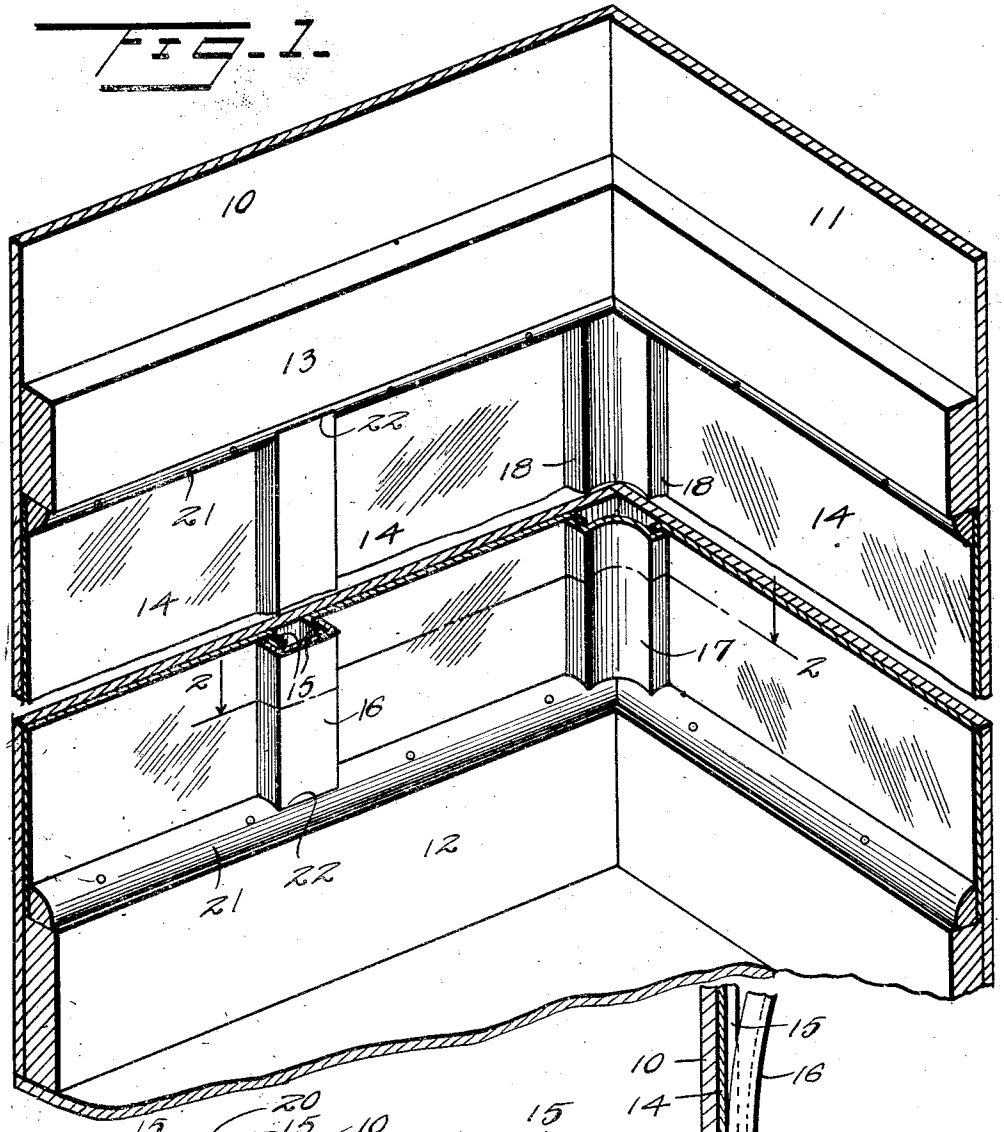
Nov. 29, 1927. 1,651,332

H. LANGER

WALL COVERING

Filed July 12, 1927

Fig. 1.



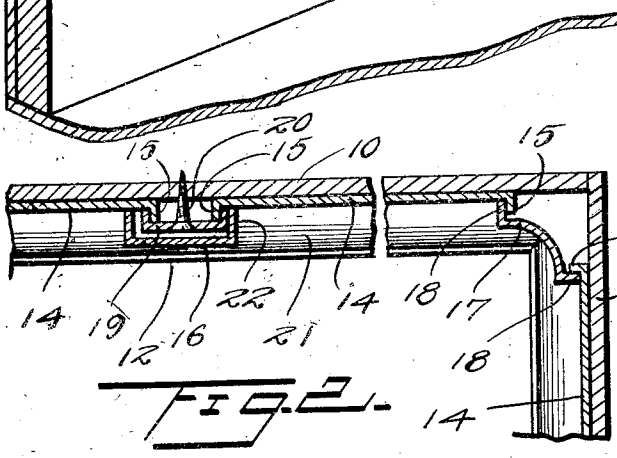


Fig. 2.

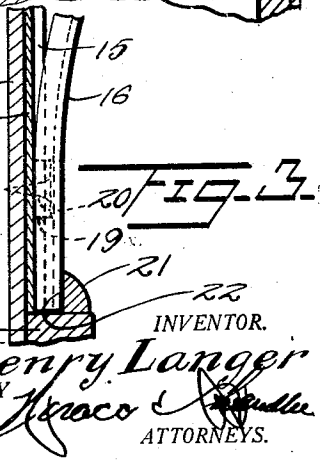


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WALL COVERING.

Application filed July 12, 1927. Serial No. 205,240.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in building constructions, and particularly to walls, and the coverings therefor.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a wall covering which will take the place of the ordinary glazed tile, which is commonly used in kitchens and bathrooms.

Another object is to provide a wall covering which is simple in construction, and which can be applied with greater ease, and with less time than tile.

