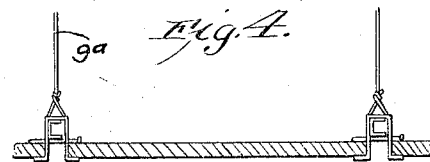
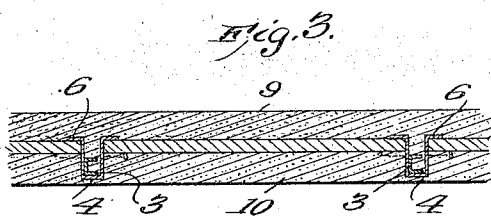
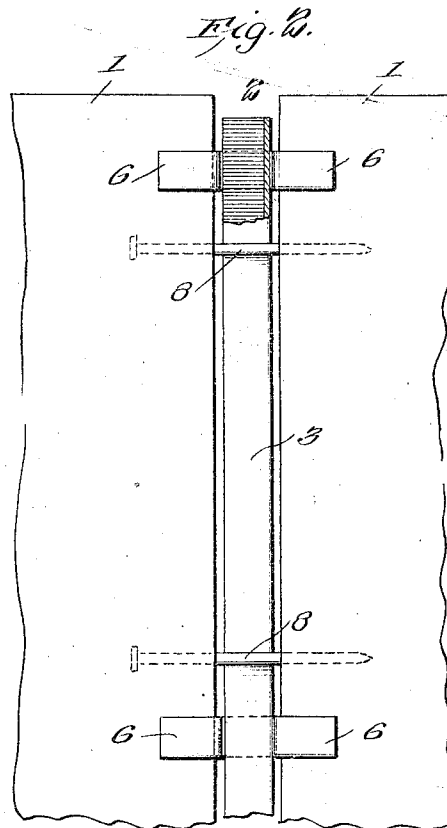
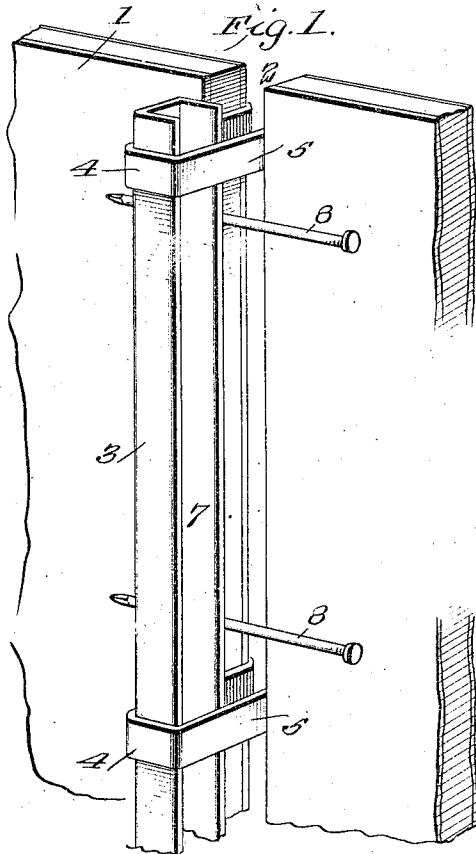


M. H. JESTER.
WALL CONSTRUCTION.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1911.

1,073,134.

Patented Sept. 16, 1913.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARVIN H. JESTER, OF DENVER, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR TO THE M. H. JESTER INVESTMENT COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF COLORADO.

WALL CONSTRUCTION.

1,073,134.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARVIN H. JESTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Denver, in the county of Denver, State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wall Construction, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in wall construction and has for its object the provision of a simple, economical, and easily set-up mechanism for holding a wall of plaster board in position for the placing of the plastic facing.

A further object is to provide an improved wall construction, consisting of a supporting plaster board and a facing of plastic material.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the wall, Fig. 2 is a front view, Fig. 3 is a transverse section, and Fig. 4 is a similar view of a ceiling construction.

