No. 616,074. Patented Dec. 20, 1898.

M. G. F. BUCKLEY.

PLASTER BOARD.

(Application filed Mar. 30, 1898.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

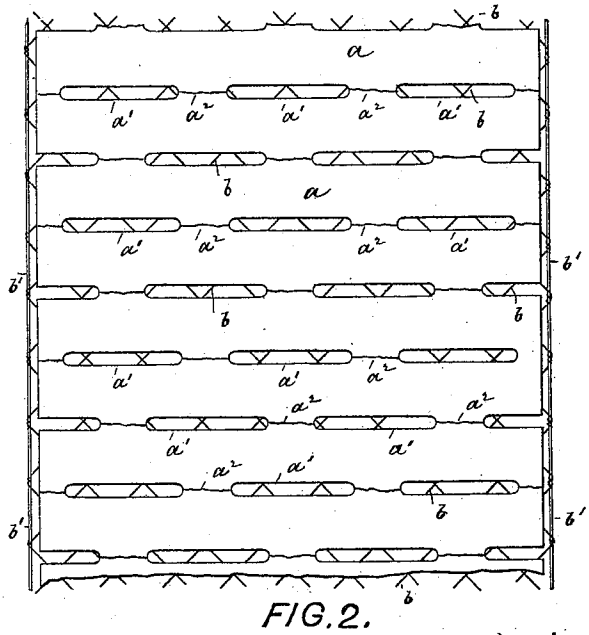


FIG. 3.

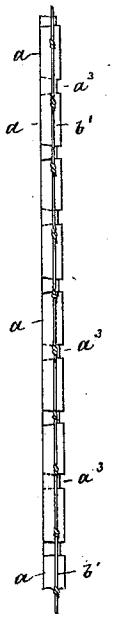


FIG. 4.

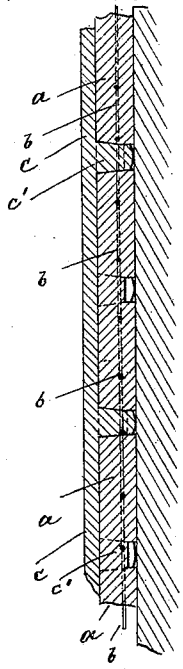


FIG. 2.

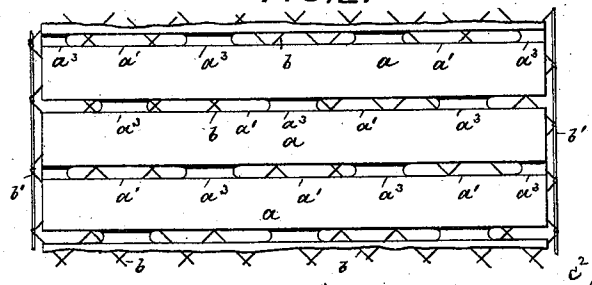


FIG. 5.

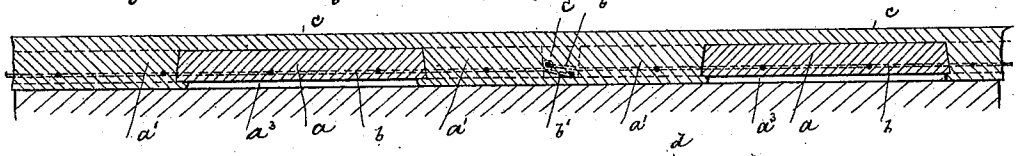
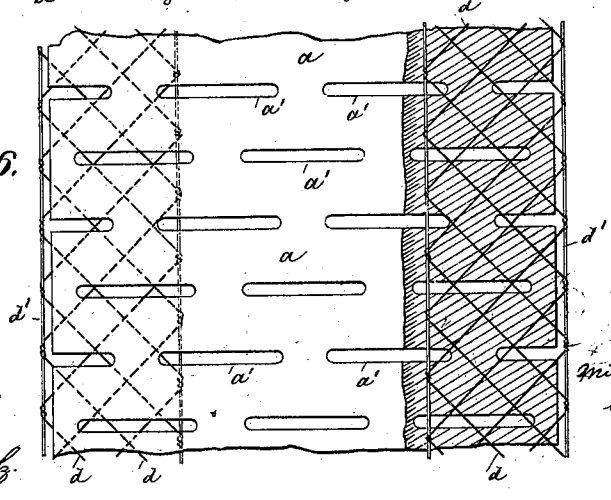


FIG. 6.