Another object is to provide a wall covering which possesses the sanitary qualities of the ordinary glazed tile, but which is considerably cheaper, and which is of much lighter weight.

A further object is to provide a covering of the character wherein the joints between the sheets of material are so made that adjustment of such sheets can be readily accomplished, without such adjustment being apparent at the joints.

A still further object resides in the provision of novel means for holding the wall covering sheets in place with the minimum number of fastening devices.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the corner of a room showing the wall covering thereon.

Figure 2 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, showing the mid-wall joint, and the corner joint.

Figure 3 is a detail view showing the curvature of the covering strip 16 before being forced or bent into place.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawing, 10 and 11 represent portions of two intersecting walls, while 12 represents the baseboard and 13 the rail. Between the baseboard and the rail the wall covering, forming the subject matter of the present application, is secured. The covering is particularly adapted for use in kitchens, bathrooms, public toilets, such as are found in hotels, office buildings, and the like, to take the place of the more expensive glazed tiles, now most commonly employed.

Disposed against the walls 10 and 11, and extending between the upper edges of the baseboards and the rails 12, are the sheet metal plates 14, the exposed faces of which are coated with enamel, porcelain, or other like hard and waterproof material. The vertical edge of each of the plates 14 is bent away from the wall, at right angles, as shown at 15, and the said edge of each sheet is disposed in proper spaced relation to the edge of the next adjacent sheet. Disposed in covering relation to the outturned edges of each adjacent pair of sheets is a channel strip 16, enameled or porcelain covered similar to the sheets. The strip is of such width as to permit the plates being slipped toward and away from each other, for the purpose of properly positioning such plates, on the wall, to fit within the given spaces. Where the plates meet, at the corner of the room, a specially designed strip 17 is disposed in covering relation to the outturned edges of said plates, said strip being concavo-convex, in transverse section, with the marginal flanges 18, straddling the edges of the plates 14. Of course, it will be understood, that the shape of the corner strip 17 may be varied, or may be identical with the strip 16, and extend across the wall corner. Short marginally flanged strips 19 are disposed in bridging relation to the adjacent edges of the plates 14, and each is centrally apertured to receive a nail or screw 20, which is driven into the wall, whereby to insure the flat contact of the plates with the wall. These strips 19 may be placed at suitable intervals, as for instance, one near the top, one near the bottom, and one intermediate the first two.

It will be particularly noted that the strip 16 is longitudinally arcuate, with its convex portion in contact with the outer faces of the metal sheets 14. Secured to the lower edge face of the rail 13, and to the upper edge face of the baseboard, are the molding, or half-round strips 21, each strip 21 being formed with the notches or recesses 22, in its wall plate contacting face, which receive the strips 16 therein. In applying the molding strips, the workman presses the strip firmly inward so as to cause one end of the strip 16 to properly contact with the metal sheet 14. This is repeated when the other strip 21 is secured to the baseboard, with the result that the ends of the strip 16 are bent inwardly, and the flanges of the

strip forced to contact with the plates 14, throughout the entire length of the joint. This insures that the plates 14 will be pressed flatly against the wall.

The covering is especially adapted for use on walls of houses which are already built, the plates being placed directly against the plaster of the walls. When used in new houses, under construction, the plates 14 are placed against the laths, thus obviating the use of the plaster, and greatly reducing the cost of the work.

It will be particularly noted that the bight portions of the strips 16 do not contact with the outer edges of the flanges 15 of the plates 14, so that when the workman flexes the strips 16 inwardly, only the edge faces of the flanges of such strips engage the outer faces of the sheets 14. This insures that the sheets will be tightly pressed against the wall, and held in perfectly flat condition. The corner strips 17 are also curved longitudinally, in the same manner as the strips 16, so that this flat condition of the plates 14 will be insured at the corners of the room, as well as on the broader wall faces.

It will be further noted that there are no fastening means used to hold the strips 16 against the plates 14, other than the molding, or half-round strips 21.

What is claimed is:

1. The combination with a wall having a baseboard and a rail spaced thereabove, of a covering for the wall comprising plates disposed between the baseboard and rail, and means secured to the baseboard and rail for maintaining the plates tightly against the wall.

2. The combination with a wall having a baseboard and a rail spaced thereabove, of a covering for the wall comprising plates disposed between the baseboard and rail, means covering the joints of the plates, and means on the baseboard and rail for retaining the plates and covering means in place.

3. The combination with a wall having a baseboard and a rail spaced thereabove, of a covering for the wall comprising plates disposed between the baseboard and rail, the vertical edge portions of the plates extending away from the wall, cover strips disposed over the edge portions of the plates, and means secured to the baseboard and rail and bearing against the strips and plates for holding the same in proper position against the wall.

4. The combination with a wall having a baseboard and a rail spaced thereabove, of a covering for the wall comprising metal plates disposed between the baseboard and rail and having their vertical edge portions outturned from the wall, channel strips disposed in straddling and covering relation to said plate edge portions, and strips secured to the baseboard and rail and bearing tightly against the channel strips and plates.

5. The combination with a wall having a baseboard and a rail spaced thereabove, of a covering for the wall comprising metal plates disposed between the baseboard and rail and having their vertical edge portions outturned from the wall, channel strips disposed in covering relation to the outturned edges of the plates, said channel strips being longitudinally arcuate, and strips secured to the baseboard and rail and bearing against the ends of the channel strips whereby to flex the latter into firm engagement with the plates throughout the lengths of the strips.

6. A wall covering comprising metal plates disposed against the wall, flexible strips covering the joints between the plates, and means secured to the wall in engagement with the ends of the strips whereby to flex the latter into firm contact with the plates and the plates flatly against the wall.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

HENRY LANGER.