G. FERGUSON ^{Inventor}

By *Church & Church*

His Attorneys

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WALL COVERING AND METHOD OF
APPLYING SAME

Albert G. Ferguson, Houston, Tex., assignor to
American Associated Companies, Inc., Atlanta,
Ga., a corporation of Georgia

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1 Claim. (Cl. 20-4)

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This invention relates to a wall covering and an improved method of applying and attaching wall paper to the walls of rooms and is especially adapted for papering rooms whose wall surfaces are formed of boards.

In the warmer sections or climates of the continental United States the rooms of houses, particularly the less expensive homes, are not usually provided with a plaster finish or surface. Instead, the room walls, including the ceiling, are simply composed of boards secured to the joists and studding and the wall paper is attached to these board surfaces. However, due to the presence of joints or cracks between juxtaposed boards and knot holes and other inequalities in the surface of such a wall, it has been the practice to interpose a sheet of woven material in the form of netting or cheese cloth between the paper and wall surface in order to produce a smooth paper surface by eliminating inequalities in the surface of the paper which would otherwise be produced by the inequalities in the board wall surface. However, such practice has its disadvantages. For instance, the loose woven material is quite flimsy and has to be stretched and tacked at considerable cost on the boards to produce a smooth surface. Due to the presence of the cracks, knot holes and the like, it is impossible to attach the flimsy woven material with paste or other adhesive as it sinks or recedes into the openings and thus defeats its purpose. Again, the nature of the loosely woven material is such that it has to be stretched to give a smooth even finish to the later applied paper and these tacking and stretching operations are tedious and time consuming, thus appreciably adding to the labor costs involved in papering a wall in this fashion.

With these factors in mind, the primary object of the present invention is to provide a comparatively inexpensive wall covering and method of applying the same to a board wall surface.

Another object is to provide a method of applying wall paper to a wall board surface wherein a ply of material interposed between said surface and paper is applied or attached to the surface with paste or other suitable adhesive.

Still another object is to provide a method of applying wall paper to a wall board surface with an interposed layer of material which is brushed smooth on the wall surface preliminary to the application of the paper.

A further object is to provide a wall paper covering and a wall papering method wherein a ply of unwoven material of vegetable fibers, sized to lend stiffness thereto and possessing a

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comparatively smooth surface is first adhesively applied to the wall surface, after which, if desired, the wall paper may be adhesively applied before the adhesive used in attaching the underlying ply is dry.

A still further object is to provide a wall paper covering comprising an interposed layer of water absorbent material to prevent staining of the paper by dampness during certain seasons of the year and by condensation in rooms which are heated during the colder months of the year.

In the accompanying drawing the single figure illustrates a portion of a board wall surface and the preferred manner of papering the same according to the present invention, the paper or covering being partly broken away for purposes of illustration.

Assuming the several boards 10 represent a portion of a side wall or ceiling of a room, the surface formed by the boards is first covered with a ply of unwoven, vegetable fibers, such as a cotton wadding 11. Preferably, an adhesive or paste is first applied to the board surface and the cotton wadding then applied to the paste coated surface. The paste or other adhesive may constitute the sole means of attaching the cotton wadding but if desired the wadding may be further secured at its edges around the perimeter of the wall and around openings such as doors and windows either by tacking it down with strips of kraft lining or heavy wrapping paper 12 and tacks 13 or with the tacks 13 alone. This sub-layer of wadding 11 is preferably made from two films or plies of cotton or cotton linters produced on ordinary carding machines used by cotton mills in carding cotton for spinning and the two films are bonded together with an ordinary cotton sizing agent. When dry, the wadding has sufficient body to prevent it sinking or receding into joints, cracks and other openings in the board wall so that said wadding presents a smooth, even surface for application of the wall paper. It is also substantially smooth and imperforate especially as compared to netting or other rough or loosely woven fabrics. As a result of these several properties, the wadding cannot only be attached to the wall surface with paste but it can be wiped smoothly on to the wall with the smoothing brush usually employed in applying wall paper. In other words, in the present method, the backing of wadding 11 is applied merely by first applying the paste and then wiping or brushing on the wadding although, as mentioned, it may be preliminarily tacked around its edges, if desired. As will be appreciated this

preliminary tacking facilitates the brushing on of the wadding and insures against the wadding loosening or peeling off around its edges. In any event, the sized cotton wadding has sufficient body to permit it to be brushed on to the wall under which circumstances it can quickly be applied smoothly and evenly. This operation greatly reduces the cost of papering a wall as compared with those methods where netting or loosely woven fabrics are used because the latter has to be carefully stretched while being applied and has to be nailed or tacked at a multitude of points throughout its entire area to maintain its stretched condition.

After the wadding 11 has thus been applied and brushed smoothly on the wall, the wall paper 14 is pasted or otherwise adhesively applied to the wadding. In actual practice, the wall paper has been pasted on the previously applied wadding without waiting for the paste used for attaching the wadding to dry and when the composite covering of wadding and paper has dried thoroughly, the paper is found to be tightly and smoothly attached. However, it is not essential that the paper be applied immediately after the wadding is pasted on although considerable time is saved by so doing.

Starch or any of the usual cotton sizing agents may be used in the wadding but it is preferred that the wadding have a relatively smooth, imperforate surface as it not only lends to the smooth appearance of the subsequently applied paper but it also facilitates applying the wadding with the ordinary smoothing brush as the latter is less likely to accumulate paste which would pass through the openings in netting or loosely woven fabrics.

The present wadding is water absorbent and has sufficient body to absorb moisture in the form of dampness which tends to accumulate on room walls particularly around window and door openings during certain seasons of the year when the room is not heated. It will also take up or absorb water of condensation that tends to accumulate on the walls during the colder seasons of the

year, especially in Southern climates where it is the practice to heat the rooms of a house with individual gas heating units. This water absorbing property of the interposed layer of wadding is, therefore, important in preventing staining of the wall paper by moisture which would otherwise accumulate on the paper under the conditions mentioned.

The wadding also possesses comparatively high heat insulating properties so that the application of successive coverings of wadding and paper to the walls of a room will constitute an efficient lining or covering of insulation therefor.

The nature of the wadding is also such that its use is not limited to rooms having walls formed of wooden boards. It is also well adapted for use on wallboards commercially known as "Celotex" and "Gypsum" boards.

What I claim is:

A paper covered board wall consisting of boards having as a group an uneven, discontinuous surface, a plurality of plies of substantially smooth, sized cotton lintens attached to and covering said boards, said sized covering plies possessing rigidity to prevent them entering depressions or openings in the surface formed by said boards, and wall paper adhesively attached to the surface of said covering plies of cotton lintens.

ALBERT G. FERGUSON.

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