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITH., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL G. F. BUCKLEY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO BENJAMIN F. SCHWARTZ, OF SAME PLACE.

PLASTER-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,074, dated December 20, 1898.

Application filed March 30, 1898. Serial No. 675,713. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL G. F. BUCKLEY, of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Plaster-Board, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a plaster-board so constructed that it will not crack at the joints, and, that it may be readily connected to the adjoining boards to form a continuous seamless wall.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of my improved plaster-board; Fig. 2 a bottom view, and Fig. 3 an edge view, of the same; Fig. 4, a longitudinal section showing the plaster coating applied. Fig. 5, a transverse section of a pair of adjoining plaster-boards with the plaster coating applied; and Fig. 6, a face view, partly in section, of a modification.

The plaster-board is composed of a slab *a* of plaster-of-paris or similar material, provided with a backing or core *b* of woven-wire fabric. This fabric is exposed in part through a number of slots *a'*, formed in the body *a*, which thus form grooves for engaging keys *c'* of the usual mortar coating *c*, that project into the grooves and adhere firmly to the backing. Between the slots *a'* of each row the body *a* is preferably broken or severed, as at a^2, to permit the plaster-board to be rolled up during storage or transportation. The wire fabric *b* is of a width somewhat in excess of that of body *a*, so that it projects laterally beyond such body along one or both edges, as at *b'*. These laterally-projecting strips *b'* form a rigid selvage along the edges of the plaster-board, which permits the joint between adjoining boards to be effectively closed up in such a manner that the seams will not crack and that the plaster-boards will be intimately joined to form a continuous wall.

In use the adjoining boards are secured to the studding with the selvages *b'* of adjoining plaster-boards preferably overlapping, Fig. 5, though such selvages may also be placed edge to edge. When the mortar coating *c* is now applied, it will enter the grooves formed above the selvage between adjoining plaster-boards and form a number of keys c^3, that will connect the adjoining boards into a continuous wall.

By making the selvage rigid the application of the mortar to the joints is greatly facilitated, while the woven-wire body forms a very superior mortar gripping and retaining edge which effectively retains the connecting-keys c^2 and prevents the wall from cracking at the seams.

In order to permit the mortar to work through the rigid open-work selvage and into the back of the plaster-board *a*, I provide the latter, at the back, with a series of transverse grooves a^3, that connect the openings *a'* of each row with each other, Fig. 2. Thus the mortar is free to be pressed through the selvage *b'* into the grooves a^3 and to also enter the openings a^2 from the rear. The effect is that the boards will be intimately connected by the mortar at the front, the edges, and the back, so that a most intimate and durable connection is formed.

In Fig. 6 the plaster-board *a* is not provided with a continuous wire backing or core, but with strips of woven-wire fabric *d*, let into its edges, so as to form the laterally-projecting rigid selvage *d'*. Otherwise the construction is the same as above described.

What I claim is—

1. A plaster-board provided with a rigid laterally-projecting selvage, substantially as specified.

2. A plaster-board provided with a rigid laterally-projecting open-work metal selvage, substantially as specified.

3. A plaster-board provided with a wire backing projecting laterally beyond the edge of the board, to form a rigid selvage, substantially as specified.

4. A plaster-board having transverse grooves on its back, and provided with a rigid open-work selvage, substantially as specified.

5. A plaster-board provided with a number of perforations, a number of transverse grooves on its back that connect the perforations, and a rigid open-work selvage, substantially as specified.

6. A plaster-board provided with a number of perforations, a number of transverse grooves on its back that connect the perforations, and a woven-wire backing embedded into the plaster-board and projecting laterally beyond its edge to form a rigid open-work selvage, substantially as specified.

MICHAEL G. F. BUCKLEY.

Witnesses:
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WILLIAM SCHULZ.