In the present embodiment of the invention, the base of the wall or ceiling construction consists of sheets 1 of plaster board. The said sheets are arranged alongside each other in a common plane, and with their side edges spaced apart laterally from each other as indicated at 2 in Figs. 1 and 2. A means is provided for holding the sheets in a common plane, and in spaced relation, the said means comprising a channel bar 3, substantially U-shaped in cross section, and arranged laterally with respect to the plane of the boards, and in register with the space 2 between the boards. A plurality of clips is provided for connecting the sheets and the channel bar, each of the said clips being substantially U-shaped in cross section, and having its body 4 engaged with the channel board. The arms 5 of each clip extend alongside the channel bar toward the edge of the adjacent sheet of plaster board, and transversely of the inner edge of the said sheet. The extremity 6 of each of the said arms 5 is bent laterally outwardly as shown more particularly in Figs. 2 and 3 and is engaged with the opposite face of the plaster board from the channel bar. The clips are spaced apart from each other at suitable intervals, at such distances that the plaster board will be braced laterally and will be held firmly and rigidly by the channel bar. It will be noticed that the channel bar is arranged with one of its sides adjacent to the

plaster board and with its open side or channel 7 facing laterally.

A plurality of pins 8 are arranged between the channel bar and the plaster boards, the said pins extending on each side of the channel bar and engaging the adjacent face of each sheet of plaster board. In the present instance, the said pins are in the shape of the ordinary wire nail. The said pins 8 prevent movement of the sheets of plaster board toward the channel bar and hold the said sheets firmly against the extremities 6 of the clips. The pins 8 may be arranged as shown, one adjacent to each clip, or in any other suitable manner.

As shown in Fig. 3, each face of the sheets of plaster board is covered with a layer 9 or 10 of plastic material, the said layer forming a smooth coating over the plaster board, concealing the channel bars, the clips, and the nails and filling the space 2 between adjacent edges of the plaster board. The plastic filling also is arranged in the channel of the channel bar, thus making a practically integral thoroughly reinforced construction. When the filling of plastic material is set, the clips and the nails are held from movement vertically, and the channel bar is also firmly held in position. The structure is practically integral as before stated, and the reinforcing construction is entirely concealed, thus presenting a smooth surface on each face of the wall.

The ceiling construction shown in Fig. 4, is precisely the same as the wall construction shown in the remaining figures, except that the said construction is suspended and extends horizontally rather than vertically. The channel bars are supported by suitable wires 9^a, one of whose ends is connected with the channel bar and the other with the joist of the building. The under face of the plaster board is covered by a filling of plastic material, while the upper face is not so covered, there being no necessity for any such covering above the ceiling.

It will be evident that no skilled labor is required to set-up the wall or ceiling, and that while the construction is simple, it is yet efficient, forming a rigid wall or ceiling, capable of being frescoed, papered or otherwise ornamented.

I claim:—

1. A construction of the character specified, comprising sheets of plaster board ar-

5 ranged in a common plane and with their adjacent edges spaced apart, a channel bar adjacent to each of the said spaces between the sheets and arranged laterally with respect to the plane of the sheets and with the channel of the bar facing in a direction parallel with the plane of the plaster boards, a plurality of clips for connecting each channel bar to the sheets of plaster board, a pin arranged transversely of the channel bar adjacent to each clip between the channel bar and the sheets and extending across the space between the adjacent edges of the sheets, and a filling of plastic material on both faces of the sheets.

2. In a wall or partition, including a suitable sheeting, the combination with a bar or

stud, of a U-shaped fastening member straddling the said bar and having wings extending laterally therefrom, the adjacent edges of the sheeting joints engaging the body of the fastening member which separates said edges, the sheeting sections having portions near their edges arranged between the wings of the fastening member and the plane of the adjacent surface of the stud, and a key passed between the sheeting and the stud, said key bridging the space between the edges of the sheeting sections.

MARVIN H. JESTER.

Witnesses:

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