Sept. 15, 1936. K. W. DALZELL 2,054,246

WALLBOARD

Filed Aug. 17, 1934

Fig. 1

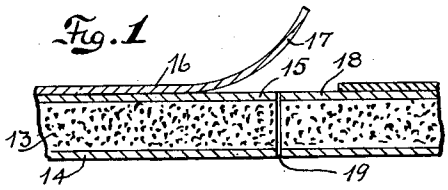
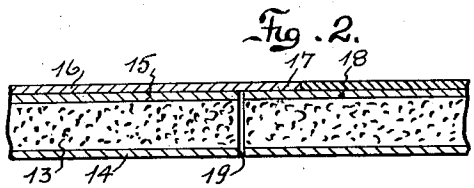


Fig. 2.



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Patented Sept. 15, 1936

2,054,246

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,054,246

WALLBOARD

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Application August 17, 1934, Serial No. 740,324

2 Claims. (Cl. 72—16)

This invention has to do with particular methods of manufacturing and using wallboard and by the term "wallboard", I means the boards or composition sheets that are now manufactured and that are used as a substitute for plaster and lath or other sealing means on the inner walls of rooms.

The use of wallboard has increased tremendously because of the convenience of its use, because of the cheapness of manufacture and probably most of all, because of the saving in time and labor over the former method of sealing, that is the application of lath and later plaster.

One of the objections to the use of wallboard is that the known boards cannot be applied in such a manner that the cracks or lines of division between the several boards are not plainly discernible. Sometimes these lines are covered by means of additional strips placed over the cracks but these additional strips, adding to the thickness, are of themselves plainly evident and, while the crack is closed, the mark of joining is by no means obliterated.

The object of this invention, then, is to provide a wallboard so constructed that the line of juncture between two or more boards disappears and I accomplish this by several different means, all of which will be described as the specification progresses.

Another advantage of my construction resides in the fact that the joints between the boards are strengthened and that the joints actually disappear to such an extent that the board may be painted without first being covered with plaster or otherwise and that wall paper may be applied directly to the board without the irregularities due to cracks or to the fillers formerly used in an attempt to cover the cracks.

Another object of my invention is to overcome the necessity for pointing up the board where the nails have been inserted. That is, in filling the depressions made by the nail heads or by the hammer used in driving the nails and this is important, not only because of the saving of time but because of the appearance, the pointing up seldom being done so skillfully that it is not evident even through paint or wall paper.

The following is what I consider the best means of carrying out my invention and the accompanying drawing should be referred to for a complete understanding of the specification which follows.

The figures are all in section.

Fig. 1 shows two parts of board with the joint closing means raised.

Fig. 2 shows this part with the joint closing portion in position.

Similar reference numerals indicate like parts in all the figures where they appear.

The wallboard to which I refer is made of different materials, one of the most common type is what is called a gypsum board, wherein the inner portion as shown at 13 is formed of gypsum and other materials, some of which may be fibrous materials but as the gypsum and the fibrous material is apt to disintegrate and has no particular strength in itself, both sides of this board are covered with paper, cardboard or any other suitable material. The back or inner face is covered with material which is usually a heavy paper and this is indicated at 14. The front is often covered with heavy paper or even with laminated wood or other material. The front cover or liner is indicated at 15.

This board has a complete inner liner as shown at 14 and also a complete outer liner as shown at 15 but secured over the liner or covering member 15 is a second covering member 16 which, in this instance, will probably be a veneer and possibly a wood veneer. In this construction, the veneer or outer exposed portion while extending from one edge of the board as indicated at 17 will not reach the opposite edge of the board and a portion of the inner liner member 15 will be exposed as indicated at 18. As shown in Fig. 2, this projected portion 17 will also be sealed upon the members 15 and 18 to cover the dividing line 19.

The means for securing this board in operable position are not shown but they may be any suitable means, but whatever the means may be, such securing means should be placed under the flap or extending portion 17, and before this member is sealed into place, and even though I have described means for concealing the line of juncture between associated wall boards, it is desirable that when placed in position the edges of the boards be brought closely together and before the projection 17 is sealed into position so that roughened or broken edges of associated boards will be completely covered and any irregularities resulting therefrom will be obliterated by the flap or projecting member 17.

Of course it will be understood that still further modifications may be made within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of this invention.

Having carefully and fully described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A wallboard joint having a plurality of liners on one surface thereof one of said liners extending to a point less than the full width at one edge thereof and greater than the full width of the board at the other edge thereof, the said projecting portion being secured on the uncovered portion of the next adjacent board and to be secured thereto to cover the junction between adjacent boards and a third liner or reinforcing sheet arranged on the surface of the board opposite to the first mentioned surface.

2. A wallboard joint having an inner liner extending across the entire inner surface of the board and secured thereto and an outer liner extending less than the entire width of the board and secured to the inner liner and a member of a thickness equal to the outer liner and secured to the inner liner and to project from the edge thereof to be secured to the inner liner of the next adjacent board.

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